

## Personal Security

### *Utah Citizens' Counsel Personal Security Committee*

***Article 5. All Utahns have the right to security of person, especially freedom from physical harm and psychological abuse, whether experienced within the family or in the community at large.***

#### **Introduction**

The 2015 Committee Report on the right to personal security highlighted domestic violence, domestic violence-related homicides, and rape. Utahns continue to experience a high percentage of domestic violence-related homicides compared to the total number of homicides. Selected police departments have successfully employed the Lethality Assessment Protocol to reduce domestic violence-related deaths. Utahns continue to suffer a high incidence of rape. The Legislature has provided funding to test the backlog of rape kits to secure forensic evidence in rape cases. Utah is now one of only two states still out of compliance with the Prison Rape Elimination Act.<sup>1</sup> Despite overwhelming support, universal background checks are not required for all Utah gun sales.<sup>2</sup> This 2016 report updates these issues and examines additional concerns of suicide by firearms, campus rapes, and hate crimes.

#### **Domestic Violence, Gun Violence, and Suicide**

firearm Utah's overall homicide rate is dramatically lower than the national average.<sup>3</sup> Domestic violence-related homicides, however, constitute over 40% of Utah's adult homicides compared to 30% nationally.<sup>4</sup> According to one estimate, domestic violence-related homicides rose to 47% of Utah's 58 homicides in 2015.<sup>5</sup> Encouraging results have followed the introduction of the Lethality Assessment Protocol (LAP). Using LAP requires police officers to administer a questionnaire during domestic violence calls to help potential victims assess their degree of danger and learn how to obtain help. Based on LAP's initial success, the 2016 Legislature funded the training of 500 additional law enforcement officers and domestic violence advocates.<sup>6</sup>

Firearms significantly impact Utah's domestic violence and suicide deaths. The presence of a gun during domestic violence increases by 500% the risk of homicide for women.<sup>7</sup> Firearms were used in nearly 60% of Utah's domestic violence-related homicides.<sup>8</sup> One-third of domestic violence-related homicides are followed by the assailant's suicide, almost always with a gun.<sup>9</sup> Although anyone convicted of domestic violence is legally prohibited from owning or possessing firearms,<sup>10</sup> Utah has no reliable process for securing such prohibited firearms.<sup>11</sup>

Suicides account for 87% of Utah's gun deaths.<sup>12</sup> Utah (and seven other western states) have a suicide rate 50% higher than the national rate.<sup>13</sup> Of immense concern is the nearly three-fold increase in youth suicides since 2007.<sup>14</sup> In 2013, suicide became the leading cause of death in Utah for 10-17-year-olds, the eighth highest rate nationally.<sup>15</sup> When a gun is used, as happens in nearly half of lethal cases, a young person's impulsive decision to commit suicide is likely to be a tragically final one.<sup>16</sup> The 2016 Legislature passed HB 440 to gather relevant information on the source as well as the individual's medical and criminal history to help frame future policies to reduce Utah's suicide deaths.<sup>17</sup>

## Rape Kits and Campus Rape

The Utah Department of Health confirms that over a lifetime, one in three Utah women will suffer sexual violence, and one in eight will suffer rape. The reported rape rate in 2014 was 30% higher for Utah women than for U.S. women (67.7 vs. 51.9 per 100,000).<sup>18</sup>

To signify its growing awareness of the issue, the 2015 Legislature designated a "Start by Believing Day." The 2016 House Judiciary panel rejected proposed HB 399 designed to limit the role of victims' advocates. Law enforcement officials joined activists to oppose it as reversing "years of reforms that have ensured rights to protective orders and services for people who have been raped or abused by their partners."<sup>19</sup>

In response to a 2014 study establishing that only 6% of reported rape cases in Salt Lake County led to criminal prosecutions, the Legislature provided funding for testing the backlog of rape kits that provide forensic evidence.<sup>20</sup> A 2016 follow-up report revealed that almost 60% of the nearly 2,000 rape kits submitted between 2010 and 2013 remained unprocessed by the end of 2015. It also revealed that the lack of comprehensive testing results in uneven justice. Iron County sent 40% of its rape kits to be tested while less than 20% were forwarded by local authorities in adjacent Washington County. Moreover, male victims were 46% more likely to have their rape kits designated for processing.<sup>21</sup>

