



Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools High School Title IX Orientation

High School Title IX Orientation will be delivered asynchronously through Canvas within the first 30 days of school.

Welcome



Welcome to the Charlotte-Mecklenburg School Title IX Orientation.

As part of the Office of Civil Rights, all students must be provided with instruction regarding Title IX and the protections granted. The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education is committed to a world-class school system that supports educational excellence regardless of race, gender, national origin, different abilities, or religion. Equitable academic programs and services which respond to the needs of a diverse student population and which prepare all students for a changing workplace and pluralistic society are essential. (Policy IFC)

The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education and CMS administration and staff are committed to providing equal access to excellent educational opportunities for all its students in all its schools. (Policy ADA)

Learning Objectives

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 ("Title IX"), 20 U. S. C. §1681 et seq., is a Federal civil rights law that prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex — including pregnancy and parental status — in educational programs and activities. All public and private schools, school districts, colleges, and universities receiving any Federal funds ("schools") must comply with Title IX.

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to

- identify behaviors considered to be sex-based harassment,
- distinguish between flirting and harassment,
- understand the impact of sexting,
- understand what consent means,
- know the consequences for sex-based harassment and sexual violence,
- know how to safely be an active bystander, and
- know how to report sex-based harassment and violence.

Trigger Warning



This lesson contains sensitive information about sex-based harassment and violence. If you need to break away or talk with someone, please let your teacher know so he/she can get you to the correct resource.

Opt Out Information



Before you begin this lesson, you should have provided your parent/guardian with a copy of the Opt Out Information. If you have a signed [Opt Out Form](#) , provide it to your teacher at this time. If you do not have a signed form, you must complete this training.

Attestation

Answer the question below. This question does not count toward your final course grade.

1 1 point



Select the answer choice that applies to you.

- ☐ I have given my teacher the Opt Out form signed by my parent/guardian and will not complete the Annual Title IX Orientation.
- ☐ I am completing the Annual Title IX Orientation.

