Responding to Disclosures of Interpersonal Violence
Training Manual and Resource Guide
Responding to Disclosures of Interpersonal Violence
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Training faculty and staff to respond to student disclosures of interpersonal violence—domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking—is critical to the health & well-being of the UNLV community.

Campus Advocacy Resource Empowerment Line
CARE Line
702-895-0602

Break the silence, call for guidance!
A 24/7, free, confidential, non-judgmental hotline for anyone at UNLV affected by sexual assault, dating or domestic violence, or stalking.

Trained victim advocates are available to help victims of interpersonal violence—whether the incident occurs on or off campus.

Jean Nidetch Women’s Center (JNWC) staff and CARE Line volunteers are victim advocates trained to help victims/survivors create safety plans, and get connected with legal, mental health, and medical resources on and off campus.

Victim advocates go through extensive training to assist with reporting, stalking orders, social services, & the court system following experiences of violence. As a state recognized position, social service victim advocates are protected by additional confidentiality laws and are afforded abilities to accompany victims/survivors to otherwise confidential legal and medical spaces.

Victim advocates offer support, education, resources, & referrals to on and off campus entities. Someone in need of our services may also contact JNWC to make an appointment with an advocate, 702-895-4475, or visit our office in the Student Services Complex (SSC-A) 255, 2nd floor. We are here for all who are a part of the campus community: undergraduate and graduate students, professional staff, and faculty.

This project was supported by Grant No. 2013-WA-AX-0026 awarded by the Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions, findings, conclusions, and recommendations expressed in this publication/program/exhibition are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women.
The Faculty & Staff Response to Student Disclosure of Violence Handbook teaches faculty, staff, advisors, and graduate assistants what to do when someone discloses experiences of interpersonal violence. In addition to teaching, research, and advisement, UNLV faculty and staff may also act as confidants, mentors, and authority figures. As such, when students, or faculty or staff, disclose experiences of stalking, physical violence, domestic violence, and/or sexual assault or rape, faculty and staff can use this guide to provide holistic, non-judgmental assistance.

In accord with federal mandates, all faculty and staff should be trained on their responsibilities if a student discloses sexual violence, including who to contact and what resources are available to members of the UNLV community. Under Title IX, colleges and universities that receive federal monies must make substantial efforts to both prevent sexual assault before it happens, and provide adequate assistance, including reporting options, after an occurrence of sexual assault. Under the federal Clery Act, faculty and staff must report a sexual assault that happened on campus or at a campus sanction event, for statistically purposes only—this means that the student’s confidentiality is honored.

Under a grant from the U.S. Department of Justice, the Jean Nidetch Women’s Center (JNWC), in collaboration with ASERTAV, is working to ensure that UNLV is in line with federal mandates, including U.S. Department of Education Title IX.

In this handbook, you will find:
- Information on UNLV’s crisis hotline, the CARE Line
- Suggestions on what to say
- Information on statistical reporting forms required by the Clery Act
- On and off campus resources for survivors of violence and stalking
- Statistics on interpersonal violence nationally and on campus
- Relevant Nevada Revised Statutes code

Even though UNLV is a safe and secure campus, the threat or experience of violence can occur anywhere, and affect someone’s physical and mental health, and abilities to continue their schooling.

A healthy student population is a happy, productive, successful population. Our population is diverse—employees and students of different backgrounds and ages on a commuter campus.

Domestic & dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking are crimes!

The effects of trauma can impact a student’s ability to continue with studies or an employee’s ability to work. Training faculty and staff to be aware of the issues affecting students (and each other), along with knowledge of resources available on and off campus, will help keep UNLV healthy and vibrant.
Other Jean Nidetch Women’s Center Services & Programs

The Jean Nidetch Women’s Center (JNWC) at UNLV provides programs and services to educate, support, motivate and empower people’s lives, open to all genders.

* Sexual Violence Prevention
* Interpersonal Violence Prevention
* Workshops, Seminars, & Special Events
* Internships & Graduate Practicum
* Lactation Room & Parenting Resources
* Victim Advocacy

Advocacy, Support, & Education Response Team Against Violence

ASERTAV is a collaborative effort between the Jean Nidetch Women’s Center, other UNLV entities including the Office of Diversity Initiatives, the Office of Civic Engagement & Diversity, Office of Student Conduct, Counseling & Psychological Services, the Student Health Center, Academic Success Center, Residential Life, Graduate College, and Police Services, along with community partners and social services including S.A.F.E. House, Safe Nest, Family & Child Treatment, the Rape Crisis Center, Nevada Coalition Against Sexual Violence, Gender Justice Nevada, Nevada Network Against Domestic Violence and Las Vegas Metro Police Department, to:

- Raise awareness of interpersonal violence that occurs throughout the UNLV community, including but not limited to: sexual assault, rape, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking and harassment.
- Create a collaborative response protocol for students, staff, and faculty.
- Provide resources, advocacy, and education to assist survivors in their recovery.
- Reduce the likelihood and occurrence of interpersonal violence.

This handbook is a project of ASERTAV task-force.

Peers Advocating Anti-Violence Education (PAAVE)

PAAVE is a peer education program that trains students to act as anti-violence representatives. They are available to lead workshops in classes!

* Sexual Assault & College Life
* Stalking & Cyber-Stalking
* Abuse in Same Sex Relationships
* Rape Culture & Media
* Domestic Violence Basics
* Intimate Partner Violence

For more information, please visit our JNWC offices, located in the Student Services Complex (SSC-A) 255, MC 2025, call (702) 895-4475, jnwc@unlv.edu, or visit us online:

Website: http://unlv.edu/srwc/womens-center/
Twitter: http://twitter.com/JNWC_UNLV
Facebook: http://www.facebook.com/UNLVJNWC
The Numbers: Violence on Campus & Nationally

Statistics on interpersonal violence are difficult to assess. Violent crimes such as domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking are notoriously underreported. **Reporting is not an accurate measure of interpersonal violence.** Approximately one-quarter of all physical assaults, one-fifth of all rapes, and one-half of all stalking perpetuated against women by intimate partners are reported to the police.

On college campuses, fewer than 5% of rape victims file a police report, though about 65% of victims tell someone other than police.¹

For example, the numbers for sexual assaults committed on UNLV's campus are quite low (only five sexual assaults were reported to UNLV Police Services in 2009, one in 2010).¹ Yet a 2011 campus-wide needs assessment revealed that 1/5th of female respondents have experienced sexual violence in their lifetime. National estimates from the U.S. Department of Justice estimate 1 in 5 women in college will be assaulted during their time in school.² This also does not include those less likely to report: straight/gay/queer men; transgender people, and lesbians.

