

Sexual Violence and Sexual Misconduct

The intent of this policy is to recognize the significant impact sexual violence and sexual misconduct has on an individual or individuals who may be subject to this adverse act. It is created to provide a voice to these victims and to set in place a combination of procedures and resources. Sexual violence and sexual misconduct may be committed by anyone, including a stranger, an acquaintance, a friend, someone with whom the victim is involved in an intimate or sexual relationship, and family members.

An individual or individuals who have experienced sexual violence or sexual misconduct are encouraged to report what happened to the Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Coordinators, or Campus Police and to seek assistance from any of these individuals. A report of sexual violence or sexual misconduct will be taken seriously and addressed in accordance with Temple College policies or Texas Criminal Codes that are relevant to the committed act. This policy includes information for students, faculty, and staff on resources available, education, prevention programs, and possible disciplinary actions.

This policy on sexual violence or sexual misconduct applies to any allegation of sexual violence or sexual misconduct made by or against a Temple College student or a Temple College staff or faculty member on campus, College centers or in any College sponsored activity on or off campus/centers. This policy, in reference to sexual violence or sexual misconduct, includes domestic violence and/or dating violence.

In addition to this policy, the following policies may be used in conjunction when enforcing this policy, they are:

- Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 is a federal civil rights law that prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex (including gender, sex stereotyping, and gender identity) in federally funded education programs and activities.
- Sexual harassment, which includes acts of sexual violence or sexual misconduct, is a form of sex discrimination prohibited by Title IX. The link to the policy is: http://www.templejc.edu/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Preventing_Sexual_Harassment.pdf

To review crime statistics required by the Clery Act, the College publishes these statistics at: <http://templejc.edu/resources/campus-police/security-and-crime-statistics/>

The College's Title IX Coordinator and Deputy Coordinators are:

Dr. Randolph P. Baca, Title IX Deputy Coordinator-Human Resources
Associate Vice President, Resource Management
Room 970, Marc Nigliazzo Administration Building
2600 South First Street
Temple, TX 76504
(254) 298-8582
randy.baca@templejc.edu

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Ms. Kristen Zaleski, Title IX Deputy Coordinator-Athletics
Softball Coach
Room 607, Health and Physical Education Center
2600 South First Street
Temple, TX 76504
(254) 298-8528
kristen.zaleski@templejc.edu

Mr. Adrian Sora, Title IX Deputy Coordinator
Director of Student Retention
Room 1473, One College Centre
2600 South First Street
Temple, TX 76504
(254) 298-8328
adrian.sora@templejc.edu

1. Reporting Sexual Violence or Sexual Misconduct

The College urges any individual or individuals who have experienced sexual violence or sexual misconduct, or who has knowledge about an incident of sexual violence or sexual misconduct to make an official report. In order for the College to respond effectively, the individual or individuals are encouraged to immediately contact one of the following individuals:

Dr. Randolph P. Baca, Title IX Deputy Coordinator-Human Resources
Associate Vice President, Resource Management
Room 970, Marc Nigliazzo Administration Building
2600 South First Street
Temple, TX 76504
(254) 298-8582
randy.baca@templejc.edu

Mr. Mike Markum
Chief of Police
Police Building, East Campus
2600 South First Street
Temple, TX 76504
(254) 298-8911
michael.markum@templejc.edu

2. Definition of Sexual Violence and Sexual Misconduct

Sexual violence refers to physical sexual acts perpetrated with force or coercion against a person's will; or where a person has not given consent as defined in this policy or is unable to consent due to his or her use of alcohol or drugs, disability or age. Sexual violence is a crime.

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Sexual misconduct incorporates a range of behaviors, including sexual assault, sexual harassment, intimate partner violence, stalking, voyeurism, and any other conduct of a sexual nature that is nonconsensual, or has the purpose or effect of threatening, intimidating, or coercing a person.

