

Sexual Misconduct

Sexual Harassment



Resources

Guide For Students

2017 - 2018

Sexual Respect at Lane

Lane Community College does not tolerate sex or gender discrimination. This includes sexual misconduct such as sexual harassment and sexual assault, stalking, and intimate partner violence.

These behaviors are harmful to the well-being of our community members, the learning/working environment, and collegial relationships among our students, faculty, and staff.

All forms of prohibited conduct under this procedure are regarded as serious College offenses, and violations will result in discipline, including the possibility of separation from the College.

State and federal laws also address conduct that may meet the College's definitions of prohibited conduct, and criminal prosecution may take place independently of any disciplinary action instituted by the College.

To request this information in an alternate format please contact the Center for Accessible Resources at 541.463.5150 or accessibleresources@lanecc.edu.

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Defining Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex or gender in the College's programs and activities. The College will respond to complaints or reports about prohibited conduct with measures designed to stop the behavior, eliminate any such gender discrimination, prevent the recurrence of the prohibited conduct, and remediate any adverse effects of such conduct on campus or in College-related programs or activities.

Privacy and Confidentiality

Issues of privacy and confidentiality play important roles in this procedure and may affect individuals differently.

Privacy and confidentiality are related but are distinct terms that are defined below:

Confidentiality: The term "confidentiality" refers to the circumstances under which information will not be disclosed to others unless with express written permission. The exception to this is situations involving a direct threat to self or others such as the college community. Confidential resources at Lane are available for students and employees and are listed in the table on page 21 of this procedure. Lane Counselors are confidential resources in their role as personal counselors and are not required to report any information about an incident to the Title IX Coordinator without the complainant's permission, except in situations involving a threat to self or others. This privileged communication only applies when counselors are supporting students in a personal counseling role, as opposed to serving as faculty or fulfilling other roles of their job.

When a report involves suspected abuse of a minor under the age of 18, all college employees, including these confidential resources, are required by state law to notify child protective services and/or local law enforcement.

In addition to notifying the Title IX Coordinator, any individual is required to make a direct report as follows:

- If the child is in immediate danger, call 911,
- If there is no immediate danger, contact Lane County Department of Human Services at (541) 686-7555, Monday-Friday, 8:00am-5:00pm.

Privacy: The term "privacy" refers to the discretion exercised by the College in the course of any investigation or disciplinary processes under this procedure. The College has an obligation to make reasonable efforts to investigate and address complaints or reports of violations of this procedure. In all such proceedings, the College will take into consideration the privacy of the parties to the extent possible.

In cases involving students, the Title IX Coordinator may notify other College employees of the existence of the complaint for the purpose of overseeing compliance with this procedure and addressing any concerns related to educational and residential life. While not bound by confidentiality, these individuals will be discreet and will respect the privacy of those involved in the process.

Any additional disclosure of information related to the complaint or report may be made if consistent with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), or the Title IX requirements.

Important Definitions:

Who is the Title IX Coordinator and what do they do?

The Title IX Coordinator will be informed of all complaints or reports of violations of this procedure, and oversees the College's centralized response to ensure compliance with Title IX and the 2013 Amendments to the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). The Title IX Coordinator's activities include (but are not limited to):

- Communicating with all members of the College community regarding Title IX and VAWA, and providing information about how individuals may access their rights;
- Reviewing applicable College policies and procedures to ensure institutional compliance with Title IX and VAWA;
- Monitoring the College's administration of its own applicable policies and procedures, including record keeping, timeframes, and other procedural requirements;
- Coordinating training regarding Title IX, VAWA, and prohibited conduct defined in this procedure; and
- Responding to any complaint or report regarding conduct that violates this procedure. In this capacity, the Title IX Coordinator oversees the investigation and resolution of such alleged misconduct, directs the provision of any remedial measures, and monitors the administration of any related appeal.

