

San Ignacio University



Campus SaVE Act

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The Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (SaVE Act) was once a stand-alone bill whose components were instead applied to the Violence against Women Act (VAWA) amendments to the Clery Act. The Campus SaVE Act updated the Clery Act, expanding the scope of this legislation in terms of reporting, response, and prevention education requirements around rape, acquaintance rape, and domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. (Source: [Campus SaVE Act](#))

Transparency:

SaVE requires that incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking be disclosed in annual campus crime statistic reports. Additionally, students or employees reporting victimization will be provided with their written rights to:

- Be assisted by campus authorities if reporting a crime to law enforcement
- Change academic, living, transportation, or working situations to avoid a hostile environment
- Obtain or enforce a no contact directive or restraining order
- Have a clear description of their institution's disciplinary process and know the range of possible sanctions
- Receive contact information about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, and other services available both on-campus and in the community

Accountability:

SaVE clarifies minimum standards for institutional disciplinary procedures covering domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking to ensure that:

- Proceedings shall provide a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution and are conducted by officials receiving annual training on domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking
- Both parties may have others present during an institutional disciplinary proceeding and any related meeting, including an advisor of their choice

- Both parties will receive written outcomes of all disciplinary proceedings at the same time

Education:

SaVE instructs universities to provide programming for students and employees addressing the issues of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. Education programs shall include:

- Primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees
- Safe and positive options for bystander intervention
- Information on risk reduction to recognize warning signs of abusive behavior
- Ongoing prevention and awareness programs for students and faculty

Information Provided By the Clery Center for Security on Campus

Frequently Asked Questions

Answers to the most common questions about the Campus SaVE Act.

What is the Campus SaVE Act?

The Campus SaVE Act refers to the recent Violence against Women Act (VAWA) amendments to the Clery Act. The Campus SaVE Act is an update to the Clery Act, expanding the scope of this legislation in terms of reporting, response, and prevention education requirements around rape, acquaintance rape, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

How do I reflect Campus SaVE Act compliance?

Compliance with Campus SaVE must be reflected in your Annual Security Report due each October. The Annual Security Report is something all campuses have had to complete as part of the Clery Act, and should include things like policy statements, crime statistics, and information about prevention programs in place. The Campus SaVE Act has made additions and changes to the Annual Security Report in the areas of crime reporting, policies and procedures, and prevention education and training.

What happens on October 1st, 2014?

The Annual Security Report is due on October 1st, 2014 and must reflect a good faith effort from campuses to comply with all new legislative requirements of the Clery Act.

Can I wait until October 1st, 2014 to implement a solution?

Preliminary guidance from the Department of Education requires campus Annual Security Reports to reflect a good faith effort for compliance. Although final regulations are still being developed (expected for November 2014), campuses should begin developing and implementing policies, training and education programs, and procedures that align with the letter and spirit of the new requirements.

Who is responsible for complying with the Campus SaVE Act?

The Campus SaVE Act refers to a set of amendments to the Clery Act. All schools receiving [Title IV](#) funding are required to comply with Campus SaVE (including all “Campus SaVE Act” amendments).

How do I know if my institution is meeting Campus SaVE Act requirements?

As final regulations are still forthcoming, the Department of

Education expects a good faith effort from institutions of higher education to comply with statutory changes to the Clery Act (i.e., Campus SaVE requirements). This should be reflected in campus Annual Security Reports by October 1, 2014.

What happens if I don't comply with Campus SaVE Act requirements?

Campus SaVE requirements refer to amendments to the Clery Act. As such, compliance will be determined and enforced by the Department of Education's Clery Act Compliance Division. Penalties for non-compliance with the Clery Act include fines up to \$35k per violation and loss of eligibility for federal student aid programs.

What individuals on campus should be involved?

All Campus Authorities should be educated on Campus SaVE Act requirements. We suggest involving all relevant stakeholders on campus, including but not limited to: Presidents, Vice Presidents, and Trustees, Deans, compliance and regulatory personnel.

How is the Campus SaVE Act different than the Clery Act and Title IX?

The Campus SaVE Act refers to Section 304 of the recently reauthorized Violence against Women Act. Campus SaVE is a set of amendments to the Clery Act. T

Retrieved from: <http://thecampussaveact.com/faq/> *the campus Safety Act.*