

CLEARY REPORT (CAMPUS SECURITY ACT)

Sexual Assault Prevention

Overview

Sexual assault prevention and education programs are reviewed and revised by a task force of college. Programs are created and implemented to encourage student body participation in the education and prevention of sexual assault and rape, which has or will affect students, faculty or staff associated with SCC at one point in time or another.

Faculty, staff, and students must recognize that they should take individual precautions to protect themselves from becoming victims of a crime. Working together as a campus community in crime prevention programs is essential in the successful development of a safe campus environment.

As required by the provisions of the Act, the following statistics are provided for your information:

<u>Offenses Reported</u>	<u>Academic Year</u>	<u>Academic Year</u>	<u>Academic Year</u>
	<u>2004-2005</u>	<u>2005 - 2006</u>	<u>2006 - 2007</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Murder	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Rape	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Robbery	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Aggravated Assault	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Burglary	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Motor Vehicle Theft	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Students participating in off-campus (college sponsored) activities need to report criminal incidents to the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction,

and must inform the Southeastern Community College Interim Vice President of Operations and Finance as soon as possible after the incident.

Southeastern Community College promotes a drug and alcohol free campus environment. The college supports this nationwide movement and is committed to maintaining such an environment for all employees and students.

Campus Safety

- Avoid working or studying alone in a building at night.
- Avoid using stairs in remote sections of a building.
- Keep personal belongings in view while in class, the library, or lab.
- When in an elevator, position yourself next to the controls. Having a stranger in control of the emergency stop switch could be dangerous.

Safety At Home

- List only initials and last name on mailbox.
- Do not list your address in the phone book. The phone company can handle this upon request. Always change locks when moving to a new place. Install solid core/metal outside doors with metal strikes, dead bolts, and peepholes.
- Windows are intruders' second choice. Install safeguards on every window that can be reached from the outside; window pins are easy to install and difficult to remove.
- Alarms trumpet the arrival of an intruder. If possible, invest in an alarm with a motion detector.
- Have a phone in each room so that help is always within reach.
- Keep shrubbery trimmed so as not to provide a cover for a burglar.
- Get a dog! Dogs are great alarms and most criminals won't risk a confrontation with a dog of any size.
- Don't open your door to a stranger, including door-to-door salespeople. Verbally answering through the closed door lets them know that the apartment is not empty. If the stranger is wearing a uniform, make the individual show you identification. If in doubt, have the individual wait outside while you call the company for verification.
- If a stranger asks to use your phone, ask for the number and make the call while he waits outside. Furthermore, if someone dials your

number by mistake, do not reveal your phone number. Simply advise him to try the number again.

- Do not leave a key under a doormat, flower pot, in the mailbox, or the ignition of your parked car.
- Do not carry an identification tag with your address on your key chain.
- Leave only your ignition key with a parking attendant or repairman, as they could make a copy of your home key.
- Lock doors at all times, even when home.
- Leave outside lights on at night and close your curtains. Many rapes are crimes of opportunity. A rapist spots and watches his victim through a lighted window.
- At night, when home alone, turn the lights on in several rooms to give the appearance that there are people in several rooms.
- Get to know your neighbors. This will make it easier to spot strangers. When leaving your house, look around the area outside before exiting.

On the Street

- Walk on the part of the sidewalk closest to the street, as far away as possible from shrubs, trees, and doorways.
- Stay near people. Whenever possible, appear to be with a group of people.
- Stay in well-lit areas.
- Avoid short cuts through parks, vacant lots, woods, alleys and other deserted areas. Stay away from public parks at night.
- Walk at a steady pace; appear confident and purposeful. An attacker expects a passive victim, so if you walk slowly, you will seem vulnerable to an attack.
- Be alert to what is around you, listening for footsteps and voices nearby.
- If you think you are being followed, don't go home! Head for the nearest populated and lighted place. Change your pace; if the person changes pace to stay behind you, cross the street, get to lighted areas, draw attention to yourself and seek help. If possible, step into a nearby store or walk to a crowded area such as a bus stop.
- When being followed by a vehicle, quickly turn around and walk in the opposite direction.