Submit

Sex-based Harassment Introduction



Sex-based Harassment

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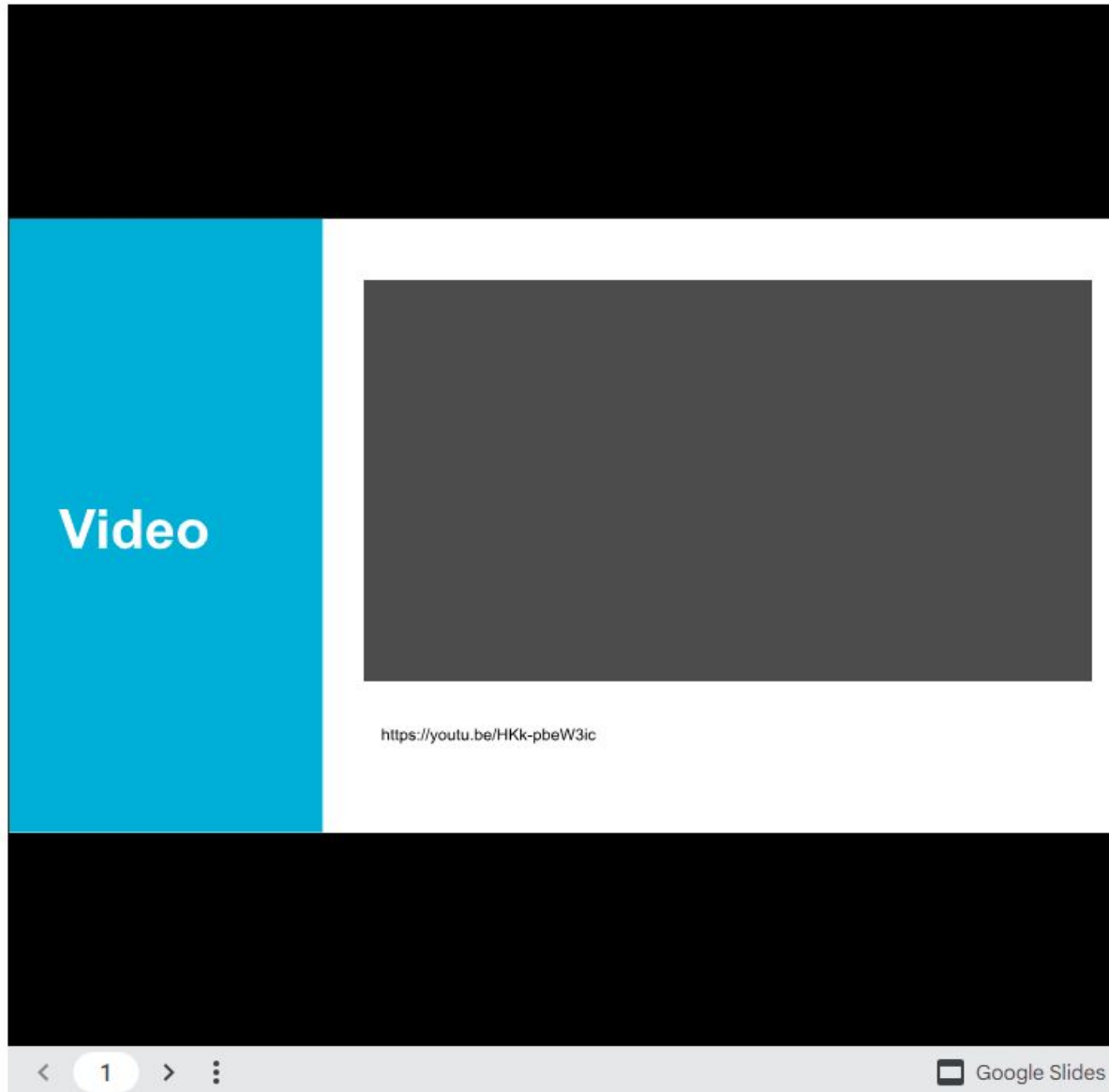
Title IX Protects Against Sex-based Harassment



Under Title IX, sexual harassment includes

- **quid pro quo**: a school employee offers something to an individual in exchange for sexual conduct
- **sexual harassment**: is unwelcome sex-based conduct that based on the totality of the circumstances is subjectively and objectively offensive and is so severe and pervasive that it limits or denies a person equal access to the school's educational program or activity.
- **sexual violence**: any forcible sex offense directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.
- **dating violence**: violence committed by a person who has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature.
- **domestic violence**: felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a person who is protected under the domestic or family violence laws.
- **stalking**: engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their own safety or the safety of others or to suffer substantial emotional distress.

Defining Sexual Harassment Video



<https://youtu.be/HKk-pbeW3ic>

Sex-based Harassment is NOT allowed.

Sexual harassment is any unwanted or unwelcome behavior (of a sexual nature) that makes you feel uncomfortable, fearful or powerless, and interferes with your school work. It can include unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature.

Gender-based harassment includes verbal, nonverbal, graphic, or physical aggression, intimidation, or hostile conduct based on sex, sex-stereotyping, or sexual orientation.

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Sex-based harassment is not targeted at one group.



Boys can harass girls.

Girls can harass boys.

Girls can harass girls.

Boys can harass boys.

Sexual harassment can happen to anyone.

Sex-based Harassment Examples

Verbal Harassment	Visual Harassment	Physical Harassment
• sexual comments about a person’s body • sexual rumors • sexual “dirty” jokes • requests for sexual favors • comments about a person’s sexual orientation • comments about a person’s gender identity • talking about one’s sexual activities in front of others • name calling of a sexual nature 	• nude or sexually explicit pictures, images, cartoons • sexually explicit emails, notes, texts, messages, chats • leering, staring, or glaring at someone • looking a person up and down in a sexual way • making sexual gestures with hand or body movements • making facial expressions such as exaggerated winking, throwing kisses or licking lips • exposing privates parts 	• touching of self or others in a sexual manner • giving massages to others • standing close, leaning over someone or brushing up against a person intentionally • touching a person’s clothing, hair or body without consent • hugging, kissing, patting, groping, grabbing or stroking another person • actual or attempted rape or sexual assault • touching, patting, slapping breasts, buttocks or genitals 