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The following are examples but not an all-inclusive list of sexual violence or sexual misconduct:

Rape/sexual assault	Non-consensual oral sex	Sexual contact/battery
Sex trafficking	Stalking	Sexual harassment
Dating violence	Family (Domestic) violence	

Prohibited actions include, but are not limited to:

- Rape/sexual assault: Non-consensual sexual intercourse (either vaginal or anal) with a penis, vagina, tongue, finger, or any object.
 - Non-consensual oral sex: Non-consensual contact between one person's mouth and the genitals or anus of another person.
 - Sexual contact/battery: Non-consensual touching, kissing, or fondling of another person in a sexual way, whether the person is clothed or unclothed; or forcing someone to touch another in a sexual way.
 - Sex trafficking: Individuals are forced, coerced or tricked into the sex industry.
 - Family (Domestic) violence:
 - An act by a member of a family or household against another member of the family or household that is intended to result in physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault or that is a threat that reasonably places the member in fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault, but does not include defensive measures to protect oneself;
 - Abuse, as that term is defined by Sections [261.001\(1\)\(C\)](#), (E), and (G), by a member of a family or household toward a child of the family or household; or
 - Dating violence, defined in the next paragraph.
- Family violence not only includes members of an immediate family but includes those living within the same household.
- Dating violence is committed against a victim:
 - With whom the actor has or has had a dating relationship.
 - Because of the victim's marriage to or dating relationship with an individual with whom the actor is or has been in a dating relationship or marriage.
 - Stalking is identified as: A person commits an offense if the person, on more than one occasion and pursuant to the same scheme or course of conduct that is directed specifically at another person, knowingly engages in conduct that:
 - Constitutes an offense under Section [42.07](#), or that the actor knows or reasonably should know the other person will regard as threatening:
 - (A) bodily injury or death for the other person;
 - (B) bodily injury or death for a member of the other person's family or household or for an individual with whom the other person has a dating relationship; or

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- (C) that an offense will be committed against the other person's property;
- Causes the other person, a member of the other person's family or household, or an individual with whom the other person has a dating relationship to be placed in fear of bodily injury or death or in fear that an offense will be committed against the other person's property, or to feel harassed, annoyed, alarmed, abused, tormented, embarrassed, or offended; and
- Would cause a reasonable person to:
 - (A) fear bodily injury or death for himself or herself;
 - (B) fear bodily injury or death for a member of the person's family or household or for an individual with whom the person has a dating relationship;
 - (C) fear that an offense will be committed against the person's property; or
 - (D) feel harassed, annoyed, alarmed, abused, tormented, embarrassed, or offended.
- Sexual harassment is a form of sex discrimination that includes unwelcome advances, requests for sexual favors, or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature. It may also create an unfavorable work setting which can lead to a hostile work environment.

For complete definitions of the crimes of sexual assault, family violence, dating violence, and stalking under Texas law, refer to:

- Texas Penal Code Title 5-Offenses against the Person, Chapter 22-Assaultive Offenses. www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/docs/pe/htm/pe.22.htm
- Texas Family Code, Title 4-Protective Orders and Family Violence, Subtitle A-General Provisions, Chapter 71-Definitions. www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/FA/htm/FA.71.htm#71.0021
- Texas Penal Code Title 9-Offenses against Public Order and Decency, Chapter 42-Disorderly Conduct and Related Offenses. <http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/docs/PE/htm/PE.42.htm>

3. Enforcement

Enforcement of criminal statutes is the sole jurisdiction of law enforcement agencies. Similarly, the College has jurisdiction to administratively investigate claims of sexual violence or sexual misconduct. Depending on the allegations made, the Title IX Coordinators or Deputy Coordinators may not have jurisdiction to investigate alleged sexual violence or sexual misconduct. The information received from an individual will be reviewed first by campus police to determine if a crime has been committed and a recommendation will be made by campus police. Temple College will review all administrative obligations for each claim made and will follow all procedures established by this policy.

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4. Definition of Consent

Under Texas law, consent means assent in fact, whether express or apparent. In any event, if there is no assent in fact, there can be no consent. Also, consent is not effective if it is induced by force, threat, or fraud; or if given by a person who by reason of youth, mental disease or defect, or intoxication is known by the actor to be unable to make reasonable decisions.