Comprehensive testing is also a public safety issue. A rape kit taken in 2008 from a 14-year-old child was discovered by an Ogden nurse in 2014 and submitted to the Utah State Crime Lab. The forensic report led to the arrest in Arizona of a man listed as a sex offender in two other states. He is now serving ten years to life in a Utah prison.<sup>22</sup> Multiple states have made testing of all rape kits mandatory. Idaho and other states have passed comprehensive regulations regarding funding, time-frames, and reporting.<sup>23</sup>

College age women (18-24) are at three times greater risk of sexual assault than U.S. women in general.<sup>24</sup> That 76% of the 4,000 largest U.S. colleges reported no incidents of rape in 2014 defies credibility.<sup>25</sup> Since 2011, the Title IX Office for Civil Rights (OCR) has taken sexual violence complaints from individual students and currently has opened investigations at more than 200 schools. Although Utah campuses have not appeared on any of the publicized "worst offenders" lists,<sup>26</sup> complaints from students at three Utah campuses are being investigated.

Complaints against Westminster College and the University of Utah cited ineffective procedures and lack of timely resolutions.<sup>27</sup> The Brigham Young University complaint asserts that rather than suspending the Honor Code to investigate the sexual assault complaint, the University prioritized the Honor Code office interrogation.<sup>28</sup> Utah State University may join this Title IX list. Following recent adverse publicity for its failure to pursue three separate allegations against the same student athlete, its internal review concluded that the school had done nothing wrong but expects to adapt its policies going forward.<sup>29</sup>

All four schools have publically acknowledged their procedural and policy shortcomings and publically committed to address sexual violence on their campuses more effectively.<sup>30</sup>

## Hate Crimes

Despite national ideals of liberty and equality, the U.S. has a history of overlooking violent acts against those physically assaulted simply because they are powerless minorities. The tragic story of Matthew Shepard, an openly gay college student who was brutally beaten and left to die on a Wyoming fence, illustrates the vulnerability of minorities to brutal attacks.

Hate crimes committed in Utah have not been adequately addressed. None of Utah's 1,279 reported hate crimes of the last 20 years has been prosecuted under the existing law.<sup>31</sup> Utah's law stands alone amidst the 44 states with such laws for lacking the elements necessary for enforcement: citing bias or hate as a motive; listing protected classes; and containing an option for penalty enhancements beyond misdemeanors.<sup>32</sup>

The consequences of Utah's current hate crimes law is revealed in the case of two men assaulted after leaving a Salt Lake neighborhood holiday party in December 2014. The victims had experienced no previous interaction with the two men who rushed at them while making verbal references to gay sexual acts and directing gay slurs at them. Despite a serious head injury suffered by one of the victims, arrest warrants were limited to misdemeanor charges.<sup>33</sup>

The 2016 Legislature considered a serious Hate Crimes Amendment bill. SB 107 identified a hate crime as an attack upon a person, or a person's property, motivated by an assumption of the individual's identity within the most commonly marginalized groups based on "ancestry, disability, ethnicity, gender, gender identity, national origin, race, religion or sexual orientation." It also allowed for a one-step enhancement in the punishment phase.<sup>34</sup> The bill failed.

Some opponents, such as Governor Gary Herbert, argued that every violent crime is a hate crime.<sup>35</sup> Others feared, despite the safeguards in a companion resolution, SJR 13, that the First Amendment would be undercut.<sup>36</sup> The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints issued this statement to explain its position, which proponents of the bill perceived as a statement of opposition.

The Utah Legislature achieved something extraordinary last year in arriving at legislation that protected both religious liberty rights and LGBT rights. Interests from both ends of the political spectrum are attempting to alter that balance. We believe that the careful balance achieved through being fair to all should be maintained.<sup>37</sup>

## Commendations:

- **The 2016 Legislature's one-time funding for additional Lethality Assessment Protocol training** for 500 law enforcement and victim services providers
- **The 2016 House Judiciary Committee's refusal to entertain the Victim's Rights Amendments** (HB 399) that would undermine support for victims of domestic violence
- **The 2016 Legislature's "Suicide Prevention and Gun Data Study" bill** (HB 440) designed to gain information about gun suicides

- **Utah's higher education institutions' public commitment to improving their respective sexual violence protocols**
- **BYU's acceptance of its Advisory Council's recommendation to adopt an "amnesty clause" suspending its Honor Code in cases of alleged sexual assault<sup>38</sup>**

#### **Recommendations:**

- **The Utah Legislature should require background checks for all gun sales** as a common sense legal standard to keep guns out of the hands of dangerous people.
- **Utah should take steps to become compliant with the Prison Rape Elimination Act** to support the basic human rights to personal security of all people, including prisoners.
- **The Utah Department of Health should prioritize the launch of its proposed in-depth study of the causes leading to the high rate of youth suicide.**
- **The Utah Legislature should pass a bill requiring that all rape kits collected in Utah be submitted to the Utah State Crime Laboratory.**
- **Utah State University should permit an outside inquiry** into its failure to fully investigate an individual named by three alleged victims.
- **Utah should pass a hate crimes bill with the features of SB 107**, which includes (1) demonstrating bias as a motive, (2) listing vulnerable classes, and (3) containing penalty enhancements.

