A Resource Guide for Students on Sexual Misconduct: Campus Policies, Procedures and Victim Services*

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*While some information contained in this booklet has been revised, the most current resource listing and policy information can be found at the OIE Website.
For updated resource listing and policy info, scan the QR Code with your smart phone or click to access the OIE website.

The University of Hawai'i System
Resource Guide for Students on Sexual Misconduct: Campus Policies, Procedures and Victim Services

This brochure was produced by the Office of the Vice President for Community Colleges in partnership with the University of Hawai'i System Office of Institutional Equity.

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If You Have Experienced a Sexual Assault

1. Go to a safe location as soon as you are able.

2. If you have been assaulted or raped, preserve physical evidence such as tissue and fluid samples, towels, sheets, clothing, etc. Avoid showering, bathing, urinating, etc., until you have been examined at your campus health center or hospital.

3. Seek immediate medical attention if you are injured, or believe you may have been exposed to an STI/STD or potential pregnancy.

4. Contact any of the following for confidential assistance:
   a. Campus Victim Advocate
   b. Campus Health Services
   c. Mental Health Counselor
   d. Sex Abuse Treatment Center
   e. Domestic Violence Action Center
   f. National Domestic Violence Hotline

5. Or, contact any of the following if you wish to make a formal report:
   a. Title IX Coordinator
   b. Campus Security
   c. Local Police

Your college’s key contact information and other resources are listed in back of this brochure, and also can be found at http://www.hawaii.edu/titleix. Note that campus officials may contact on-call staff from other departments when their offices are closed or they are otherwise unavailable to assist immediately.

If you are off-campus and experiencing an emergency situation, you can call local police by dialing 911. You may also call your local police department’s non-emergency line.
About Domestic and Dating Violence

Who Can Be in an Abusive Relationship?
Anyone can be abusive and anyone can be the victim of abuse. It happens regardless of gender, age, sexual orientation, race or economic background. Regardless of the circumstances of the relationship or the parties of either partner, no one ever deserves to be abused.

Why Do People Abuse?
People who abuse their partners believe they have the right to power, control, and ownership over the person whom they are in a relationship with. They see themselves as being in charge in the relationship and believe that they know best when it comes to decision making. They often believe that their own feelings and needs should be the priority in their relationships, so they use abusive tactics to dismantle equality and make their partners feel less valuable and deserving of respect. They see themselves as being in control over their own lives. Abusers can find this very threatening to their own sense of self-esteem.

Leaving doesn’t solve everything. When a victim leaves, they are reclaiming power and control over their own lives. Abusers can find this very threatening to their own sense of power and control. They may react in hurtful ways. While drug or alcohol abuse can sometimes escalate partner violence, it’s important to recognize that these substances do not cause abuse.

7. Choose how to proceed. You have options, and are encouraged to contact a Confidential Office to discuss your options, which include but are not limited to:
   1) Doing nothing until you are ready;
   2) Pursuing resolution by the University; and/or
   3) Initiating criminal proceedings; and/or
   4) Initiating a civil process against the perpetrator.

You may pursue whatever combination of options is best for you. If you wish to have an incident investigated and resolved by the University, contact the Title IX coordinator. If you wish to have the incident handled criminally, contact Campus Security or local police where the assault occurred. A campus official is available to accompany students in making such decisions. If you wish to have the incident handled criminally, contact Campus Security or local police where the assault occurred. A campus official is available to accompany students in making such decisions.

To make informed choices, all parties should be aware of confidentiality and privacy issues, as well as institutional mandatory reporting requirements.

6. Because evidence of a sexual assault can deteriorate quickly, you may choose to seek a medical exam as soon as possible. Evidence collection should be completed within 120 hours of an assault, but fluids, hair samples, and DNA can be collected for a longer time thereafter. Even if you have washed, evidence can often be obtained. After 120 hours, it may still be helpful to have medical attention, even if you are not trying to obtain evidence of an assault. If you are still wearing any clothes worn during the assault, wear them to the hospital, but bring a change of clothes, as the hospital will keep the clothes you are wearing as evidence. If you have changed clothes, bring the ones you were wearing during the assault to the hospital in a clean plastic bag or wrapped in a clean sheet. Leave sheets/towels at the scene of the assault. Police will collect them. Typically, police will be called to the hospital to take custody of the sex assault forensic exam results or “rape kit.” It is up to you to decide whether to speak with them or file a criminal complaint.

4) Initiating a civil process against the perpetrator.

Anyone can be abusive and anyone can be the victim of abuse. It happens regardless of gender, age, sexual orientation, race or economic background. Regardless of the circumstances of the relationship or the parties of either partner, no one ever deserves to be abused.

Why Don’t They Just Leave?
People who have never been abused often wonder why a person wouldn’t just leave an abusive relationship. They don’t understand that leaving can be more complicated than it seems. Leavers often believe that their own feelings and needs should be the priority in their relationships, so they use abusive tactics to dismantle equality and make their partners feel less valuable and deserving of respect in the relationship.

No matter why it happens, abuse is not okay and it’s never justified.

Abuse is a learned behavior. Sometimes people see it in their own families. Other times they learn it from friends or popular culture. However, abuse is a choice, and it’s not one that anyone has to make. Many people who experience or witness abuse growing up decide not to behave in those negative and hurtful ways. While drug or alcohol abuse can sometimes escalate partner violence, it’s important to recognize that these substances do not cause abuse.