The Title IX Coordinator may delegate responsibilities under this procedure to designated administrators, who will be appropriately trained. The College Title IX Coordinator's contact information is as follows:

Title IX Coordinator: Jerry de Leon

Director, Gender Equity Center

(541) 463-5870

deLeonJF@lanecc.edu

Building 1, Room 202

Deputy Coordinator: Carl Yeh

Director of Student Standards

(541) 463-5787

YehC@lanecc.edu

Building 19, Room 231B

Deputy Coordinator: Dennis Carr

Director of Human Resources

(541) 463-5586

CarrD@lanecc.edu

Building 3, Room 119

Deputy Coordinator: Terrie Minner

(541)463-3010

Associate Dean of Accessibility and Support

MinnerT@lanecc.edu

Building 19, Room 265

What is Sex Discrimination?

Sex discrimination is adverse treatment of an individual based on sex or gender, rather than individual merit.

Sex discrimination encompasses sexual misconduct but also includes other discriminatory behavior that does not constitute sexual misconduct. Sex discrimination may also include abusive or harassing behavior, whether verbal or physical, that demeans or intimidates another individual because of sex, gender identity, or gender expression.

Examples of conduct that can constitute sex discrimination include but are not limited to the following when the reason for the action is the target person's sex or gender identity, or gender expression:

- Singling out or targeting an individual for different or adverse treatment (e.g., more severe discipline, lower salary increase)
- Failing or refusing to hire or allow participation by an individual in a College activity
- Terminating or removing an individual from employment or an educational program
- Verbally harassing, abusing, or demeaning a targeted individual with conduct designed to adversely impact that individual

What is Sexual Misconduct?

Sexual misconduct offenses include but are not limited to:

- sexual harassment
- non-consensual sexual contact (or attempts to commit same)
- non-consensual sexual intercourse (or attempts to commit same)
- domestic violence/dating violence/intimate partner violence
- sexual exploitation

What is Sexual Harassment?

Sexual Harassment is unwelcome, gender-based verbal or physical conduct that is:

- sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive that it unreasonably interferes with denies or limits someone's ability to participate in or benefit from the college's educational program and/or activities
- based on power differentials (quid pro quo), the creation of a hostile environment, or retaliation

Examples of sexual harassment include:

- an attempt to coerce an unwilling person into a sexual relationship
- to repeatedly subject a person to egregious, unwelcome sexual attention
- to punish a refusal to comply with a sexual-based request
- to condition a benefit on submitting to sexual advances
- sexual violence
- intimate partner violence
- stalking
- gender-based bullying

Examples of sexual harassment in a college community:

Note: Not all workplace or educational conduct that may be described as "harassment" affects the terms, conditions, or privileges of employment or education. For example, a mere utterance of an ethnic, gender-based, or racial description which creates offensive feelings in an employee or student would not normally affect the terms and conditions of their employment or education.

- A professor insists a student have sex with them in exchange for a good grade. This is harassment regardless of whether the student accedes to the request.
- A student repeatedly sends sexually-oriented jokes around an email list they created even when asked to stop, causing one recipient to avoid spending time on campus.
- A professor engages students in discussion in class about their past sexual experiences, yet the conversation is not in any way applicable to the subject matter of the class. The professor probes for explicit details and demands the students answer, though they are clearly uncomfortable and hesitant.
- An ex-girlfriend widely spreads false stories about her sex life with her former boyfriend to the clear discomfort of the boyfriend, turning him into a social pariah on campus.
- A student grabbed another student by the hair, then grabbed her breast and put his mouth on it.
- A transgender student is using the men's locker room when another male student exclaims, "I'm gonna prove you're really a girl!" and tries to remove his towel so as to expose his genitals.

What do these terms mean?

A **hostile work environment** includes any situation in which there is harassing conduct that is sufficiently severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it alters the conditions of employment or limits, interferes with or denies educational benefits or opportunities, from both a subjective (the alleged Complainant) and an objective (reasonable person's) viewpoint.

Quid pro quo sexual harassment exists when there are:

- unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature; and
- submission to or rejection of such conduct that results in adverse educational or employment action.

Retaliatory harassment is any adverse employment or educational action taken against a person because of the person's participation in a complaint or investigation of discrimination or sexual misconduct.

Non-consensual sexual contact is
(commonly referred to as sexual assault):

Any intentional sexual touch, however slight, with any object, by persons of any sex or gender upon persons of any sex or gender, that is without consent and/or by force.