Fears of re-victimization—of not being believed, of getting in trouble with family, school, friends, or work—impedes reporting. **UNLV has an amnesty policy!**

A student will not be punished for drinking underage or using illegal substances at the time of the sexual assault, for example.

UNLV survey respondents are unsure of what resources are available on campus. Additionally, between 40-56% (varying by type of violence and resource) feel the UNLV Police, the UNLV Health Center, or Counseling and Psychological Services are trained and effective around interpersonal violence intervention and assistance. The campus is least confident in the ability of UNLV faculty and staff to assist survivors of sexual assault, stalking, and domestic or dating violence, with “true” responses ranging from 20.9% to 24.3%.

NATIONAL NUMBERS

1 in 6 women, and 1 in 33 men, have experienced an attempted or completed rape.³

Young women between 18–29 years of age are more likely to be sexually assaulted than any other age group.

One in five women will be sexually assaulted during their college career.⁴

One in every four women will experience domestic violence in her lifetime.⁵

85% of domestic violence victims are women.

Women between 20 and 24 are at the greatest risk of nonfatal intimate partner violence.

Sexual assault or forced sex occurs in approximately 40–45% of battering relationships.

Bisexual, gay and lesbian adults are more likely to experience intimate partner violence than heterosexual adults: this may be a result of stigma, homophobia, and heterosexism in social services, law enforcement, and family.⁶

1 in 12 women and 1 in 45 men have been stalked in their lifetime.

People aged 18–24 years experience the highest rate of stalking.

*Around 10% of college women are stalked.

81% of women stalked by a current or former intimate partner are also physically assaulted by that partner; 31% are also sexually assaulted by that partner.

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³ “Who are the Victims?”, http://www.rainn.org/get-information/statistics/sexual-assault-victims
In a survey of the UNLV campus, the majority of students, staff, and faculty know someone who has experienced interpersonal violence, with many (54-60%) reporting knowing more than one person who has experienced domestic or dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault.

**UNLV STUDENTS, FACULTY, AND STAFF**

**What are your experiences with interpersonal violence?**

20% of women on campus have experienced sexual violence in their lifetime—that’s one in five women.

*Only 10% of the assaults were stranger assaults—90% knew the assailant in some way.*

Over half of respondents (54.9%) reported knowing or having known someone who was sexually assaulted; and 61% know more than one person who has experienced sexual assault.

Around a quarter (26%) of the campus community indicated that they had experienced a physically and/or emotionally violent relationship.

A clear majority (63%) know or have known someone who was in a physically and/or emotionally abusive relationship, with many (57%) knowing more than one person in an abusive relationship.

Almost 1 in 5 respondents indicated that they had been stalked at some point in their lives.

Around half know or have known someone who was being stalked (48.2%), with 53.9% reporting that they know of more than one person who has experienced stalking.

**Interpersonal Violence Survey: UNLV Students & Faculty/Staff, prepared by the Cannon Center, 2011. ASERTAV and the Jean Nidetch Women’s Center. This project was supported by Grant No. WA-AX-0022 awarded by the Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions, findings, conclusions, and recommendations expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women.**

**Victims of these crimes are at higher risk of dropping out.**

The trauma may lead to failing a test or failing a class, leading to the loss of financial aid.
Disclosure Protocol

A student may confide in you—as someone in a position of power at the university—if they have experienced some form of violence or trauma. This handbook presents a guide to help you provide the best assistance and safest space possible. Do not feel that you have to counsel or advise the student, especially if you are not comfortable with that role.

**Student safety is the #1 priority!**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step One:</th>
<th>Listen without judging.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step Two:</td>
<td>Offer resources (the CARE Line, OSC, CAPS, or police).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step Three:</td>
<td>After the student has left, fill out the anonymous statistical report form for UNLV Police (see pg. 14 for the sexual assault report form, &amp; pg. 17 for other crimes).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here are a few tips on how to help a student who has been a victim of violence:

- Someone may not directly say “I was raped” or “My partner abuses me.” They may share a story or talk about what happened in a more roundabout way; they may approach you about a failed test or missing assignment.

- Convey care and concern:
  - “I’m sorry you had to go through something like that.”
  - “This is a serious issue.”
  - “I believe you.”
  - “There are places on campus that can help. Would you like the number for a 24-hour campus hotline?”

- Assess if the student needs help and give that student the information necessary to get that help.

- Gently suggest **seeking assistance** via the CARE Line or other UNLV entity.

- **Always share resources!** Emphasize help is available. There are many resources for assistance & support that you can share with the student. At the least, encourage them to contact an advocate through the CARE Line.

- Explain that violence is a crime and protection is available.

- **Make sure the student is comfortable accessing resources.** Now that they have told you, they may feel a sense of relief that someone else knows. Stress that
you cannot provide direct assistance, but that CARE Line advocates can provide information on all the resources they may need.

- Be sensitive to the fact that violence affects people of all genders and sexual orientations. While men are the perpetrators of most interpersonal violence, women, men, & transgender people can be victims and perpetrators of violence.

- **Never ask for personal information.** You are assessing someone’s sense of safety and well-being, and offering information for social services, support, and reporting—that’s it. All information should be strictly confidential within the limits of the law.

- **Do not contact another party without the victim’s permission.**

- Under the **Clery Act**, if a student has reported a sexual assault on campus and/or between two students (even if off campus), please file a statistical-purposes-only, no-name, confidential report of crimes that occur on campus; see page 14 for more information. **Share with the student** that, by law, you have to fill out this form, and that the form is completely confidential and non-identifiable: no identifying markers, no names, nothing to link the form with the student(s), will be included.

  If they want resources, if they feel unsafe about their situation, or are unsure of what happened or what to do:

  ![UNLV CARE Line](image)

  **UNLV CARE Line**
  break the silence
  702-895-0602
  sexual assault
  relationship abuse
  stalking
  24/7 | confidential | peer-to-peer
Victim Advocates

Victim advocates go through extensive training to assist with reporting, stalking orders, social services, & the court system following experiences of violence. The State of Nevada recognizes victim advocates and accords them confidentiality rights, as appropriate.

**Victim advocates** provide confidential and non-judgmental support, education, resources, & referrals to on and off campus entities following experiences of violence.

The **CARE Line** is available to victims, survivors, & secondary victims of sexual assault, domestic or dating violence, and/or stalking, whether they are a staff member, faculty member, graduate student, or undergraduate student. Friends and family of victims/survivors may also call for resources and for information about their healing—interpersonal violence also affects our partners and family.