Consent must be an affirmative, informed, voluntary, clear, and conscious decision to willingly engage in mutually agreeable sexual activity. Consent requires a clear, affirmative statement by each participant to each sexual act in a sexual interaction. Consent demonstrates that the conduct in question is welcome or wanted. Relying solely on non-verbal communication or silence can lead to miscommunication about one's intent.

Sexual activity will be considered "without consent" if no clear statement is given. Consent may not be inferred from silence, passivity or a lack of active response. A person who is asleep, unconscious, or otherwise unaware of what is happening is unable to give consent. In addition, a current or past dating or sexual relationship is not sufficient to constitute consent in every instance and consent to one form of sexual activity does not imply consent to other forms of sexual activity. It is the responsibility of the person initiating the sexual activity to obtain consent from his or her partner. Being intoxicated or under the influence of other drugs does not diminish or relinquish one's responsibility to obtain consent.

The following list of conduct satisfies the "without the consent" requirement of sexual assault:

1. The other person has not consented and the actor knows the other person is unconscious or physically unable to resist;
2. The other person has not consented and the actor knows the other person is unaware that the sexual assault is occurring;
3. The actor is a public servant who coerces the other person to submit or participate;
4. The actor is a mental health services provider or a health care services provider who causes the other person, who is a patient or former patient of the actor, to submit or participate by exploiting the other person's emotional dependency on the actor;
5. The actor is a clergyman who causes the other person to submit or participate by exploiting the other person's emotional dependency on the clergyman in the clergyman's professional character as spiritual adviser; or
6. The actor is an employee of a facility where the other person is a resident (unless the employee and resident are formally or informally married).

The use of alcohol or drugs can limit or prevent a person's ability to freely and clearly give consent. If a person is under the influence of alcohol or drugs such that he or she is unable to give meaningful consent or does not understand the fact, nature or extent of

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the sexual situation, there is no consent. Should the preponderance of the evidence in the record demonstrate that one or more such behaviors were apparent at the time the alleged unconsented-to or unwelcomed sexual activity occurred, then the evidence may demonstrate that the respondent knew or should have known that the complainant was incapable of giving meaningful consent to sexual activity due to intoxication. If the person initiating the sexual activity is also under the influence of alcohol or drugs, that does not diminish his or her responsibility to obtain consent, and is not a defense to charges of violation of this policy. Because it may be difficult to discern whether a sexual partner is incapacitated, it is better to err on the side of caution and assume that your partner is incapacitated and unable to give consent to the sexual activity.

In addition to alcohol or drugs, if a person's mental, physical, or psychological disability (temporary or permanent) or age impairs his or her ability to make an informed decision to willingly engage in sexual activity, there is no consent. Examples include, but are not limited to, when an individual is incapacitated, scared, physically forced, intimidated, coerced, mentally or physically impaired, passed out, threatened, isolated, or confined.

5. Leniency for Students Who Witness Sexual Violence or Sexual Misconduct

The health and safety of every student at Temple College is of utmost importance. Temple College recognizes that students who have been drinking and/or using drugs (whether such use is voluntary or involuntary) at the time that violence, including but not limited to domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault occurs may be hesitant to report such incidents due to fear of potential consequences for their own conduct. Temple College strongly encourages students to report incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault to College officials. A bystander acting in good faith or a reporting individual acting in good faith that discloses any incident of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault to Temple College officials or law enforcement will not be subject to Temple College sanctions. However, students should understand that any violation of city, state or federal law involving the use or possession of alcohol or illegal drugs may result in prosecution, and Temple College cannot grant amnesty from proceedings by law enforcement or in the Texas Criminal Court system.

6. Off-Campus Conduct

Conduct which occurs off-campus can be the subject of a complaint or report. It will be evaluated to determine whether it involves this policy. If off-campus sexual violence has continuing effects that create a hostile environment on campus for an individual who has experienced sexual violence or misconduct, the College may take measures and depending on the circumstances, investigate the conduct and/or report it to the campus police.

