

Horry Georgetown Technical College

Annual Security Report

October 2019

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POLICIES FOR PREPARING THE ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

Overview

The Horry Georgetown Technical College Division of Student Affairs prepares the Annual Security Report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act and the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). The full text of this report can be located online at www.hgtc.edu/righttoknow. This report is prepared in cooperation with the local law enforcement agencies surrounding our campuses. Campus crime, arrest and referral statistics include those reported to Public Safety and local law enforcement agencies per Clery Act procedures. Each year, notification is distributed to all applicants, enrolled students, faculty, and staff providing the web address to access this report. Printed copies will be made available upon request from the Office of Student Affairs.

Introduction

Horry Georgetown Technical College is committed to providing a safe and secure environment for all members of the college community. The Vice President for Finance and Administration shall be primarily responsible for accomplishment of this objective, but may work with other divisions within the college to ensure attainment of this goal. The College will employ a Public Safety Department to provide services or assistance, within guidelines established by the College and pursuant to state and federal regulations, to maintain a safe and secure environment for faculty, staff, students and the general community. The College will also establish programs, procedures, rules, regulations and guidelines designed to provide a safe and secure environment, and to otherwise ensure compliance with state, federal and other requirements.

Security and Access to Campus Facilities

During business hours, the College will be open to students, employees, contractors, guests, and invitees. During non-business hours there is no access to College facilities, except as previously approved by contractual agreement or express College permission. CCU Public Safety Dispatch is available 24 hours at (843) 349-2177. The College has no residential facilities.

Emergencies may necessitate changes or alterations to any posted schedules. Local media outlets will be notified and other notification made pursuant to the guidelines of the *Safety and Emergency Response Manual*.

Law Enforcement and Jurisdiction – Authority to Arrest and Relationships

HGTC is partnered through contractual agreement with Coastal Carolina University to provide Public Safety, including licensed law enforcement officers and security officers, across all three campuses. Police officers are sworn and certified officers with comprehensive arrest powers in the state of South Carolina. These officers have graduated from the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy and are tasked with law enforcement activities including patrolling campus and monitoring activity, responding to calls for service and investigating criminal activity. Within their

jurisdiction, which includes all College-owned, leased or controlled property as well as the adjacent streets and sidewalks, Public Safety officers have the authority to enforce all applicable federal laws, state laws, county and city ordinances, and College regulations. These law enforcement powers are granted to the officers who are appointed by the Governor and commissioned by the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED) as state constables under Title 23, Chapter 1, Article 60, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976, as amended. Public Safety officers work closely with the Conway, Myrtle Beach and Georgetown police departments, the Horry County and Georgetown County Police Department, and the local contingent of the State Law Enforcement Division to handle any incidents that occur off campus. The Department of Public Safety and the College ensure that safety and security policies and procedures are uniformly executed and conveyed in a clear and consistent manner to the student body.

Crime Log

A daily crime log for the most recent 60-day period is available for public inspection, upon request, during normal business hours by contacting Public Safety. The daily crime log includes the nature of the alleged crime, the date the incident was reported, the date and time the incident occurred, the general location of the incident, and the disposition of the complaint if known.

Monitoring and Reporting of Criminal Activity

Public Safety maintains a cooperative relationship with all law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction for all areas adjacent to our campuses. Should Public Safety become aware of activity that may impact the College, the incident may be investigated and/or, when appropriate, the campus community notified. The College has no residential facilities or off-campus student organizations.

REPORTING

Accurate and Prompt Reporting

HGTC encourages anyone who is the victim of or witness to any crime to promptly report the incident to Public Safety.

Report crimes as follows:

Conway Campus:

	<u>Calling from on-campus</u>	<u>Calling from off-campus/cell</u>
HGTC Public Safety (PS)	Ext. 7806	Cell #1: (843) 251-6111 Cell #2 (843) 421-1760 Office: (843) 349-7806
When PS cannot be reached	Ext. 9-911	911

Also, individuals should know the locations of the Emergency Call Boxes and use them in the event of an emergency.

Grand Strand Campus:

	<u>Calling from on-campus</u>	<u>Calling from off-campus/cell</u>
HGTC Public Safety (PS)	Ext. 2115	Cell #1 (843) 251-9405 Cell #2 (843) 516-0147 Office: (843) 477-2115
When PS cannot be reached	Ext. 9-911	911

Also, individuals should know the locations of the Emergency Call Boxes and use them in the event of an emergency.

Georgetown Campus:

	<u>Calling from on-campus</u>	<u>Calling from off-campus/cell</u>
HGTC Public Safety (PS)	Ext. 1400	(843) 446-1869
When PS cannot be reached	Ext. 9-911	911

HGTC seeks to maintain confidentiality of student records and other records, when required. However, crime reports are considered public records under State law and are subject to release and Freedom of Information Act requests.

Voluntary Confidential Reporting Procedures for Confidential Reporting

Victims and witnesses are able to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis through the Silent Witness program. This program is provided as part of the contractual agreement with Coastal Carolina University to provide Public Safety on the three campuses. Information about the Silent Witness program, including the telephone number and web address for making a report, is provided in New Student Orientation, is published in academic planners distributed to students by advisors and support services areas, and is posted on campus through printed flyers. In addition, counselors inform students of the Silent Witness program, as appropriate.

TIMELY WARNINGS

Policies for Timely Warnings

In the event that a situation arises, either on or off campus, that, in the judgment of the College President or the Emergency Management Team, constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat, a “timely warning” notification will be issued. The warning may be issued to students, faculty, and staff through the college e-mail system, text messaging, social media, and/or through the VoIP telephone system known as Campus Safety Alert.

Depending on the particular circumstances, a notice may be posted on the public website and/or the College intranet, WaveNet. A copy of the notice may also be posted in each building on the affected campus(es). Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should report the circumstances to:

Conway Campus:

	<u>Calling from on-campus</u>	<u>Calling from off-campus/cell</u>
HGTC Public Safety (PS)	Ext. 7806	Cell #1: (843) 251-6111 Cell #2 (843) 421-1760 Office: (843) 349-7806
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EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION AND EVACUATION

Policies for Emergency Notification and Evacuation

This procedure is to advise how Horry Georgetown Technical College confirms a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on HGTC property. It is provided to you to communicate the procedure for an emergency response and/or evacuation.