The **CARE Line** is staffed by non-system victim advocates, meaning that as we work with police and legal system on behalf of victim/survivor…

* We cannot be subpoenaed to share confidential information.
* We maintain confidentiality and will not share information beyond what the victim has agreed to be shared.
* If the victim/survivor tells us something that they do not tell police or other authority figure, we are bound by confidentiality.

Victim advocates may:

- Accompany survivors when filing reports with on campus or off campus police, regardless of jurisdiction (i.e., someone can file a report without pressing charges.).
- Assist with filling out and filing of protection orders & OSC no-contact letters.
- Attend court cases with the survivor/victim (i.e. jury cases, temporary protection orders, student conduct hearings, criminal proceedings, etc).
- Sit in during the initial interview by police.
- Help navigate the multi-pronged process of healing and safety.
- Create a safety plan and discuss shelter options.
- Call or walk a student to CAPS for an appointment (triage and general).
- Petition professors and/or Financial Aid on behalf of victim/survivor.
• Help them fill out and file the Financial Compensation for Victims of a Violent Crime form (www.voc.nv.gov).

• Suggest a sexual assault forensic exam. The University Medical Center (UMC) is the only hospital with nurses trained in forensic evidence gathering during a rape exam, called Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE). **Evidence can be collected up to 5 days after the assault.** Jane/John Doe exams are available. The person does not have to file a police report to get a SANE exam.

Please note that if a survivor does not want to speak to an advocate, please respect their decision. You may offer the blue CARE Line card if they want it for later, but do not force someone to take it.

Victim advocacy and assistance is available even if the incident occurred off campus, and is available to people of all gender and sexual identities!

*The staff and advocates of JNWC are not licensed therapists. CAPS therapists are available via walk-ins, referrals, & appointments.*
Numbers to Know

Organizations highlighted in red are part of the ASERTAV coalition of on and off campus resources for survivors and victims of interpersonal violence.

UNLV Campus Resources
Campus Police (to report a crime on campus) 895-3668
Student Health Center 895-3770
Student Counseling & Psychological Services (CAPS) 895-3627
Jean Nidetch Women’s Center 895-4475
Office of Student Conduct (when the offending party is a student) 895-2308
Office of Diversity Initiatives 895-5580

Rape Crisis Intervention and Counseling
Rape Crisis Center of Southern Nevada 385-2153 office,
366-1640 hotline
Family and Child Treatment (F.A.C.T.) 285-5585
Gender Justice Nevada 557-9533

Domestic Violence Counseling and Shelters
Safe Nest (Las Vegas) 646-4981 or 1-800-486-7282
S.A.F.E. House (Henderson) 564-3227
Shade Tree (Women & Children) 385-0072
(also provides shelter for homeless women & children)
Domestic Violence Hotline 646-4981

Additional Resources for Same Gender Assault
Community Counseling Center 369-8700
LGBT Community Center 733-9800
Transgender Support Group 392-2132
Gender Justice Nevada 557-9533
Sex Worker Support Group
Sex Worker’s Outreach Project-Las Vegas 1-866-525-7967, ext. 701
www.scapa-lv.org

Homeless Shelters
Crossroads Family Shelters 385-2777
LV Rescue Mission (For men) 382-1766
St Vincent Plaza (For men) 384-0409
Salvation Army 870-4430
Treatment for Batterers
Batterer’s Treatment 646-4981 or 564-3227

State Coalitions: Information & Statistics
Nevada Coalition Against Sexual Violence (NCASV) Reno office 775-355-2220
http://ncasv.org
Nevada Network Against Domestic Violence 775-828-1115
www.ncadv.org

Reporting a Crime & Medical Assistance (Off Campus)
Las Vegas Metro Police Department - Sexual Assault Unit 828-3421
LV Metro Police Department - Domestic Violence Unit 828-4431
North Las Vegas Police Department 646-9111
Henderson Police Department 267-5000
Henderson PD Victim/Witness Advocates 267-4727
Child Abuse & Neglect Hotline 399-0081
Senior Protective Services 455-8672
University Medical Center 382-2084

Clark County Protective Orders
Emergency Protective Orders (via Family Court) 455-1500
Temporary Protective Orders (via Justice Court) 455-3400
Sexual Assault Protective Orders (via Justice Court) 455-3400
Stalking/Harassment Orders (via Justice Court) 671-3165
CONFIDENTIAL SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORT FORM

This form is for the purpose of collecting data to determine the number of incidents occurring within this community in order to comply with federal law and to develop appropriate resources.

**Instructions: see page 3**

Assault reported to: ___________________________ Phone Number: ___________________________

Date reported: ___________________________

Classification: ___________________________ (Please classify the incident using the legal definitions on page 3).

Please provide a general description of the (attempted) rape/sexual assault, including information about whether the assault was reported to anyone:

____________________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________

What was the date of the incident? (please be as specific as possible) ___________________________

What was the time? (please be as specific as possible) ___________________________

Location of Incident (please be as specific as possible): ___________________________

Did the incident occur on a university-owned or controlled property?

Yes______ No______ Unknown______

Did the incident occur at a university-sponsored activity/event?

Yes______ No______ Unknown______

SURVIVOR INFORMATION

Male or female? ___________________________ Student or non-student? ___________________________

If the survivor is a student, are they a freshman, sophomore, junior, or senior? ___________________________

Dorm resident or non-dorm resident? ___________________________

ASSAILANT INFORMATION

Male or female? ___________________________ Student or non-student? ___________________________

If the assailant is a student, are they a freshman, sophomore, junior, or senior? ___________________________

Dorm resident or non-dorm resident? ___________________________

Was either of the persons under the influence of alcohol at the time of the incident?

Survivor ______ Assailant ______ Both ______ Neither ______

Continued on page 2
Hate Crimes

Was this incident motivated by hate or bias? Yes________ No________

If yes, please identify the category of prejudice:
Race: ____________________ Ethnicity: ____________________
National Origin: ____________ Religion: ____________________
Disability: ________________ Sexual Orientation ____________

If yes, please provide a brief explanation of what determined the incident to be motivated by hate or bias: ____________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

Please forward this completed form to: James H. Morrow, UNLV Police Department, 4505 Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, Nevada, 89154-2007
INSTRUCTIONS

1. This form is intended for use in cases of forcible and non-forcible sexual offenses as defined below.
2. Do not complete this form in presence of the assault survivor.
3. Do not include the survivor’s name or other identifying information (e.g. student identification number, address, phone no.) on this form.
4. Record as much requested data as possible based on information volunteered or discussed. Do not pry for information, just list the information obtained in the conversation.
5. Complete this form even if the survivor indicates that he or she has spoken with another person on campus and even if you will be referring the survivor to another department.
6. Completed forms should be forwarded to the Campus Security Authority Coordinator, James H. Morrow, UNLV Police Department, 4505 Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, Nevada, 89154-2007. He can be reached at 702-895-5739. Please leave a message if he is not able to answer.
7. In the event of a change in the current coordinator, you will receive an updated copy of this form in the mail.

