

California State University
East Bay
Title IX

Sexual Misconduct

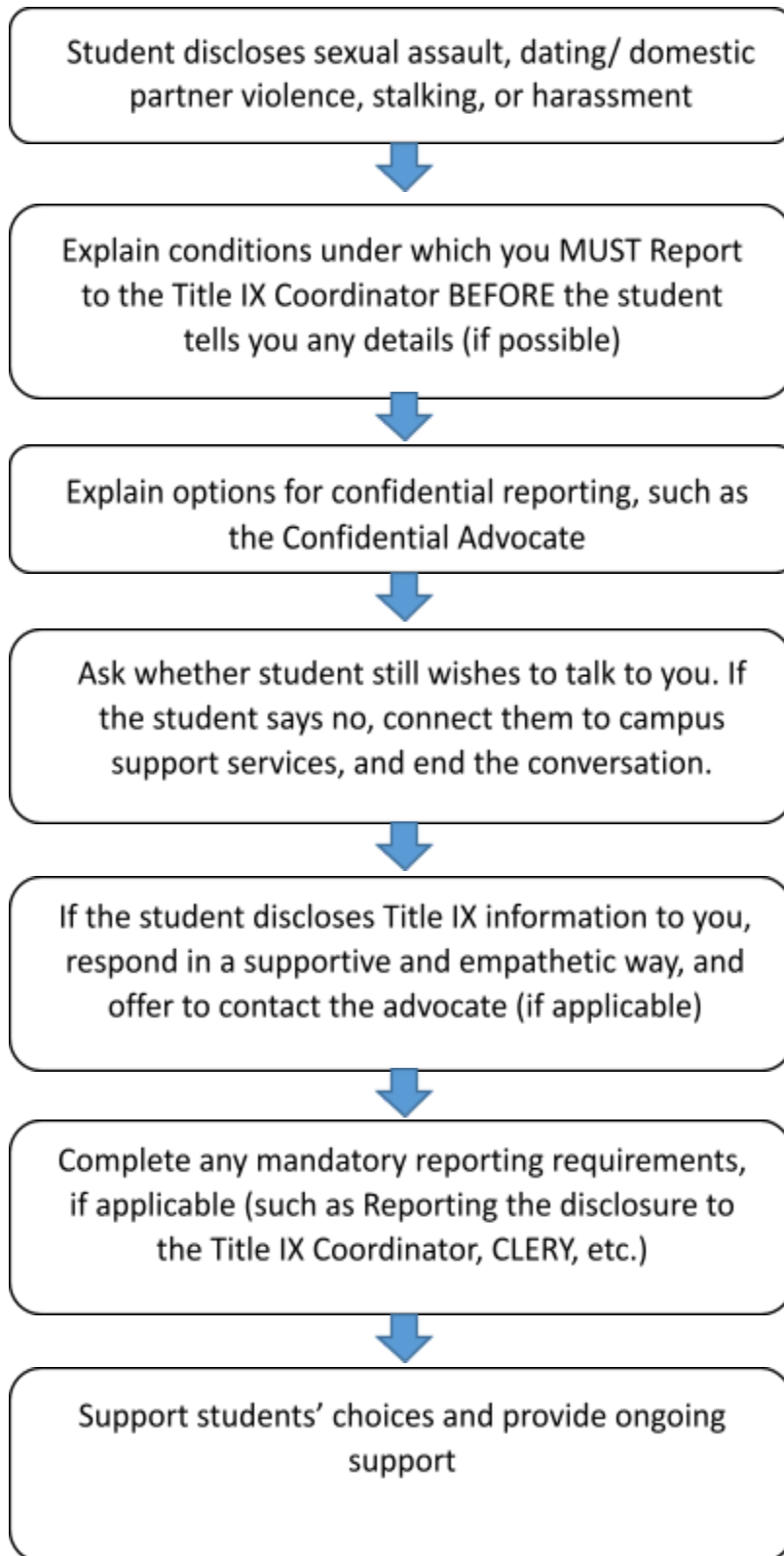
Student* Disclosure of Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Stalking, or Sexual
Harassment:

Faculty & Staff Guide



*Although the word “Student” is used throughout this document, these guidelines also apply if a fellow faculty member, staff member, or CSUEB affiliated third-party discloses a Title IX Sexual Misconduct incident.