Should you become aware of an emergency or other dangerous situation, you should report it immediately as follows:

Conway Campus:

	<u>Calling from on-campus</u>	<u>Calling from off-campus/cell</u>
HGTC Public Safety (PS)	Ext. 7806	Cell #1: (843) 251-6111 Cell #2 (843) 421-1760 Office: (843) 349-7806
When PS cannot be reached	Ext. 9-911	911

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HGTC Public Safety (PS)	Ext. 1400	(843) 446-1869
When PS cannot be reached	Ext. 9-911	911

Public Safety will respond to the scene and determine the kind, severity, and appropriate response to the situation. If an immediate threat to health or safety exists, Public Safety will respond accordingly and will initiate communication with the Emergency Management Team, which will communicate with the college community to provide information.

Here are those notification steps:

- Determine which community segment(s) will receive the notification
- Determine the content of the notification
- Initiate the notification

The Emergency Management Team, guided by the provisions of the *Safety and Emergency Response Manual* is responsible for initiating the emergency notification. The notification will be

instituted without delay but taking into account their professional judgment if the notification would compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

The Emergency Management Team reports to the President, Dr. Marilyn Fore, through the Vice President of Finance and Administration, Harold Hawley. Other members of the Emergency Management Team include the Vice President of Academic Affairs, Dr. Jennifer Wilbanks; the Vice President for Information Technology, John Dove; the Vice President for Workforce Development, Provost – Grand Strand and Georgetown campuses, Greg Mitchell; the Vice President for Human Resources, Jackie Snyder; the Vice President for Student Affairs, Dr. Melissa Batten; and the Public Relations Director, Nicole Hyman.

Each event will be evaluated to determine the notification method. They may include:

- Email
- Text Messaging
- Social Media
- Campus Safety Alert (VoIP phone system notification)
- Live Paging (VoIP phone system notification)

The College routinely tests emergency response systems throughout the year.

Evacuation Procedures

During an emergency, an evacuation of campus buildings may be necessary. Horry Georgetown Technical College does not inform students in advance about the designated evacuation staging locations because they are dependent on multiple factors such as the time of day and nature of the threat or emergency. The Department of Public Safety and Fire Safety Officers at the scene will provide directions for community members. Horry Georgetown Technical College's fire alarm systems are governed by the State Fire Marshal. The activation of any fire alarm only notifies the fire department and does not notify HGTC Public Safety. HGTC Public safety can be contacted via phone or the "Campus Safety Alert" button to initiate their response and/or to solicit their help. The following are action steps when evacuation of campus buildings are necessary:

- All building evacuations will occur when an alarm sounds and/or upon notification by Public Safety or other appropriate officials.
- When the building evacuation (Fire) alarm is activated during an emergency, leave by the nearest "SAFE EXIT" or by the Building Evacuation Plan and alert others to do the same.
- Emergency (fire) exit routes are clearly marked in each building and classroom.
- Assist the disabled in existing the building.
- Keep streets, fire lanes, hydrant areas, and walkways clear for emergency vehicles and personnel.
- Do NOT return to an evacuated building unless told to do so by authorized persons.

GENERAL PREVENTION AND AWARENESS PROGRAMS

Security Awareness Programs Crime Prevention Programs

During orientation, and through special programs and events, students and employees are informed of services offered by Public Safety. Flyers are posted throughout campus providing safety tips and the Public Safety web site provides additional crime prevention suggestions. A common theme of all awareness and crime prevention programs is to encourage students and employees to be aware of their responsibility for their own security and the security of others. Information is also presented to students and employees through security alert posters, emergency response plans, training sessions and email notices.

The College offers an online training program, called S.A.F.E. related to Active Shooter situations. This program was developed in partnership with the Department of Public Safety and can be accessed online at www.hgtc.edu/safe. In addition, the program is embedded in New Student Orientation and embedded in all courses via the Learning Management System, Desire2Learn. Since the creation of this online training, the College sends a direct mail to all students notifying them of their training program each semester.

While the college makes considerable effort to ensure the safety and security of all students, employees and visitors, an individual should take precautions to protect himself/herself. In addition, Public Safety is available to speak to concerned students or other groups upon request. Safety information is also distributed via WaveNet announcements, email, and during all new student orientation sessions.

Campus Safety Tips

1. Walk with friends (especially at night). There's safety in numbers!
2. Don't carry large amounts of cash.
3. Don't leave your belongings (books, coat, purse) unattended.
4. Keep your car doors locked.
5. Have your keys in hand as you leave the building and check the back seat before getting into your car.
6. Park in well-lighted areas.
7. Lock valuables in your trunk. Valuable items in plain view in your car encourage theft and vandalism.
8. Be aware and concerned about the use and abuse of alcohol and other drugs. HGTC complies fully with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act in specifically discouraging violations of alcohol and drug laws.
9. Always seek effective, nonviolent ways to resolve disagreements.

DRUG, ALCOHOL, AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Drug, Alcohol, and Substance Abuse

HGTC enforces a zero-tolerance practice concerning the possession, sale or use of illegal drugs and alcohol by any individual participating in on-campus student events and/or at off-campus College-sponsored student events illegal drugs and alcohol.

Policy 9.3.3, Alcohol and Drugs, affirms the College's commitment to enforce discipline for any student violation, and to cooperate fully with law enforcement in the detection, prevention and punishment of individuals who violate laws governing illegal drug and/or alcohol use.

The possession, sale, manufacture or distribution of any controlled substance is illegal under both state and federal laws. Such laws are strictly enforced by HGTC's Public Safety Department. Violators are subject to College disciplinary action and criminal prosecution.

The possession, sale and/or furnishing of alcohol is governed by state and local laws. It is unlawful to sell, furnish, or provide alcohol to anyone under 21 years of age. Only under certain circumstances is the consumption of alcohol permitted, as outlined in Policy 4.1.11, Alcohol Use by External Groups.

View more information about alcohol and drug effects and abuse prevention at www.hgtc.edu/righttoknow.

Drug or Alcohol Abuse Education Programs

The College complies with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act. The College provides information and notification to students and employees as required by law.