DEFINITIONS FOR CLASSIFICATION PURPOSES:

(Indicate the correct classification of the incident you are reporting on page 1 using one of the legal definitions below in either the Sex Offenses – Forcible section or the Sex Offenses – Non-forcible section)

Sex Offenses – Forcible

Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person’s will; or not forcibly or against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

A. Forcible Rape
The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against the person’s will; or not forcibly or against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (or because of his/her youth).

B. Forcible Sodomy
Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person’s will; or not forcibly against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

C. Sexual Assault with an Object
The use of an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person’s will; or not forcibly or against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

D. Forcible Fondling
The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person’s will; or, not forcibly or against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

Sex Offense – Non-forcible

Unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse.

A. Incest
Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

B. Statutory Rape
Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Sex Offense Definitions are taken from the National Incident-Based Reporting System Edition of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program

Please forward this completed form to: James H. Morrow, UNLV Police Department, 4505 Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, Nevada, 89154-2007

Campus Security Authority Crime Statistic Report Form – Sex Offense Version 1.0
Revision Date: 04/07  Last received 06/10
University of Nevada Las Vegas
CRIME STATISTIC REPORT FORM

Reporting Person (if the victim is the reporting person, leave blank): ____________________________

Phone Number (if the victim is the reporting person, leave blank): _____________________________

What crime occurred? (see definitions on page 2): ___________________________________________

Date and Time the Incident Occurred (please be as specific as possible): ________________________

Location of the incident (building name or address-please be as specific as possible): ________________________________________________________________________________

Did the crime occur in a building or on the street? Building: _____  Street: ______

Did the crime occur on university owned, controlled, or leased property? Yes: ______  No: ______

Did the crime occur at a university-sponsored activity or event? Yes: ______  No: ______

Brief description of the incident (attach additional sheet if necessary): ________________________________________________________________________________

In instances of violations of alcohol, drug, or weapons laws (not only university policy), what were the number of individuals referred for campus disciplinary action? : _____________________________

Hate Crimes

Was this incident motivated by hate or bias? Yes_______  No________

If yes, please identify the category of prejudice:

Race: ____________________  Ethnicity: __________________

National Origin: ___________  Religion: __________________

Disability: ________________  Sexual Orientation ___________

If yes, please provide a brief explanation of what determined the incident to be motivated by hate or bias: ________________________________________________________________________________

Please forward this completed form to: James H. Morrow, UNLV Police Department, 4505 Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, Nevada, 89154-2007
**CRIME DEFINITIONS**

**Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter:** the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. NOTE: Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are **excluded**.

**Negligent Manslaughter:** the killing of another person through gross negligence.

**Robbery:** the taking or attempting to take anything from value of the care, custody or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

**Aggravated Assault:** an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could or probably would result in a serious potential injury if the crime were successfully completed.

**Burglary:** The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or a felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

**Motor Vehicle Theft:** The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access, even though the vehicles are later abandoned – including joy riding).

**Arson:** The willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, or personal property of another kind.

**Weapon Law Violations:** The violation of laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to minors, aliens possessing deadly weapons; all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

**Drug Abuse Violations:** Violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroine, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

**Liquor Law Violations:** The violation of laws or ordinance prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.)

*Crime definitions from the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook*

Please forward this completed form to: James H. Morrow, UNLV Police Department, 4505 Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, Nevada, 89154-2007
APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: Lesbian, Gay, Queer & Transgender Students’ Experiences of Interpersonal Violence

Lesbian and bisexual women, gay and bisexual men, transgender people, and queer people (LGBTQ) are just as likely to experience domestic violence, sexual violence, and stalking as straight people. They may even be more likely to experience such violence and less likely to feel that will be taken seriously when accessing social services or reporting options.

When a student comes to you, never assume sexual orientation. While we do not have a demographic breakdown of the UNLV student population by sexual orientation, we can infer from the general Las Vegas population that a sizable number of our students are gay, lesbian, bisexual, and queer.

Also, be respectful of gender identity—pronouns and names are the easiest way to show respect for transgender and gender non-conforming students. Gently ask if you are unclear about a student’s preferred name or pronoun as it may differ from the class roster; most transgender people appreciate the opportunity to state their preference.

- Only 16% of LGBTQ victims of domestic violence called the police, according to a 2008 national study of LGBTQ social service and community agencies. “…Many LGBTQ community members experience systemic bias and have legitimate distrust of the police supporting them on multiple axes of identity and oppression. Clients...often report that police officers may identify them as the abuser when they are in fact the survivor, or are told that because the partners are of the same gender identity, police “have to take them both in.” Transgender survivors of domestic violence face many hurdles with respect to accessing their basic human rights within the criminal legal system.”

- Within the LGBTQ domestic violence incidents reported to social service and community agencies in 2008, almost a third were 19 to 29 years old.

- “Men are far less likely to report violence committed against them, considering only 64% of female victims report crimes committed against them.”

- LGBTQ people are less able to utilize social services due to lack of funding, invisibility, and ignorance of LGBTQ experiences of sexual violence and intimate partner violence.

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8 See p 23 in the above.
APPENDIX B: Specific resources and information for each form of interpersonal violence is provided below.

Dating and Domestic Violence Resources and Information

Victim advocates will assess student’s safety, asking:

- Do you feel safe going home?
- Do you have a safety plan?
- Do you live with the person?
- Are you afraid to go home?
- Are there weapons present?
- Do you need access to a shelter?
- Can you stay with family or friends?
- Has the violence increased in frequency and/or severity?
- Have there been threats of homicide or suicide?
- Do you want police intervention?

What is dating and domestic violence?
Domestic violence, also called battering, spouse abuse, family violence or intimate partner violence, is a pattern of assaultive and coercive behaviors in which an individual establishes and maintains power and control over another with whom he/she has an intimate, romantic, marital or family relationship. Dating violence occurs between two people who do not live together. Domestic violence & dating violence are crimes.

Abusers often use threats, intimidation, isolation, violent acts and other behaviors to establish and maintain power and control. This can directly affect someone’s schooling: hiding car keys or bus fare, fighting all night, preventing studying, and so on.