Examples of sexual contact include:

- Intentional contact with the breasts, buttock, groin, or genitals
- Touching another with any of these body parts
- Making another touch you or themselves with or on any of the above body parts
- Any intentional bodily contact in a sexual manner, even not involving contact with/of/by breasts, buttocks, groin, genitals, mouth, or other orifice

Force

Force is the use of physical violence and/or imposing on someone physically to gain sexual access. Force also includes threats, intimidation (implied threats), and coercion that overcome resistance or produce consent (e.g. "Have sex with me or I'll hit you." "Okay, don't hit me; I'll do what you want").

- Coercion is unreasonable pressure for sexual activity. Coercive behavior differs from seductive behavior based on the type of pressure someone uses to get consent from another. When someone makes clear to you they do not want sex, they want to stop, or they do not want to go past a certain point of sexual interaction, continued pressure beyond that point can be considered coercive.
- **Note:** There is no requirement that a party resists the sexual advance or request, but resistance is a clear demonstration of non-consent. The absence of resistance is not conclusive that force was not used. Sexual activity that is forced is, by definition, non-consensual, but non-consensual sexual activity is not by definition forced.
- In order to give effective consent, one must be of legal age.
- Sexual activity with someone who one should know to be – or based on the circumstances should reasonably have known to be – mentally or physically incapacitated (by alcohol or other drug use, unconsciousness, or blackout), constitutes a violation of this procedure.
- Incapacitation is a state in which someone cannot make rational, reasonable decisions because they lack the capacity to give knowing consent (e.g., to understand the who, what, when, where, why, or how of their sexual interaction).

- This procedure also covers a person whose incapacity results from mental disability, sleep, involuntary physical restraint, or from the taking of rape drugs. Possession, use, and/or distribution of any of these substances, including Rohypnol, Ketamine, GHB, Burundanga, etc. is prohibited and administering one of these drugs to another student is a violation of this procedure. More information on these drugs can be found at 911 Rape Information
- Use of alcohol or other drugs will never function as a defense for any behavior that violates this procedure.
- The sexual orientation and/or gender identity of individuals engaging in sexual activity is not relevant to allegations under this procedure.

Non-consensual sexual penetration is (commonly referred to as rape):

Any sexual intercourse, however slight, with any object, by persons of any sex or gender upon persons of any sex or gender, that is without consent and/or by force.

Intercourse includes: vaginal penetration by a penis, object, tongue, or finger, anal penetration by a penis, object, tongue, or finger, and oral copulation (mouth to genital contact or genital to mouth contact), no matter how slight the penetration or contact.

Intimate Relationship Violence is (also referred to as dating or intimate partner violence) committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim, and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of: length of the relationship, type of the relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the people involved in the relationship.

Examples of Intimate Relationship Violence

include but are not limited to:

- physical
- emotional/psychological
- sexual
- economic acts

In an intimate relationship, violence can be a single act or pattern of behavior.

Domestic violence: A particular type of intimate relationship violence that occurs when partners in a current or former intimate relationship are or have been cohabiting in the same space.

Students are deemed to be cohabiting when they share access to the same private living space or bathroom.

Domestic Violence is a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:

- By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim
- By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common
- By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner
- By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred
- By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred

Sexual Exploitation occurs when a person takes non-consensual or abusive sexual advantage of another for their own advantage or benefit, or to benefit or advantage anyone other than the one being exploited, and that behavior does not otherwise constitute one of other sexual misconduct offenses.

Examples of sexual exploitation include, but are not limited to:

- Invasion of sexual privacy
- Prostituting another student
- Non-consensual video or audio-taping of sexual activity
- Going beyond the boundaries of consent (such as letting your friends hide in the closet to watch you having consensual sex)
- Engaging in voyeurism
- Knowingly transmitting an STI (Sexually Transmitted Infection) or HIV to another student
- Exposing one's genitals in non-consensual circumstances
- Inducing another to expose their genitals
- Sexually-based stalking and/or bullying may also be forms of sexual exploitation

Stalking: A course of conduct (i.e., more than one act) directed at a partner in a current or former intimate relationship that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear, to experience emotional distress, or to fear for the safety of a third person. Acts that together constitute stalking may be direct actions or may be communicated by a third party, and can include, but are not limited to: threats of harm to self or others; pursuing or following; non-consensual (unwanted) communication by any means; unwanted gifts; trespassing; and surveillance or other types of observation.