The HGTC Office of Student Engagement provides educational programming pertaining to drug and alcohol use through guest speakers and lecture series, among other means. The College offers an employee assistance program for covered individuals affected by drug or alcohol abuse.

SEXUAL ASSAULT, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, AND STALKING: PREVENTION

Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking: Prevention

Prevention and Awareness Programs

The Division of Student Affairs also provides education and information on issues of Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, and Stalking through printed and electronic materials and other programming.

Each semester, the Office of Student Affairs sends a Title IX direct mail campaign to all enrolled students. This printed postcard contains information about non-discrimination and Title IX and directs the students to complete the College's online Title IX training course. In addition, the Office of Student Affairs also posts an announcement on the student portal, WaveNet, about non-discrimination and Title IX and directs the students to complete the College's online Title IX training course.

Information about non-discrimination and Title IX, including the names, titles, and office locations of the College's Title IX Coordinators, is included in every Instructional Packet for every course taught at the College.

The Office of Human Resources provides training to new and current employees on how to respond to student complaints regarding sexual harassment, sexual assault and/or relationship violence.

Definitions

The College prohibits the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking as those terms are defined under the Clery Act. So that the College may address any such violation, the Student Code Procedures for Addressing Alleged Acts of Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment provides the following definitions. (South Carolina Technical College System 3-2-106.2)

- **Consent** is explicit approval and permission to engage in sexual activity demonstrated by clear action, words, or writings. Consent must be informed, voluntary, and mutual, and can be withdrawn at any time. There is no consent when there is force, expressed or implied, or when coercion, intimidation, threats, or duress is used. Whether a person has taken advantage of a position of influence over another person may be a factor in determining consent. Silence or absence of resistance does not imply consent. Past consent to engage in sexual activity with another person does not imply ongoing future consent with that person or consent to engage in that same sexual activity with another person. If a person is mentally or physically incapacitated or impaired so that such person cannot understand the fact, nature, or extent of the sexual situation, there is no consent; this includes impairment or incapacitation due to alcohol or drug consumption that meets this standard, or being asleep or unconscious.
- **Sexual Assault** is actual or attempted sexual contact with another person without that person's consent. Sexual assault includes, but is not limited to: intentional touching of another person's intimate parts without that person's consent; or other intentional sexual contact with another person without that person's consent; or coercing, forcing, or attempting to coerce or force a person to touch another person's intimate parts without that person's consent; or rape,

which is penetration, no matter how slight, of (1) the vagina or anus of a person by any body part of another person or by an object, or (2) the mouth of a person by a sex organ of another person, without that person's consent.

- **Stalking** includes repeatedly following, harassing, threatening, or intimidating another by telephone, mail, electronic communication, social media, or any other action, device, or method that purposely or knowingly causes substantial emotional distress or reasonable fear of bodily injury or death to the targeted person or a member of their family.

In addition, the College applies the following definitions from the United States Department of Justice, Office of Violence Against Women as required by the Clery Act so that the College may appropriately address any such circumstance:

- **Domestic violence** includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under domestic or family violence law of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under domestic or family violence law of the jurisdiction.
- **Dating violence** is defined as violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: the length of the relationship; type of relationship; and frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Safe and Positive Options for Bystander Intervention

RAINN: www.rainn.org/articles/your-role-preventing-sexual-assault

Bystander Intervention describes a situation where someone who isn't directly involved steps in to change an outcome.

Refuse to be a bystander. Take action when you see risky behavior. If you witness someone trying to lead an intoxicated person into a private room, or if you see someone supplying another person with drinks or acting in a sexually aggressive manner, find help and intervene. Likewise, pay attention to your friends so that you can help them if they are being targeted or are in a vulnerable situation. If you feel threatened or too unsafe to intervene, then call 911.

Information on Risk Reduction

RAINN: www.rainn.org/articles/staying-safe-campus

Increasing Safety on Campus and at Home: These tips may reduce risk for many different types of crimes, including sexual violence.

- Know your resources. Who should you contact if you or a friend needs help? Where should you go? Locate resources such as the Public Safety Office and a local sexual

assault service provider. Notice where emergency phones are located on campus, and program the Public Safety number into your cell phone for easy access.

- Stay alert. When you're moving around on campus or in the surrounding neighborhood, be aware of your surroundings. Consider inviting a friend to join you or asking campus security for an escort. If you're alone, only use headphones in one ear to stay aware of your surroundings.
- Be careful about posting your location. Many social media sites use geolocation to publicly share your location. Consider disabling this function and reviewing other social media settings.
- Make others earn your trust. A college environment can foster a false sense of security. They may feel like fast friends, but give people time to earn your trust before relying on them.
- Think about Plan B. Spend some time thinking about back-up plans for potentially sticky situations. If your phone dies, do you have a few numbers memorized to get help? Do you have emergency cash in case you can't use a credit card? Do you have the address to your apartment or house memorized? If you drive, is there a spare key hidden, gas in your car, and a set of jumper cables?
- Be secure. Lock your door and windows when you're asleep and when you leave your apartment or home. If people constantly prop open the main door to the apartment, tell security or a trusted authority figure.

College Procedures

While activities covered by the South Carolina Code of Laws and those covered by HGTC's Student Code of Conduct may overlap, the criminal code and College rules operate independently and do not substitute for each other. The College may pursue enforcement of its own rules whether or not legal proceedings are underway. However, HGTC may use information from law enforcement agencies and the court to determine if College rules have been violated and to implement appropriate corrective and/or disciplinary actions.

The College will respond promptly to any report of sexual assault or relationship violence. This would include domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking that occurs on any HGTC Campus or at any HGTC-sponsored event involving students.

Any student who has been subjected to any form of violence, including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, on campus or at a College-sponsored event should report the incident to the Department of Public Safety, a Title IX Coordinator and/or any trusted member of the College faculty or staff immediately. Any College employee who receives a report of an alleged act of violence of any kind involving students should immediately notify Public Safety and/or a Title IX Coordinator. The only HGTC employees exempt from mandatory reporting are licensed mental health professionals (only as part of their job description such as counseling services).