- Keep more than an arm's distance from vehicles, even if they are only asking for directions.
- Never hitchhike. Never! Once you're alone in a car with a stranger, you've lost control of the situation. Never get into a stranger's vehicle, even if your car breaks down. Stay in your locked vehicle. Ask the stranger to stop and call the police or a wrecker service to come and help you.
- Do not go out at night alone. If you are alone, stay away from shopping malls, convenience stores and grocery store parking lots. If you must go, don't walk into the parking lot alone. Have a security guard escort you or follow closely behind someone else.
- When leaving an establishment late at night, ask a friend, or an employee to walk you to your car.
- When returning to your car, be alert to anyone under or around your car. Look inside before getting in.

Exercise Safety

- Never exercise alone at night outdoors. Exercise with a friend.
- Avoid unpopulated areas, such as woods and deserted campuses.
- Carry a personal safety device, such as a sound siren, mace or red pepper gas.
- Stay away from public parks at night.

ATM & Night Deposit Safety

- If possible, have another person accompany you when using your ATM or making a night deposit.
- After dark, use an ATM/night deposit that is well-lit. Try to use a drive up or one inside a supermarket, when possible. When at a drive-up ATM, lock your vehicle doors. Take your keys when you leave your car.
- Be alert and cautious of anyone loitering around the ATM/night deposit.
- Always have an emergency plan of action in your mind. Stay alert to everything that is going on around you.
- Complete your transaction quickly. Put your money away and leave immediately. Always take your receipt as it has your account number on it.

- Protect the Personal Identification Number (PIN) that you use with your ATM card. Do not write it on the card, and stand in front of the machine when entering the number so no one can see it.

Going Out

- Never leave beverages unattended!
- Don't accept drinks from anyone you don't know well!
- At a pub, bar, or nightclub accept drinks only from the bartender or server!
- When drinking, keep an eye on your friends and ask them to watch out for you. If someone seems extremely drunk after having only a small amount of alcohol, a date rape drug may be involved.

Stalking Safety

- Do not give into stalkers' demands to avoid becoming their prisoners. Give stalkers specific rejections. Be blunt about not wanting anything to do with them.
- Document dates and times of phone calls and instances of being followed. File police reports and work with the police.
- Consider carrying a portable cellular phone so you can call for help.

Rape Crisis Centers offer support groups for rape and stalking victims.
Call Families First at 910/642-5996 or Crisis Line at 910/641-0444.

Educational Programs

During the academic year SCC Security and Student Development Services conduct educational programs to promote awareness of rape, acquaintance rape and other sex offenses. Events include Safety Day, Domestic Violence Awareness Month, and sexual assault workshops.

If You Are Raped

Try to get to a safe place as soon as possible. Get medical attention quickly, particularly if you are considering pressing legal charges. Save a urine sample in a clean cup or bottle. Do not bathe, brush your teeth, douche, or change clothes. An advocate can meet you at the hospital to provide support through the entire process. The Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner can collect evidence the police will need. The nurse can also examine you without collecting evidence if you choose. Whether or not you decide to press charges, medical attention is very important.

Deciding whether to press legal charges is a very personal choice. An advocate can give information and answer questions so you can make the decision that is right for you. Counseling is available to you and to those closest to you.

Victims Rights

You Have the Right To:

1. Decide whether you will report the assault and to whom.
2. Seek information, advocacy and support from the Families First.
3. Report the assault to Campus Security, anonymously if you choose.
4. Utilize the campus judicial system and bring charges against the offender. In such cases, you have the right to:
 - o A fair and impartial investigation proceeding.
 - o Have an advocate of your choosing accompany you to all interviews and proceedings.
 - o Know the outcome of investigations and proceedings as well as any disciplinary actions taken.
 - o Avoid face-to-face interaction with the offender during the student judicial hearings.
 - o Appeal findings of investigations conducted by the Office of the Vice President of Student Development Services.
5. Be treated with dignity and respect in all interactions with college personnel.

Where Can You Go For Help on Campus

Persons who believe sexual offenses may have occurred are strongly encouraged to report the incidents immediately and to preserve any evidence intact. To report sexual assaults that occur on campus, victims should contact campus security through the college switchboard and/or the Student Development Services counselor or the vice president of student development services. Any student services staff member can also assist in this process. Assaults may be reported directly to the local law enforcement agency with the assistance of college security or counseling personnel. Persons who wish to file an informal or formal complaint of sexual assault against students should notify the vice president of student development services who will assist those persons in following the Sexual Harassment Grievance Policy described in the *Student Handbook*. Persons who wish to file an informal or formal complaint against an employee should notify the vice president of student development services who will assist the persons in following the Sexual Harassment Policy in the *Personnel Handbook*. Also, counseling for victims of sexual assault is available on campus.

