



Sexual Harassment and Sexual Misconduct Resource Guide

This Guide has been created to help answer questions, summarize steps, share tips/guidelines, and provide contact information and helpful links. This document will be continually updated as regulations and contact information change.

NOTE: This guide is not intended to replace the policy documents found in PolicyTech. Please refer to the policy links below for the specific TIX Sexual Harassment Policy and Non-Discrimination and Equal Opportunity Policy

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Introduction

As a welcoming community, Seton Hill University prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, genetic information, age, marital status, familial status, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, or veteran status. Seton Hill also prohibits discriminatory harassment, sexual harassment, sexual assault and all other forms of sexual violence, intimate partner violence, and stalking. Seton Hill will respond promptly and appropriately to any form of alleged misconduct under the Title IX Sexual Harassment and Non-Discrimination and Equal Opportunity Policies, and will take steps to prevent recurrence and to remedy its effects.

“Seton Hill University, a diverse academic community, celebrates this diversity and is committed to serving individuals and groups from all backgrounds. It strives to provide equal opportunity to all members of our community. True to its mission as a Catholic university, SHU also espouses trust, civility, and a willingness to recognize the dignity of each person. Thus, it is the responsibility of each member of the University community to learn to understand the differences among us, as well as the similarities, and to demonstrate tolerance, which precludes any expression of bigotry, intimidation, violence or other types of injurious behavior. Tolerance, however, is not enough. Respect, understanding, and a basic generosity of spirit are expected.”

-- Non-Discrimination and Equal Opportunity Policy

Policies

What is Title IX ?

Title IX is a federal civil rights law in the United States of America that was passed as part of the Education Amendments of 1972. It prohibits sex-based discrimination in any school or any other education program that receives funding from the federal government. The original text as written and signed into law by President Nixon states, "No person in the United States shall, based on sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance."

What are Seton Hill's Policies?

Seton Hill has a university-wide policy against discriminatory harassment, sexual harassment, sexual assault and other forms of sexual violence, intimate partner violence and stalking. In order to enforce this broad policy, Seton Hill has implemented two separate policies: The Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy and the Non-Discrimination and Equal Opportunity Policy (NDEO). Because of the changes and rollbacks to the Title IX definitions and regulations in recent years, the NDEO policy was implemented to ensure that protections continue for misconduct that the Title IX policy no longer includes.

1. The Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy prohibits:
 - a. sexual harassment
 - b. sexual assault
 - c. other forms of sexual violence including: intimate partner violence, and stalking
2. The Non-Discrimination and Equal Opportunity Policy, addresses discriminatory harassment based on any of the areas listed below:
 - a. race
 - b. color
 - c. religion
 - d. national origin
 - e. genetic information
 - f. age
 - g. marital status
 - h. familial status
 - i. sex
 - j. sexual orientation
 - k. gender identity
 - l. disability
 - m. veteran status
 - n. sexual harassment that does not meet the definition of Title IX Sexual Harassment.

Who is subject to Seton Hill's Sexual Harassment Policy?

The Seton Hill University Sexual Harassment Policy applies to all members of the Seton Hill University ("SHU") community (all students, faculty, staff, volunteers, etc.) as well as to individuals not directly affiliated with SHU (e.g., contractors, vendors, and visitors). Non-affiliates are prohibited from violating this Policy but are not entitled to the procedural rights this Policy affords. This Policy applies to both on and off-campus conduct that impacts equal access to the University's educational program or activities and can include domestic University-sponsored

trips, conduct that impacts the educational or employment environment, on-line conduct, athletic events, meetings, conferences, University-related social events, and the activities of certain recognized student groups.

Violations of this Policy can occur between members of opposite or the same sexes and/or genders. Although Title IX Sexual Harassment, defined below, sometimes involves a supervisor/employee relationship or faculty/student relationship, it can also be committed by a student against a faculty member, by an employee against a supervisor, by a member of one's peer group (such as by a student on student), or by a contractor, vendor, or other visitor to SHU.