Who does domestic violence happen to?
Domestic violence occurs in relationships where abusers and survivors know each other. It happens to men, women, and transgender people of different ages, ethnic backgrounds, & financial levels, and in heterosexual or same-sex relationships. Women may be the abuser in a heterosexual relationship. The abuser and survivor may be married, divorced, separated, dating, cohabitating, have a child together, or are simply part of the family. The relationship may be long-term or may have just started.

Dating and domestic violence resources to give to the student...
Shelters in the Las Vegas Valley
SAFE House 564-3227
Safe Nest 646-4981

For support and counseling
Student Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) 895-3627
Student Health Center 895-3770
Jean Nidetch Women’s Center 895-4475
Gender Justice Nevada 557-9533

For protection orders
Emergency Protection Orders (see “reporting off campus”, p 31)
Temporary Protection Orders 895-2308 (see pg. 30)
Office of Student Conduct (no-contact letter)

For more information and statistics on domestic violence
Domestic Violence Hotline 1-800-486-7282
Nevada Network Against Domestic Violence 775-828-1115 or www.nnadv.org

Note: If students ask for information on how to report domestic violence to local police or to campus police, please provide it. We do not provide it here because often reporting exacerbates a situation and may potentially place the student in more danger.

Domestic Violence Warning Signs
It's impossible to know with certainty what goes on behind closed doors, but there are some telltale signs and symptoms of domestic violence and abuse. If you notice a number of warning signs, you can reasonably suspect domestic abuse.

- Frequent injuries with the excuse of “accidents”
- Submissive behavior; lack of assertiveness
- Isolation from friends and family
• Insufficient resources to live (money, credit cards, car)
• Depression, crying, low self-esteem
• Frequent and sudden absences from work or school
• Frequent, harassing phone calls from the partner
• Fear of the partner; references to the partner’s anger
• Personality changes (i.e. outgoing to withdrawn)
• Excessive fear of conflict

Reporting domestic abuse is important, **but is up to the individual!** Providing the best support means being empathic, calm, and non-judgmental. The student has the option to give you permission to call the police on their behalf.

**Why do they stay?**

All too often the question “Why do victims of abuse stay in violent relationships?” is answered with a victim blaming attitude and stereotypes about women. This perpetuates violence against women, and perpetuates the belief that men are not victims of abuse, and that lesbian and gay relationships are de facto free of violence.

Women victims of abuse in particular often hear that they must like or need such treatment, or they would leave. Others may be told that they are one of the many “women who love too much” or who have “low self-esteem.” The truth is that no one enjoys being beaten, no matter their emotional state or self image.

A person’s reasons for staying are more complex than a statement about their strength of character. In many cases, it is dangerous for someone who is being abused to leave the abuser. If that abuser has all the economic and social status, leaving can cause additional problems for the person. Leaving could mean living in fear and losing child custody, losing financial support, and experiencing harassment at work.

Although there is no singular profile of who will be battered, there is a well documented syndrome of what happens once the battering starts. Battering victims experience shame, embarrassment and isolation. Someone may not leave immediately because of:

• Realistic fears that the batterer will become more violent and even fatal if that person attempts to leave.
• Worry that friends and family may not support their decision to leave.
• The difficulties of single parenting in reduced financial circumstances.
• The mix of good times, love and hope along with the manipulation, intimidation, and fear.
• A lack of knowledge about, or lack of access to, safety and support.
Behind the Violence: Power and Control

The “Duluth Wheel” of power and control is one popular example of what physical and sexual violence look like. Domestic violence and sexual assault take many forms, so a student may share a story that fits with the examples below, or a story that does not. This wheel may not apply to everyone; this is not the only way power and control are exercised. Also, both partners may be engaged in control tactics. Victims of domestic abuse may do so for survival in an attempt to gain some control back in an abusive relationship.

Despite what many people believe, domestic violence is not due to the abuser’s loss of control over his/her behavior.

In fact, violence is a deliberate choice made by the abuser in order to take control over his/her partner.

Spousal abuse and battery are used for one purpose: to gain and maintain total control over the victim.

In addition to physical violence, abusers use the following tactics to exert power over their partners.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTROL AND ABUSE (destructive)</th>
<th>EQUALITY (constructive)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Using coercion and threats</td>
<td>Negotiation and fairness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• making and/or carrying out threats to do something to hurt</td>
<td>• seeking mutually satisfying resolutions to conflict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• threatening to leave, to commit suicide, to report their partner to welfare</td>
<td>• accepting change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• making their partner drop charges</td>
<td>• being willing to compromise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• making their partner do illegal things</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Using intimidation</th>
<th>Non-threatening behavior</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• instilling fear by using looks, actions, gestures smashing things</td>
<td>• talking and acting so that their partner feels safe and comfortable expressing themselves and doing things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• destroying their partner’s property</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• abusing pets</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• displaying weapons (such as knives)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Using economic abuse</td>
<td>Economic partnership</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>• preventing their partner from getting or keeping a job</td>
<td>• making money decisions together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• making their partner ask for money</td>
<td>• making sure both partners benefit from financial arrangements</td>
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<tr>
<td>• giving their partner an allowance</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• taking their partner’s money</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• not letting their partner know about or have access to family income</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• making money decisions together</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• making sure both partners benefit from financial arrangements</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Using emotional abuse</td>
<td>Respect</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Using put downs, humiliation</td>
<td>• listen non-judgmentally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• making their partner feel bad about who they are – name calling</td>
<td>• be emotionally affirming and understanding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• making their partner think that they are crazy</td>
<td>• value opinions</td>
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<tr>
<td>• playing mind-games</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• making their partner feel guilty</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Using gender privilege</td>
<td>Shared responsibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• treating a woman like a servant</td>
<td>• mutually agreeing on a fair distribution of work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• making all the big decisions</td>
<td>• making family decisions together</td>
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<tr>
<td>• acting like the 'master of the house'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• being the one to define male and female roles in a heterosexual relationship</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• ridiculing gender non-conformity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• threatening to out someone to family or co-workers as gay or as transgender</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Using isolation</td>
<td>Trust and support</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>• controlling what their partner does, who they see and talk to, what they read, where they go</td>
<td>• supporting their partner’s goals in life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• limiting outside involvement</td>
<td>• respecting their partner’s right to their own feelings, friends, activities and opinions</td>
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<tr>
<td>• using jealousy to justify actions</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using children</td>
<td>Responsible parenting</td>
</tr>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• making their partner feel guilty about the children</td>
<td>• sharing parental responsibilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• using the children to relay messages</td>
<td>• being a positive non-violent role model for the children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• using visitation to harass their partner</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• threatening to take the children away</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimizing, denying and blaming</td>
<td>Honesty and accountability</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
- making light of the abuse and not taking their concerns about it seriously
- saying the abuse didn't happen
- shifting responsibility for abusive behavior
- saying their partner caused it
- accepting responsibility for self
- acknowledging past use of violence
- admitting being wrong
- communicating openly and truthfully
Sexual Assault Resources and Information

Share important messages to the student to avoid blaming:
• “You are not alone.”
• “You are not to blame.”
• “Help is available to you.”