Avoid Complaints of Sex-based Harassment

AVOID Verbal Harassment	AVOID Visual Harassment	AVOID Physical Harassment
• Call people by their name. • Avoid telling jokes based on gender or anything sexual. • Interrupt a person who is telling an inappropriate joke or story and ask them to stop. • Use a normal tone of voice.	• Obey policies that prohibit the display of sexual materials in the school and workplace. • Do not send any physical or virtual messages with inappropriate language or pictures with nude or sexual content.	• Ask permission before touching anyone. • If you have to touch someone, do it in a professional manner that can't be misinterpreted. • Avoid tight or cramped quarters that may cause you to rub against another person.

“Conduct of a sexual nature is unwelcome when the student being harassed did not request or invite the conduct and regarded it as offensive or undesirable.”

U.S. Department of Education

Sex-based Harassment Quiz

Select all correct answers.

1 100 points



Which of the following are examples of sex-based harassment? Select all that apply.

- ☐ Jemel takes a picture of Mark in the bathroom that shows his private area. Jemel airdrops the picture to several students and continues to post the picture and messages about Mark's gender identity.
- ☐ Sidney likes Chaz. Every time Sidney sees Chaz in the hallway, she tries to hug him or caress his arms. Chaz returns the affection by putting her arm around her and kissing her back.
- ☐ Sam and Tracey think it's funny to show Lizbeth pornographic pictures or tell dirty jokes during class. When she tells them to stop, they draw male private parts in her notebook and text her pornographic images.
- ☐ Charise and Shauna go to Monica's birthday party on the weekend. When they return to school on Monday, they spread rumors to everyone that Monica kissed three different boys and that she is always doing sex things with them.