• Believing Abuse is Normal: A person may not know what a healthy relationship looks like, perhaps from growing up in an environment where abuse was common, and not recognize that their relationship is unhealthy.

• Fear of Being Outed: If someone is in an LGBTQ relationship and has not yet come out to everyone, their partner may threaten to reveal this secret.

• Embarrassment or Shame: It’s often difficult for someone to admit that they’ve been abused. They may feel they’ve done something wrong by becoming involved with an abusive partner. They may also worry that their friends and family will judge them.

• Low Self-Esteem: When an abusive partner constantly puts someone down and blames them for the abuse, it can be easy for the victim to believe those statements and think that the abuse is their fault.

• Love: In some cases, the victim feels love for their abusive partner. Victims may have children with their abuser and want to maintain their family. Abusive people can often be charming, especially at the beginning of a relationship, and the victim

• Fear: A person may be afraid of what will happen if they decide to leave the relationship.

Abusers can find this very threatening to their own sense of power and control. They may react in hurtful ways. While drug or alcohol abuse can sometimes escalate partner violence, it’s important to recognize that these substances do not cause abuse.
Warning Signs of an Abusive Relationship

It can sometimes be hard to tell when a behavior crosses the line from healthy to unhealthy or even abusive. Use these warning signs of abuse to see if your relationship is going in the wrong direction:

- Checking your cell phone or email without your permission
- Constantly putting you down
- Extreme jealousy or insecurity
- Isolating you from family or friends
- Making false accusations
- Mood swings
- Physically hurting you in any way
- Possessiveness
- Stalking
- What You can do to be safe

Understand that there are resources available:

- Contact a confidential resource on campus to help you make a safety plan and navigate on-campus safety accommodations and reporting options. You can also call a domestic violence Helpline or talk to an off-campus confidential advocate (see the resources listed in the back of this Guide).

Find a safe place: It is not fair that you leave your home because of what an abuser has done. However, sometimes, it is the only way you may be safe. Stay with a trusted friend or go to a shelter.

Call the police: At any time you feel in danger, call 911.

Consider the following:

- File a Temporary Restraining Order (TRO) and if the abuser has been removed from or no longer in your residence
- Change your locks and phone number
- Change your routine
- Change your route to work, child or college
- Keep a copy of your TRO and/or order for protection
- Inform trusted neighbors, and coworkers and work and residential security of your TRO and/or order for protection
- Change your work, school a photo of your abuser
- Register at VAWNET (see the resources in the back of this Guide)
- Carry a charged phone pre-programmed to call 911

Get support from friends and family: Tell your trustworthy friends and coworkers what has happened.

Get medical help: Seek medical attention by contacting your doctor or going to the hospital if you have been hurt. Medical records can be very important especially in court cases. Give all the information about your injury and who hurt you that you feel safe to give.

File a police report: Writing down the abuse can be helpful for the future. It can also be very important especially in court cases. Give all the information about your injury and who hurt you that you feel safe to give.

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About Confidentiality

Confidential Reporting

If you wish that details of an incident be kept confidential, speak with a campus mental health counselor and/or health services providers or a confidential advocate. Campus counselors are available to help on an emergency basis. Their service is free of charge. Members of the clergy, chaplains, and off-campus rape crisis center staff can also maintain confidentiality. Local resources such as crisis centers are also confidential and have no duty to report your information to the University.

In addition, the University has designated Confidential Offices where students can seek assistance in a confidential manner. Going to a Confidential Office will not put the University on notice of a specific allegation. Please refer to the back of the brochure for your campus Confidential Office locations and contacts.

Mandated Reporting

“Responsible employees,” such as executive and managerial staff, are expected to report the details of which they are aware about an incident. They share this information with the Title IX coordinator. Giving a responsible employee notice of an incident constitutes official notice to the University. Incidents of sexual misconduct will be investigated and resolved in a prompt and equitable manner under the University resolu-
tion procedures, which are discussed in a later section of this brochure.

You may request confidentiality and/or that the Title IX coordinator provide you with remedies and resources without initiating a formal resolution process. The coordinator will weigh requests for confidentiality against the University’s need to address and remedy discrimination under Title IX. Generally, the University will be able to respect your wishes, unless it believes there is a threat to the community based on the use of weapons, violence, pattern, predation, or threatening conduct by the person being accused.

Incidents Involving Minors

Please be aware that the University’s duties with respect to minors (those under the age of 18) may require reporting sexual misconduct incidents to state agencies and/or local law enforcement. As a result, confidentiality cannot be guaranteed in sexual misconduct incidents involving minors.

Policy

Sexual misconduct, including sexual harassment, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, domestic and dating violence, and stalking are violations of the University of Hawai‘i’s sexual misconduct policy, EP1.204. A number of federal laws and regulations, including Title IX, the Violence Against Women Act, and the Clery Act mandate how institutions respond to sexual misconduct allegations. Many types of sexual misconduct also constitute violations of Hawai‘i law.

Members of the campus community, guests, and visitors have a right to be free from sexual misconduct. All members of the community must conduct themselves in a way that does not infringe upon the rights of others. The University’s sexual misconduct policy is intended to define expectations for appropriate conduct and outline resolution processes to address conduct that does not meet these expectations. When individuals accused of sexual misconduct are found to be in violation of the policy, the University will impose serious sanctions, as noted on the following pages.

All members of the campus community, guests and visitors are protected by EP1.204 regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity. The University has jurisdiction over conduct that occurs on University property and outside of University property if the conduct was in connection with a University-sponsored program or activity or if the conduct may have a continuing adverse effect or could create a hostile environment on campus. For more details on this policy, please visit the Office of Institutional Equity (OIE) webpage at www.hawaii.edu/titleix.