College disciplinary procedures for allegations of student sexual assault and relationship violence occurring on any HGTC Campus or at any HGTC-sponsored event involving students are initiated through the Vice President for Student Affairs. The accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during an institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding

by an advisor of their choice. Both the accuser and the accused shall simultaneously be informed, in writing, of the following: (i) the outcome of any institutional disciplinary proceeding that arises from an allegation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; (ii) the institution's procedures for the accused and the victim to appeal the results of the institutional disciplinary proceeding; (iii) any change to the results that occurs prior to the time that such results become final, and (iv) when such results become final.

SEXUAL ASSAULT, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, AND STALKING: RESPONSE PROCEDURES TO FOLLOW

Support for Sexual Assault and Relationship Violence Survivors

The Division of Student Affairs provides free and confidential counseling services for students who have survived sexual assault or relationship violence (occurring on or off-campus). Licensed counselors and/or social workers provide both crisis intervention and referrals to community resources. In addition, the division maintains a partner relationship with numerous informational and referral organizations, including the Rape Crisis Center of Horry and Georgetown Counties, accessible online at www.victimtosurvivor.org or by phone 24-hours-a-day at (843)448-7273 for Horry County and (843)545-5198 for Georgetown County.

What should you do if Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking happens to you?

- Get to a safe place.
- Contact a trusted friend or family member for help and support.

A survivor can choose who to talk to and not talk to at any time.

The list below provides several options, but these are not required steps for a survivor.

- Call 911, Local Law Enforcement, or HGTC Public Safety
- Do not shower, bathe, douche or change your clothes if you have been assaulted or raped.
- Do not disturb anything at the scene of the assault or throw away any evidence.
- Go to a hospital for medical care. You can be given a physical exam and options for the prevention of pregnancy, STIs and HIV/AIDS.
- Medical professionals are required to notify the police whenever they treat a rape victim, but the decision to make a formal police report is still yours.
- If you decide not to go to the police immediately, write down all the details of the assault (who, what, when, where, why and how) and keep them in case you wish to report the assault later.
- If the incident occurred on campus or at a college sponsored event, report the incident to your Title IX Coordinator or a Responsible Employee.

Seek crisis intervention through resources such as these.

HGTC

Confidential Counseling Services
843-349-7587
counseling@hgtc.edu

Public Safety
Conway: 843-349-7806
Cell 843-251-6111 or 843-516-0147

Grand Strand: 843-477-2115
Cell 843-251-9405 or 843-516-0147

Georgetown: 843-520-1400
Cell 843-466-1869

Local

Family Justice Center
24-Hr. Hotline: 844-208-0161

Rape Crisis Center
24-Hr. Hotline:
Horry County: 843-448-7273
Georgetown County: 843-545-5198
www.victimtosurvivor.org

Options for Survivors

The survivor may request options for, and available assistance in, changing academic, living, transportation, and working situation, and if such accommodations are reasonably available, the college will comply with the request, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement. The College will also provide community and/or on-campus resources for student financial aid, counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, and other services. The College can also assist in obtaining “no-contact” orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders.

Further, any allegation of sexual assault or relationship violence occurring on any HGTC Campus or at any HGTC-sponsored event involving students may require a report to Public Safety and/or local law enforcement for criminal investigation. College disciplinary sanctions for sexual assault may range up to and include suspension or expulsion. Criminal prosecution for sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and harassment or stalking is initiated by contacting Public Safety or local law enforcement authorities.

Confidentiality

HGTC is committed to maintaining confidentiality in all investigations and record keeping to the extent that would not impair the ability of the institution to provide accommodations or protective measures. The College will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties by excluding personally identifying information in regards to reporting and disclosing incidents under the Clery Act.

Written Notification to Survivors

When a student or employee reports to the institution that the student or employee has experienced dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurs on or off-campus, the institution will provide the student or employee with a written explanation of the student’s or employee’s rights and options.

SEXUAL ASSAULT, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, AND STALKING: DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES

The College follows the Student Code Procedures for Addressing Alleged Acts of Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

The following sections outline all aspects of the procedure including the authority for decision-making, how to file a complaint, the standard of evidence used, possible sanctions, protective measures, rights of the involved parties, and timelines for the overall process.

Student Code Procedures for Addressing Alleged Acts of Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment

I. Procedural Overview

The South Carolina Technical College System does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, gender, national or ethnic origin, age, religion, disability, marital status, veteran status, sexual orientation, gender identity, or pregnancy in educational programs and activities as required by Title IX. Any questions regarding Title IX may be referred to the college's Title IX Coordinator or to the Office of Civil Rights.

The Student Code for the South Carolina Technical College System sets forth the rights and responsibilities of the individual student, identifies behaviors that are not consistent with the values of college communities, and describes the procedures that will be followed to adjudicate cases of alleged misconduct. This Code applies to behavior or complaints alleging acts of sexual violence or sexual harassment on college property, at college-sponsored activities and events, and to off-campus behavior that adversely affects the college and/or the college community and the Code applies to all students from the time of applying for admission through the awarding of a degree, diploma, or certificate.

Any student, or other member of the college community, who believes that he/she is or has been a victim of sexual harassment or sexual violence may file a report with the college's Chief Student Services Officer, campus law enforcement, or with the college's Title IX Coordinator, or designee. The Title IX Coordinator's office location, email address, and phone number are printed in the college's catalog and appear on the college's website. Students may also contact any Responsible Employee, who has an obligation to report any claim of sexual harassment or sexual assault to the Title IX Coordinator, or designee. The college will evaluate violations to their anti-bullying policy to determine if there is also a possible violation of Title IX.

The Title IX Coordinator, or designee will work with the student who filed a complaint ("Complainant") under this policy to mitigate, to the extent reasonably possible, the likelihood of additional injury during the pendency of the investigation and proceedings. After a complaint has been filed alleging a sex offense covered under this regulation that has occurred, the Title IX Coordinator, or designee will also accommodate Complainants' reasonable requests to change academic schedules, housing assignments, or to make other reasonable accommodations.