Submit

Flirting vs. Harassment Introduction

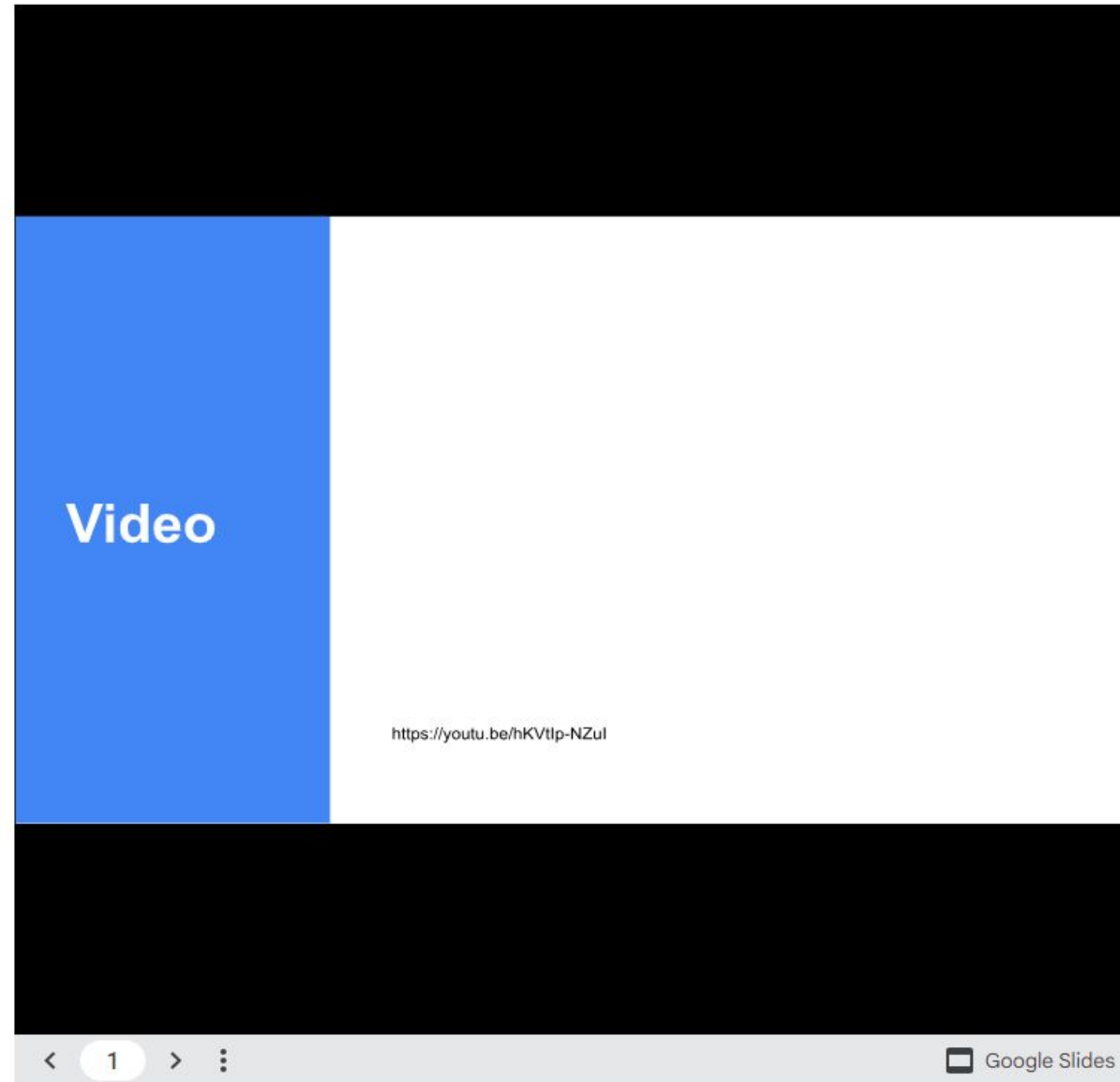


Flirting vs. Harassment

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Flirting vs Harassment video



<https://youtu.be/hKVtlp-NZul>

When does flirting become harassment?

Flirting	Harassment
. Flirting is welcome attention. . Flirting goes both ways. . Flirting makes you feel in control. . Flirting makes you feel good about yourself. . Flirting is acceptable in school.	. Harassment is not wanted. . Harassment is one-sided. . Harassment makes you feel put down or ugly. . Harassment makes you feel powerless. . Harassment is a violation of school rules.

Boundaries



Boundaries are not the same for everyone.

Boundaries are influenced by our beliefs, experiences and backgrounds.

Boundaries are personal.

Respect a person's boundaries.

Flirting vs Harassment Quiz

Categorize each as flirting or harassment.



100 points



Identify the following behaviors as flirting or sexual harassment.

Flirting

No Answers Chosen

Harassment

No Answers Chosen

Possible answers

- Amari likes Mia. He puts his arm around her waist and kisses her on her cheek. Mia smiles and let's Amari walk her to class.
- Sam makes a public prom proposal to Eric in the hallway during class change. Eric accepts.
- Luiz caresses Maribel's leg as she passes out papers. She looks at him startled and visibly upset. He looks up and down her body and winks at her.
- Sarah blows kisses to Denise across the cafeteria. Denise smiles and blows kisses back.
- Taneka asked Marcus to be her boyfriend. Marcus said "no". Taneka continues to send him texts about how good he looks and how much she wants to be with him.
- Jay has told Larry that he likes him a lot. Larry has told Jay he doesn't feel the same way. Jay continues to try to rub or massage Larry's back after he has told him to stop touching him.