Additional information about campus crime, state laws, and disclosures related to sexual misconduct can be found in your campus Annual Security Report, posted on your college’s website.
Optional Reporting

The University of Hawai‘i’s Sex Discrimination and Gender-Based Violence Report Form may be used to report any incidents of sex discrimination and gender-based violence. The Form is available on the Title IX Reporting Portal.

Scan this QR Code with your smart phone.
Conduct Violations: Sex Discrimination and Gender Violence

Sex Discrimination
- Any unlawful distinction, preference, or detriment based on sex or gender
- That is sufficiently serious to unreasonably interfere with or limit access to education or employment and/or benefits from University programs or employment.

Sexual-Based Harassment
Sexual-based harassment is:
- Unwelcome sexual or gender-based contact or communication; and
- Or where such conduct creates a hostile or offensive work or educational environment.

Sexual Exploitation
Sexual exploitation is:
- Violating the sexual privacy of another, or
- Making use of another person’s vulnerability or abusive sexual advantage of another
- Without consent, and
- That behavior does not otherwise constitute Sexual Assault.

Sexual Assault
Sexual assault is:
- Any intentional sexual penetration or touch of another person’s body; and
- Without consent, or
- Any unlawful distinction, preference or detriment based on sex or gender.

Domestic Violence
Domestic violence is:
- Physical, sexual, emotional, financial, or psychological abuse; and
- Or threats of abuse.

Dating Violence
Dating violence is:
- Threats of abuse,
- Physical, sexual, emotional, financial, or psychological abuse, or
- Stalking.

Stalking
Stalking is:
- A course of conduct (two or more acts) of
- Unreasonable interference with another person’s work or educational environment.

Consent
- Consent is affirmative, conscious, and voluntary agreement to engage in agreed upon forms of sexual contact.

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Incapacitation
Incapacitation is a mental or physical state in which individuals are unable to make rational, reasonable decisions because they lack the ability to understand the consequences of their actions.

Individuals cannot give sexual consent if they can’t understand what is happening, if they are drunk, if they are being threatened, helpless, asleep, or unconscious for any reason.

Since different people may experience the same interactions differently, each party is responsible for making sure that partners have provided ongoing, clear consent to engaging in any sexual activity or contact.

A person may withdraw consent at any time during sexual activity or contact through words or actions. If that happens, the other party must immediately cease the activity or contact. Pressuring another person into sexual activity can constitute coercion, which is also considered to be sexual misconduct.

Silence to some forms of sexual activity (e.g., kissing, fondling, etc.) should not be construed as consent for other kinds of sexual activities (e.g., intercourse).

Incapacitation of any incapacitating substances is prohibited.

The fact that a responding party was intoxicated, and thus did not realize the reporting party was incapacitated, does not excuse consent for sexual misconduct.

Since different people may experience the same interactions differently, each party is responsible for making sure that partners have provided ongoing, clear consent to engaging in any sexual activity or contact.
The University strives to provide members of the campus community with fair and equitable resolution processes that include both formal and informal options.

**Interim Measures/Actions**
- Interventions are services, adjustments, or other assistance that the University puts in place on a temporary basis.
- Failure to comply with the terms of Interim Measures may be considered a separate violation of University Policy, which may result in a separate investigation, findings, and sanctions.
- Examples of Interim Measures include, but are not limited to:
  - Issuing interim suspensions/leaves pending the outcome of an investigation.
  - Referring to counseling and health services.
  - Referring to the Employee Assistance Program.
  - Providing education to the community.
  - Altering work arrangements for employees.
  - Providing campus escorts.
  - Providing transportation assistance.
  - Issuing interim suspensions/leaves on contact between the parties.
  - Offering adjustments to academic deadlines, course schedules, etc.

**Procedures: Overview**

**Intake**
- A University official will assist the parties with understanding their options and accessing resources. The University will move forward with a University resolution through formal or informal proceedings, which can be concurrent. All resolutions will be conducted by campus officials who receive annual training on issues related to sexual harassment, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and an on how to conduct an investigation that protects everyone’s safety, provides due process, and promotes accountability. The resolution process is confidential to theextent possible. The institution will protect the confidentiality of all participants, consistent with federal and state law.

**Preliminary Inquiry**
- If a resolution is not pursued, an initial determination is made about the reporting party’s allegations and whether to move forward to a formal investigation. This decision is made by the Title IX coordinator taking into account the nature of the allegations and the reporting party’s wishes. In certain circumstances where the allegations involve a threat to the community based on the use of weapons, violence, pattern, predation, or threatening conduct by the person being accused, the University may initiate formal proceed- ings even without a request or agreement from the reporting party. Once formal proceedings have commenced, the Title IX Coordinator will assign investigators or fact-finders to conduct an investi- gation of the allegations.

**Investigations**
- An investigative model is used to resolve all allegations. Trained investigators will provide an investigation that is prompt, thorough, reliable, equitable, fair, and impartial. They will interview and record complaints, gather evidence, and prepare reports with their findings. Information about all the steps in the investigative process is available on the University’s website.

**Decisions**
- A decision maker will be appointed to review the investigation or fact-finding report, render a decision, and impose sanctions as appropriate.