Most allegations of discrimination and harassment will fall within the scope of the Non-Discrimination and Equal Opportunity Policy, including many allegations of sexual harassment. However, allegations of violations of SHU's Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy may also be subject to that Policy.

Links to full policies:

[Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy](#)

[Non-Discrimination and Equal Opportunity Policy](#)

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Definitions

Dating Violence: Dating Violence is violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the Complainant, and where the existence of such a relationship is determined based on a consideration of the following factors: (1) the length of the relationship; (2) the type of relationship; and (3) the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Domestic Violence: Domestic Violence includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the Complainant, by a person with whom the Complainant shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the Complainant as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the Complainant under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction, or by any other person against an adult or youth Complainant who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

Title IX Sexual Harassment: Federal regulations require that "Title IX Sexual Harassment" is defined more narrowly than "Harassment" is defined under SHU policy and other civil rights laws. SHU is committed to combating all misconduct and will address conduct that could qualify as Harassment, but not Title IX Sexual Harassment, through its Non-Discrimination and Equal Opportunity Policy. If you have any questions as to whether conduct is Harassment or Title IX Sexual Harassment, please contact the Title IX Coordinator, who will provide information. Title IX Sexual Harassment means conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:

- (1) A SHU employee conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the recipient on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct (also known as quid pro quo, such as a supervisor conditioning a promotion a sexual favor);
- (2) Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the recipient's education program or activity; or
- (3) Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking

Harassment: Harassment is broader and encompasses more conduct than Title IX Sexual Harassment as defined above.. It includes unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that

does not fall within the definition of Title IX Harassment above.. Harassment may be found in a single episode as well as in persistent behavior. Harassment also includes unwelcome sexual conduct when:

1. Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment or student status or participation in a University program or activity; or
2. Submission to or rejection of such conduct is used as the basis for decisions affecting that individual with regard to employment (raises, job, work assignments, discipline, etc.) or to student status (grades, references, assignments, etc.); or
3. Such conduct is severe or pervasive, and objectively and subjectively has the effect of:
 - a. Unreasonably interfering with an individual's work or equal access to education; or
 - b. Creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive work or academic environment.
4. Such conduct, if repeated, is reasonably likely to meet the standard set forth above.

SHU may, in its discretion, address Harassment complaints under the SHU Non Discrimination and Equal Opportunity Policy if it does not meet the requirements of the Title IX policy

Sexual Assault: Sexual Assault means an offense classified as a forcible or nonforcible sex offense under the uniform crime reporting system of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as follows:

1. Sex Offenses, Forcible: Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the Complainant including instances where the Complainant is incapable of giving consent, such as:
 - a. Forcible Rape: (Except Statutory Rape) The carnal knowledge (also known as sexual penetration) of a person, forcibly and/or against that person's will or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances where the Complainant is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
 - b. Forcible Sodomy: Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances where the Complainant is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
 - c. Sexual Assault with an Object: To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances where the Complainant is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
 - d. Forcible Fondling: The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances where the Complainant is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
2. Sex Offenses, Nonforcible: Unlawful, nonforcible sexual intercourse such as:
 - a. Incest: Nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
 - b. Statutory Rape: Nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Sexual Battery: Sexual Battery is the non-consensual touching of another with intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of the offender. Examples include groping, touching genitals over or under clothing, etc.

Sexual Coercion: Sexual Coercion is the act of using pressure or force to have sexual contact with someone who has already refused or not consented.

Sexual Exploitation: Sexual Exploitation is a form of Title IX Sexual Harassment, and it includes taking non-consensual sexual advantage of another for one's own benefit or for the benefit of anyone other than the one being exploited. Examples include, but are not limited to, recording sexual acts without consent of all partners; allowing others to observe sexual activities without the consent of all partners; endangering the health of another person by knowingly exposing that

person to an STI or HIV; inducing incapacitation of another through encouragement to consume excess quantities of alcohol or giving the person alcohol or other drugs without his/her knowledge with the purpose of having sex with the other person.