Faculty & Staff Response Guide Flow Chart Overview



STUDENT DISCLOSURES OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, DATING VIOLENCE, STALKING, OR HARASSMENT

Students may disclose in a number of ways. Over 40% of faculty report receiving disclosures of crime victimization from students (with sexual assault as the most frequent crime disclosed).¹ The majority of these disclosures are prompted by a specific topic or incident in class, and most occur during private meetings in faculty offices. Disclosure can take many forms, and students have not always made a conscious decision to seek help when they disclose.

Private, interpersonal disclosures during office hours or advising meetings.

Private, written disclosures in emails or course assignments.

Public disclosures during class discussions or presentations.

Premeditated disclosures that the student consciously chooses to make.

Spontaneous disclosures that occur in response to specific topics/discussions.

3rd party disclosures where someone other than the victim describes the incident.

On average, over 60% of women whose experience meets the legal definition of rape do not define the experience as such.² Such survivors may instead use terms such as “miscommunication,” “bad sex,” or “unhealthy relationship,” but the psychological consequences of the trauma remains the same.

Similarly, only 42% of college students whose experience meets the legal definition of stalking define the experience as stalking³ and 38% of domestic abuse victims do not label their experiences as abuse.⁴

Understanding what does and does not constitute sexual assault, dating/domestic partner violence, stalking, and harassment is thus important.

DEFINITIONS OF SEXUAL MISCONDUCT, DATING VIOLENCE, AND STALKING

*For full definitions, view the [CSU Policy Prohibiting Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Exploitation, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Retaliation \(Nondiscrimination Policy\)](#)

Affirmative Consent

Informed, affirmative, conscious, voluntary, and mutual agreement to engage in sexual activity (for a full definition, refer to the [CSU Policy](#)).

Sexual Harassment

Unwelcome conduct, based on the Complainant’s Protected Status, that is sufficiently severe, persistent or pervasive that its effect, whether or not intended, could be considered by a reasonable person in the shoes of the Complainant, and is in fact considered by the Complainant, as limiting her/ his ability to participate in or benefit from the services, activities or opportunities offered by the University (For full definition, refer to the [CSU Policy](#)).

Sexual Misconduct

Any sexual activity without affirmative consent (sexual assault, sexual battery, rape, acquaintance rape). For full definition, refer to the [CSU Policy](#).

¹ Richards, T., Branch, K., & Hayes, R. (2013). An exploratory examination of student to professor disclosures of crime victimization. *Violence Against Women*, 19(11), 1408-1422.

² Littleton, H., Grills, A., Layh, M., & Rudolph, K. (2017). Unacknowledged Rape and Re-Victimization Risk: Examination of Potential Mediators. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, 41, 437-450.

³ Jordan, C., Wilcox, P., & Pritchard, A. (2007). Stalking acknowledgement and reporting among college women experiencing intrusive behaviors: Implications for the emergence of a classic stalking case. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 35, 556-569.

⁴ Hamby, S. & Gray-Little, B. (2000). Labeling partner violence: When do victims differentiate among acts? *Violence and Victims*, 15(2), 173-187.

Stalking

Repeated course of conduct that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their own or others' safety or cause substantial emotional distress (for full definition, refer to the [CSU Policy](#)).

Dating Violence

Dating Violence is abuse committed by a person who is or has been in a social or dating relationship of a romantic or dating/domestic nature with the victim (for full definition, refer to the [CSU Policy](#)).

Domestic Violence

Abuse committed against someone who is a current or former spouse; current or former cohabitant; someone with whom the Respondent has a child; someone with whom the Respondent has or had a dating or engagement relationship; or a person similarly situated under California domestic or family violence law (for full definition, refer to the [CSU Policy](#)).