**Post History**

- Past history or character of an accused is not considered unless it is deter- mined to be highly relevant. All informa- tion sought to be entered for consideration by a party or the University will be presumed irrelevant until evidence of its relevance is offered. The existence of a pattern of behavior by a responding party may be relevant to the finding and sanction imposed.

**Final Determination**
- Parties will be informed in writing of the outcome of the investigation, without signifi- cant delay between the notifications to each party. The notice will include the procedures for appealing the decision, any change to the results that occurs prior to the time that such results become final, and when results are considered to be final.

**Appeals**
- Parties involved in sexual misconduct proceed- ings may appeal decision in accordance with the appropriate University policy. See EP1.204 for further details.
Risk Reduction - Awareness & Prevention

Sexual misconduct and other forms of gender violence can affect anyone and is never the fault of the victim. Those who commit sexual misconduct are responsible for their actions.

Awareness & Prevention for Intimate Partner Violence, Stalking, Sexual Harassment, and Sexual Violence

- Look out for your friends, and ask them to look out for you. Respect them and ask them to respect you, but be willing to challenge each other about high-risk choices.
- Alcohol and drugs can be used as a tool to gain control over an intoxicated person. Don’t accept drinks from strangers and don’t leave your drinks unattended.
- Don’t take advantage of someone who may be under the influence of drugs or alcohol. Others’ loss of control does not put you in control.
- Individuals have a right to set boundaries and limitations in their intimate experiences and relationships. Consent is required each and every time. If a potential partner says “no,” accept it and don’t push. If you want a “yes,” ask for it, and don’t proceed without clear permission.
- Know the signs of isolating and controlling behavior. Healthy relationships consist of honesty, respect, trust, equalitarian sharing of responsibility, and violence in a relationship is never deserved.
- Show your potential partner respect if you are in a position of initiating sexual behavior.
- Clearly communicate your intentions to your potential sexual partners. Make sure you understand their intentions and/or boundaries before you proceed. If you are unsure what’s OK in any interaction, ask.
- Understand that consent to one type of sexual behavior does not automatically grant consent to other types of sexual behaviors. If you are unsure, stop and ask.
- Ambiguity. Don’t assume you have consent, regardless of whether someone is attracted to you, of how far you can go with that person, or if the individual is physically and mentally able to consent. If you have questions or are unclear, you don’t have consent.
- Someone’s silence or passivity is not consent. Pay attention to verbal and non-verbal signals to avoid misunderstanding intentions.
- Be on the lookout for mixed messages. That should be a clear indication to stop and talk about what your potential partner wants or doesn’t want to happen. That person may be undecided about how far to push you, but you may have missed a previous signal.
- Respect the timeline for sexual behavior. People are comfortable and understand that they are entitled to change their minds.
- Even if you don’t think you are intimidating in any way, your potential partner may be intimidated by or fearful of you, perhaps because of your sex, physical size, or a position of power or authority you may hold.
- Understand that exerting power and control over another through sex is unacceptable conduct. It’s always ok to ask for help. There are resources on campus and in the community that are there to assist you whether you are concerned about an incident that happened to you or a friend, the safety of your relationship, or your own choices and behaviors.

Most people want to be engaged bystanders and help in difficult or uncomfortable situations but incorrectly assume someone else will take action. This section addresses how to be an active bystander and properly assist in a problematic situation.

What is Bystander Intervention?

Bystander Intervention is a strategy based on the likelihood of individuals or groups willing to address a situation they believe is problematic. It is often used to address various types of violence, such as bullying, sexual harassment, sexual assault, intimate partner violence and other forms of gender-based violence.

You are a bystander if you observe a situation. When you decide to respond to a problematic situation, you are an engaged or active bystander.

What Can You Do to be an Engaged Bystander?

Specific interventions can be divided into four main types (“The Four D’s”)

1. **DIRECT**: Say or do something that directly engages one or more of the parties involved

   - 2. **DISTRACT**: Say or do something to interrupt the interaction
   - 3. **DELEGATE**: Ask for the help of someone else who may be better able to intervene
   - 4. **DELAY**: Check in with the victim or do something after the difficult moment or incident has passed

Things to Consider Before You Act:

1. **Is the situation an emergency or non-emergency?**
2. **Should intervention be direct, indirect or both?**

**Emergency**

**Direct Intervention - Emergency**

- Take someone’s keys away, drive the person home
- Remove the person from the situation

**Indirect Intervention - Emergency**

- Call 911
- Seek assistance from a professional
- Enlist help from others

**Non-Emergency**

**Direct Intervention - Non-Emergency**

- Talk to the person directly about the situation

**Indirect Intervention - Non-Emergency**

- Speak to and get help from someone with more expertise and/or authority, your campus Title IX Officer, a campus administrator, or other professional

**ULTIMATELY, BE SURE TO S.E.E.**

- SAFE REPORTING. Choose a course of action, direct or indirect, that best ensures the safety of those involved, including yourself.

- EARLY INTERVENTION: Take action before the problem becomes worse.

- EFFECTIVE HELPING: Implement specific helping skills depending on the situation.