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## Endnotes for Article 5 (Personal Security)

<sup>1</sup> Marcy Mistrett, "Governors Submit Assurances for PREA Compliance," *Campaign for Youth and Justice*, July 11, 2016, accessed August 30, 2016, <http://campaignforyouthjustice.org/news/blog/item/governors-submit-assurances-for-prea>. As of July 2016, Utah and Arkansas are the only two states that are either not in compliance or not providing assurances that they are moving toward compliance.

<sup>2</sup> Thomas Burr, "Poll: Utahns Overwhelmingly Favor Expanded Background Checks on Gun Sales," *Salt Lake Tribune*, January 6, 2016, accessed January 6, 2016, <http://www.sltrib.com/csp/mediapool/sites/sltrib/pages/printfriendly.csp?id=3382011>. The poll, taken in December 2015 by *UtahPolicy.com* showed that 76% of Utahns favored universal background checks.

<sup>3</sup> Using FBI Uniform Crime Reports, the Death Penalty Information Center reports the national murder rate at 4.5 people per 100,000 compared with the Utah murder rate of 1.7 per 100,000, accessed May 20, 2015, <http://deathpenaltyinfo.org/murder-rates-nationally-and-state>.

<sup>4</sup> Carly Figueroa, "Utah Above National Average for Domestic Violence Homicides; Victim Advocates Seek More Resources," *Fox13*, March 4, 2015, accessed September 22, 2016, <http://fox13now.com/2015/03/04/utah-above-national-average-for-domestic-violence-homi...> This information comes from an interview with Jennifer Oxborrow, Domestic Violence Coordinator for the Utah Department of Human Services.

<sup>5</sup> Michael McFall, "The Utah Homicides of 2015," *Salt Lake Tribune*, January 3, 2016, accessed January 5, 2016, <http://www.sltrib.com/csp/mediapool/sites/sltrib/pages/printfriendly.csp?id=3303589>. Mallory Rogers, "My View: Domestic Violence: Why Are Utah Women Dying?" *Deseret News*, April 24, 2016, accessed September 23, 2016, <http://www.deseretnews.com/article/865652834/My-view-Domestic-violence-Why-are-Ut...>

<sup>6</sup> McKenzie Romero, "Law Enforcement, Advocates Raise United Cry to Expand Life-Saving Domestic Violence Initiative," *Deseret News*, February 9, 2016, accessed February 10, 2016, <http://www.deseretnews.com/article/865647327/Law-enforcement-advocates-raise-united-cry-to-expand-life-saving-domestic-vi...>

<sup>7</sup> J. C. Campbell, et al., "Risk Factors for Femicide in Abusive Relationships: Results from a Multisite Case Control Study," *American Journal of Public Health* 93 (no.7), July 2003, 1089-97, accessed October 28, 2014, <http://ajph.alphapublications.org/doi/full/10.2105/AJPH.93.7.1089>.

<sup>8</sup> "Firearms and Domestic Violence in Utah," *Utah Domestic Violence Coalition, Releases and Advisories*, June 28 - July 31, 2016, accessed September 8, 2016, <http://tockify.com/newsroom/detail/23/146709360000>. From 2010-2013, firearms were used 59% of the time in Utah's domestic violence-related homicides, and 39% of the murderers had a history of domestic violence.

<sup>9</sup> "Firearm Deaths in Utah," *Violence & Injury Prevention Program, Utah Department of Health*, accessed June 22, 2016, <http://www.health.utah.gov/vipp/pdf/FactSheets/2013FirearmDeaths.pdf>. In these murder-suicides, firearms were used in 93% of the suicides.