Stalking: Stalking is engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to: (1) fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or (2) suffer substantial emotional distress. This can be proven through a course of conduct, which is two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property. Substantial Emotional Distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily require, medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Supportive Measures are non-punitive, non-disciplinary, individualized services and measures provided without charge that may include (but are not limited to) separating the Parties, placing limitations on contact between the Parties, or providing alternative workplace, housing, co-curricular, extracurricular or academic arrangements where reasonable and feasible. Supportive Measures are designed to restore equal access without unreasonably burdening the other Party and are available regardless of whether a Complaint is filed. Failure to comply with the terms of Supportive Measures may be considered a separate violation of this Policy. Contact the Title IX Coordinator to request supportive measures.

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Physical Sexual Misconduct: Tips and Steps

If the sexual misconduct you experienced involved any type of physical contact, you should consider taking the following steps:

1. If you can avoid bathing, showering, douching and/or changing your clothes, please do so. However, if you have done these things, it is okay and understandable - evidence can still be collected. If you changed your clothes, please bring them to the hospital - the hospital has evidence bags into which the clothes will be placed.
2. Seek medical care as soon as possible. Medical care is advised because you may have a physical injury that you are unaware of and evidence of the assault can be collected. This evidence collection is part of a Forensic Rape Examination (FRE). This testing is done at most hospital emergency rooms. Forensic Rape Exams can be collected anonymously. This means that the evidence is collected without speaking to the police. The police will simply collect the evidence from the hospital without speaking to you. In Pennsylvania, Complainants who report anonymously have at least two years to determine whether or not they wish to speak to the police. Complainants choosing to report the assault to law enforcement will likely speak, at least briefly, with a police officer while at the hospital or be provided information on how to contact the officer who will be handling your case. Forensic Rape Exams can be collected up to 9 days after an assault occurs. Having an FRE completed does not obligate you to follow through on criminal charges - it just offers you this option. You have the right to decline having an FRE performed entirely or to any specific portion of the FRE. Forensic Rape Exams can be provided at no cost to you or your insurance. You can anticipate the following in connection with your medical care:
 - a. If a medical advocate is not present, you have the right to request a Blackburn Center medical advocate be contacted and be present during the entire process. An advocate from Blackburn Center can meet you in the waiting room of the hospital to explain your options before you even speak with anyone at the hospital. This can be done by calling Blackburn Center's hotline at 1-888-832-2272. Advocates will come to the hospital any time, day or night.
 - b. A physical examination, which may include areas of the body touched or penetrated during the assault. Other bruises or other injuries may be evaluated.

c. If you suspect you have been drugged, please alert the nurse at the hospital and request urine testing for drugs. Testing for some drugs must be done within a shorter time frame while others are present for longer periods of time. If you are unable to seek medical care within a short time, collect your urine in a clean container with a tight-fitting lid, place it in the refrigerator, and take it with you to the medical facility. The sample would likely not be usable for evidence in a criminal proceeding, but you would find out for yourself if you were drugged.

d. You have the right to ask any questions of the medical practitioner or to request a break whenever you need it. The medical staff should also advise you about follow-up treatment, including information on follow-up testing for STIs and HIV

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Healthy, Consensual Relationships: Risk Reduction Tips

Sexual violence is never the fault of the Complainant. Responsibility for sexual violence is strictly on the people who perpetrate this type of violence. Sexual violence is perpetrated out of a desire to degrade and humiliate someone or to control or gain power over them, not out of a desire for sexual activity. The following tips are offered to help all members of our community understand that only “yes” means “yes” and that consent must be ongoing, affirmative, and freely given for the safety and well-being of all involved.

1. Do not make assumptions about:
 - a. Consent;
 - b. Someone’s sexual availability;
 - c. Whether a person is attracted to you;
 - d. How far you can go; or
 - e. Whether a person is physically and mentally able to consent.
2. Clearly communicate your intentions to your sexual partners and give them a chance to clearly relate their intentions to you.
3. Mixed messages from your partner should be a clear indication that you should step back and communicate your concerns.
4. Do not take advantage of someone who is under the influence.
5. Realize that your potential partner could be intimidated by you or fearful. You may have a power advantage because of your gender or size. Do not abuse that power.
6. Understand that consent to some forms of sexual behavior does not imply consent to other forms of sexual behavior.
7. Silence is not consent. Read your potential partner carefully, paying attention to verbal and non-verbal communication and body language.
8. Do not force someone to have sex with you or have sex with a partner who has not clearly consented to you by words or actions unmistakable in their meaning.