For more information on Bystander Intervention in situations of intimate partner violence or sexual assault, please visit the Office of Institutional Equity website at www.hawaii.edu/titleix.
University of Hawaiʻi System

Office of Equity Assurance
EEO/AA Office
Temporary Office:
1960 East-West Road, Biomed T311
Honolulu, HI 96822
Phone: (808) 956-7077
Email: eeo@hawaii.edu
Web: https://www.hawaii.edu/offices/eeo/

Office of Institutional Equity
Phone: (808) 956-7077
Email: institutional.equity@hawaii.edu
Web: www.hawaii.edu/titleix

University of Hawaiʻi Community Colleges

Office of Compliance, EEO/AA, and Title IX
2327 Dole Street, Room 1
Honolulu, HI 96822
Phone: (808) 956-4564
Email (Title IX): cccompliance.t9@hawaii.edu
Web: uhcc.hawaii.edu/titleIX

EEO/AA Office
Email: eeocc@hawaii.edu
Web: uhcc.hawaii.edu/ovpcc/administrative/eeoa
Hawai'i Community College

Confidential Resources

Hawai'i Community College Health Services*
University of Hawai'i at Hilo Campus Center, Room 212
200 W. Kawili Street
Hilo, HI 96720
Phone: (808) 974-7636

Kate DeSoto*
Mental Health Therapist
Office: Manono Campus, Bldg. 383, Rm. 105
1175 Manono Street, Hilo, HI 96720
Phone: (808) 934-2706
Email: kdesoto@hawaii.edu

Jenna Friedman, J.D.*
Gender Equity Specialist
Office of Gender Equity
Office: UH Mānoa, Queen Lili'uokalani Center for Student Services, 210
Honolulu, HI 96822
Phone: (808) 956-9180
Email: jenna.h.friedman@hawaii.edu

YWCA Hawai'i Island*
1382 Kilauea Avenue
Hilo, HI 96720
Phone: (808) 935-0677
A representative will be on the Manono campus three days a week.
A representative will be on the Pālamanui campus one day a week.

Confidential Resources

Domestic Violence Action Center*
P.O. Box 3198, Honolulu, HI 96801-3198
Legal Helpline: (808) 531-3771
Toll-Free Neighbor Island Helpline: 1-800-690-6200
Business Office & Administration: (808) 534-0040
Fax: (808) 531-7228
Email: dvac@stoptheviolence.org
A representative will be on campus two days a week.
Administration Building 6, room 131F
Phone: (808) 294-5483
Email: CSAPROGRAM@stoptheviolence.org

Title IX Coordinators

Derek Inafuku
Title IX Coordinator
Office: Building 6, 2nd Floor
874 Dillingham Boulevard
Honolulu, HI 96817
Phone: (808) 845-9123
Email: dinafuku@hawaii.edu

Monique Tingkang
Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Employees
Office: Building 6, 2nd Floor
874 Dillingham Boulevard
Honolulu, HI 96817
Phone: (808) 844-2398
Email: moniqueq@hawaii.edu

Wayne Sunahara
Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Students
Office: Building 7, Room 326
874 Dillingham Boulevard
Honolulu, HI 96817
Phone: (808) 845-9264
Email: waynens@hawaii.edu

Jenna Friedman, J.D.*
Gender Equity Specialist
Office of Gender Equity
Office: UH Mānoa, Queen Lili'uokalani Center for Student Services, 210
Honolulu, HI 96822
Phone: (808) 956-9180
Email: jenna.h.friedman@hawaii.edu

Confidential Resources

Jenna Friedman, J.D.*
Gender Equity Specialist
Office of Gender Equity
Office: UH Mānoa, Queen Lili'uokalani Center for Student Services, 210
Honolulu, HI 96822
Phone: (808) 956-9180
Email: jenna.h.friedman@hawaii.edu

Honolulu Community College

Confidential Resources

Wayne Sunahara
Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Students
Office: Building 7, Room 326
874 Dillingham Boulevard
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Phone: (808) 845-9264
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Office: UH Mānoa, Queen Lili'uokalani Center for Student Services, 210
Honolulu, HI 96822
Phone: (808) 956-9180
Email: jenna.h.friedman@hawaii.edu

Campus Security

24 Hour Line:
(808) 284-1270
Supervisor Lionel Spencer: (808) 271-4836
Security Manager John Schell: (808) 845-9459
Security Manager cell phone: (808) 445-1482
Security Manager email: schell4@hawaii.edu
Web: www.honolulu.hawaii.edu/security
Kapi'olani Community College

Confidential Resources
Brooks Conway* 
Instructor/Counselor
Office: 'Iliahi 201 
4303 Diamond Head Road 
Honolulu, HI 96816 
Phone: (808) 734-9503 
Email: brooks@hawaii.edu

Cindy Malin, LCSW* 
Mental Health & Wellness Program Coordinator
Office: 'Iliahi 118 
4303 Diamond Head Road 
Honolulu, HI 96816 
Phone: (808) 734-9585 
Email: cindy@hawaii.edu

Cathy Wehrman*
Student Affairs Counselor
Office: 'Iliahi 201 
4303 Diamond Head Road 
Honolulu, HI 96816 
Phone: (808) 734-9904 
Email: cwehrman@hawaii.edu 
Web: www.kapiolani.hawaii.edu/confidential-space/

Jenna Friedman, J.D.* 
Gender Equity Specialist 
Office of Gender Equity 
UH Mānoa, Queen Lili’uokalani Center 
See updated information at Kapi'olani Title IX

Kaua'i Community College

Confidential Resources
Kaua'i Community College Wellness Center* 
Office: UH Mānoa, Queen Lili’uokalani Center
See updated information at Kaua'i CC Title IX

Campus Security
Kapi'olani Community College
Campus Safety
See updated information at Kapi'olani CC Title IX

Campus Security
Kaua'i Community College
See updated information at Kaua'i CC Title IX