For further information about actions covered by each term above and faculty and staff reporting requirements, please view the Policy and Procedure: [CSU Policy Prohibiting Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Exploitation, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Retaliation \(Nondiscrimination Policy\)](#)

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH YOU MUST REPORT THE INCIDENT TO THE TITLE IX COORDINATOR OR UNIVERSITY POLICE

Explaining Mandatory Reporting to Students

When a student begins to disclose an incident of sexual assault, dating/domestic partner violence, stalking, or harassment, you should immediately stop the victim and let them know that you might have to report details of the incident to the Title IX Office or University Police. Here is how you can explain this:

- *I am here to support you and ensure you receive campus resources. There is certain information I am required to report based on CSU policy, like Title IX matters, discrimination, harassment, and retaliation. If you need a confidential resource, I can assist you in finding a confidential resource.*
- *If the incident involves sexual misconduct, sexual harassment, dating or domestic violence, or stalking, I will have to tell the Title IX Office.*
- *If you are under 18 or the incident involves a threat to the university, I will also have to tell the University Police.*
- *Once reported, the Title IX Office will contact you for further information about support services, resources, and your options moving forward. Depending on the severity or continued safety concerns they might move forward with an investigation, even if you don't want them to.*
- *If these conditions apply to what you are about to tell me, you can choose to speak to a Confidential Support Provider on campus instead. Confidential Support Providers are not mandated reporters and do not have to report what you tell them to the Title IX Office or University Police.*

Note: Faculty and Staff have a "Duty to Report." They must report incidents of sexual misconduct, sexual harassment, dating or domestic violence, and stalking.

If a student discloses any such incident to faculty and staff, faculty and staff are obligated as a condition of their employment in the CSU system to immediately report any information they receive about such acts to the Title IX Coordinator. This includes details about the assault and the names of the victim and the assailant, even when the victim has requested anonymity.

This requirement is mandated by Title IX, the Clery Act, the SaVE Act, and the [CSU Policy Prohibiting Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Exploitation, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Retaliation \(Article V\)](#).

Incidents That MUST Be Reported to the University Police

In addition to the conditions specified above, all employees of the university are also required to ensure campus safety and must report threats to the safety of others. Disclosures that meet the following criteria must be immediately reported to the University Police:

- Assaults against students under the age of 18
- Incidents that are actively happening (e.g., you observe a student hitting their partner)
- Incidents that involve ongoing danger to the victim (e.g., repeated threats of physical harm)

Reports made to the University Police will be investigated by the police. The police will also report all known facts about the incident, including the identity of the perpetrator (if known) to the Title IX Coordinator. Victims of sexual assault may request confidentiality (meaning their name will not be shared with the Title IX Office or released publically), but these confidentiality protections do not extend to victims of dating/domestic partner violence, stalking, or harassment.

Exemptions to Responsible Employees

There are several units on campus that are not legally obliged to report disclosures of sexual assault, dating/domestic partner violence, stalking, or harassment (unless the student is under 18). Students wishing to receive help without having the assault reported to other campus authorities may seek advice and support from these individuals without fear of further action, unless the student specifically requests help in formally reporting the assault.

[\[Excerpt from CSU Executive Order 1095\]](#)

Privileged and Confidential Communications

Physicians, Psychotherapists, Professional Counselors, Licensed Clinical Social Workers, and Clergy – Physicians, psychotherapists, professional licensed counselors, licensed clinical social workers, and clergy who work or volunteer on or off campus, who provide medical or mental health treatment or counseling and are acting in that role as part of their employment (*and those who act under their supervision, including all individuals who work or volunteer in these centers and offices*) may not report any information about an incident of Sexual Misconduct, Dating or Domestic Violence or Stalking to anyone else at the University, including the Title IX Coordinator, without the victim's consent. A person can seek assistance and support from physicians, psychotherapists, professional licensed counselors, licensed clinical social workers, and clergy without triggering a university investigation that could reveal the person's identity or the fact of the person's disclosure. *However, see limited exceptions below regarding when these practitioners must report to local law enforcement agencies. These practitioners should explain these limited exceptions, if applicable.*

Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Counselors and Advocates– Sexual assault and domestic violence counselors and advocates who work or volunteer on or off Campus in sexual assault centers, victim advocacy offices, women's centers, gender equity centers, and health centers and who are acting in that role (*including all individuals who work or volunteer in these centers and offices, as well as non-professional counselors or advocates, and those who act in that role under their supervision*) may talk to a victim of Sexual Misconduct, Dating or Domestic Violence, or Stalking without revealing any information about the victim and the incident to anyone else at the University, including the Title IX Coordinator and law enforcement (police), without the victim's consent. A victim can seek assistance and support from these counselors and advocates without triggering a University investigation or a law enforcement (police) investigation that could reveal his/her identity or that a victim disclosed an incident to them. *However, see limited exceptions below regarding when sexual assault and domestic violence counselors and advocates must report to local law enforcement agencies. Counselors and advocates should explain these limited exceptions to victims, if applicable.*