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Reporting

Reporting incidents is essential as a first step for a victim to have access to potential resources. Reporting is also a way for Seton Hill University to respond appropriately and effectively. Reporting also may alert staff of concerning trends for certain individuals. While there may be barriers for an individual reporting, such as an unwillingness “to get involved”, it is important that reports be made in order to ensure the safety of students.

What is the difference between a report and a complaint?

Report: A Report is information submitted to the Title IX Coordinator of alleged conduct that may violate the Sexual Harassment Policy.

Complaint: If the alleged Policy violation has not been resolved as a result of the informal process, is not suited for informal efforts, or if either Party requests the Formal Title IX Sexual Harassment Complaint Process, such Process will be initiated. In such cases, the Title IX Coordinator, Investigator, or designee shall provide the Respondent the written notice described above. If the Title IX Coordinator deems it appropriate and so long as the hearing has not been scheduled, the Parties may request to stop the formal complaint resolution process and initiate the voluntary informal resolution process.

Who can report?

SHU is committed to an environment free from harassment and discrimination. Reporting is essential to its ability to promptly and effectively respond. Anyone can report harassment and discrimination involving a SHU community member to SHU.

Employees: All SHU employees are Responsible Employees. This means that they are obligated to report harassment and discrimination to the Assistant Vice-President of Human Resources, the Title IX Coordinator or an Investigator. This assures the matter will be addressed promptly and appropriately by trained personnel. Limited exceptions are explained in the definition of Responsible Employee above.

Students: Students who are aware of harassment and discrimination, whether they observe the conduct directly or otherwise learn about it, are strongly encouraged to report it to the Title IX Coordinator or an Investigator. Resident assistants, orientation leaders, graduate resident directors, and graduate assistants are Responsible Employees under this Policy, making them mandated reporters of sexual misconduct and obligated to promptly report incidents to the Title IX Coordinator or an Investigator.

All others: All others are strongly encouraged to report harassment and discrimination to the Title IX Coordinator or an Investigator.

How To Report

Reports can be made in person, by phone, by email, or by mail to the Title IX Coordinator or an Investigator.

TitleIXCoordinator@setonhill.edu

Phone: (724) 552-2923

Office Address: Performing Arts Center -G07 or Administration Annex (by appointment)

Additionally, in accordance with Pennsylvania law, SHU has established an online reporting system to receive complaints from students and employees, and the system has the option of reporting anonymously. If SHU students or employees would like to submit an online report, they should click on the following link, and if prompted, sign in with their Seton Hill email address: [MySHU Title IX Page](#). Signing in with their Seton Hill account is necessary to access the page but will not reveal their identity if they choose to submit a report anonymously. This form can also be accessed by visiting the Title IX Department page on MySHU. This form can also be accessed by visiting the Title IX Department page on MySHU.

Reports will trigger response duties, including outreach and offering of Supportive Measures.

Complaints may also be directed to the Office for Civil Rights of the U.S. Department of Education at (800) 421-3481 or by email at OCR@ed.gov.

What is the process for resolving a complaint?

Informal Resolution Process

SHU provides an informal resolution process where appropriate and when the parties desire to resolve the situation cooperatively. Informal resolution includes an inquiry by SHU into the facts but does not typically rise to the level of a full-blown investigation. The informal process, which is overseen by the Title IX Coordinator or Designee, is designed to resolve complaints quickly, efficiently, and to the mutual satisfaction of all parties involved, including the satisfaction of SHU for assuring a safe and nondiscriminatory environment for the overall SHU community. Informal resolution may include, but is not limited to, options such as meeting informally with the Complainant and the Respondent with the intent of bringing about resolution, meeting privately with the Respondent and acting as intercessor, separation of the parties, referral of the parties to counseling programs, conducting educational and/or training programs, or other remedial measures. Situations that are resolved through informal resolution are usually subject to follow up after a period of time. Steps taken by the Title IX Coordinator or Designee to help the parties achieve informal resolution will be documented. Some reports of alleged violations of this Policy may not be appropriate for informal resolution but may require a formal investigation as part of the Formal Complaint Process at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator. Both the Complainant and the Respondent have the right to bypass or end the informal resolution process at any time in order to begin the Formal Complaint Process. However, once the parties sign an informal resolution agreement, they cannot then later seek to invoke the formal complaint process for the complaint that was resolved.