7. Disclosure of Information

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Confidential resources: Confidential communications are those communications that legally cannot be disclosed to another person, without the victim's consent, except under very limited circumstances, such as allegations involving the physical or sexual abuse of a child or vulnerable adult or an imminent threat to the life or physical well-being of any person. Only confidential resources can promise confidentiality. The College encourages individuals who have experienced sexual violence or misconduct to get the support they need and the College can respond appropriately. Victims who want the details of sexual misconduct to be kept confidential should speak with a confidential resource i.e., medical professional, professional counselor, minister or other pastoral counselor or trained victims' advocates. Temple College recognizes that the victim or perpetrator may wish to speak with someone confidentially before deciding whether or not to report the incident to the Title IX Coordinator, Title IX Deputy Coordinator, or Campus Police.

Non-confidential resources: All College employees who become or are made aware of incidents or allegations of sexual misconduct have a responsibility to report the matter to the Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Title IX Coordinators, or Campus Police and an obligation to maintain confidentiality. Confidentiality may be limited since any investigation conducted will include witnesses including the individual to whom the victim or alleged perpetrator has reported the incident to or any witness statements that must be corroborated and reviewed. The information provided to the Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, or Campus Police by a grievant or respondent must include all relevant details, including the name of the individual reporting the allegation of sexual misconduct, the name(s) of the person(s) accused of the misconduct, other people involved in the incident, and the date, time, and location of the incident. Allegations of Temple College personnel or student policy violations will be considered private and will only be shared with other College employees on a need to know basis.

Anonymously Reporting: Students do have the right to anonymously report an act of sexual violence perpetrated against them, by them, or witnessed by them. Please note: By anonymously reporting there may be limitations inherent in an anonymous report which may compromise any investigation.

8. Retaliation

It is a violation of Title IX to retaliate against any person who makes a complaint or report of sexual violence or sexual misconduct, testifies, assists, or participates in an investigation or proceeding regarding an allegation of sexual violence or sexual misconduct. If it is discovered that a violation has occurred, appropriate student sanctions or employee disciplinary proceedings will be enforced.

9. Rights of the Parties

During any investigation of a report of sexual violence or sexual misconduct, and prior to a final determination being made, the reporting party ("grievant") and responding party ("respondent") have equal rights to be treated with respect, dignity, and sensitivity

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throughout the process; to information on how the college will protect their confidentiality; and to present evidence or other information they feel relevant to the matter. Once the investigation is complete and a final determination is made, the grievant and respondent have the equal right to notice of those findings and equal access to appeal those findings.

10. Filing a report with Campus Police

You may file a report with campus police at any time. Filing a report will allow you to receive support and assistance from Campus Police in order to ensure your safety. Filing a report with campus police does not obligate you to proceed with a formal grievance or administrative hearing process however, by filing a report with campus police, the College is obligated under Title IX to investigate the report. The College will take all reasonable steps to investigate and respond to the complaint. campus police act as the primary investigator and will submit their findings to the Title IX Coordinator or Title IX Deputy Coordinator.

To file a report with campus police, you can call 254.298.8911. You may request the Chief of Police or a female officer to meet with you. In filing a report, campus police will ask you to provide a description of what occurred and to provide additional details in order to thoroughly investigate the incident(s).

11. Filing a formal complaint and the hearing process

By choosing to file a grievance, you are not obligating yourself to proceed with a hearing and you may choose to have your identity remain confidential or your report to remain anonymous. Additionally, it is important to note that the following procedures are for acts of Sexual Violence or Sexual Misconduct when both you and the alleged perpetrator are still enrolled or still work at the College. There is no time limit to file a complaint, however, the College will be unable to proceed with an investigation and hearing once the alleged perpetrator has left the College. Please note that the College is obligated by law to conduct a thorough investigation as promptly as is possible.

Part of this process is meeting with the Title IX Coordinator or Title IX Deputy Coordinator to discuss your options, ensure your safety and wellbeing, and to receive a more detailed explanation of the reporting and hearing processes. If you have not yet filed a Temple College Police report, the Title IX Coordinator or Title IX Deputy Coordinator may at this time request Campus Police come to the Title IX Coordinator or Title IX Deputy Coordinator's Office in order for you to file a report.