Campus Public Safety Department
See updated information at Kaua'i CC Title IX

Women’s Center
4410 Hardy Street 
Līhu'e, HI 96766 
Web: www.ywcakauai.org 
Women’s Center 
4410 Hardy Street 
Līhu'e, HI 96766 
Phone: (808) 245-5959 
A representative will be on campus
Leeward Community College

Title IX Coordinators
Farshad M. Talebi
Title IX Coordinator
Office: DHP A102
96-045 Ala Ike
Pearl City, HI 96782
Phone: (808) 455-0478
Email: talebi@hawaii.edu

Confidential Resources
Leeward Community College Student Health Center*
Leeward CC Student Health Center
Office: DHPA-104
Phone: (808) 455-0515
Web: www.hawaii.edu/shs/lcc

Dr. Amy Humphrey*
Health Mental Counselor
Office: DHPC-106A
Phone: (808) 455-0516
Email: amyh3@hawaii.edu

Dr. Nadine Shigezawa*
Clinical Psychologist, Veterans Affairs
Office: BS 103
Phone: (808) 455-0516
Email: Nadine.Shigezawa@va.gov

Campus Security
Leeward Community College
Phone: (808) 455-0611
Web: www.leeward.hawaii.edu/security

University of Hawai‘i at Hilo

Title IX Coordinators
Jennifer Stotter
Title IX Coordinator
Office: Auxiliary Services Building E-3
University of Hawai‘i at Hilo
200 West Kawili Street
Hilo, HI 96720
Phone: (808) 932-7642
Email: jstotter@hawaii.edu

Confidential Resources
UH Hilo Student Medical Services*
Campus Center, 212
Hilo, HI 96720
Phone: (808) 932-7369
Email: shms@hawaii.edu
Web: hilo.hawaii.edu/studentaffairs/health

UH Hilo Counseling Services*
200 W. Kawili St.
Student Services Building (SSB), E-203
Hilo, HI 96720
Phone: (808) 932-7465
Email: uhhcouns@hawaii.edu
Web: hilo.hawaii.edu/studentaffairs/counseling

Destiny Rodriguez*
Confidential Advocate
200 W. Kawili St., Trailer E
Hilo, HI 96720
Phone: (808) 932-7958
Email: destiny@hawaii.edu
Web: hilo.hawaii.edu/titleIX/Resources.php

Other Resources
UH Hilo Women’s Center
200 W. Kawili St.
Student Services Center (SSC), E-223
Hilo, HI 96720
Phone: (808) 932-7381
Web: hilo.hawaii.edu/studentaffairs/womenscenter

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See updated information at Leeward CC Title IX
See updated information at UH Hilo Title IX
Title IX Coordinators

Dee Uwono  
Title IX Coordinator  
Office: Hawaii Hall 124  
University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa  
2500 Campus Road  
Honolulu, HI 96822  
Phone: (808) 956-2299  
Email: t9uhm@hawaii.edu

Julienne Maeda  
Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Graduate Students  
Office: Spal 360  
University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa  
2540 Maile Way  
Honolulu, HI 96822  
Phone: (808) 956-7541  
Email: julienne@hawaii.edu

Ronette Kawakami  
Deputy Title IX Coordinator for the William S. Richardson School of Law  
Office: Law 221  
University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa  
2515 Dole Street  
Honolulu, HI 96822  
Phone: (808) 956-7986  
Email: ronettek@hawaii.edu

Corinne Seymour  
Deputy Title IX Coordinator for the John A. Burns School of Medicine and the Cancer Center  
Office: MEB 412G  
University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa  
651 Ialto Street  
Honolulu, HI 96813  
Phone: (808) 682-1160  
Email: cseymour@hawaii.edu

Amanda Paterson  
Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Athletics  
Office: PE/A 25M  
University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa  
1337 Lower Campus Road  
Honolulu, HI 96822  
Phone: (808) 956-4501  
Email: apaterson@hawaii.edu

Karen Blakeley  
Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Student Housing  
Office: Johnson Hall A Basement  
University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa  
2515 Dole Street  
Honolulu, HI 96822  
Phone: (808) 956-8300  
Email: karBlake@hawaii.edu

Tammy Kuniyoshi  
Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Human Resources  
Office: Administrative Services Bldg. 2  
University of Hawaii at Mānoa  
2440 Campus Road  
Honolulu, HI 96822  
Phone: (808) 956-3028  
Email: tammyk@hawaii.edu

Mark Au  
Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Employees  
Office: Administrative Services Bldg. 1-102  
EEO/A Office  
University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa  
2442 Campus Road  
Honolulu, HI 96822  
Phone: (808) 956-7077 (voice/text)  
Email: eeo@hawaii.edu

University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa  
See updated information at UH Mānoa Title IX

Confidential Resources

University Health Services Mānoa*  
1710 East-West Road  
Honolulu, HI 96822  
Phone: (808) 956-8965  
Web: www.hawaii.edu/uhhs

UH Mānoa Counseling and Student Development Center*  
2600 Campus Road  
Queen Lili‘uokalani Center for Student Services, 312  
Honolulu, HI 96822  
Phone: (808) 956-7344  
Web: mcounseling@hawaii.edu

Student Parents At Mānoa (SPAM)*  
2600 Campus Road  
Queen Lili‘uokalani Center for Student Services, 211  
Honolulu, HI 96822  
Phone: (808) 956-8059  
Web: manoa.hawaii.edu/studentparents