Formal Complaint Process: If the allegation of a violation of the Policy has not been resolved as a result of the informal process, is not suited for informal resolution, or if either the Complainant or the respondent requests to invoke the formal complaint process, see below for a general outline of the process.

1. The Reporter or the Complainant should submit a written, signed complaint containing the name(s) and relevant allegations against the Respondent.
2. The reported complaint is shared with the Respondent
3. The Title IX Coordinator or designated investigator will conduct the investigation.
 - a. The investigation shall be completed as promptly as possible and, in most cases, within 60-90 days from receipt of the original complaint.
 - b. The investigation generally includes interviews of the Complainant, the Respondent, and any witnesses who may have information relevant to the complaint as well as compilation and review of relevant documents and other materials as appropriate. Disclosure of facts to non-party witnesses shall be limited to what is reasonably necessary to conduct a fair and thorough investigation.
4. After concluding the investigation, the Title IX Coordinator or Designee will draft a written report containing the findings as to whether there was sufficient evidence to substantiate that the Respondent was responsible for a policy violation.
5. The Complainant and Respondent will be notified that the investigation has been completed and will be provided an opportunity to separately meet with the Title IX Coordinator to review the draft written report.
6. Following this, the draft investigative report will be finalized and the finding shared with both parties.
7. If the respondent is found "not responsible", no further action is taken
8. If the respondent is found "responsible", the recommendations from the investigative report will be considered by the Title IX Coordinator when imposing sanctions. Examples of sanctions could be but are not limited to: participation or attendance in training, suspension from athletic or student activities, suspension from academics, or expulsion.

Privacy and confidentiality

SHU will respect the privacy of students involved in this process by sharing information only with those who need to know the information. The privacy of student information is protected by FERPA, and nothing in this Policy or process would violate FERPA.

Professional counselors in the Seton Hill Counseling Center, health service providers in Health Services, Seton Hill researchers in the process of conducting Institutional Research Board-approved research on campus-based Sexual Assault and other forms of interpersonal violence, the Director of Campus Ministry, and other priests and pastoral counselors are not permitted to report any information about an incident to the Title IX Coordinator without that person's permission.

How Can I Support Someone Who Has Experienced Violence?

Sincerely listen - Talking about a traumatic experience can be distressing. If someone shares their experience, give them your time and attention.

Provide options and resources - A Blackburn Center Hotline counselor may be able to help offer support in learning more about options and local resources.

Validate their experience and support their decisions - Accepting someone else's experience and choices as valid and understandable can be very empowering since survivors are often not believed.

Offer support in contacting assistance - Since it can be difficult to ask for help, you can help by being with them if they choose to take such steps.

If possible, follow up - Taking time to reach out after an initial conversation shows a victim that you are there to continue to support them.

Practice your own self-care - Sometimes trauma can affect our own lives so much so that we can no longer be effective at supporting others. It is okay to take time to reach out for support and care of your needs.

What is Sexual Assault?

Sexual assault is any unwanted sexual contact or activity to which you do not consent. Consent can be withdrawn at any time.

Sexual assault is a crime. It is *not* motivated by sexual desire; it is about power and control. Perpetrators of sexual violence use sex as a weapon to dominate, degrade, embarrass, and humiliate others.

Many people believe that sexual assault only happens to certain types of people or in certain situations, but sexual violence happens to people of all ages and backgrounds, and regardless of sexual orientation and gender identity. Perpetrators can also be any age, gender, race, ethnicity, or sexual orientation. Most perpetrators are someone that the victim already knows.