What is Consent?

In reviewing possible violations of sexual misconduct, the College considers consent as the voluntary, informed, uncoerced agreement through words and actions freely given, which a reasonable person would interpret as a willingness to participate in mutually agreed-upon sexual acts. Consensual sexual activity happens when each partner willingly and affirmatively chooses to participate.

Indications that consent is not present include: when physical force is used or there is a reasonable belief of the threat of physical force; when duress is present; when one person overcomes the physical limitations of another person; and when a person is incapable of making an intentional decision to participate in a sexual act, which could include instances in which the person is in a state of incapacitation.

Important points regarding consent include:

- Consent to one act does not constitute consent to another act.
- Consent on a prior occasion does not constitute consent on a subsequent occasion.
- The existence of a prior or current relationship does not, in itself, constitute consent.

- Consent can be withdrawn or modified at any time.
- Consent is not implicit in a person's manner of dress.
- Accepting a meal, a gift, or an invitation for a date does not imply or constitute consent.
- Silence, passivity, or lack of resistance does not necessarily constitute consent.
- Initiation by someone who a reasonable person knows or should have known to be deemed incapacitated is not consent.

In the context of this procedure, incapacitation is the state in which a person's perception or judgment is so impaired that they lack the cognitive capacity to make or act on conscious decisions. The use of drugs or alcohol can cause incapacitation. An individual who is incapacitated is unable to consent to a sexual activity. Engaging in sexual activity with an individual who is incapacitated (and therefore unable to consent), where a person knows or ought reasonably to have understood the individual is incapacitated, constitutes sexual misconduct.

Note: Oregon state law considers persons under the age of 18 to be "incapable of consenting to a sexual act" (ORS §163.315.) and states that if lack of consent is solely a result of the age of the victim, it is a defense to certain crimes that the actor was less than three years older than the victim at the time of the alleged offense ORS § 163.345.

Types of Reporting

Anonymous Reports: If a complainant (the recipient of the unwelcomed behavior) self-identifies but asks to remain anonymous during the investigation, the Title IX Coordinator will consider how to proceed, taking into account the complainant's wishes, the College's commitment to provide a nondiscriminatory environment, and the respondent's (the person to whom the report of an alleged violation refers) right to have specific notice of the allegations if the College were to take action that affects the respondent. In such circumstances, the Title IX Coordinator may arrange for limited fact-finding by an investigator to better understand the context of the complaint.

Requests for confidentiality or use of anonymous reporting may limit the College's ability to conduct an investigation.

Confidential Resources: The College has designated campus professionals as Confidential Resources. Conversations with Confidential Resources are privileged. Information shared with Confidential Resources (including information about whether an individual has received services) will only be disclosed to the Title IX Coordinator or any other person only with the individual's expressed written permission, unless there is an imminent threat of serious harm to the individual or to others, or a legal obligation to reveal such information (e.g., if there is suspected abuse or neglect of a minor). Confidential Resources may submit non-identifying information about violations of this procedure to the Public Safety Department for purposes of the anonymous statistical reporting under the Clery Act.

An individual who is not prepared to make a report, or who may be unsure how to label what happened, but still seeks information and support, is strongly encouraged to contact a Confidential Resource.

Confidential Resources for Reporting

Cara DiMarco - Counselor

Gender Equity Center

Office: Bldg. 1, Rm. 202

Phone: (541) 463-5242

Privacy Level: Confidential Resource

Counseling Center

Office: Bldg. 01, Rm. 103

Phone: (541) 463-3600

Privacy Level: Confidential Resources Available

Health Clinic

Office: Bldg. 18, Rm. 101

Phone: (541) 463-5665

Privacy Level: Confidential Resources Available

Student Survivor Legal Service

Domestic Violence Clinic

Phone: (541) 346-7231

law.uoregon.edu/ssls

What are Responsible Employees?

