under 16 years of age, consent cannot be used as a defense to a sexual crime. Further, a 16 or 17 year-old cannot legally consent to sexual activity with a person in a position of familial or custodial authority or with a person 24 years of age or older.

SEX WITHOUT CONSENT IS A VIOLATION OF SJR STATE COLLEGE POLICY. If the accused is a student, the matter can be reported to Student Affairs for disciplinary review and possible disciplinary action up to and including expulsion from the College.

Duty to Investigate
SJR State College has a duty to immediately investigate a complaint of sexual harassment, sexual coercion and sexual assault even if the complainant asks that it not do so. If the complainant requests that the complainant will be protected from retaliation, however anonymity may limit the school's ability to respond. The complainant will be assured that the investigation will be discreet and only disclosed on a "need to know" basis. In deciding how to proceed, the College will weigh the complainant's anonymity request against the alleged perpetrator's potential danger to other students. In addition, determine whether interim protective actions are necessary, such as issuing a "no contact" directive or separating a complainant and respondent. The College will attempt to minimize any burden on complainants. The complainant will be provided with information regarding his/her options regarding the investigation including the choice to report to law enforcement and available medical and mental health treatment options.

Evidence Preservation and Medical Care:
• If you are the victim of a sexual assault: find a safe environment - anywhere away from the attacker.
• Ask a trusted friend or family member to stay with you for moral support.
• Report the attack to police by calling 911 and/or notifying College Campus Safety and Security if you are on campus.
• Don't bathe or brush your teeth.
• Don't change clothes.
• Write down all the details you can recall about the attack and the attacker.
• Ask the hospital to conduct a rape kit exam to preserve forensic evidence.
• If you suspect you were drugged, ask that a urine sample be collected. The sample will need to be analyzed later on by a forensic lab.
• A medical professional will assist with evidence collection, treatment of injuries and can prescribe medications to protect you from any sexually transmitted infections and recommend follow-up care.
• A counselor on the National Sexual Assault Hotline at 1-800-656-HOPE (4673) can help you understand the process.
• If you know that you will never report, still get medical attention. Even with no physical injuries, it is important to determine the risks of STDS and pregnancy. Call the National Sexual Assault Hotline for free, confidential counseling, 24 hours a day 1-800-656-HOPE (4673).

Help is available whether you choose to report a sexual crime or not. Please contact:
• Florida Department of Health Violence Intervention and Prevention Program 1-888-956-RAPE (7273)
• Epic Behavioral Health Care - SJR State Student Assistance Program 1-904-829-2273
• Stewart Marchman Behavioral Health Care 386-329-3780 (Palatka) and 904-209-6200 (St. Augustine)
• Clay Behavioral Health Center 904-291-5561 (Orange Park)
• Local Law Enforcement: Putnam Sheriff's Office 386-329-0801 (Palatka), St. Johns County Sheriff's Office 904-824-8304 (St. Augustine), Clay County Sheriff's Office 904-264-6512 (Orange Park)
• National Sexual Assault Hotline 1-800-656-HOPE (4673).
• Contact your local Sheriff's Office. Clay County 904-284-6319, Putnam County 386-329-0259, St. Johns County 904-823-2300
• Contact your local Clerk of Court. Clay County 904-269-6363, Putnam County 386-326-7640, St. Johns County 904-269-6363, Clerk of Court St. Augustine 904-619-3600

Any person, student or employee, wishing to file a complaint regarding sexual violence/conduct may contact the College Title IX Coordinator/Equity Officer at 386-312-4047 or College campus security and local law enforcement. Individuals who wish to receive information about available support resources regarding sexual violence/conduct may contact the campus counseling staff member designated to assist with sexual violence/conduct or College campus security or contact any support of providers listed in the Annual Security Report.

Under the Education Amendments Act of 1972, students who are victims of sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking must be treated with respect. SJR State College prohibits sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking within the College, and all complaints regarding sexual misconduct, domestic violence, and stalking shall be handled according to SJR State College's Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence Policy. All allegations of such misconduct must be investigated, even if the student victimizing another student requests that it not be investigated. If you are accused of sexual misconduct, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, the College will provide you with an opportunity to challenge the accusation and to present evidence and witnesses supporting your position. All allegations of sexual misconduct, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking may be reported to the College Title IX Coordinator/Equity Officer, located in the College Title IX Office, or to the Office of General Counsel at the College's main campus, 1001 N. Orange Ave., Daytona Beach, FL 32114. The College Title IX Coordinator/Equity Officer may be contacted at 715-302-4047 or via e-mail at titleix@flscc.edu.

Students may be referred to the following local resources:

• Contact your local State Attorney's Office victim advocate. Clay County 904-284-6319 (Palatka), St. Johns County Sheriff's Office 904-284-8304 (St. Augustine), Clay County Sheriff's Office 904-264-6512 (Orange Park)
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Dating Violence & Stalking

What is Dating Violence?

Dating violence is defined as the physical, sexual, or psychological/emotional violence within a dating relationship, as well as stalking. It can occur in person or electronically and may occur between a current or former dating partner. You may have heard several different words used to describe dating violence. Here are just a few:

- Relationship Abuse
- Intimate Partner Violence
- Relationship Violence
- Dating Abuse
- Domestic Abuse
- Domestic Violence

Dating violence is a type of intimate partner violence. It occurs between two people in a close relationship. The nature of dating violence can be physical, emotional, or sexual.