Union Representatives -- A CSU employee/union representative is not required to report a possible violation of Executive Orders 1095, 1096 or 1097 if the information is provided to the union representative, acting in that role, in a confidential setting by a union member seeking advice about a possible violation or representation in a matter within the scope of representation. However, CSU employee/union representatives are **strongly encouraged** to report the information to the DHR Administrator or Title IX Coordinator.

The University will be unable to conduct an investigation into a particular incident or pursue disciplinary action if a victim chooses to: (1) speak only to a physician, professional counselor, clergy member, sexual assault counselor, domestic violence counselor or advocate; and, (2) maintain complete confidentiality. Even so, these individuals will assist victims in receiving other necessary protection and support, such as victim advocacy, disability, medical/health or mental health services, or legal services, and will advise victims regarding their right to file a complaint with the University and a separate complaint with local or University police. If a victim insists on confidentiality, such professionals, counselors, and advocates may not be able to assist with: University academic support or accommodations; changes to University-based living or working schedules; or adjustments to course schedules. A victim who at first requests confidentiality may later

decide to file a complaint with the University or report the incident to the police, and thus have the incident fully investigated. These counselors and advocates can provide victims with that assistance if requested as well as explain that University policy and the law include protections against retaliation. They should also explain that the University will not only take steps to prevent retaliation when it knows or reasonably should know of possible retaliation but will also take strong responsive action if retaliation occurs.

EXCEPTIONS: Under California law, any health practitioner employed in a health facility, clinic, physician's office, or local or state public health department or clinic is required to make a report to local law enforcement if he or she provides medical services for a **physical condition** to a person who he or she knows or reasonably suspects is suffering from: (1) a wound or physical injury inflicted by a firearm; or (2) any wound or other physical injury where the injury is the result of assaultive or abusive conduct (including rape, sexual assault, and dating/domestic violence). This exception does **not** apply to sexual assault and domestic violence counselors and advocates. Health care practitioners should explain this limited exception, if applicable.

Additionally, under California law, **all** professionals described above (physicians, psychotherapists, professional counselors, clergy, and sexual assault and domestic violence counselors and advocates) are mandatory child abuse and neglect reporters, and are required to report incidents involving victims under 18 years of age to local law enforcement. These professionals will explain this limited exception, if applicable.

Finally, some or all of these professionals may also have reporting obligations under California law to: (1) local law enforcement in cases involving threats of immediate or imminent harm to self or others where disclosure of the information is necessary to prevent the threatened danger; or (2) to the court if compelled by court order or subpoena in a criminal proceeding related to sexual misconduct, dating/domestic violence, or stalking. If applicable, these professionals will explain this limited exception

Reporting: As a responsible employee every individual that works for CSUEB **is** responsible for reporting. The only person who is granted the authority to decide whether Title IX is implicated is the Title IX Coordinator.

Retaliation: Is not permitted for any reason. Breach of confidentiality can be deemed retaliatory. Participants in an investigation can, if they discuss their case and in some circumstances, be deemed to be acting in a retaliatory manner.

Confidentiality: Only the parties to the case, Title IX Coordinator or the DHR Administrator are permitted to know the facts of any case unless or if business need requires disclosure or as required by law or CSU policy.

STUDENT, STAFF, AND THIRD-PARTY REPORTING OPTIONS

Non-Confidential

Title IX Coordinator

Reports to the Title IX Coordinator may be completed by the student, or by faculty and staff on behalf of the student, [online](#) or by contacting the Title IX Coordinator:

Terri La Beaux, Title IX Coordinator

SA 1109–25800 Carlos Bee Blvd., Hayward, CA 94542

Telephone: (510) 885- 4918

Email: title9@csueastbay.edu

Website: <https://www.csueastbay.edu/administration/title-ix/index.html>

University Police Department

Reports to the University Police may be made by phone to UPD, who will complete an initial report at the discretion of the student:

Lieutenant Omar Miakhail

25800 Carlos Bee Blvd., Hayward, CA 94542

Emergency: **911**

Telephone: (510) 885- 3791

Anonymous Phone Line: (510) 885- 2444

Website: <https://www.csueastbay.edu/upd/>

Confidential

Confidential Campus Advocate

Michelle Luqueno-Diaz

Telephone: (510) 885- 3700

Email: advocate@csueastbay.edu

Website: <https://www.csueastbay.edu/advocacy-services/confidential-campus-advocate/index.html>

Description: The Campus Confidential Advocate provides sensitive support for victims coping with the trauma of sexual violence, dating/domestic partner violence, stalking, and/or harassment. The Advocate can provide information and advice, offer support during medical and counseling appointments, serve as an advocate and representative **throughout all stages of the university investigation**, provide crisis intervention and ongoing emotional support during the aftermath of an assault, and help link survivors to further support services on campus and in the community. The Confidential Advocate can also intervene with other individuals, departments, and agencies on behalf of victims, and can coordinate with the Title IX Office to provide academic accommodations without requiring the victim to report the assault. The Confidential Advocate is housed at the Student Health and Counseling Services at the Student Health Center.

Student Health and Counseling Services

Telephone: (510) 885- 3735

After-hours Crisis Counselors: (510) 885- 3735, option 2

Email: shcscounseling@csueastbay.edu

Website: <https://www.csueastbay.edu/shcs/>

Description: Student Health and Counseling Services provides short-term counseling for individuals, group counseling, referral services, psychoeducational workshops, and crisis intervention. Counseling is provided by mental health professionals and by advanced doctoral psychology interns under the supervision of licensed psychologists. Students who are confronting serious mental health illnesses, current or recent traumatic crises, and life-threatening circumstances after hours can contact the after-hours crisis counseling support line by calling (510) 885- 3735 and choosing option 2. Student Health and Counseling Services is housed at the Student Health Center.

California Faculty Association, CSUEB Chapter

Faculty may seek advice or representation from their CFA Union representatives about possible violations of Title IX matters. While CFA Union representatives who are acting in their role as a union representative are not mandated to report such conversations to the Title IX Coordinator, they are encouraged to do so.

EAP (Employee Assistance Program)

Website: <https://www.csueastbay.edu/hr/benefits/miscellaneous/employee-assistance.html>

The Employee Assistance Program is a free, confidential counseling and referral service designed to help employees and their eligible dependents resolve personal, work, or home crisis events. You can call LifeMatters 24 hours a day at 1-800-367-7474 or log in to the Empathia website with password: pioneers

BAWAR (Bay Area Women Against Rape) (OFF-CAMPUS)

470 27th St.

Oakland, CA 94612

Hotline: (510) 345- 1056

24-hour Crisis Hotline: (510) 345- 7273

*Counselors provide services in English and Spanish

Email: bawar@bawar.org

Website: bawar.org

Description: Bay Area Women Against Rape (BAWAR) is a Bay Area rape crisis center that provides evidence-based trauma treatment and case management for victims and their families, in both individual and group therapy sessions. *“For persons in Alameda County who are dealing with the trauma of a recent sexual assault, and the countless others who are only now beginning to deal with the aftermath of a past assault, we offer the services they need the most: experienced counseling and advocacy 24-hours per day.”*

SUPPORTING SURVIVORS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, DATING/DOMESTIC PARTNER VIOLENCE, STALKING, OR HARASSMENT

Most survivors of sexual assault and dating/domestic partner violence receive a combination of positive and negative reactions from others when they disclose.⁵ Negative reactions such as doubt and blame are related to worse recovery outcomes, while positive reactions such as emotional support and tangible aid help survivors recover.⁶ How you respond to survivors matters and may affect whether the survivor ever chooses to talk about the trauma again.