Victims of sexual assault may experience shame, grief, anger, and fear as a result of a sexual assault. These feelings may impact a victim regardless of their gender or gender identity.

Sexual Assault Victims Have Options

Sexual assault victims have several options available to them and there is no one choice better than any other. Some options that a victim may wish to consider are:

- Calling Blackburn Center's Hotline for support and additional information about options. Our hotline answers 24/7. The phone number is 888-832-2272.
- Going to a hospital emergency room, especially if the assault took place within the last two weeks. One of Blackburn Center's medical advocates can support you through this process. They can tell you more about what you can expect if you make the decision to be seen at the hospital. A medical advocate can be requested by calling 888-832-2272.
- Reaching out to a trusted family member or friend for support.
- Contacting the police to report the assault.

It is always up to the victim who they decide to tell about the assault. Safety and survival are the most important considerations for victims of sexual violence. No one should be pressured to report an assault for any reason.

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List of Resources

Blackburn Center (888) 832-2272 (24/7)

How Blackburn Center Can Help

Blackburn Center responds to the issues of violence or crime. All client services are provided at no cost to our clients, are confidential, and can be sought anonymously. Services are provided regardless of gender identity and sexual orientation.

24-hour hotline: (888-832-2272) - The 24-hour hotline provides crisis counseling to survivors of domestic and sexual violence, and all other types of violence and crime. People who are deaf or hard of hearing may use VRS to call the Hotline.

Shelter - Temporary emergency shelter is available to victims of intimate partner violence and their children.

Counseling and Therapy - Crisis counseling and therapy services are available in-person and through tele-communication. .

Support Groups - Blackburn Center's staff facilitates weekly support groups for victims of violence and crime to explore their strengths, resources, and options.

Emergency Room Visit Support - Medical advocates can meet victims of domestic and sexual violence, and human trafficking at medical facilities in Westmoreland County to provide support 24/7. .

Legal System Support - Legal advocates can accompany victims of violence or crime and their significant others during PFA hearings, Magisterial District Justice hearings, and trials, and provide support, encouragement, and information about available options.

On-Campus Resources

University Counseling Center
Administration 511.02
(724) 838-4295

University Health Services
Administration 510
(724) 838-4234

University Campus Ministry
Maura Hall 230 C
(724) 830-1075

Residence Life Staff (Have an obligation to report the incident.)
Staff is available 24/7 for emergency help in any situation, and students can ask a member of the staff for help reporting incidents of sexual misconduct and securing any needed assistance.
(724) 433-3942

Campus Police (Have an obligation to report the incident.)
Officers are on duty 24/7 for emergency help in any situation, and students can ask an Officer for help reporting incidents of sexual misconduct and securing any needed assistance.
(724) 830-4999

Off-Campus Resources

Excela Health Westmoreland Hospital
532 West Pittsburgh Street, Greensburg
(724) 832-4355

Medical professionals at hospitals have their own rules for reporting and confidentiality. Usually, law enforcement is called when a rape is reported but you do not have to speak to the police. Victims of sexual violence are encouraged to seek medical attention as soon as possible to treat physical injuries, preserve evidence for a criminal complaint, and have a rape kit performed. A medical advocate from the Blackburn Center is available to be with you throughout the entire process. If the hospital has not called an advocate, please request that they do so.

Greensburg City Police Department
(724) 834-3800

PA State Police
(724) 832-3288

Laurel Legal Services, Inc.
(Protection from Abuse Orders [PFA])
306 S. Pennsylvania Ave.
Greensburg, PA 15601
(724) 836-2211 or (800)-253-9558

Non-discrimination notice

Seton Hill University, as an educational institution and as an employer, values equality of opportunity, human dignity, and racial/ethnic and cultural diversity. Accordingly, the University prohibits and will not engage in discrimination or harassment on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, genetic information, age, marital status, familial status, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, or veteran status. Further, the University will continue to take affirmative steps to support and advance these values. This policy applies to admissions, employment, and access to and treatment in University programs and activities. This is a commitment made by the University and is in accordance with federal, state, and/or local laws and regulations.

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