- Physical - This occurs when a partner is pinched, hit, shoved, slapped, punched, or kicked.
- Psychological/Emotional - This means threatening a partner or harming his or her sense of self-worth. Examples include name calling, shaming, bullying, embarrassing on purpose, or keeping him/her away from friends and family.
- Sexual - This is forcing a partner to engage in a sex act when he or she does not or cannot consent. This can be physical or nonphysical, like threatening to spread rumors if a partner refuses to have sex.
- Stalking - This refers to a pattern of harassing or threatening tactics that are unwanted and cause fear in the victim.

What are the consequences of dating violence?

As teens develop emotionally, they are heavily influenced by their relationship experiences. Healthy relationship behaviors can have a positive effect on a teen’s emotional development. Unhealthy, abusive or violent relationships can cause short term and long term negative effects, or consequences to the developing teen.

Victims of teen dating violence are more likely to do poorly in school, and report binging, drinking, suicide attempts, and physical fighting. Victims may also carry the patterns of violence into relationship behaviors can have a positive effect on a teen’s emotional development. Unhealthy, abusive or violent relationships can cause short term and long term negative effects, or consequences to the developing teen.

What is Stalking?

Stalking is a crime and Florida Statute 784.048 defines stalking as a person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows, harasses, or cyberstalks another person. Depending on the circumstances, stalking can be a misdemeanor or a felony.

Stalking means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

- Fear for his or her safety or the safety of others;
- Suffer substantial emotional distress.

Like domestic violence, stalking is a crime of power and control. Stalking can be carried out in person or via electronic mechanisms (phone, fax, GPS, camera, computer spyware, or the Internet). Cyberstalking - the use of technology to stalk victims - shares some characteristics with real-life stalking.

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE, ASSAULT, BATTERY, SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND STALKING ARE ALL CRIMES and are covered under Florida Statutes and can be reported to law enforcement.

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE, ASSAULT, BATTERY, SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND STALKING ARE ALL VIOLATIONS OF SJR STATE COLLEGE POLICY. If the accused is a student, the matter can be reported to Student Affairs for disciplinary review and possible disciplinary action up to and including expulsion from the College.

Help is available wherever you choose to report a crime or not. Please contact:

- National Dating Abuse Helpline and Love is Respect: 1-866-331-9474 or text 77054 or www.loveisrespect.org
- Online chat provided by Love Is Respect: www.loveisrespect.org
- www.datingabuse.com

For more information visit us on the Web at SJRstate.edu/safety.html

Domestic Violence

What is Domestic Violence?

Domestic violence is any assault, aggravated assault, battery, aggravated battery, sexual assault, sexual battery, stalking, aggravated stalking, kidnapping, false imprisonment, or any criminal offense resulting in physical injury or death of one family or household member by another family or household member. Domestic violence is also a pattern of controlling behaviors that may include physical, sexual or emotional abuse. It is a choice made by the batterer.

Domestic violence can happen to anyone, whether married, living together, or just dating. It can also happen in same-sex relationships. Domestic violence affects people of all economic, marital, sexual and educational backgrounds. It is about power, psychological and financial control. It also affects family, co-workers and the community.

Domestic violence means a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by:

- Current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim.
- A person with whom the victim shares a child in common.
- A person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner.
- A person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies under 22 U.S.C. 2526.
- 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.

Prevention

- Learn how to become a better communicator with your spouse and family.
- Do not abuse alcohol or drugs, which could make domestic abuse worse.
- Look for positive solutions to your problems.
- Seek help at the earliest signs of domestic abuse.

How to have a Safety Plan

- If you are a victim of domestic violence, create a safety plan that includes routes of escape, phone numbers of trusted friends, shelters and domestic violence hotlines.
- Pack a survival kit with a change of clothes, keys, ID, cash, birth certificate (for you and your children), medicine and prescriptions, pictures of the family and the abuser, income of pay stubs, financial statements, the abuser’s personal information (date of birth, social security number, place of employment), health care information, additional financial resources (if possible), address books and legal documents. Store it with someone you trust.
- Have a signal for help with trusted friends and neighbors.
- Teach your children how to escape and get help.
- Open a separate savings and credit card account.
- Review the plan every month.

For more information visit us on the Web at SJRstate.edu/safety.html

Sexual Coercion and Sexual Assault

What is Sexual Coercion?

Sexual coercion is being persuaded to have sex when you don’t want to. It may apply to a specific act or to initiating or continuing a sexual relationship. An individual may give in to coercion for any number of reasons and then may feel guilt and regret.

Recognizing Sexual Coercion

Is your behavior persuading you to have sex because:

- Sex is the way to prove love.
- You had sex in the past, so you can’t say no now.
- All your friends are having sex.
- You had sex in the past, so you can’t say no now.
- Sex is the way to prove love.
- You had sex in the past, so you can’t say no now.
- All your friends are having sex.
- Your partner threatens to leave you or threatens violence.
- Guilt trips.

Avoiding unwanted sex:

- Recognizing the signs of sexual coercion is the first step.
- Trust your instincts and feelings.
- Do you feel uncomfortable with the situation or circumstances?
- Say no firmly and leave.
- Avoid alcohol and drugs that may harm judgment or make your partner more aggressive.
- Set your boundaries and communicate clearly.
- Seek help.

What is Sexual Violence?

Any sexual contact or activity with an intimate partner that makes a person feel uncomfortable, with the purpose of controlling through fear, threats, coercion, manipulation or violence.

What is Sexual Battery?

Florida Statute 794.011 defines sexual battery as oral, anal, or vaginal penetration by, or 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.

SEX WITHOUT CONSENT IS A CRIME covered under Florida Statute 794.011 and can be reported to law enforcement.

What is Consent?

Consent means intelligent, knowing, and voluntary consent and does not include coerced submission. The law says that consent does not mean your failure to offer physical resistance to the offender. If you are