Reports may also be filed by any other member of the college community at any time. The Complainant may also file a criminal report regarding the alleged conduct. Title IX investigations are separate from criminal investigations. However, colleges may need to temporarily delay the

fact-finding portion of a Title IX investigation while law enforcement gathers evidence. During this delay, colleges will take interim measures to protect the complainant in the educational setting. Additionally, all parties involved will receive updates of the status of the investigation and receive notification once the college resumes its Title IX investigation. The State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education (SBTCE) and its member colleges encourage the prompt reporting of sexual misconduct to campus law enforcement and local law enforcement. Information regarding law enforcement reporting procedures is available on the colleges' websites.

Due to the seriousness of these issues, the college will provide educational programs to promote the prevention and awareness of rape, acquaintance rape, sexual violence, and other forcible and non-forcible sex offenses, as well as sexual harassment awareness programs.

If the alleged violator named in the report is an employee or third party, the case will be adjudicated through SBTCE Student Grievance Procedure (SBTCE Procedure 3-2-106.3) and/or SBTCE Non-Discrimination, Anti-Harassment, and Sexual Misconduct Procedure (SBTCE 8-5-101.1). If the alleged violator of this policy is a student, the case may be adjudicated through the Formal Resolution Process (Section IV) or the Informal Resolution Process/Mediation (Section V) as outlined in SBTCE Student Grievance Procedure (SBTCE Procedure 3-2-106.3).

II. Definitions When used in this document, unless the context requires other meaning,

A. A Complainant is an individual alleging conduct prohibited under this regulation.

B. Conduct is considered "Unwelcome Conduct" if it is unrequested, uninvited, undesirable and/or offensive. Unwelcome conduct may take various forms, including, name-calling, graphic or written statements (including the use of cell phones or the Internet), or other conduct that may be physically threatening, harmful, or humiliating. Unwelcome conduct does not have to include intent to harm, be directed at a specific target, or involve repeated incidents. Participation in the conduct or the failure to complain does not always mean that the conduct was welcome. The fact that a student may have welcomed some conduct does not necessarily mean that a student welcomed other conduct. Also, the fact that a student requested or invited conduct on one occasion does not mean that the conduct is welcome on a subsequent occasion.

C. Consent is explicit approval and permission to engage in sexual activity demonstrated by clear action, words, or writings. Consent must be informed, voluntary, and mutual, and can be withdrawn at any time. There is no consent when there is force, expressed or implied, or when coercion, intimidation, threats, or duress is used. Whether a person has taken advantage of a position of influence over another person may be a factor in determining consent. Silence or absence of resistance does not imply consent. Past consent to engage in sexual activity with another person does not imply ongoing future consent with that person or consent to engage in that same sexual activity with another person. If a person is mentally or physically incapacitated or impaired so that such person cannot understand the fact, nature, or extent of the sexual situation, there is no consent; this includes impairment or incapacitation due to alcohol or drug consumption that meets this standard, or being asleep or unconscious.

D. A Hostile Environment exists when sex-based harassment is sufficiently serious to deny or limit the student's ability to participate in or benefit from the college's programs

or activities. A hostile environment can be created by anyone involved in a college's program or activity (e.g., administrators, faculty members, students, and campus visitors).

E. Gender-Based Harassment is unwelcome conduct of a nonsexual nature based on a student's actual or perceived sex, including conduct based on gender identity, gender expression, and nonconformity with gender stereotypes.

F. Preponderance of Evidence is the standard used to evaluate the evidence for purposes of making findings and drawing conclusions for an investigation conducted under this regulation.

G. A Respondent is an individual accused of a violation under this regulation.

H. A Responsible Employee is any employee who has the authority to take action to redress sexual violence or any other misconduct by students to the Title IX Coordinator or other appropriate school designee; or who a student could reasonably believe has this authority or duty.

I. Retaliation is action taken by an accused individual or an action taken by a third party against any person that has opposed any practices forbidden under this policy or because that person has filed a complaint, testified, assisted, or participated in any manner in an investigation or proceeding under this policy. Action is generally deemed retaliatory if it would deter a reasonable person in the same circumstances from opposing practices prohibited by this policy.

J. Sex-Based Harassment includes sexual harassment and gender-based harassment.

K. Sexual Assault is actual or attempted sexual contact with another person without that person's consent. Sexual assault includes, but is not limited to: intentional touching of another person's intimate parts without that person's consent; or other intentional sexual contact with another person without that person's consent; or coercing, forcing, or attempting to coerce or force a person to touch another person's intimate parts without that person's consent; or rape, which is penetration, no matter how slight, of (1) the vagina or anus of a person by any body part of another person or by an object, or (2) the mouth of a person by a sex organ of another person, without that person's consent.

L. Sexual Exploitation occurs when a person takes sexual advantage of another person for the benefit of anyone other than that person without that person's consent. Examples of behavior that could rise to the level of sexual exploitation include: Prostituting another person; recording images (e.g., video, photograph, or audio) of another person's sexual activity, intimate body parts, or nakedness without that person's consent; distributing images (e.g., video, photograph, or audio) of another person's sexual activity, intimate body parts, or nakedness, if the individual distributing the images or audio knows or should have known that the person depicted in the images or audio did not consent to such disclosure and objects to such disclosure; and viewing another person's sexual activity, intimate body parts, or nakedness in a place where that person would have a reasonable expectation of privacy, without that person's consent, and for the purpose of arousing or gratifying sexual desire.

M. Sexual Harassment is unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature, including but not limited to unwelcome sexual advances; requests for sexual favors; or other verbal or nonverbal conduct of a sexual nature, including rape, sexual violence, sexual assault, and sexual exploitation. In addition, depending on the facts, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking may be may also be forms of sexual harassment.

N. Sexual Violence is a broader term than sexual assault. The term encompasses sexual homicide, rape, incest, molestation, fondling, stalking, intimate partner violence, and verbal harassment of a sexual nature. Sexual violence includes creating an environment that feels unsafe based on sexual messages or images. Sexual violence is a sexual act that is completed or attempted against a victim's will or when a victim is unable to consent due to age, illness, disability, or the influence of alcohol or other drugs. The act may involve actual or threatened physical force, use of weapons, coercion, intimidation or pressure.

O. Stalking includes repeatedly following, harassing, threatening, or intimidating another by telephone, mail, electronic communication, social media, or any other action, device, or method that purposely or knowingly causes substantial emotional distress or reasonable fear of bodily injury or death to the targeted person or a member of their family.