If you choose to move forward with a formal grievance and hearing process, the steps are as follows:

- I. Grievance Filing for Sexual Violence or Sexual Misconduct

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- A. Grievances shall be filed in writing with the Title IX Coordinator or Title IX Deputy Coordinator. The written grievance shall provide the following information:
1. Name(s) and address(es) of the grievant;
 2. Name(s) of the person(s) responsible for the alleged violation (where known);
 3. Nature of the alleged violation;
 4. Date, time, and location of the alleged violation;
 5. Name(s) of witnesses;
 6. Name(s) of any other individual involved in the alleged violation:
and
 7. Other background information the grievant believes to be relevant i.e., if alcohol or drugs were used, if minor children were present, etc.
- B. Within one working day of receiving the grievance, the Title IX Coordinator or Title IX Deputy Coordinator will contact the Temple College Police Chief and ask for an investigation of the incident in the event the grievant did not initially file the incident with the Temple College Police Department. This is done to determine if a crime has been committed. Depending on the complexity of the incident and evidence gathering, this stage of the grievance may take up to 60 days. An administrative hearing based upon the grievance filed will be held, pending the grievant's authorization, utilizing the evidence gathered by the Temple College Police investigation.

II. Initial Processing of Grievances

- A. Notification to Respondent: Within five working days after the receipt of the Temple College Police report, the Title IX Coordinator or Title IX Deputy Coordinator shall notify the respondent of the grievance. Respondent will have five working days after receipt of the grievance notification to notify the Title IX Coordinator or Title IX Deputy Coordinator that the grievance has been received. A hearing date and time will be scheduled but no later than ten working days after receiving notification from the respondent. If the respondent does not respond to the notification, a hearing date and time will be scheduled but no later than ten working days after the expiration of the five working day notification. While the respondent is to be informed of the actual grievance being filed, the respondent is not allowed access to the grievant's official written statement.

III. Conducting the Hearing

- A. The Title IX Coordinator or Title IX Deputy Coordinator, the individual who received the initial grievance, will convene a panel to hear the complaint the grievant has filed. The panel is made up of the Title IX Coordinator or

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Title IX Deputy Coordinator who is a non-voting member, 1 student-the Student Council President, 2 faculty members, and 2 staff members who are bound by strict confidentiality guidelines. All testimony that occurs within the hearing is confidential. Members must complete the online ENTER TRAINING TITLE training offered to all students and employees.

During the hearing process, the panel will have a chance to hear from the grievant, the respondent, and any witnesses. The grievant is not required to be in the same room as the respondent and the grievant has the right to request to remain separated from the respondent.

Additionally, the following apply:

1. Both parties will be able to present witnesses and evidence.
2. Attorneys are permitted to participate in the hearing for both parties. Attorney participation is limited to attending but remaining silent during the course of the hearing. The grievant or respondent will be allowed breaks to step outside the hearing to speak with their respective attorney.
3. Neither party will be allowed to question or cross examine the other.
4. Both parties will have the opportunity to appeal the ruling of the panel to the President of the College.
5. The past sexual history of the grievant filing the complaint and the respondent will be deemed irrelevant to the proceeding process unless something within that history may be related directly to the incident being heard.
6. A decision will be based on the standard of the preponderance of the evidence.

Both parties will be notified concurrently in writing of the outcome of the grievance

B. Grievance Decisions

1. Within five working days of the hearing, the chair of the panel shall issue a written decision which includes:
 - a. A statement regarding the validity of the grievance allocation;
 - b. Specification of any corrective action to be taken; and
 - c. The specific reason(s) for the decision.

If the alleged perpetrator is found responsible, possible sanctions may include:

Student Sanctions:

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- Verbal warning - means an oral reprimand.
- Written warning - means a written reprimand.
- Disciplinary probation - means the establishment of a time period during which further acts of misconduct may or will result in more severe disciplinary sanctions depending upon the conditions of the probation. Conditions of probation can include community service, attendance at workshops and/or seminars regarding subjects including but not limited to alcohol, drug or safety workshops and/or seminars, mandatory mental health evaluation and/or counseling or other educational sanctions.
- Suspension - means losing student status for a period of time specified in the terms of the suspension. A suspension may commence immediately upon a finding of a violation or it may be deferred to a later time.
- Expulsion - means losing student status for an indefinite period of time. Readmission may not be sought before the expiration of two years from the date of expulsion, and it is not guaranteed even after that time.
- Dismissal - means termination of student employment, either for a stated time period or indefinitely.
- Barred from campus - means being barred from all or designated portions of the College property or activities.