How to Respond Supportively and Empathetically

Survivors of sexual assault, dating/domestic partner violence, stalking, and harassment need to be heard, have their experiences validated, and be told it wasn't their fault. Remain calm and focus on listening to the survivor. Responding in a compassionate and soothing manner is far more important than what you say, but here are some helpful things you can say to students when they disclose:

- *I'm glad you told me what's going on. I know it wasn't easy to come here and talk to me, and I want you to know that I am happy to listen and support you in whatever way I can.*
- *It's not your fault. The [rapist, abuser, stalker] is the person who made the choice to act this way. There is nothing you did that made him/her choose to [hurt, scare, intimidate] you.*
- *I believe you, and I'm sorry this happened to you. What you are describing sounds very [frightening, upsetting, disturbing], and I know it's not easy to handle.*
- *It's OK to [feel upset, cry, feel angry, feel confused]. What you are feeling is a very normal reaction to a very abnormal situation.*
- *How can I help you? I am happy to help in any way I can, but I also want to support the decisions you make for yourself.*

What to AVOID Saying and Doing

It takes a lot of courage for survivors of sexual assault, dating/domestic partner violence, stalking, and harassment to talk to you about their experience. Survivors are often afraid of how other people will react, leading between 1 out of 3 and 1 out of 2 sexual assault survivors not to tell anyone⁷ and about a quarter of dating/domestic partner violence survivors not to tell anyone.⁸ Don't make the survivor regret the choice to talk to you or betray the survivor's trust by acting in a judgmental or controlling way.

- **Do NOT** grill the survivor for details about the assault. You don't need to know exactly what happened in order to be comforting, and it isn't your job to be an investigator. Allow survivors to say as much or as little as they want.
- **Do NOT** question aspects of the story or insinuate that you don't believe the event qualifies as sexual assault, dating/domestic partner violence, or stalking. If the student is clearly upset, then your job is to listen and comfort. The police and/or Office of Student Conduct will decide whether to pursue the case or not.
- **Do NOT** ask what the survivor did to cause the assault/stalking. Perpetrators are solely responsible for choosing to assault/stalk someone, no matter how the survivor was dressed, whether the survivor was drinking, what the survivor said or did, or whether the survivor had been consensually involved with the assailant in the past.
- **Do NOT** ask how the survivor responded during the assault. Fighting, trying to flee, trying to placate the abuser, and freezing are all normal neurobiological responses to trauma that the survivor often has no conscious control

⁵ Ullman, S. (2010). Talking about sexual assault: Society's response to survivors. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

⁶ Edwards, K., Dardis, C., Sylaska, K., & Gidycz, C. (2015). Informal social reactions to college women's disclosure of intimate partner violence: Associations with psychological and relational variables. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 30(1), 25-44.

⁷ Ullman, S. (2010). Talking about sexual assault: Society's response to survivors. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

⁸ Sylaska, K. & Edwards, K. (2014). Disclosure of intimate violence to informal social support network members: A review of the literature. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 15(1), 3-21.

over. Just because a survivor didn't fight back doesn't mean it wasn't rape, and just because the survivor hasn't left the relationship doesn't mean it isn't abuse.

- **Do NOT** minimize the experience or tell the survivor to stop thinking about it. Rape is a brutal invasion of one's body, and dating/domestic partner violence, stalking, and harassment destroy survivors' sense of safety in the world. The trauma of these experiences cannot be understated. Trying to minimize or deny the experience is not healthy for survivors in the long run, and they shouldn't be encouraged to do so by people who support them.
- **Do NOT** try to control what the survivor does. Survivors are in the best position to know what they can emotionally handle and what the likely consequences of reporting the assault will be. While it is a great idea to share information about possible options and to help the survivor think through potential consequences, the decision about what to do next must be the survivors. Your job is to support survivors, not judge or try to control their decisions.

PROVIDING ONGOING SUPPORT

There are a variety of things you can do to provide ongoing support to students who disclose sexual assault, dating/domestic partner violence, stalking, or harassment. Your response may vary depending on the recentness of the event and the involvement of the Title IX Office, but the following recommendations are things to consider:

Academic Accommodations

Sexual assault, dating/domestic partner violence, stalking, and harassment can have a dramatic impact on survivors' sense of safety, ability to sleep and eat well, and ability to concentrate, all of which can affect academic performance.⁹ If the student is still in a state of crisis, you may refer the student to the Title IX Office where they can receive accommodations, such as extensions on assignments or tests, arranging for class notes or tutoring, or even providing an Incomplete grade for the semester. You may receive a letter from the Title IX Coordinator requesting such options.