III. Sanctions

Following an investigation by the Title IX Coordinator, or designee, and/or hearing before the Hearing Committee the following sanctions may be imposed, if the available information indicates that a violation has occurred:

A. Reprimand--A written warning documenting that the student violated a student conduct regulation and indicating that subsequent violations could result in more serious disciplinary sanctions.

B. Special Conditions—Completion of a variety of educational activities, relating to the nature of the offense may be imposed. Examples include, but are not limited to, the following: a formal apology, an essay or paper on a designated topic, or participation in a special project or activity.

C. Disciplinary Probation--A written reprimand documenting that the student violated a student conduct regulation. Probation is for a specified period of time and it serves as a warning that subsequent violations could most likely result in more serious disciplinary sanctions.

D. Loss of Privileges-- Suspension or termination of particular student privileges.

E. Suspension from the college--Separation from the college for a specified period of time. Suspended students will not receive academic credit for the semester in which the suspension was imposed. During the suspension period, the student may not return to the campus unless prior permission by the Chief Student Services Officer, or designee, has been granted.

F. Expulsion from the college--Permanent separation from the college. An expelled student may not return to the campus unless prior permission by the Chief Student

Services Officer, or designee, has been granted. An expelled student will not receive academic credit for the semester in which the expulsion was imposed.

G. Additional Measures – Minimizing contact between Complainant and Respondent; may include, but is not limited to: change in academic and extracurricular activities, living arrangements, transportation, dining, and college-related work assignments, as appropriate.

H. Any combination of the above.

IV. Formal Resolution Process

A. Preliminary Investigation

Within five (5) instructional weekdays after the charge has been filed, the Title IX Coordinator, or designee, shall complete a preliminary investigation of the charge and schedule a meeting with the alleged violator (Respondent) and, if needed, the Complainant. During the pendency of the investigation, the college will take reasonable measures to ensure the requirements of any judicial no-contact, restraining, or protective orders are followed while the Complainant is engaged in school activities. After discussing the alleged infraction with the Respondent and reviewing available information, the Title IX Coordinator, or designee will decide whether the information presented during the meeting indicates that a violation occurred. When the Respondent cannot be reached to schedule an appointment or when the Complainant fails to attend the meeting, the Title IX Coordinator, or designee, will base the decision upon the available information.

B. Sanctioning

If the available information indicates that a violation has occurred, then one of the following sanctions outlined in Section III will be imposed.

C. Notification of Resolution

Within five (5) instructional weekdays of completion of the preliminary investigation, the Title IX Coordinator, or designee, will send a certified letter to the Respondent and to the Complainant. This letter will confirm the date of the preliminary hearing, identify the specific regulation(s) that the Respondent allegedly violated, identify the decision, summarize the rationale, and, if the Respondent violated the regulation(s), state the sanction that was imposed. This letter must also state that if the Respondent or the Complainant disagrees with the decision or the sanction, either party may request a hearing before the Hearing Committee, that the request must be submitted no later than two (2) instructional weekdays after receiving the decision letter unless a request is made and approved by the Title IX Coordinator, or designee, for an extension, and that any decision made and sanction imposed after the preliminary investigation may be held in abeyance pending the outcome of the Hearing Committee's meeting. Under exceptional circumstances, the Title IX coordinator, or designee may extend the timeframe of the investigation and hearing process.

D. Hearing

If it is determined by the Title IX Coordinator, or designee, that the alleged violation occurred and that a hearing is necessary or if a hearing is requested, the Title IX Coordinator, or designee, shall refer the matter to the Hearing Committee together with a

report of the nature of the alleged misconduct, the name of the person(s) filing the complaint(s), the name of the student against whom the charge(s) has (have) been filed, and a summary of the findings from the preliminary investigation. The Title IX coordinator, or designee, will also take steps, where necessary, to prevent the further harassment of or retaliation against the Complainant, the victim (if not the Complainant), or third parties, such as informing them about how to report subsequent problems, following up with them to ensure that there are no subsequent problems, providing trainings for the school community, and providing sexual harassment or sexual assault or other counseling to the Complainant. The Title IX Coordinator, or designee, where appropriate, will ensure the Complainant is aware of available resources such as victim advocacy, housing assistance, academic support, counseling, disability services, health and mental health services, and legal assistance. The Title IX Coordinator, or designee, where appropriate, will also take steps to prevent the harassment of the Respondent. Furthermore, the Title IX Coordinator, or designee will take prompt corrective action if the Complainant or the victim (if not the Complainant) experiences retaliation or is subjected to further sexual harassment or sexual assault or if the original sanctions imposed on the Respondent are ineffective to protect the safety and well-being of the Complainant, the victim (if not the Complainant), or other members of the Technical College community. In cases involving sexual harassment, the Title IX Coordinator, or designee, will also take reasonable steps to eliminate any hostile environment that has been created, such as conducting trainings and disseminating informational materials. In taking the above outlined steps, the Title IX Coordinator, or designee, will make every reasonable effort to minimize the burden on the Complainant and/or alleged victim.

1. At least seven (7) instructional weekdays before the date set for the Hearing Committee's meeting, the Title IX Coordinator, or designee, shall send a certified letter to the Respondent's address of record and to the Complainant's address of record. The letter must contain the following information:

- a) A statement of the charge(s).
- b) A brief description of the incident that led to the charge (s).
- c) The name of the person(s) submitting the incident report.
- d) The date, time, and place of the scheduled hearing.
- e) Identification of the members and chair of the Hearing Committee
- f) A list of all witnesses who might be called to testify.
- g) A statement of each party's procedural rights. These rights follow:

- 1) The right to consult counsel. This role of the person acting as counsel is solely to advise the student. Counsel may not address the Hearing Committee or participate in any of the questioning. The student has the responsibility for paying any of the counsel's fees and any other of the counsel's charges.
- 2) The right to present witnesses on one's behalf.
- 3) The right to know the names of any witnesses who may be called to testify at the hearing.
- 4) The right to review all available evidence, documents, exhibits, etc., that may be presented at the hearing.
- 5) The right to present evidence; however, the Hearing Committee will determine what evidence is admissible.
- 6) The right to know the identity of the person(s) bringing the charge(s).
- 7) The right to hear witnesses on behalf of the person bringing the charges.