Faculty or staff who are found to be in violation of this policy may be subject to sanctions located in the following URL:

<http://www.templejc.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Discipline-Suspension-Discharge.pdf>

Additionally, where possible and for the welfare of the victim, The Vice President, Educational Services is available to assist victim(s) of sexual violence or misconduct by making reasonable changes in academic situations. The College will also take steps to prevent reoccurrence of any harassment.

If the alleged perpetrator is a student athlete or otherwise involved in a campus-wide extracurricular activity, the College reserves the right to suspend the student from such activity. This action will be recommended by the Vice President, Educational Services with the input of the Head Coach and Athletic Director.

C. Final Appeals Procedure

1. The President is the final institutional authority on grievances.
2. The President must issue a decision within ten working days after the receipt of the appeal by the grievant.

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3. No new information may be introduced unless the parties can show cause as to why it was not introduced at the hearing.

D. Time Extensions

1. Any time limits set by this procedure may be extended by mutual consent of the grievant and the respondent.
2. In the event any of the days falls on a College holiday, the extension will be the same number of days as the holiday.

E. Other Courses of Action

The grievant may also file a complaint of Sexual Violence or Sexual Misconduct with the Office for Civil Rights, Department of Education [1200 Main Tower, Suite 2260, Dallas, TX 75202] at the same time, during, or after use of this grievance procedure. Such complaints must be filed in writing no later than 180 days after the occurrence of the possible incident.

12. False Report of Sexual Violence or Sexual Misconduct

Any employee or student who is shown to have intentionally or maliciously filed a false report of sexual violence or sexual misconduct against another employee and/or student is subject to disciplinary action up to and including discharge for the employee and up to and including expulsion from the College for the student.

13. Resources Available at the Main Campus and Campus Centers

If you are in immediate danger dial 911

Temple College prohibits any act of Sexual Violence or Sexual Misconduct and encourage students who experience such acts to report them to the appropriate law enforcement agency and to seek assistance from campus and community resources.

A student who experiences sexual violence or misconduct on the Temple Campus or at a Temple College-sponsored or sanctioned activity in Temple and surrounding areas should contact the Temple College Police Department at: 254-298-8911.

For offenses that happen off campus, contact the Temple Police Department at 254-298-5500. The Temple College Police Department can assist in reporting assaults to other law enforcement agencies.

Community Resources:

- Families in Crisis, Inc., Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Advocates
- Temple 254-773-7765, Killeen 254-634-1184
- National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-888-799-7233
- National Sexual Assault Telephone Hotline: 1-800-656-4673

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- DoD Safe Helpline-Sexual Assault Support for the Military: 1-877-995-5247
- Veterans Crisis Line: 1-800-273-8255

Medical information available at:

- Baylor Scott & White Hospital: 254-724-2111
- Seton Medical Center-Harker Heights: 254-690-0900

Counseling information available at:

- Families in Crisis, Inc., Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Advocates
- Temple 254-773-7765, Killeen 254-634-1184
- Central Counties MHMR Crisis Hotline: 1-800-888-4036, non-crisis: 1-844-815-6221

13.1. Hutto Center

If you are in immediate danger dial 911

A student who experiences sexual violence or misconduct on the Hutto Center or at a Temple College-sponsored or sanctioned activity on or around the Hutto Center should contact the Temple College Police Department at: 512-759-5950.

For offenses that happen off campus, contact the Hutto Police Department at 512-846-2200. The Temple College Police Department can assist in reporting assaults to other law enforcement agencies.