<sup>10</sup> Rachel Snyder, "The Court Slams the Door on Domestic Abusers Owning Guns," *The New Yorker*, June 30, 2016, accessed October 8, 2014, <http://www.newyorker.com/news/news-desk/the-court-slams-the-door-on-domestic-violence-abusers->. In the 2016 *Voisine v. the United States* case, the Supreme Court rejected by 6-2 an attempt to weaken the federal ban on guns in the hands of those convicted of misdemeanor domestic violence. See *Voisine v. U.S.*, 579 U.S. \_\_\_\_ (2016).

<sup>11</sup> Robert Gehrke, "Utah Lawmaker Looks to Tighten Laws Keeping Guns out of Hands of Abusers," *Salt Lake Tribune*, August 5, 2016, accessed August 5, 2016, <http://www.sltrib.com/csp/mediapool/sites/sltrib/pages/printfriendly.csp?id=4195655>.

<sup>12</sup> "Violent Death Reporting System," *Violence & Injury Prevention Program, Utah Department of Health*, accessed July 22, 2016, <http://www.health.utah.gov/vipp/topics/nvdrs/prevention.html>. This data represents the 1,527 firearm deaths in Utah from 2009-2013.

<sup>13</sup> David Crary, "In Western States, Region of Guns and Suicide, Outreach to Curb Deaths," *Salt Lake Tribune*, April 3, 2016, accessed April 3, 2016, <http://www.sltrib.com/csp/mediapool/sites/sltrib/pages/printfriendly.csp?id=3732953>. One prominent theory is that higher altitude in these states affects brain chemistry in a way that leads to depression and even suicide. See Theresa Fisher, "There's a Suicide Epidemic in Utah--And One Neuroscientist Thinks He Knows Why," *Mic*, November 17, 2014, accessed October 29, 2016, <http://mic.com/articles/104096/there-s-a-suicide-in-utah-and-one-neuroscientist>.