- 8) The right to testify or to refuse to testify without such refusal being detrimental to the student.
- 9) The right to challenge the participation of any member of the Hearing Panel by submitting a written objection to the assigned Title IX Coordinator within three (3) days of notification. Such an objection must state the specific reason(s) for the objection. The Title IX Coordinator will evaluate the objection and determine whether to alter the composition. Any changes in the composition of the Hearing Panel will be provided in writing to both parties prior to the date of the first hearing.
- 10) The right to a fair and impartial decision.
- 11) The right to appeal the Hearing Committee's decision.

2. On written request of the Respondent or the Complainant, the hearing may be held prior to the expiration of the seven (7) day advance notification period if the Title IX Coordinator, or designee, concurs with this change.

3. The chairperson of the Hearing Committee, in his/her discretion, may postpone the hearing due to circumstances beyond the control of the parties.

E. Appeal

If either student disagrees with the decision or, only in the cases involving charges of sexual violence, the sanction, the student may submit a written appeal to the college's President. This letter must be submitted within ten (10) instructional weekdays of the date on which the Hearing Committee communicated its decision to the parties involved. The written appeal must include a statement indicating why the student disagrees with the Hearing Committee's findings.

The President, or designee, shall review the Hearing Committee's findings, conduct whatever additional inquiries as deemed necessary, and render a decision within ten (10) instructional weekdays of receiving the appeal. The President, whose decision is final, shall have the authority to approve, modify, or overturn the Hearing Committee's decisions and, if needed, void the process and reconvene another Hearing Committee.

The President, or designee, will inform each student about the outcome of the appeal in a certified letter sent to the student's address of record.

V. Informal Resolution/Mediation Process

At any time before the Hearing Committee provides notice of the Complainant's hearing, the Complainant may elect to resolve his or her Complaint through the informal resolution (mediation) process, provided that (1) the Respondent agrees to such resolution, (2) the Complainant and the Respondent are both students, (3) the Title IX Coordinator, or designee, determines that informal resolution is an appropriate mechanism for resolving the Complaint, and (4) the Complaint does not involve sexual assault, sexual exploitation, and sexual violence. Otherwise, a Complaint that is not closed pursuant to the Title IX Coordinator's, or designee's, evaluation of the Investigative Report will proceed to formal resolution.

At any time prior to the date of his or her designated hearing, the Respondent may elect to acknowledge his or her actions and take responsibility for the alleged sexual harassment or sexual assault, sexual exploitation, and sexual violence. In such a situation, the Title IX Coordinator will propose sanction(s). If the Complainant or the Respondent objects to such

proposed sanction(s), then a Hearing Committee will convene for the exclusive purpose of determining a sanction, which determination may be subject to appeal.

Informal resolution may not be selected for less than all of the misconduct alleged in the Complaint. If the parties agree to informal resolution (and informal resolution is appropriate for all the claims at issue), then all of the claims must be resolved according to the informal resolution process.

The Complainant and Respondent both have the right to terminate the informal resolution process at any time and proceed with formal resolution. Furthermore, the Title IX Coordinator, or designee, may, where, appropriate, terminate or decline to initiate informal resolution, and proceed with formal resolution instead. In such cases, statements or disclosures made by the parties in the course of the informal resolution process may be considered in the subsequent formal resolution proceedings.

A. The Title IX Coordinator, or designee, will appoint a Mediator to oversee the mediation process.

B. Notice of the Mediation- Promptly after the Title IX Coordinator, or designee has appointed the Mediator; the Title IX Coordinator, or designee will provide concurrent written notice to the Complainant and the Respondent, setting forth 1.) the date, time, and location of the mediation; 2.) the name of the individual selected to serve as the Mediator.

C. No Contact- Parties may not contact each other outside of the mediation, even to discuss the mediation.

D. Attendance- Both the Complainant and the Respondent are expected to attend the mediation. If either party fails to appear at the mediation, and such party was provided proper notice of the mediation as set forth above, the Mediator may either direct that resolution of the Complaint to be determined according to the formal resolution process set forth above, or if the Complainant fails to appear without good cause, dismiss the Complaint.

E. The Mediation

1. The Complainant's Rights. During the mediation the Complainant may:

a) Confront the Respondent in the presence of, and facilitated by, the Mediator

b) Communicate his or her feelings and perceptions regarding the incident and the impact of the incident either by communicating directly with the Respondent or by communicating indirectly with the Respondent through the Presiding Officer and/or

c) Relay his or her wishes and expectations regarding protection in the future.

2. Counsel and Advisors

a) Legal Counsel- Under no circumstances may legal counsel be present at the mediation on behalf of the alleged Complainant or Respondent.

The College, however, may seek advice from legal counsel on questions of law and procedure through the mediation process.

b) Other Advisors- Absent accommodation for disability, the parties may not be accompanied by an advisor during the mediation.

3. Resolution

During the mediation, the Presiding Officer will attempt to facilitate the parties' resolution of the Complaint. If the mediation results in a resolution between the parties and the Title IX Coordinator, or designee, finds the resolution to be appropriate under the circumstances (giving consideration to the extent to which the resolution will protect the safety of the Complainant and entire college community), the informal disciplinary procedure will be concluded, and the complaint will be closed. If such a resolution is reached, the terms of the resolution shall be committed to writing and signed by all parties. If the parties are unable to reach a resolution, the formal resolution process outlined above will promptly commence.

4. Revocation

Any party bound by a resolution reached during mediation shall have the right to revoke the written mediation agreement provided such revocation is in writing and received by the Title IX Coordinator, or designee, no later than the close of business on the fifth day after full execution of the agreement.

F. Privacy and Disclosure.

In order to comply with FERPA and Title IX and to provide an orderly process for the presentation and consideration of relevant information without undue intimidation or pressure, the informal resolution process is not open to the general public. Accordingly, documents prepared in anticipation of the mediation and other information introduced at the mediation may not be disclosed outside of the mediation, except as may be required or authorized by law.

G. Documentation.

The college will retain any documentation of the mediation for at least seven (7) years.