Community Resources

- Hope Alliance-Round Rock: 512-255-1212
- Safe Place Rape Crisis and Domestic Violence-Austin: 512-267-7233
- National Sexual Assault Telephone Hotline: 1-800-656-4673
- National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-888-799-7233
- DoD Safe Helpline-Sexual Assault Support for the Military: 1-877-995-5247
- Veterans Crisis Line: 1-800-273-8255
- Williamson County Crime Victims Assistance: 512-943-1375

Medical information available at:

- Cedar Park Regional Medical Center: 512-528-7000
- Scott & White Hospital-Round Rock: 512-509-0100
- St. David's North Austin Medical Center: 512-901-1000
- Seton Northwest Hospital: 512-324-6000

Counseling information available at:

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- Hope Alliance-Round Rock: 512 255-1212
- Safe Place Rape Crisis and Domestic Violence-Austin: 512-267-7233
- Bluebonnet Trails Community MHMR Center: 512-352-6339

13.2. Taylor Center

If you are in immediate danger dial 911

A student who experiences sexual violence or misconduct on the Taylor Center or at a Temple College-sponsored or sanctioned activity on or around the Taylor Center should contact the Temple College Police Department at: 512-759-5950.

For offenses that happen off campus, contact the Taylor Police Department at 512-365-2509 The Temple College Police Department can assist in reporting assaults to other law enforcement agencies.

Community Resources

- Hope Alliance-Round Rock: 512 255-1212
- Safe Place Rape Crisis and Domestic Violence-Austin: 512-267-7233
- National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-888-799-7233
- National Sexual Assault Telephone Hotline: 1-800-656-4673
- DoD Safe Helpline-Sexual Assault Support for the Military: 1-877-995-5247
- Veterans Crisis Line: 1-800-273-8255
- Williamson County Crime Victims Assistance: 512-943-1375

Medical information available at:

- Cedar Park Regional Medical Center: 512-528-7000
- Scott & White Hospital-Round Rock: 512-509-0100
- St. David's North Austin Medical Center: 512-901-1000
- Seton Northwest Hospital: 512-324-6000

Counseling information available at:

- Hope Alliance-Round Rock: 512 255-1212
- Safe Place Rape Crisis and Domestic Violence-Austin: 512-267-7233
- Bluebonnet Trails Community MHMR Center: 512-352-6339

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What to do if a student or employee discloses to you:

Listen, without judgment. Listening is the single most important thing you can do. No one deserves to be the victim of violence, regardless of the circumstances. Avoid blaming the person for what occurred and asking questions that could imply fault, such as “How much were you drinking?” or “Why didn’t you call the police?” Instead say something like, “I’m sorry that this happened to you. Thank you for telling me.” Let the person know that they are not to blame for what happened. “It’s not your fault.”

Tell them that you hear them and will support them. Victims of sexual assault, sexual harassment dating/domestic violence, and stalking are often met with disbelief when they decide to tell someone. Furthermore, their trust in someone they know has been broken. Remember, you are not an investigator tasked with determining if this happened or who is responsible but a trusted advisor. Let them know that you hear them and will support them.

Refer the person to resources on campus and in the community that are specifically designed to deal with these issues. You are not expected to be an expert on these issues; however, you can direct the victim to people who are. If the incident involved bodily harm, advise them to get immediate medical attention.

Support the person’s decisions about how to proceed. Avoid giving advice or telling them what that they “should” or “must” do. You can encourage the person to report the incident, while still respecting that the final decision is for them to make. One of the most important things you can do is let victims take back the power they lost in the incident(s).

Submit a report to the Title IX Coordinator or Title IX Deputy Coordinators. As discussed earlier, all College employees who are not confidential resources must report information they have about reported sexual misconduct to the Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Title IX Coordinators, ideally within 24 hours of learning about an incident. The information given to the Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Title IX Coordinators must include all relevant details, including the name of the individual reporting the allegation of sexual misconduct, the name(s) of the person(s) accused of the misconduct, other people involved in the incident, the date, time, and location of the incident, and other relevant details.

Don’t be afraid to follow up with the student after the disclosure. Letting the person know that you take their disclosure seriously and that you care about their well-being can be extremely validating for a victim. For example, begin the conversation with “I was thinking about the conversation we had the other day. How are you doing?”

Be sure to obtain information and support for yourself as a helper. Being exposed to issues related to sexual assault, sexual harassment, dating/domestic violence, and stalking can be difficult. It is not uncommon for first responders to experience secondary/vicarious trauma, and it can be helpful to discuss your experiences or feelings with another professional.

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