- <sup>14</sup> Max Roth, "Suicide Now Leading Cause of Death for Utahns Ages 10-17," *Fox 13*, July 10, 2016, accessed September 17, 2016, <http://fox13now.com/2016/07/10/suicide-now-leading-cause-of-death-for-utahns-ages-10...>
- <sup>15</sup> "Suicide Among Teens and Young Adults," *Violence & Injury Prevention Program, Utah Department of Health*, accessed September 20, 2016, <http://www.health.utah.gov/vipp/teens/youth-suicide/>. The Department of Health is preparing to launch an "in-depth study" of the sources behind these alarming statistics. See Michelle Price, "Utah Officials Unsure Why Youth Suicide Rate Has Nearly Tripled since 2007," *Salt Lake Tribune*, July 5, 2016, accessed October 29, 2016, <http://www.sltrib.com/csp/mediapool/sites/sltrib/pages/printfriendly.csp?id=4075258>.
- <sup>16</sup> Roth, "Suicide Now Leading Cause of Death"
- <sup>17</sup> Emily Larson, "Bill to Study Suicide, Gun Death Passes Committee," *Deseret News*, March 2, 2016, accessed March 3, 2016, <http://www.deseretnews.com/article/86549150/Bill-to-study-suicides-gun-death-passes-committee.html>.
- <sup>18</sup> "Rape and Sexual Assault," *Violence & Injury Prevention Program, Utah Department of Health*, accessed September 1, 2016, <http://www.health.utah.gov/vipp/topics/rape-sexual-assault/>.
- <sup>19</sup> Annie Knox, "Utah 'Victim Rights' Bill Dead After Opponents Flood Capitol Saying Proposal Had Opposite Intent," *Salt Lake Tribune*, March 2, 2016, accessed on March 3, 2016, <http://www.sltrib.com/csp/mediapool/sites/sltrib/pages/printfriendly.csp?id=3602551>.
- <sup>20</sup> Erin Alberty and Janelle Stecklein, "Study: Most Rape Cases in Salt Lake County Never Prosecuted," *Salt Lake Tribune*, January 7, 2014, accessed September 23, 2016, <http://archive.sltrib.com/printfriendly.php?id=57323282&itype=cmsid>. For the study, thirty rape kits were chosen at random each year from 2003-2011 for a total of 270 kits.
- <sup>21</sup> Pat Reavy, "Only 1/5 of Rape Kits Collected by Police Submitted to Crime Lab, Study Finds," *Deseret News*, April 7, 2016, accessed September 3, 2016, <http://www.deseretnews.com/article/865651740/Only-15-of-rape-kits-collected-by-police-s...> The follow-up study looked at 1,874 rape kits from 7 Utah counties submitted from 2010-2013. Both studies were conducted by Julie Valentine, a member of BYU's nursing faculty and a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE).
- <sup>22</sup> Stephen Hunt, "Once-Forgotten Utah Child Rape Case Ends with Perpetrator Going to Prison," *Salt Lake Tribune*, July 22, 2016, accessed July 28, 2016, <http://www.sltrib.com/csp/mediapool/sites/sltrib/pages/printfriendly.csp?id=4142423>; "Rape Kit Found in Fridge Allows Utah Police to Reopen Child Rape Case," *Salt Lake Tribune*, June 26, 2015, accessed July 28, 2016, <http://www.sltrib.com/csp/mediapool/sites/sltrib/pages/printfriendly.csp?id=2664987>. The victim was raped more than 20 times before she was 14. As a child she was reluctant to cooperate, but as an adult she was grateful to see her assailant prosecuted and convicted.
- <sup>23</sup> Rebecca Beitsch, "Faced with Staggering Backlogs of Rape Kits, States Change Testing, Investigations," *Stateline* (Pew Charitable Trusts), February 17, 2016, accessed July 31, 2016, <http://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/blogs/stateline/2016/02/17/faced-with-s...> "Relating to the Testing of Sexual Assault Evidence Kits," Idaho HB 528, 63rd Legislature, Second Regular Session, 2016.
- <sup>24</sup> "Campus Sexual Violence: Statistics," *RAINN* (Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network), accessed August 29, 2016, <http://www.rainn.org/statistics/campus-sexual-violence>. RAINN also reports that women of the same age group not in college are at a 4 times greater risk.
- <sup>25</sup> "91% of All Colleges Report Zero Incidents of Rape in 2014," *AAUW* (American Association of University Women), November 23, 2015, accessed August 29, 2016, <http://www.aauw.org/article/clery-act-data-analysis>.
- <sup>26</sup> Alia Wong, "Adjusted College Rankings for Rape," *The Atlantic*, December 26, 2014, accessed September 18, 2016, <http://www.theatlantic.com/education/archive/2014/12/adjusting-college-rankings-for-rape>. Meredith Clark, "College Sexual Assault: A Campus-by-Campus Report Card," *MSNBC*, August 26, 2014, accessed September 18, 2016, <http://www.msnbc.com/ronan-farrow-daily/college-sexual-assault-campus-campus-report>. Skepticism about the accuracy of these rankings can be found in Jake New, "Advocates Warn against Ranking Colleges' Handling of Sexual Assault Based on Clery Data," *Inside Higher Ed*, June 13, 2016, accessed September 19, 2016, <http://www.insidehighered.com/print/news/2016/06/13/advocates-warn-against-ranking-c...>
- <sup>27</sup> Annie Knox, "Feds Coming to Utah College to Investigate Handling of Reported Sexual Assault," *Salt Lake Tribune*, October 9, 2015, accessed August 16, 2016, <http://www.sltrib.com/csp/mediapool/sites/sltrib/pages/printfriendly.csp?id=3044271>. Westminster was the first Utah college to draw Title IX scrutiny for the response to a 2013 complaint that failed to be "timely and effective." Alex Stuckey, "University of Utah under Federal Investigation for Alleged Mishandling Sexual Assault Report," *Salt Lake Tribune*, July 27, 2016, accessed July 27, 2016,

<http://sltrib.com/csp/mediapool/sites/sltrib/pages/printfriendly.csp?id=4159470>. The University of Utah also failed to produce a timely result since both parties had graduated before its process reached a conclusion.

<sup>28</sup> Tad Walch, "BYU Under Investigation by Department of Education for Handling of Sexual Assault Reports," *Deseret News*, August 8, 2016, accessed August 16, 2016, <http://www.deseretnews.com/article/865659718/BYU-under-investigation-by-Department>. BYU appointed an internal Advisory Council to review its handling of sexual assault cases and invited the Utah Department of Public Safety to investigate the sharing of information in such cases between BYU police and the Honor Code Office. Some BYU students petitioned BYU to adopt an "amnesty" clause that suspends the Honor Code process in connection with sexual assault allegations modeled on the one recently enacted at Southern Virginia University (which has a similar Honor Code and a 90% LDS student body). See Tad Walch and Eric Schulzke, "Would BYU Honor Code Be Better with an Amnesty Clause like Southern Virginia's?" *Deseret News*, April 29, 2016, accessed August 18, 2016, <http://www.deseretnews.com/article/865653275/Would-BYU-honor-code-be-better-with-a...>