What Happens If I Go To the Hospital

Introduction

Counseling is available for you and/or your family. Families First and Southeastern Regional Mental Health can provide you with a list of treatment providers in our area.

By going to the hospital, you have taken an important step towards caring for yourself. The hospital staff is there to help you. You may have a lot of feelings. You may want to have extra support or you may want some time to be left alone.

It is OK to ask for what you need to feel safe and comfortable. The hospital will automatically call a Families First Advocate.

An Advocate Can

- Answer questions about the rape examination and related medical procedures.
- Answer questions about legal concerns.
- Provide a list of names and numbers of community resources who can help with issues around your assault.
- Remind you that you are not responsible for the rapist's behavior.

Some Questions and Answers for Survivors of Sexual Assault

Q: How long will I be at the hospital?

A: Victims of sexual assault have priority after life-threatening cases. If you have been waiting a long time, it is okay to ask to be seen more quickly. The exam takes an hour to an hour and half. You may be at the hospital anywhere from two to five hours.

Q: I feel afraid and alone can someone wait here with me?

A: Yes. Families First offers free emergency advocacy to all sexual assault victims. An advocate can meet you at the hospital or at the police station to provide emotional support and information. You or the hospital staff can call the local hotline to arrange for an advocate to be with you.

Q: Do I have to wait in the waiting room?

A: There is an exam room with more privacy at the hospital.

Q: Will I be examined by a doctor of the opposite sex?

A trained Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner will perform the forensic exam.

A: Currently we have one trained Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner in Columbus County; however on occasion a male doctor does have to perform the exam.

Q: Can the advocate stay with me during the medical exam?

A: Yes, you can ask her to come in if you'd like. It's your choice.

Q: What sort of questions will I be asked?

A: The medical staff will want to know the circumstances of the assault to provide you with the best possible medical care and check for injuries of which you might not be aware. Please be sure to bring to the doctor's attention any pain, injuries, or bruises you have.

Q: What will happen during the exam?

A: The Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner will check for external injuries, such as bruises and cuts. An internal exam will be performed to check for internal injuries. For a woman, the exam will include a pelvic examination to insure that her vagina has not been injured.

Q: Will I be tested for pregnancy, STDs, HIV, AIDS?

A: Blood will be taken to test for sexually transmitted diseases or infections (STD/VD). A urine sample will be taken to test for internal injuries and to check for pregnancy. You should ask the hospital staff about an AIDS test if you would like one. However, it is not mandatory to be tested for AIDS. As a precaution, medication may be offered for STDs and pregnancy.

NOTE: These tests determine whether STD/VD, pregnancy and/or HIV/AIDS existed before you were assaulted. Follow up tests at a later date are necessary to determine whether you have a STD/VD and/or are pregnant and/or are HIV positive as a result of the assault. The nurse will give you dates to return for follow-up tests.

Q: What are my chances of getting AIDS?

A: Many people are concerned about this. The chances of getting AIDS because of sexual assault are very low. Even if the person who assaulted you has AIDS, it is still a very low risk. If you are concerned about this or would like more information about testing options, talk to your medical advocate.

NOTE: If you are paying for the visit to the hospital with your insurance, be aware that an AIDS test from the hospital will be marked on your billing record from today as well as on your permanent record. Crime Victims Compensation will pay for the forensic exam provided the victim files a police report.

Q: I am worried about being pregnant. Can they give me something to prevent pregnancy?

A: The "Morning After Treatment" (MAT) is available at some hospitals. The nurse or doctor can explain the procedure as well as the risks and side effects. If you are going to receive the MAT, it must be administered to you during the first 72 hours of after the assault.

Rape Examination and Legal Questions

Q: What is the purpose of the rape examination?

A: The rape exam is different from a medical exam. It is a legal, not a medical, procedure although a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner administers the exam. If you decide to press charges, the evidence collected now will be used during the trial. If you are not sure about pressing charges, it is still very important to have the rape exam so that evidence is not lost. If you are positive that you do not want to press charges, there is no need for the rape exam. However, it is still important to have a medical examination to be sure that you are physically well. You do not have to press charges.

Q: What sort of evidence is collected?