After an assault, health & safety come first.

Encourage the student to get medical attention. They may be injured more seriously than they realize. Also, medical evidence will be needed if the victim decides to press charges. Evidence can be collected up to 5 days after the assault. Survivors can receive a forensic exam for the collection of physical evidence at no charge and without being mandated to speak with law enforcement.

Women on college campuses are at greater risk of sexual assault than women in the general population or in a comparable age group.
Encourage the victim to contact the Jean Nidetch Women’s Center to meet with a trained victim advocate.

Encourage the student to report the assault to law enforcement. Remember, reporting is not the same as pressing charges. They may want to press charges later.

Victims can apply for “Nevada Victims of Crime Program” (NVCP) even without reporting the crime. This way, they can qualify for financial compensation of medical expenses and counseling services.¹⁰

Remember the student is not to blame; they have been the victim of a crime and should not deal with it alone. There are many resources here to help them.

Nevada Coalition Against Sexual Violence: What Sexual Violence May Look Like

* Assailants overpower their victims with the threat of violence or with actual violence. Especially in cases of acquaintance rape or incest, an assailant often uses the victim’s trust to isolate her/him.

* The vast majority of men who sexually assault other men are heterosexual. Men and women are assaulted for basically the same reasons—so the assailant can vent hostility and feel a sense of power. Sometimes fear of homosexuality leads some men to attack gay men. The motivations for most sexual assaults are power and anger.

*Some perpetrators use a pharmaceutical weapon to overpower and incapacitate their victims—commonly called date rape drugs. Substances like Rohypnol or GHB, valium or other prescription drugs, can be slipped unnoticed into drinks at bars, clubs, raves and other parties, leaving the victim confused, unconscious, and/or with fuzzy or little memory of what occurred.

* Alcohol facilitated rapes are common. For victims under the age of 21, they may fear legal reprisal for drinking underage if they report an assault. Police and medical

¹⁰ Note: The NVCP website claims that a victim must report to receive compensation, but this is not true for victims of sexual assault. The NVCP website has not been updated to reflect this.
personnel are trained to deal with the crime of rape and not to re-victimize the victim. 

*No matter what the circumstances, rape is a crime.*

**Resources to Give the Student...**

**Direct Assistance**

- **UNLV CARE Line** 895-0602
- **Rape Crisis Center of Southern Nevada Hotline** 366-1640

**For Support and Counseling**

- **Student Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)** 895-3627
- **Student Health Center** 895-3770
- **Jean Nidetch Women’s Center - victim advocates** 895-4475
- **Gender Justice Nevada** 557-9533

**Financial Compensation for Victims of a Violent Crime**

- **Nevada Victims of Crime Program** [www.voc.nv.gov](http://www.voc.nv.gov)

*(JNWC advocates can help a victim navigate this process.)*

**Protection Order** see page 29-31

**Reporting**

- **LVMPD Sexual Assault Unit** 828-3421
- **NLVPD (North Las Vegas area)** 646-9111
- **HNPD (Henderson area)** 267-4727
- **Office of Student Conduct** 895-2308

*(If the perpetrator is a student, the victim can choose to go through the OSC instead of reporting to the police. The OSC has a Sexual Misconduct Response Protocol in place. OSC can also issue a No-Contact Letter, see pg. 30)*
Stalking Resources and Information

Share important messages to the student:

- “You are not alone.”  “This is a serious issue.”
- “You are not to blame.”  “Help is available to you.”

"Stalking" is used to describe specific kinds of behavior that may involve any one or more of the following: repeated physical proximity, nonconsensual communications including electronic forms of communication (e-mails, texting, social networking sites), gifting of unwanted items or presents, and/or verbal or written implied threats that make someone feel unsafe. Any unwanted contact between a stalker and their victim which directly or indirectly communicates a threat or places the victim in fear can be considered stalking.

Who are Stalkers?
Stalking is a gender neutral crime. Men, women, and transgender people can be perpetrators and victims of stalking. Statistically, the majority of stalkers are men. In fact, 75-80% of stalking cases involve men stalking women. Most stalkers tend to be young or middle aged. Stalkers come from every walk of life and every socio-economic background. Anyone can be a stalker or a victim.

Resources to Give the Student...

Campus Police  895-3668
Office of Student Conduct (no contact letter)  895-2308
Stalking Protection Order  see p. 33

For Support and Counseling
Student Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)  895-3627
Jean Nidetch Women’s Center  895-4475
Appendix C: Campus Victim’s Rights

Nevada law provides a victim of crime many statutory rights that were not traditionally available to them in earlier years.

Nevada Crime Victim’s Bill of Rights

The 1983 Nevada General Assembly mandated certain rights and guarantees to crime victims and witnesses. Chapter 178 of the Nevada Revised Statutes recognizes the following needs and rights of crime victims:

- You have the right to know the status of the case in which you are involved.
- You have the right to be free from intimidation or dissuasion.
- You have the right to know when your impounded property can be released.
- You have the right to receive a witness fee for lawful obedience to a subpoena.
- You have a right to understand the existing victim compensation laws and receive compensation, if applicable.
- You have the right to a secure waiting area, which is not available to the defendant or his family, when you are at court.
- You have the right to know when the defendant is released from custody before or during trial (upon written request).
- You have the right to know when the offender is released from prison (upon written request).

This is also true on campus. The UNLV Student Conduct Code details students’ rights and responsibilities, including “the right to fair and equitable process in all matters concerning the Code.” The full SCC is available online at http://studentconduct.unlv.edu.

JNWC Bill of Rights

Someone seeking JNWC victim advocate services can expect the following:

- No information will be disclosed without prior consent
- To be treated with dignity and respect
- All JNWC staff will try to provide well informed, educated options and support your decisions without bias.
Appendix D: Reporting Options On and Off Campus

Interpersonal violence violates an individual’s sense of safety. A victim or survivor of assault, domestic abuse, stalking may want to report the crime, may want to press charges, and/or may want to obtain a protection order. This can all be done through on and off campus police departments and the UNLV Office of Student Conduct (OSC).