Safety Planning

If the assault occurred in the context of an abusive relationship or the survivor still has ongoing contact with the assailant, the survivor may need to consider how to stay safe. Safety plans can include identification of safe places and safe forms of transportation, creating code-words to be used to elicit help, putting the police on speed dial, using other apps to reach out for help in an emergency, and taking precautions with technology. See <https://www.rainn.org/articles/safety-planning> for more ideas.

Check-Ins

Take the time to check in with the student a week or two later. Try inviting the student to walk with you after class or inviting the student to your office hours. Tell the student that you want to check to see how they are doing and assure the student that you are happy to listen and provide support whenever needed. Reassure survivors that you are glad they spoke to you and that you respect their decisions.

ADDITIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES

Contact information for both on-campus and off-campus Confidential Support Services are listed below. If a student wishes to connect with any of these services, please print this or direct them to the Title IX Website:

<https://www.csueastbay.edu/administration/title-ix/index.html>.

You can call on behalf of the student or walk the student over to make sure the student is supported every step of the way.

If a student wishes to disclose sexual assault, dating/domestic partner violence, stalking, or harassment, they can contact:

Title IX Office

Reports to the Title IX Coordinator may be completed by the student, or by faculty and staff on behalf of the student, [online](#) or by calling the Title IX Coordinator or Confidential Office Coordinator:

Terri La Beaux, Title IX Coordinator

Phone: (510) 885- 4918, **Email:** title9@csueastbay.edu, **Website:**

<https://www.csueastbay.edu/administration/title-ix/index.html>

⁹ Artime, T., Buchholz, K., & Jakupcak, M. (2018). Mental health symptoms and treatment utilization among traumaexposed college students. *Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy*. Advance online publication.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/tra0000376>

Title IX and DHR Office Assistance:

Ellen G. Maloney Ruhe, Phone: 510-885-2743, Email: ellen.maloneyruhe@csueastbay.edu

University Police Department

Reports to the University Police may be made through a phone call to UPD, who will complete an initial report at the discretion of the student:

Lieutenant Omar Miakhail

Emergency: 911

Telephone: (510) 885- 3791

Anonymous Phone Line: (510) 885- 2444

Website: <https://www.csueastbay.edu/upd/>

On-Campus Confidential Support Services

Confidential Advocate

Michelle Luqueno-Diaz

Student Health and Counseling Services 1152

Telephone: 510-885-3700

Email: Michelle.luquenodias@csueastbay.edu, advocate@csueastbay.edu

Website: <https://www.csueastbay.edu/advocacy-services/confidential-campus-advocate/>

Student Health and Counseling Services

Student Health and Counseling Services 1209

Telephone: (510) 885- 3735

After-hours Crisis Counselors: (510) 885- 3735, option 2

Email: shcscounseling@csueastbay.edu

Website: <https://www.csueastbay.edu/shcs/>

Off-Campus Confidential Support Services

Hayward Police Department

Special Victims Unit

300 W. Winton Ave., Hayward, CA 94544

Emergency: 911

Telephone: (510) 293-7034

Non-emergency Line: (510) 293-7000

Website: <https://www.hayward-ca.gov/police-department>

Concord Police Department

1350 Galindo St., Concord, CA 94520

Emergency: 911

Non-emergency Line: (925) 671-3333

Website: <https://cityofconcord.org/183/Police>

Oakland Police Department

455 7th St., Oakland, CA 94607

Emergency: 911

Telephone: (510) 238-3455

Non-emergency Line: (510) 777-3333

Website: <https://www.oaklandca.gov/departments/police>

BART Police

Emergency: 911

Telephone (to report a crime): (510) 464-7000

Non-emergency Line: (510) 200-0992

Website: <https://www.bart.gov/about/police>

Alameda County Sheriff's Office

1401 Lakeside Dr., 12th Floor, Oakland, CA 94612

Emergency: 911

Telephone: (510) 272-6878

Website: <https://www.alamedacountysheriff.org/>

East Bay Regional Park District Police Department

2950 Peralta Oaks Court, Oakland, CA 94605

Emergency: 911 or (510) 881-1121 from cell phone

Non-emergency, 24-hour line: (510) 881-1833

Website: <https://www.ebparks.org/about/police/>

BAWAR – Bay Area Women Against Rape

470 27th Street, Oakland, CA 94612

Telephone: 24-hour hotline: 510-845-7273

Email: bawar@bawar.org

Website: www.bawar.org

Alameda County Family Justice Center

470 27th Street Oakland, Ca 94612

Telephone: (510)267-8800

Email: info@acfjc.org

Website: <http://www.acfjc.org/services/>

Description: “The Alameda County Family Justice Center is open and ready to serve crisis needs for victims of domestic violence, stalking, sexual assault and exploitation, child abuse, child abduction, elder and dependent abuse, and human trafficking.”