Responsible Employee: Any employee other than a "Confidential Resource" (for definition of Confidential Resource see page 20-21).

A responsible employee includes any employee:

- who has the authority to take action to redress sexual violence;
- who has been given the duty of reporting incidents of sexual violence or any other misconduct by students to the Title IX Coordinator or other appropriate school designee; or
- whom a student could reasonably believe has this authority or duty (Department of Education, 2014).

Notice from these "responsible employees" is official notice to the institution. You have the right and can expect to have incidents of sexual misconduct and/or discrimination to be taken seriously by the institution when formally reported, and to have those incidents investigated and properly resolved through administrative procedures. All members of the College community are required to report any suspected violation of this procedure.

In emergency situations, if there is a suspected crime in progress, or imminent or serious threats to the safety of anyone, faculty and staff members must immediately contact the Public Safety Department by dialing x5555 from an on-campus telephone or (541) 463-5555 from an off-campus telephone or cell phone. Blue emergency phones are also strategically placed around campus if you do not have access to a phone.

In non-emergency situations, faculty and staff members, unless a Confidential Resource, must promptly report suspected violations to the Title IX Coordinator. Some students with special responsibilities must promptly report alleged violations of this procedure to their supervisor, who will then consult with the Title IX Coordinator.

In some circumstances, the reporting responsibilities of College employees, or the College's responsibility to investigate, may conflict with the preferences of the complainant and/or respondent with regard to privacy and confidentiality. Therefore, all individuals are encouraged to familiarize themselves with their options and responsibilities, and make use of Confidential Resources, if applicable, in determining their preferred course of action.

Interim Measures /Actions

Interim actions help the College to stop the unwelcome behavior as well as remedy the effects of the unwelcome behavior.

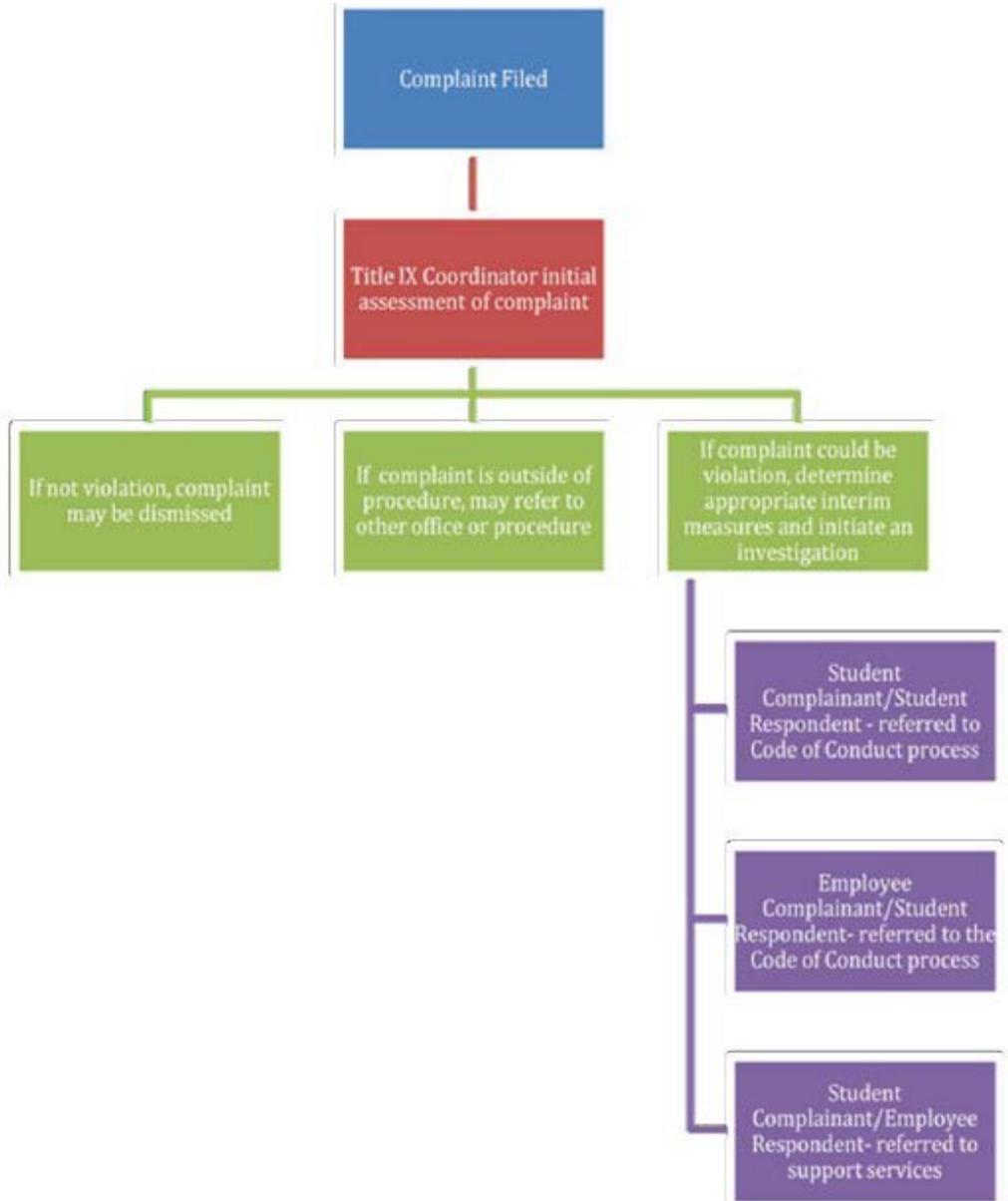
Here are some of the interactions that may be appropriate:

- Access to on-campus counseling services and assistance in setting up an initial appointment
- Advocacy for accessing community resources for ongoing assistance to include, but not limited to:
 - An individual safety plan
 - Counseling
 - Case management/advocacy
 - Support
 - Legal advocacy
 - Emergency shelter/housing, etc
 - No conduct directives between parties

- Class section/schedule changes, including the ability to withdraw from a course
- Rescheduling of exams, projects, and assignments
- Providing alternative course completion options
- Changing work schedules, job assignments, or job locations for college employment
- Providing academic support services such as tutoring
- Limiting or barring an individual's or organization's access to certain Lane Community College-owned facilities or activities
- Collaborating with Public Safety to create a personal safety plan (both on and off campus) and including an escort to ensure safe movement between classes and activities
- Interim suspension of the Respondent
- Student-requested leaves of absence

Additionally, on- and off-campus support services will be identified.

Reporting Process Flow Chart



How can I file a report or make a complaint?

Students can report or make a complaint with any Lane Community College employee. Students have several options for reporting unwelcomed behavior. Any of the people listed at the beginning of the procedure can be contacted. Additionally, students can report online through the myLane home page in the mySafety section by using the link: "Students: Report an incident or complaint."

At the complainant's request, the college will assist the complainant in contacting local law enforcement and will cooperate with law enforcement agencies if a complainant decides to pursue the criminal process.

Anonymous and Third Party Reports: The College will respond to the extent possible to anonymous reports of sexual misconduct or reports made by third parties not directly involved in the incident. However, the response to such reports may be limited if information contained in the reports cannot be verified by independent facts.

What happens after a complaint or report is filed?

The College is committed to providing a prompt, thorough, and impartial investigation of all alleged violations of this procedure. During the disciplinary process, both parties (complainant and respondent) have equivalent rights (which will be provided to complainants in writing), including the opportunity to present evidence, to be accompanied by an adviser of their choice, and to appeal. The College will concurrently provide both parties with written notification of the outcome of the process and any appeal.

In order to protect the safety of the campus community, the Title IX Coordinator may investigate allegations of violations of this procedure even absent the filing of a formal complaint or report, or if a complaint or report has been withdrawn. The Title IX Coordinator may need to proceed with an investigation even if a complainant specifically requests the matter not be pursued. In such a circumstance, the Title IX Coordinator will take into account the complainant's concerns, the best interests of the campus community, fairness to all individuals involved, and the College's obligations under Title IX.