It is important to report a crime—remember, reporting is not the same thing as pressing charges. You cannot file an anonymous report with the police, but you can report a crime without pressing charges. Campus police encourage you to report if a crime was disclosed to you (see the following two forms) as we try to accurately gauge the number of incidents that occur on campus.

Victims of stalking and domestic violence may also seek to end any communication with the offender. At the county level, they can choose to file one of four types of protection orders with Clark County: a temporary protection order, an emergency protection order, or a stalking protection order. A victim of sexual assault who has a pre-existing relationship with the assailant can file a temporary protection order; if they did not, they can file a sexual assault protection order.

Also, victims of interpersonal violence on campus can seek a “No-Contact Letter” (similar to the County’s Temporary Protection Order) through the Office of Student Conduct if both parties (the victim and the assailant or offender) are affiliated with UNLV. This deals largely with on-campus behavior and electronic communication. For example, if someone is being stalked on and/or off campus, or if a sexual assault was reported to local police, UNLV’s OSC can issue a No-Contact Letter to the offending party. Campus police can arrest someone for violating the No-Contact Letter. See page 29 for an example of a No-Contact Letter. The OSC responds to on-campus issues as well as situations off-campus that adversely affect the UNLV community, such as attacks or stalking on athletic trips or study abroad. The OSC also addresses incidents between individuals who know each other through their affiliation with UNLV even if the altercation or assault takes place off campus. OSC can be reached at 895-2308.

Protection Orders

- Approximately 20% of the 1.5 million people who experience intimate partner violence annually obtain civil protection orders.
- Approximately one-half of the orders obtained by women against intimate partners who physically assaulted them were violated. More than two-thirds of the restraining orders against intimate partners who raped or stalked the victim were violated.

Example of UNLV’s No Contact Letter

[date]

[name]
[address/Hall & room #]
[City ST Zip / mailbox #]

Dear [Name],

The purpose of this letter is to provide notice that a ‘no contact’ rule has been placed on you with UNLV student(s)/staff/etc-[insert any applicable people].

You are hereby informed that a ‘no contact’ ruling means that you understand that you are prohibited from initiating or contributing to any physical, verbal, electronic, or written communication with [name(s) listed above], his/her family, or his/her personal possessions. If you need to have a communication sent to him/her, it can be through the Office of Student Conduct. [Only if applicable ...In addition, until further notice, you are trespassed from the (location, i.e. residence hall or admin bldg)].

A violation of this ruling could result in the UNLV Police Services being contacted for formal removal from the premises and further conduct sanctioning, or outside legal charges.

Only a recommendation from the Office of Student Conduct can change this rule. Please further understand that any violation of the ‘no contact’ rule will negatively reflect on any Student Conduct Code case that may involve you which may also put your student status in jeopardy.

Sincerely,

Office of Student Conduct

Cc: Public Safety
Individuals/Offices mentioned above
**Reporting Off Campus**

**Protection Orders**

**What protection does the order provide?**

By issuing a temporary protection order, the court may:

- Prohibit the adverse party from threatening, physically injuring, or harassing the applicant or minor children, either directly or through an agent.

- Exclude the adverse party from the applicant's place of residence.

- Prohibit the adverse party from entering the residence, school or place of employment of the applicant or minor children and order him/her to stay away from any specified place frequented regularly by them.

- Prohibit the adverse party from having any contact with the applicant:
  - In person
  - By phone
  - By mail (written or electronic)
  - Through a third party

- Order such other relief as it deems necessary in an emergency situation.

**Emergency**

An Emergency Temporary Protection Order (ETPO) may be issued if adverse party is arrested for domestic battery or related charges and still in custody.

This process MUST be started immediately upon the adverse party's arrest. If the request is delayed, the judge may not consider it an emergency. A hearing will be scheduled within seven calendar days. The applicant must attend this hearing.

Apply for an Emergency Protective Order via Family Court, 455-1500.

**Temporary**

A Temporary Protection Order (TPO) may be issued for 30 days.

An extension hearing may be requested to extend the Order up to one year thereafter.

Apply in person at:

Eighth Judicial District Court - Family Division  
Monday-Thursday, 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Violence Intervention Program & Protective Orders  
Friday, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

601 N. Pecos Road
Las Vegas, NV 89101
(702) 455-3400
How to apply for a Temporary Protection Order (TPO)

The applicant will be required to complete an application, describing the need for a Protection Order.

- The applicant is not assessed any fee to file a Protection Order.
- Criminal charges do not have to be filed.
- Police or medical reports of current or previous incidents may be included with the application.
- Photos of any visible injuries may be taken in the Protection Order office.
- Photo identification of the applicant is required for notarization of the application.
- The application must contain specific information about recent physical, sexual and/or emotional abuse or threats of abuse that cause concern for the applicant’s safety.
- An advocate will review the application, discuss safety options and offer referrals to other services as needed.
- The application process may take one to two hours.

Who may apply for a protective order?

The applicant MUST have at least one of the following relationships with the person against whom the Order may be issued:

- Related by blood (i.e. son/daughter, father/mother, brother/sister)
- Related by marriage (i.e. spouse, ex-spouse, or current in-law)
- Current or former roommate
- Past or present dating relationship
- Have children together

NOTE: The applicant’s, or any of the person’s listed above, minor child may also be entitled to protection.

*Sexual Assault Protection Order

If the sexual assault victim does not have any of the above relationships with the person against whom the Order may be issued, the applicant can obtain a Sexual Assault Protection Order.

Sexual Assault Protection Orders are done through the Regional Justice Court (see address and contact information under TPO).
Stalking Order

A stalking order that is issued by a Justice of the Peace may do the following:

- Order the adverse party to stay away from the home, school, business, or place of employment of the victim and any other location specifically named by the court.

- Order the adverse party to refrain from contacting, intimidating, threatening or otherwise interfering with the victim and any other person, including a member of the family or the household of the victim, specifically named by the court.

Apply in person at:

Las Vegas Regional Justice Center
200 Lewis Ave.
Las Vegas, NV 89101
(702) 671-3165

How to apply for a Stalking Order

The applicant must fill out an affidavit that describes in detail the actions or behavior of the adverse party that causes the applicant to believe his/her physical or mental well-being is at risk. The affidavit must be LEGIBLE, and it should include all relevant dates and times so that a proper foundation will be presented to the reviewing judge. In the affidavit, the applicant must show that the adverse party is acting in a pattern or "course of conduct" consisting of a series of acts over time that shows evidence of a continuity of purpose directed at a specific person.