Domestic Violence Action Center*  
P.O. Box 3198, Honolulu, HI 96801-3198  
Legal Helpline: (808) 531-3771  
Toll-Free Neighbor Island Helpline: 1-800-690-6200  
Business Office & Administration:  
(808) 534-0040  
Fax: (808) 531-7228  
Email: dvac@stoptheviolence.org

Prevention, Awareness, and Understanding (PAU) Violence Program*  
Jennifer Pagala Barnett  
Lovelace C. Kupuahui  
2600 Campus Road  
Queen Lili‘uokalani Center for Student Services, 211  
Honolulu, HI 96822  
Phone: (808) 956-7344  
Web: pauinterventions@hawaii.edu

Student Parents At Mānoa (SPAM)*  
2600 Campus Road  
Queen Lili‘uokalani Center for Student Services, 211  
Honolulu, HI 96822  
Phone: (808) 956-8059  
Web: manoa.hawaii.edu/studentparents

Domestic Violence Action Center*  
P.O. Box 3198, Honolulu, HI 96801-3198  
Legal Helpline: (808) 531-3771  
Toll-Free Neighbor Island Helpline: 1-800-690-6200  
Business Office & Administration:  
(808) 534-0040  
Fax: (808) 531-7228  
Email: dvac@stoptheviolence.org

Other Resources  
UH Mānoa Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender Queer (LGBTQ+) Center  
Camaron Miyamoto  
2600 Campus Road  
Queen Lili‘uokalani Center for Student Services, 211  
Honolulu, HI 96822  
Phone: (808) 956-9230  
Web: manoa.hawaii.edu/lgbt

Prevention, Awareness, and Understanding (PAU) Violence Program  
Respondent Student Support  
Christopher Yanuaria  
2600 Campus Road  
Queen Lili‘uokalani Center for Student Services, 305  
Honolulu, HI 96822  
Phone: (808) 956-4392

Campus Security  
UH Mānoa Department of Public Safety  
Phone: (808) 956-6911  
Web: manoa.hawaii.edu/dps

Asterisk (*) denotes that this resource is confidential.
Title IX Coordinators
Debbi Brown, Title IX Coordinator
Office: Pilina 136
310 W. Ka'ahumanu Avenue
Kahului, HI 96732
Phone: (808) 984-3601
Email: debbi@hawaii.edu
David Tamanaha
Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Employees
Office: Ho'okipa 116
310 W. Ka'ahumanu Avenue
Kahului, HI 96732
Phone: (808) 984-3253
Email: davidt@hawaii.edu
David Grooms
Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Students
Office: Pilina 201
310 W. Ka'ahumanu Avenue
Kahului, HI 96732
Phone: (808) 984-3376
Email: grooms@hawaii.edu
Lorelle Peros
Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Students
Office: Kalama 219
310 W. Ka'ahumanu Avenue
Kahului, HI 96732
Phone: (808) 984-3343
Email: lorelle@hawaii.edu

Confidential Resources
Maui College Campus Health Center*
Denise Cohen PhD, APRN, FNP-BC*
310 W. Ka'ahumanu Ave. (Center located behind Carpentry Building)
Kahului, HI 96732
Phone: (808) 984-3227
Email: cataylor@hawaii.edu
Web: mau.hawaii.edu/title-ix/confidential-resources/

Maui College Campus Personal Support Counseling*
Aris Banaag*
310 W. Ka'ahumanu Avenue
Annex Bldg 12 (next to the Automotive Technology building)
Kahului, HI 96732
Phone: (808) 984-3227
Email: arisb@hawaii.edu
Web: mau.hawaii.edu/counseling-advising/personal-support-counseling

Jenna Friedman, J.D.*
Gender Equity Specialist
Office of Gender Equity
UH Mānoa, Queen Liliʻuokalani Center for Student Services, 210
Honolulu, HI 96822
Phone: (808) 956-9499
Email: jennahf@hawaii.edu

Children and Family Services*
392 N. Market Street
Wailuku, HI 96793
Phone: (808) 877-6888
A representative will be on the Maui College campus three days a week:
Nicole Sassaaka*
Child and Family Service Advocate
Office on campus: Ka Lama 233
Phone: (808) 357-8260
Email: nasassaaka@cfshawaii.org

Jenna Friedman, J.D.*
Gender Equity Specialist
Office of Gender Equity
University of Hawai'i - West O'ahu
Office: B221
91-1001 Farrington Highway
Kapolei, HI 96707
Phone: (808) 689-2934
Email: jenna.h.friedman@hawaii.edu

Trudy Asato*
Title IX Coordinator for Students
University of Hawai'i - West O'ahu
Office: B221
91-1001 Farrington Highway
Kapolei, HI 96707
Phone: (808) 689-2934
Email: trudyasato@hawaii.edu

Janice Sunouchi*
Title IX Coordinator for Employees
University of Hawai'i - West O'ahu
91-1001 Farrington Highway
Kapolei, HI 96707
Phone: (808) 689-2523
Email: jsunouchi@hawaii.edu

Campus Security
Maui College Campus Security Department
Phone: (808) 984-3255
Email: jsunouchi@hawaii.edu
Web: mau.hawaii.edu/security

Asterisk (*) denotes that this resource is confidential.