VI. Hearing Committee

The Hearing Committee shall be composed of the following:

- A. Five (5) faculty/and or staff members and one (1) Ex Officio nonvoting member appointed by the Title IX Coordinator, or designee.
- B. All cases are decided by a majority vote. In extenuating circumstances hearings may move forward with three (3) members.
- C. The Title IX Coordinator, or designee, will designate one (1) member of the Hearing Committee as the Chair.

The Hearing Committee shall perform the following functions:

- A. Hear cases of alleged violations of the Code of Student Conduct.
- B. Insure that the student's procedural rights are met.
- C. Make decisions based only on evidence and information presented at the hearing.
- D. Determine sanctions, giving consideration to whether a given sanction will
 - (a) bring an end to the violation in question,
 - (b) reasonably prevent a recurrence of a similar violation, and
 - (c) remedy the effects of the violation.

E. Provide the student with a statement of the committee's decision including findings of fact and, if applicable, impose one or more of the sanctions outlined in Section III.

Hearing Committee Meetings

A. The chair shall be appointed by the Title IX Coordinator, or designee, from among the membership of the Committee. Ex officio members of the committee may not serve as the chair of the committee.

B. Committee hearings shall be closed to all persons except the student, the person(s) initiating the charge(s), counsels for any student and for the college, witnesses who will be invited into the hearing and a person, mutually agreed upon by the Committee and the student(s), to serve as the recorder.

C. The Committee may identify someone to take written notes and the committee will have the hearing, with the exception of deliberations, recorded. No other party in the hearing may record the proceedings, and no other party is entitled to a copy of the notes or the recording. The written notes and the recording will be maintained in the office of the Title IX Coordinator. The student may review the notes and listen to the recording under the supervision of the Title IX Coordinator or designee.

D. Witnesses shall be called in one at a time to make a statement and to respond to questions.

E. After hearing all of the information, the Hearing Committee will go begin its deliberations. Using the "preponderance of evidence" standard, which means that it is more likely than not that the violation, occurred, the members will determine, by majority vote, whether the violation occurred. If it is determined that the violation occurred, by majority vote, the members will decide upon the appropriate sanction.

F. The Chair of the Hearing Committee will send a certified letter to the Respondent's and to the Complainant's addresses of record within two (2) instructional weekdays of the Committee's decision. The letter shall inform the students about the Committee's decision, the date of the decision, and, if applicable the sanction(s) imposed. The letter will also inform each recipient about the appeal process.

1. When the case results in a finding that the student engaged in an act of sexual violence, the Chair's letter to the Complainant will also include the sanction imposed by the Hearing Committee.

2. When the case results in a finding that the student engaged in an act of non-violent sexual harassment, the Chair's letter to the Complainant will only include the sanction imposed by the Hearing Committee if the sanction directly relates to the Complainant (e.g., the violator has been directed to stay away from the Complainant while on the college's campus).

VII. Confidentiality and Privacy

The college will protect Complainants' privacy to the extent possible under the law. In some situations, including those in which disciplinary action is a possible outcome, due process may require disclosure of information to persons accused.

The college will make every reasonable effort to abide by Complainants' wishes to remain anonymous; however, the college will balance requests for anonymity/confidentiality with the safety of other members of the community. Factors that will be considered in determining whether to disclose a complaint or report of misconduct to a respondent include: the seriousness of the alleged conduct; the Complainant's age; whether there have been other complaints about the same individual; and the alleged violator's rights to receive information about the allegations if the information is maintained by the school as an "education record" under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA). All hearings closed to all persons except those referenced in hearing section (VI, "Hearing Committee Meetings").

VIII. Amnesty for Drug and Alcohol Possession and Consumption Violations

Students are encouraged to report instances of sex-based discrimination, sexual harassment, and sexual harassment or sexual assault involving students. Therefore, students who report information about sex-based discrimination, sexual harassment, or sexual harassment or sexual assault involving students will not be disciplined by the college for any violation of the college's drug or alcohol possession or consumption policies in which they might have engaged in connection with the report.

SEXUAL ASSAULT, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, AND STALKING: WRITTEN NOTIFICATION CHECKLIST

Written Notification to Survivors

When a student or employee reports to the institution that the student or employee has experienced dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurs on or off-campus, the institution will provide the student or employee with a written explanation of the student's or employee's rights and options.

OTHER SEX OFFENSE POLICY AREAS

Registered Sex Offenders

The federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000, enacted on October 28, 2000 and effective on October 28, 2002 requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement agency information provided by a state concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. The South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division provides a searchable database of registered sex offenders in the State at this site: <http://www.communitynotification.com/counties.php?state=SC>.

Disclosure of Results of Disciplinary Proceedings

Upon request, the College will disclose the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the institution against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of any crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense to the alleged victim or next of kin if the victim is deceased.

CONWAY CAMPUS

	On Campus			Non – Campus			Public		
	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	2	-	-	-	0	0	0
Stalking	0	1	2	-	-	-	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	1	-	-	-	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	1	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Burglary	1	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	1	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	2	-	-	-	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	3	3	6	-	-	-	0	0	0
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Unfounded Crimes	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Liquor Law Referral	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Referral	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Weapons Referral	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0

HATE CRIME	On Campus			Non – Campus			Public		
	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Larceny-theft	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	1	-	-	-	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Unfounded Crimes	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0

GRAND STRAND CAMPUS

	On Campus			Non – Campus			Public		
	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Manslaughter by negligence	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Burglary	0	1	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	1	3	2	-	-	-	0	0	0
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Liquor Law Referral	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Referral	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Weapons Referral	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Unfounded Crimes	0	4	0	-	-	-	0	0	0

HATE CRIME	On Campus			Non – Campus			Public		
	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Larceny-theft	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Unfounded Crimes	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0

GEORGETOWN CAMPUS

	On Campus			Non – Campus			Public		
	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Manslaughter by negligence	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	1	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Liquor Law Referral	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Referral	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Weapons Referral	0	1	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Unfounded Crimes	0	1	0	-	-	-	0	0	0

HATE CRIME	On Campus			Non – Campus			Public		
	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Larceny-theft	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Unfounded Crimes	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0