

SEXUAL VIOLENCE & ASSAULT

WHAT SHOULD YOU DO IF THIS HAPPENS TO YOU?

- 1 Get to a safe place and call 911.
- 2 Do not shower, bathe, douche or change your clothes if you have been assaulted or raped.
- 3 Do not disturb anything at the scene of the assault or throw away any evidence.
- 4 Contact friends/family for help and support.
- 5 Go to a hospital for medical care. You will be given a physical exam and options for the prevention of pregnancy, STIs and HIV/AIDS.
- 6 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.
- 7 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.
- 8 If the incident occurred on campus or at a college sponsored event, report the incident to your Title IX Coordinator or a college official with authority.
- 9 Seek crisis intervention through resources listed on the back of this brochure.

Q: If I go to the hospital do I have to report it to the police?

A: No, you do not have to report it to the police. You can request an anonymous sexual assault kit to be performed. You will have one year to decide if you want to press charges until the evidence is destroyed.

Q: If I want to report an incident or file a complaint, whom should I call?

A: You have several reporting options. To file a criminal report, call the police (local numbers are listed in this brochure). If the person who committed the offense is a student, you may also report the incident under the Student Code of Conduct to the Office of Student Affairs at 843-349-5218.



EXERCISE THE "POWER OF ONE"

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.

I always wondered why somebody didn't do something about that and then I realized I am that somebody.
~ LILY TOMLIN ~



PREGNANT STUDENTS

Title IX regulations prohibit: (a) applying any rule concerning parental, family, or marital status that treats persons differently on the basis of sex; (b) discriminating against or excluding any student from its education program or activity, including any class or extracurricular activity on the basis of pregnancy, childbirth, false pregnancy, termination of pregnancy, or recovery therefrom. More information is at hgtc.edu/parenting.

HGTC RESOURCES

COUNSELING RESOURCES counseling@hgtc.edu

PUBLIC SAFETY
Conway: 843-349-7806
Cell 843-251-6111
Grand Strand: 843-477-2115
Cell 843-251-9405
Georgetown: 843-520-1400
Cell 843-466-1869

LOCAL RESOURCES

Family Justice Center 24-Hr. Hotline: 844-208-0161
Rape Crisis Center 24-Hr. Hotline: 843-448-7273
www.victimtosurvivor.org

NATIONAL & STATEWIDE RESOURCES

DoD Safe Helpline (Military) – 877-995-5247
www.safehelpline.org
RAINN – Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network
800-656-HOPE (4673) • www.rainn.org
Harriet Hancock LGBT Center – 803-771-7713
HarrietHancockCenter.org
SC Coalition Against Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault
803-256-2900

Take the pledge against sexual assault:
<http://itsonus.org/get-involved/take-the-pledge>

FOR MORE INFORMATION

hgtc.edu/titleix
titleix@hgtc.edu



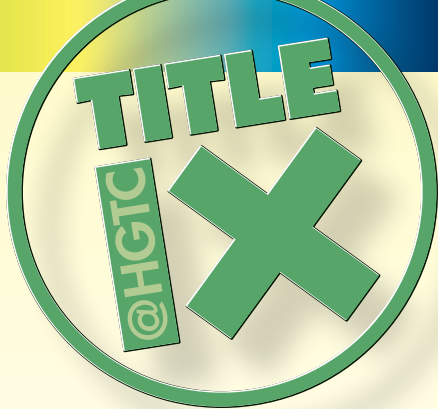
Statement of Equal Opportunity/
Non-Discrimination Statement:
hgtc.edu/policies

EMERGENCY: 911

MKT-486-251119



hgtc.edu/titleix



WHAT IS TITLE IX?

Title IX is a federal law that prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in any federally funded education program or activity. All federal agencies that provide funding for any education or training programs have responsibilities in ensuring that their recipients comply with the nondiscrimination mandate of Title IX and its procedural requirements by establishing a method for receiving and resolving sex-based discrimination complaints. Discrimination on the basis of sex includes differential treatment as well as sexual harassment that encompasses sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.

WHO IS PROTECTED?

Title IX protects students, employees, and applicants for admission and employment from all forms of discrimination on the basis of sex. All students are protected in all aspects of a discrimination complaint.

CONFIDENTIALITY

Confidentiality will always be maintained to the fullest extent possible. However, confidentiality of the allegation and identity of the complainant cannot be guaranteed because fairness to the individual accused must be considered, as well as, the safety and welfare of all members of the college community. This may require the disclosure of the allegation and identity of the complainant to the accused and to other officials.



More Information is Available at

hgtc.edu/titleix



NEGOTIATING CONSENT

YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO:

- Feel safe.
- Say “NO” and not feel pressured to engage in sexual activity.
- A relationship with someone who respects your emotional and physical wishes and boundaries.
- Be assertive and direct with someone who is sexually pressuring you.
- Change your mind, and if you are not sure what you want, to STOP and think about it.
- Be in a relationship free of violence and abuse.
- Make a confidential police report, by requesting that you remain anonymous for the public criminal record.

CONSENT: THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN RAPE AND SEX

Sex without consent is sexual assault. If someone has touched you sexually without your consent, or if you have felt coerced or forced into having sex, you are not alone.

WHEN DO YOU ASK FOR CONSENT?

Before you engage in sexual activity! It is the responsibly of the person initiating a sex act to obtain clear, affirmative consent. If you are unsure whether consent has been given, ask. Consent ahead of time does not mean a person waives the right to change their mind during or in the middle of sexual activity—i.e., to say “STOP” at any time or “no” later.

REMEMBER

If someone is unconscious, unresponsive, or incapacitated by alcohol or drugs, they are unable to give affirmative consent to sexual activity or intercourse.