The University of Rio Grande is concerned with the safety of our students both on and off campus. The purpose of this pamphlet is to inform you about the nature and consequences of sexual crimes, to give you advice on how to avoid becoming a victim of such a crime, and to provide you with places to which you can and should turn in the event that those measures are unsuccessful.

In addition to this pamphlet, you will find other pertinent information in the following documents:

- Student Handbook
- Clery Annual Security Report

**CONTACTS**

- Campus Police .......... 740-245-7286
- Village Police ............ 740-245-5822
- Gallia Co. Sheriff ......... 740-446-1221
- Meigs Co. Sheriff ........ 740-992-7424
- Vinton Co. Sheriff ........ 740-596-5242
- Gallipolis Police .......... 740-446-1313
- McArthur Police .......... 740-596-2980
- O.S.H.P. .................. 740-446-2433
- Health Services .......... 740-245-7350
- Counseling Services ...... 740-245-7350
- Woodland Centers ....... 740-441-4400
- National Rape Hotline ... 800-656-4673
- Dean of Students .......... 740-245-7454
- Title IX Coordinator ...... 740-245-7228

**REMEMBER THESE ABCDs...**

**A**ssert Yourself.
Trust your gut. If you don’t feel comfortable in a situation, leave.

**B**e Careful about inviting someone into your room or going to someone else’s.
Most sexual assaults occur on campus. But for those that occur off-campus, half occur at the victim’s residence while 1/3 occur at off-campus housing such as fraternity houses.

**C**ommunicate clearly.
Never assume that you know what your date is thinking. If you believe that you are getting mixed signals, ask your date what he/she wants.

**D**on’t mix sexual decisions with drugs and alcohol.
You cannot make smart decisions when you are drunk or high.

**SEXUAL ASSAULT POLICY AND PREVENTION**

The University of Rio Grande is concerned with the safety of our students both on and off campus. The purpose of this pamphlet is to inform you about the nature and consequences of sexual crimes, to give you advice on how to avoid becoming a victim of such a crime, and to provide you with places to which you can and should turn in the event that those measures are unsuccessful.

In addition to this pamphlet, you will find other pertinent information in the following documents.

- Student Handbook
- Clery Annual Security Report
WHAT SHOULD I DO IF I AM SEXUALLY ASSAULTED?

• Find a safe location away from the person who assaulted you. Ask a trusted friend to be with you for moral support.
• Preserve all evidence.
  ♦ Avoid drinking, bathing, showering, douching, brushing your teeth, using mouthwash, combing your hair. Place your clothing and other items (sheets, blankets) in a brown paper (not plastic) bag.
  ♦ Try to write down, or have a friend write down, everything you can remember about the incident. Remembering specific details about an assailant can be very helpful.
• Report the assault to law enforcement immediately (Campus Police can be reached by calling 740-245-7911). An officer is available 24/7. You can also call the Title IX Coordinator at 740-245-7228.
• Recognize that healing from an assault takes time. Give yourself the time you need and know that it is never too late to get help.
  ♦ For on-campus counseling services, contact Health Services at 740-245-7389.
  ♦ For free, confidential help 24/7, contact the National Sexual Assault Hotline (800-656-HOPE).

WHAT IS CONSENT?

• Consent is informed
• Consent is voluntary
• Consent may be withdrawn at any time
• Consent is not consent if a person is:
  ♦ Impaired or incapacitated by drugs or alcohol
  ♦ Unconscious or unaware
  ♦ Unable to understand due to mental, physical or developmental disability
  ♦ Coerced or threatened
• Clear, unimpaired, voluntary consent is the ONLY form of consent

WHAT IS DRUG-FACILITATED SEXUAL ASSAULT

Alcohol and drugs can be used to weaken a person for a period of time & cause memory loss. Alcohol is the #1 “drug” used with sexual assault. It is sometimes used to “loosen up” a date or a friend to make them submit to sexual advances.

Besides alcohol, there are other drugs used to make someone vulnerable to sexual assault. These drugs may be slipped into a drink or the perpetrator may choose to assault someone who has taken drugs recreationally. As a result, the person’s memory may be damaged, causing them to ask “What happened?”

A lack of “NO” does NOT mean “YES”!