The applicant may include any supporting documents such as:

- Documentation of phone calls
- Notes left by the adverse party
- Pictures of property damage, etc.
- Answering machine tapes

The applicant will be contacted by a court clerk and informed of the judge's decision. If granted, the Order will be in effect for 30 days and may be extended up to one year thereafter.
Appendix E: Nevada Revised Statutes


As defined by Nevada law, “a person who subjects another person to sexual penetration, or who forces another person to make a sexual penetration on himself or another, against the victim’s will or under conditions in which the perpetrator knows or should know that the victim is mentally or physically incapable of resisting or understanding the nature of his conduct, is guilty of sexual assault” (NRS 200.366). Sexual penetration includes sexual intercourse, oral sex and digital penetration (NRS 200.364).

NRS 33.018 Acts which constitute domestic violence.

1. Domestic violence occurs when a person commits one of the following acts against or upon his spouse, former spouse, any other person to whom he is related by blood or marriage, a person with whom he is or was actually residing, a person with whom he has had or is having a dating relationship, a person with whom he has a child in common, the minor child of any of those persons, his minor child or any person who has been appointed the custodian or legal guardian for his minor child:

   (a) A battery.
   (b) An assault.
   (c) Compelling the other by force or threat of force to perform an act from which he has the right to refrain or to refrain from an act which he has the right to perform.
   (d) A sexual assault.
   (e) A knowing, purposeful or reckless course of conduct intended to harass the other. Such conduct may include, but is not limited to:

      (1) Stalking.
      (2) Arson.
      (3) Trespassing.
      (4) Larceny.
      (5) Destruction of private property.
      (6) Carrying a concealed weapon without a permit.
      (7) Injuring or killing an animal.

   (f) A false imprisonment.
   (g) Unlawful entry of the other's residence, or forcible entry against the other's will if there is a reasonably foreseeable risk of harm to the other from the entry.

2. As used in this section, "dating relationship" means frequent, intimate associations primarily characterized by the expectation of affectionate or sexual involvement. The term does not include a casual relationship or an ordinary association between persons in a business or social context.
NRS 200.575  Stalking: Definitions; penalties.

1. A person who, without lawful authority, willfully or maliciously engages in a course of conduct that would cause a reasonable person to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, harassed or fearful for the immediate safety of a family or household member, and that actually causes the victim to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, harassed or fearful for the immediate safety of a family or household member, commits the crime of stalking. Except where the provisions of subsection 2 or 3 are applicable, a person who commits the crime of stalking:
   
   (a) For the first offense, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
   
   (b) For any subsequent offense, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

2. A person who commits the crime of stalking and in conjunction therewith threatens the person with the intent to cause the person to be placed in reasonable fear of death or substantial bodily harm commits the crime of aggravated stalking. A person who commits the crime of aggravated stalking shall be punished for a category B felony by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 2 years and a maximum term of not more than 15 years, and may be further punished by a fine of not more than $5,000.

3. A person who commits the crime of stalking with the use of an Internet or network site, electronic mail, text messaging or any other similar means of communication to publish, display or distribute information in a manner that substantially increases the risk of harm or violence to the victim shall be punished for a category C felony as provided in NRS 193.130.

Statutes on Mandated Reporting

Elderly Abuse: Anyone who works within the population of the elderly automatically becomes a mandated reporter. A report must be made within 24 hours. If a report is not made the service worker risks losing her/his license (NRS 200.5292).

Children: A person becomes a mandated reporter as soon as she/he begins working within a community in contact with children. A report must be made within a 24-hour period. If a report is not made, the service worker risks losing her/his license (NRS 432B.121).

Division of Aging - (702) 486-3545  Child Protection Services - (702) 399-0081
Appendix F: Other Issues & What Can Be Done

University populations are diverse in many ways. Some students have mental or physical disabilities. Some students are parents. Whatever the need, there are resources on campus to support students, faculty, and staff.

UNLV Disability Resource Center

The Disability Resource Center is committed to supporting students with disabilities at UNLV through the appropriate use of advocacy, accommodations, and supportive services to ensure access to campus courses, services, and activities. The DRC is the university-designated office that determines and facilitates reasonable accommodations in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. http://drc.unlv.edu/ 702-895-0866

Abuse of Persons with Disabilities

- People with disabilities are especially vulnerable to abuse.
- Abuse is when someone threatens another’s well-being.
- The following constitutes abuse: rough treatment (hitting, slapping, misuse of restraints); any non-consensual sexual conduct; humiliation; intimidation; insults or threats; isolation from family members and friends; withholding medication; overmedication; controlling the person’s finances and property without consent; interfering with mail; withholding food or basic necessities...

What if Someone You Know is Being Abused?

They need the abuse to stop. They need information and support to help them become independent of the abuser. Talk to them about it and let them know you care. Suggest they get help from someone they trust.

How often are people with mental disabilities sexually abused?

According to research, many people with disabilities will experience some form of sexual abuse. At least 20% of mentally disabled females and 5-10% of mentally disabled males are sexually abused every year in the United States. More than 90% of people with a mental disability will experience sexual abuse at some point in their lives. Forty – nine percent will experience more than ten sexual assault incidents. The likelihood of rape is staggering. Between 15,000 of the 19,000 people with developmental disabilities are raped each year in the United States.

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Child Abuse

Child Abuse and Neglect - Emotional Effects
All parents get upset with their children sometimes. Saying ‘no’ and managing difficult behavior is an essential part of parenting. Tired or stressed parents can lose control, say something they regret, and may even harm the child. If this happens often enough, it can seriously harm the child. That is why abuse is defined in law. The federal Children Act of 1989 states that abuse should be considered to have happened when someone’s actions have caused a child to suffer significant harm to their health or development.

Significant harm can be caused by someone...
- Punishing a child too much.
- Hitting or shaking a child.
- Constantly criticizing, threatening, or rejecting a child.
- Not looking after a child - not giving them enough to eat, ignoring them, not playing or talking with them, or not making sure that they are safe.

If you suspect a parent of abusing their child, contact Child Protection Services - (702) 399-0081. Please note that faculty and staff are not mandatory reporters (unless trained to be so within their specific field).

C.O.P.E.
Child or Parent Emergency

Under pressure, you or I, or anyone may feel like hurting an annoying child, but we don’t have to. Watch for these warning signs and get help.

Warning signs
- Do you scream at your children all the time?
- Are your children scared when you get angry?
- Do they flinch when you make a sudden move?
- Do you feel empty and unable to give to your children?
- Do you feel your children don’t love you?
- Do you feel they deliberately bother you?
- Are you often disappointed in your child?
- Are you worried that your neighbors and people at school might disapprove of the way you raise your children?
- Are you hurting your children the way your parents hurt you when you were little?
- Have you ever left bruises or welts on your child when you disciplined?