<sup>29</sup> Alex Stuckey, "After 4 Women Accused a Utah State University Student of Sex Assaults, No Charges and No Apparent Discipline," *Salt Lake Tribune*, July 24, 2016, accessed July 24, 2016, <http://sltrib.com/csp/mediapool/sites/sltrib/pages/printfriendly.csp?id=4045111>. These three students say Utah State never contacted them about their complaints. Alex Stuckey, "Utah State Says It Didn't Cover Up Wrongdoing, Will Make Changes to How It Handles Sexual Assault," *Salt Lake Tribune*, August 25, 2016, accessed August 26, 2016, <http://www.sltrib.com/csp/mediapool/sites/sltrib/pages/printfriendly.csp?id=4275751>. Local police are also under scrutiny for failing to respond to complaints from the same three women as well as a fourth, all of whom identified the same student athlete. "USU, Logan, Cache County Fail to Provide a Safe Campus," *Salt Lake Tribune*, August 7, 2016, accessed August 28, 2016, <http://sltrib.com/csp/mediapool/sites/sltrib/pages/printfriendly.csp?is=4198974>.

<sup>30</sup> Annie Knox, Benjamin Wood, and Alex Stuckey, "Utah Public Colleges Changing How They Dispense Discipline for Sexual Assault," *Salt Lake Tribune*, July 16, 2016, accessed July 16, 2016, <http://www.sltrib.com/csp/mediapool/sites/sltrib/pages/printfriendly.csp?is=4114052>. The article also contains a website reference to a chart entitled "Sexual Assaults on Utah College campuses--Statistics and Services + Investigation Process," <http://local.sltrib.com/graphics/campus%20sex%20assaults%20052916.pdf>.

<sup>31</sup> Pamela Manson, "Utah Needs Hate-Crime Law with Teeth, Prosecutor Says," *Salt Lake Tribune*, August 5, 2016, accessed August 5, 2016, <http://www.sltrib.com/csp/mediapool/sites/sltrib/pages/printfriendly.csp?id=4194330>.

<sup>32</sup> Jennifer Dobner, "Hate Crimes Bill Headed to Full Utah Senate," *Salt Lake Tribune*, February 12, 2016, accessed February 18, 2016, <http://www.sltrib.com/csp/mediapool/sites/sltrib/pages/printfriendly.csp?is=3527302>. Since 1992, nearly half of Utah hate crimes victims fall into the category of race (49%), while others include religion (20%), ethnicity (16%), and sexual orientation (15%).

<sup>33</sup> Jennifer Dobner, "Wyoming Men Charged in Gay Utah Men's Beatings--but Not with Hate Crime," *Salt Lake Tribune*, July 21, 2016, accessed July 21, 2016, <http://www.sltrib.com/csp/mediapool/sites/sltrib/pages/printfriendly.csp?is=4139842>.

<sup>34</sup> Dennis Romboy, "Utah Senate Gives Initial Approval to Hate Crimes Bill," *Deseret News*, February 26, 2016, accessed February 27, 2016, <http://www.deseretnews.com/article/86568737/Utah-Senate-gives-initial-approval-to-hate-crimes-bill.html>.

<sup>35</sup> Dennis Romboy, "State Senator Sees Hate Crime Bill as Follow-up to Utah Nondiscrimination, Religious Rights Law," *Deseret News*, January 29, 2016, accessed February 18, 2016, <http://www.deseretnews.com/article/865646510/State-senator-see-hate-crimes-bill-as-follow-up-to-Utah-nondiscrimination-relig...>

<sup>36</sup> Romboy, "Utah Senate Gives Initial Approval"

<sup>37</sup> Ben Winslow, "LDS Church Issues Statement on Hate Crimes Bill," *Fox 13*, February 17, 2016, accessed September 16, 2016, <http://fox13now.com/2016/02/17/lds-church-issues-statement-on-hate-crimes-bill/>.

<sup>38</sup> Tad Walch, "BYU Adopts Amnesty Clause, Other 'Sweeping Changes' to Help Sexual Assault Victims," *Deseret News*, October 26, 2016, accessed October 26, 2016, <http://www.deseretnews.com/article/865665672/BYU-advisory-council-recommends-as...> Julie Valentine, Janet Scharman, Ben Ogles, and Sandra Rogers were appointed to the BYU Advisory Committee by President Kevin Worthen. The President's Council announced that it would adopt all 23 recommendations and that several of the provisions, including the Amnesty clause, would become "effective immediately." See full report at <http://news.byu.edu/sites/default/files/AdvisoryCouncilReport.pdf>.