A: Foreign hairs, dirt, debris, saliva, semen, and skin may be on your body as a result of the assault. The rape exam is designed to collect this type for evidence. That is why it is important to save a urine sample and not to bathe, shower, douche, or brush your teeth before the exam. Evidence can be washed away. That is also why your clothes, including your underwear and possibly your coat and shoes, may be taken and kept to be examined for evidence. Pictures may be taken of bruises or wounds for evidence collection.

Reporting to Law Enforcement

You can report a rape by calling 911. The dispatcher will ask you if the situation is currently in progress, where you are located, and who you are. An officer will be sent to your location.

You'll be encouraged to immediately make contact with a sexual assault advocate and undergo a medical examination by a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner. You may have a friend or advocate accompany you for support. The officer will ask you what happened. This will be a short, preliminary conversation to determine what kind of evidence may be immediately available. Within the next few days, the officer may contact you again for a more extensive interview to get more details and potentially discover more evidence. If the perpetrator is known and is not in custody at this time, the officer or advocate may encourage you to get a protection order. They can assist you with this process if you choose.

Evidence collected during the medical examination will be turned over to the investigating officer if you have signed a release that gives the officer access. (Your previous medical history will not be part of the investigation.) In some jurisdictions the original officer who contacted you will do all the follow-up on the investigation. In other jurisdictions a detective may be assigned. In either case, you will be kept informed of the status of the police investigation. Rape investigations are a multi-agency effort with advocates, nurses, and officers working to assist you.

Once all evidence in the case has been collected and all persons involved interviewed, the police will forward the case to the Prosecutor's Office for review and contemplation of charges. Before a charging decision is made, the Prosecuting Attorney will most likely consult with you. The ultimate decision, however, rests with the Prosecuting Attorney. If the case moves forward, a legal advocate from Families First can help you with the process.

When you report a rape to the police, you are eligible for Victim Compensation funding. This money will pay for medical examination expenses and some additional expenses connected with the incident.

Sexual Assault Response Commitment

Sexual assault, including date/acquaintance rape, is a very serious concern of Southeastern Community College. If you feel you are a victim of a sexual assault on campus, Campus Security will guarantee the following:

- We will meet with you privately at a time and local place of your choice to take your report.
- We cannot and will not notify your parents without your consent.
- We will treat you and your particular case with courtesy, sensitivity, dignity, understanding and professionalism.

- Campus Security will not prejudge you or blame you for what occurred.
- We will assist you in arranging any necessary hospital treatment or other medical needs.
- If you would feel more comfortable talking with a friend or advocate of your choice present, we will do our best to accommodate your request.
- We will fully investigate your case and will help you to achieve the best outcome. This may involve the arrest and full prosecution of the suspect responsible. You will be kept up-to-date on the progress of the investigation and/or prosecution.
- We will assist you in privately contacting counseling and other available resources.
- We will continue to be available to answer your questions, to explain the system and process involved (prosecutor, courts, etc.), and to be a listening ear if you wish.
- We will consider your case seriously, regardless of your gender or the gender or status of the suspect.

Filing a Complaint with Student Development Services

If the accused is a student at Southeastern Community College and you would like him/her to be held accountable, you can file a formal or informal complaint with the Vice President for Student Development Services and/or designee. You'll receive a copy of the process used to investigate your complaint. After the investigation is completed, you'll be notified of the outcome. Both you and the accused will have the opportunity to appeal the decision of the Vice President. This process is internal to the college and is separate from any legal process that may occur if you filed a police report. Feel free to bring a friend or advocate with you when you meet with the Vice President.

Student Disciplinary System

Students who are found in violation of policies involving sexual violence or sexual harassment could face suspension or dismissal from the college.

Please see the Student Handbook for all college policies related to conduct and behavior.

Contact Information

- Emergency - 911
- Campus Security – 642-7141, ext. 0
- SCC Student Development Services – 642-7141 ext. 206, 263, 265

- Whiteville City Police – 642-5111
- Columbus County Sheriff - 642-6551
- Columbus Regional Hospital – 642-8011
- Families First – 642-5996
 - Crisis Line – 641-0444

Date Rape Drugs Effects

Drunk Appearance

Drowsiness

Light-Headedness

Staggering

Confusion

Vertigo

Muscle Relaxation

Visual Disturbances

Impairment of Psychomotor Function

Amnesia that lasts up to 24 hours

Visit SCC on the web for more information on safety at <http://www.sccnc.edu/securitypage.htm> .