Contra Costa County Family Justice Center

Richmond Telephone: 510-974-7200

Concord Telephone: 925-521-6366

Antioch Telephone: 925-281-0970

Website: <http://www.cocofamilyjustice.org/>

Description: “The Family Justice Center (the “Center”) is a warm and welcoming one-stop center for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse, elder abuse and human trafficking. The Center is where families come first. We bring resources to meet the needs of children, youth and families impacted by interpersonal violence, recognizing that family violence greatly impacts children’s healthy development including their emotional, mental and physical health.”

California Partnership to End Domestic Violence

Telephone: (916) 444-7163

Website: <https://www.cpedv.org/>

Link to map of domestic violence organizations in California:

<https://www.cpedv.org/domestic-violence-organizations-california>

Description: “The California Partnership to End Domestic Violence (the Partnership) is California’s recognized domestic violence coalition, representing over 1,000 advocates, organizations and allied groups.”

California Courts: The Judicial Branch of California

Website: <https://www.courts.ca.gov/home.htm>

Link: [Asking for a Restraining Order](#)

Link: [What is a Workplace Restraining Order?](#)

BACS (Bay Area Community Services)

Telephone: (510) 613-0330

Email: bacs@bayareacs.org

Website: <https://www.bayareacs.org/>

Description: “Bay Area Community Services (BACS) provides innovative behavioral health and housing services for teens, adults, older adults, and their families across the Bay Area. We envision a world where all people are healthy, safe, and engaged in community wellness, with access to quality housing. Every year, BACS makes a difference in the lives of more than 12,500 people.”

SFWAR (San Francisco Women Against Rape)

3543 18th St., Suite 7, San Francisco, CA 94110

Telephone: 24-hour crisis line: (415) 647-7273

Email: info@sfiwar.org

Website: <http://www.sfiwar.org>

Description: "San Francisco Women Against Rape provides resources, support, advocacy and education to strengthen the work of all individuals, and communities in San Francisco that are responding to, healing from, and struggling to end sexual violence."

The Men's Center for Counseling & Psychotherapy

2925 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, CA 94705

Telephone: (510) 644-8262

Email: jsaah@igc.org

Website: <http://www.menscenter.com/>

Description: "The Men's Center for Counseling and Psychotherapy was founded in 1984 as the Bay Area's first organization with a collective commitment to provide men with the particular understanding and professional therapy services that enable them to successfully explore and resolve a wide range of needs, conflicts, and issues."

Family Violence Law Center

470 27th Street, Oakland, Ca 94612

Telephone: (510) 208-0220

Alameda County 24 hour crisis hotline: (800) 947-8301

Email: info@fvlc.org

Website: <http://fvlc.org/>

Description: "Founded in 1978, Family Violence Law Center (FVLC) helps diverse communities in Alameda County heal from domestic violence and sexual assault, advocating for justice and healthy relationships. We provide survivor-centered legal and crisis intervention services, offer prevention education for youth and other community members, and engage in policy work to create systemic change."

National Domestic Violence Hotline

Telephone: 1 (800) 799-7233

Website: <https://www.thehotline.org/>

1 in 6 (Male Survivors of Sexual Assault)

Telephone: 1 (877) 628-1466

Link to 24 hour helpline chat: <https://1in6.org/helpline/>

Website: www.1in6.org

Description: "The mission of 1in6 is to help men who have had unwanted or abusive sexual experiences live healthier, happier lives. Our mission also includes serving family members, friends, partners, and service providers by providing information and support resources on the web and in the community."

[Domestic Violence Resources in Alameda County \(Click to Download PDF\)](#)