Review updated information at UHWO Title IX
Confidential Resources

Karla Silva-Park, NCC
Mental Health Counselor
Windward Community College Mental Health Counseling
45-720 Kea‘ahala Rd.
Hale Kakilo, Room 101
Kāne‘ohe HI 96744
Phone: (808) 235-7468
Email: karlas@hawaii.edu
Web: windward.hawaii.edu/mental_health/

Jenna Friedman, J.D.,* Gender Equity Specialist
Office of Gender Equity
Office: UH Mānoa, Queen Lil‘i’oku’alani Center for Student Services, 210 Honolulu, HI 96822
Phone: (808) 956-9499
Email: jenna.friedman@hawaii.edu

University Mental Health Professionals
Mental Health Professionals can provide emotional support, as you process the many options available. Mental Health Professionals are considered confidential, meaning that assistance can be received without placing the University on notice of a specific incident. This is so you can receive needed assistance while still retaining control of your decision to report an incident to the University and/or law enforcement.

University Advocacy Support
The many resources available can sometimes be overwhelming. As such advocates can assist with navigating the many options available, and can help provide improved access to resources. Advocacy Offices are where individuals can seek information, options and specific support about their rights and resources. Many individuals working in an Advocacy Office are often a confidential resource. Before revealing any information, please make sure you understand the reporting obligations of the person you are speaking to.

Community Resources
In addition to the resources available at the University, there are also local and national resources you may want to consider. The resources listed are provided for informational purposes only. The University of Hawai‘i does not endorse these entities, their products or services, and the information contained at these sites does not necessarily reflect the official views of the University.

在国内的资源也可以考虑。列出的资源仅供参考。夏威夷大学不推荐这些实体、产品或服务，所提供的信息不反映大学的官方观点。

Campus Security
Windward Community College
Phone: (808) 235-7355
Web: windward.hawaii.edu/security

Domestic Violence Action Center*
P.O. Box 3198, Honolulu, HI 96801-3198
Legal Helpline: (808) 531-3771
Toll-Free Neighbor Island Helpline: 1-800-690-6200
Business Office & Administration:
(808) 534-0040
Fax: (808) 531-7228
Email: dvac@stoptheviolence.org
A representative will be on campus two days a week.
Hale Kakilo Bldg., Room 112
Phone: (808) 294-5483
Email: CSAPROGRAM@stoptheviolence.org

Asterisk (*) denotes that this resource is confidential.

See updated information at Windward CC Title IX
Support Services

Family Peace Center – Puuhonua
Victim/Supporter Component

The Family Peace Center offers safety, support, and empowerment to individuals and groups affected by violence involving perpetrators/offenders and child witnesses of domestic violence.

1305 Dillingham Boulevard, Suite 208
Honolulu, HI 96814
Puuhonua Domestic Violence Crisis Counseling Line: (808) 585-7944
Web: www.puchauhau.org/pu/articleful_door_center.html

Temporary Restraining Order Hotline (Family Court)
The Temporary Restraining Order Hotline of Family Court (211 First Circuit) can be reached to announce subpoenas you may have about TROs or the process to obtain a TRO.
Phone: (808) 954-8000

Hawai'i State Judiciary Adult Client
Victim Services
Adult Client Services of the First Judicial Circuit provides services to assist victims and their families as they proceed through the criminal justice system.

Phone: (808) 935-0677
1382 Kilauea Ave., Hilo, HI 96720
Phone: (808) 935-6177
Web: www.ywcahawaiiisland.org/what-we-do/sexual-assault

Child and Family Services
Child and Family Services is a nonprofit organization with numerous culturally sensitive programs to assist families and individuals, including programs to address domestic violence, youth, trauma, and family crisis.

Phone: (808) 935-2188
Web: www.childandfamilyservice.org

Island of Maui

Maui Family Peace Center
The goal of the Family Peace Center-Maui is to bring peace to families’ lives by offering safety, support, and empowerment to victims/offenders and children exposed to domestic violence, and accountability to offenders.

Family Peace Center has been conducting domestic violence counseling on Maui since 1994.

81 North Market Street
Wailuku, HI 96793
Phone: (808) 244-2330
Web: www.pacthawaii.org/maui_peace_center.html

YWCA Sexual Assault Support Services
The YWCA of Hawai'i Island offers support, safety, and accountability through individual and group programs to address sexual assault.

392 N. Market Street
Wailuku, HI 96793
Phone: (808) 877-6888
Web: www.childandfamilyservice.org

Island of Kauai

YWCA Kaua'i

Family Violence Crisis Services Program
YWCA Kaua‘i provides crisis workers, 24 hours per day, every day of the year, to help people who have experienced domestic violence or sexual assault.

Contact: Shawn Yacavone or Yujin Kim
Phone: (808) 956-8613
Email: issmanoa@hawaii.edu

Web: www.hawaii.edu/issmanoa/pages/about-us.php

Immigration / VISA Services

Leeward CC
Office of International Programs
94-045 Ala Ike
Pearl City, HI 96782-4091
Phone: (808) 932-7446 or 1-800-897-4456
Email: yacavone@hawaii.edu
Email: yujin789@hawaii.edu
Web: https://www.kapiolani.hawaii.edu/admissions/international-or-non-resident-students/

Kapi‘olani Community College
Honda International Center
4303 Diamond Head Road
Building Ilah, Room 107
Honolulu, Hawai‘i 96816
Contact: Yujin Kim or Shawn Yacavone
Phone: (808) 734-9112
Email: yujin789@hawaii.edu
Email: yacavone@hawaii.edu
Web: https://www.kapiolani.hawaii.edu/international-or-non-resident-students/
*While some information contained in this booklet has been revised, the most current resource listing and policy information can be found at the OIE Website.

The campuses of the University of Hawai‘i System are equal opportunity/affirmative action institutions.