Complaint and Report Process

- Complaint Filed
- Title IX Coordinator initial assessment of complaint
- If not violation, complaint may be dismissed
- If complaint is outside of procedure, may refer to other office or procedure
- If complaint could be a violation, determine appropriate interim measures and initiate an investigation.

The College will not compel a Complainant to engage in mediation to directly confront the Respondent. Mediation, even if voluntary, may not be used in cases involving sexual misconduct.

Student/Student Complaints

When only students are involved in the complaint, and the complainant and the respondent (the person against whom the complaint is made) are students, the Student Code of Conduct procedure will be followed. The Conduct Resolution Administrator serves as Complaint Resolution Administrators. These processes should be read to be consistent with one another and in the event of a direct conflict between the two, the Student Gender-Based Sexual Misconduct Procedure shall govern.

Employee/Student Complaints

When the employee is the complainant and the student is the respondent, the Student Code of Conduct procedure will be followed.

Student/Employee

When the student is the complainant and the employee is the respondent, The Harassment and Discrimination Procedure will be followed.

Retaliation

Retaliation against the complainant (the person who filed a report, or who is the recipient of the unwelcome behavior) or anyone who participates in any manner in an investigation or resolution of a report of sexual misconduct is expressly forbidden. An individual who is subjected to retaliation (e.g. threats, intimidation, reprisals, damage to one's reputation, or adverse employment or educational actions) is encouraged to make a report of retaliation. Retaliation claims should be reported to the Title IX Coordinator or through the Student Complaint form as soon as possible.

The College makes reasonable efforts to safeguard the complainant's rights against retaliation by taking prompt and appropriate corrective action when necessary.

Campus Resources

Jerry de Leon

Office: Bldg. 1, Rm. 202

Phone: (541) 463-5870

Email: deleonjf@lanecc.edu

Privacy Level: Responsible Employee

Kerry Levett - Executive Dean for Student Affairs

Office: Bldg. 3, Rm. 208

Phone: (541) 463-5725

Email: levettk@lanecc.edu

Privacy Level: Responsible Employee

Public Safety Officers - Main Campus

Office: Public Safety, Bldg. 13, Rm. 107

Phone: (541) 463-5558

Privacy Level: Responsible Employees

Public Safety Officers - Mary Spilde Center

Office: Mary Spilde, Rm. 129

Phone: (541) 463-6267

Privacy Level: Responsible Employees

Cara DiMarco, Counselor
Gender Equity Center
Office: Bldg. 1, Rm. 202
Phone: (541) 463-5242
Privacy Level: Confidential Resource

Counseling Center
Office: Bldg. 1, Rm. 103
Phone: (541) 463-3600
Privacy Level: Confidential Resources

Concepcion "Connie" Mesquita
Multicultural Center
Office: Bldg. 1, Rm. 201
Phone: (541) 463-5276

Health Clinic
Office: Bldg. 18, Rm. 101
Phone: (541) 463-5665
Privacy Level: Confidential Resources

Director of Student Standards
Office: Bldg. 19, Rm 231B
Phone: (541) 463-5787
Email: yehc@lanecc.edu
Privacy Level: Responsible Employee

Student Survivor Legal Services
Phone: (541) 346-7231
law.uoregon.edu/ssls

Eugene/Springfield Area Resources

Sexual Assault Support Services (SASS)

Provides crisis intervention, advocacy, peer counseling, emotional support.

24-hour Crisis/information phone lines:

(541) 343-7277

(800) 788-4727

Business 9AM-5PM: (541) 484-9791 (V/TDD)

591 West 19th Avenue, Eugene, OR 97401 SASS

Womenspace

Provides shelter and services for abused women and their children.

24-hour Crisis/information phone lines:

(541) 485-6513

(800) 281-2800

Business Office: (541) 485-8232

Advocacy Center: (541) 484-6103

1577 Pearl St # 400, Eugene, OR 97401

Email: info@womenspaceinc.org

Lane County Victim Assistance (District Attorney's Office)

Business or Non-Emergency Number: (541) 682-4523

Email: lori.silano@co.lane.or.us

125 East 8th Avenue, # 400, Eugene, OR 97401

White Bird Clinic

24-hour Crisis/information phone lines:

(541) 687-4000 or (800) 422-7558

341 East 12th Avenue, Eugene, OR 97401

Planned Parenthood

(541) 344-9411

3579 Franklin Blvd, Eugene, OR 97403

Ophelia's Place

Business or Non-Emergency Number: (541) 284-4333

Email: info@opheliasplace.net

1577 Pearl Street # 100 Haugland Bldg, Eugene, OR 97401

Trauma Healing Project

Business or Non-Emergency Number: (541) 687-9447

Email: info@healingattention.org

2222 Coburg Road, Suite 300, Eugene, OR 97401

Sexual Wellness Advocacy Team (S.W.A.T.)

Business or Non-Emergency Number: (541) 346-1198

Email: aleeder@uoregon.edu

EMU, Suite 3, 1228 University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403

ASUO Men's Center

Business or Non-Emergency Number: (541) 346-0743

Email: brmoody@uoregon.edu

University of Oregon, EMU, 1228 University St. Suite
211, Eugene, OR 97403

ASUO Women's Center

Business or Non-Emergency Number:

(541) 346-4095 Email:

womenctr@uoregon.edu

University of Oregon, EMU, 1228
University St. Eugene, OR 97403

Lane County Sheriff's Office

Business or Non-Emergency Number: (541) 682-4150

Email: SheriffofLaneCounty@co.lane.or.us

125 East 8th Street, Eugene, OR 97401

Oregon State Police

Business or Non-Emergency Number: (541) 726-2536

Email: lang.hinkle@state.or.us

3620 Gateway Street, Springfield, OR 97477

University of Oregon Police Department UOPD

Business or Non-Emergency Number: (541) 346-2919

Email: police@uoregon.edu

2141 East 15th Avenue, Eugene, OR 97403

Eugene Police Department

Business or Non-Emergency Number: (541) 682-5111

300 Country Club Road, Eugene, OR 97401

Springfield Police Department

Business or Non-Emergency Number: (541) 726-3714

Email: police@springfield-or.gov

230 4th Street, Springfield, OR 97477

Resources in the State of Oregon

Center Against Rape & Domestic Violence
4786 SW Philomath Blvd, Corvallis, OR 97333
Business or Non-Emergency Number: (541) 758-0219
(541) 754-0110 or (800) 927-0197

Oregon Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence
737 NE Alberta Street, Suite 205, Portland, OR 97211
Business or Non-Emergency Number: (503) 230-1951
Crisis or Helpline Number: (888) 235-5333

Oregon Sexual Assault Protective Order (SAPO)
3625 River Road North, Suite 275, Keizer, Oregon 97303
Phone: (503) 990-6541

Sexual Assault Resource Center (SARC)
PO Box 3082, Bryan, TX 77805
Phone: (979) 731-1000
Email: reachingout@sarcbv.org

Volunteers of America, Oregon, Domestic Violence Survivors

Emergency Hotline: (503) 771-5503

Business Line: (503) 239-3929

Oregon Sexual Assault Task Force (SATF)

3625 River Road North, Suite 275, Keizer, Oregon 97303

Phone: (503) 990-6541

Oregon Crime Victims Law Center

Phone: (503) 208-8160

Email: info@ocvlc.org

Victim Rights Law Center

520 SW Yamhill, Suite 200, Portland, OR 97204

Phone: (503) 274-5477 Toll Free: (855) 411-5477

Oregon Department of Justice, Crime Victims' Services

Phone: (503) 378-5348

Email: cvsd.email@doj.state.or.us

National Resources

National Network to End Domestic Violence

Crisis or Helpline Number: (800) 799-7233

Business or Non-Emergency Number: (866) 698-6155

Email: contact@211info.org

Office of Civil Rights, Department of Education

Phone: (800) 421-3481

Email: OCR@ed.gov

National Immigration Legal Services Directory

376 E. 11th Ave, Eugene, OR 97401

Phone: (541) 485-1017, <http://www.lclac.org>

Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)

Phone: (800) 872-5327