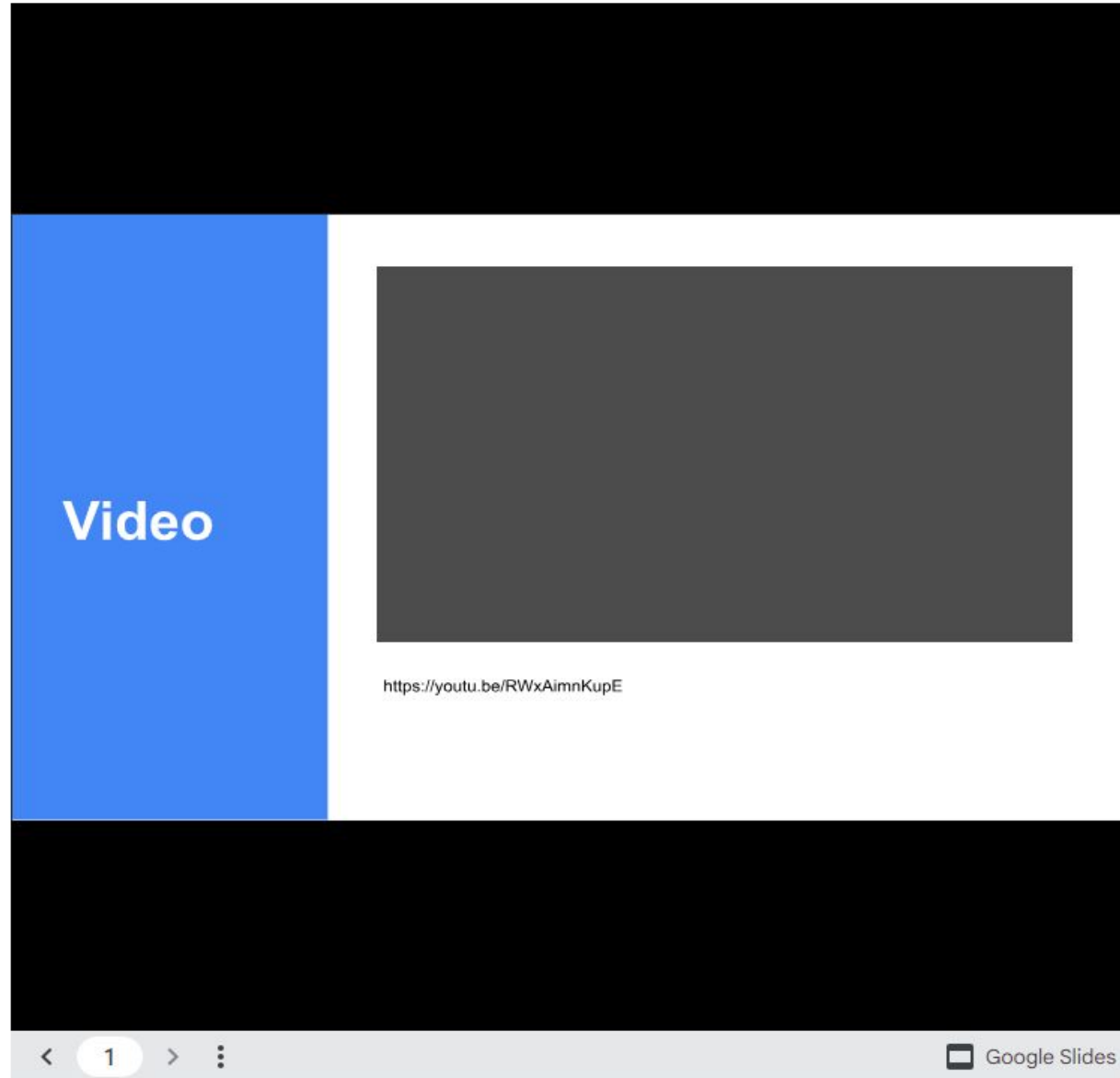
Submit

Sexting Introduction



Sexting is the act of sending explicit messages or images electronically.

Sexting Video



<https://youtu.be/RWxAimnKupE>

Consequences of Sexting

Sexting is the act of sending sexually explicit messages or photos electronically. You should not sext because

- . images sent electronically can easily fall into the wrong hands and once posted online may never go away.
- . sexting can lead to public humiliation, cyber-bullying, and/or sexual assault.
- . others may copy and post your images in other places where friends, parents, family, teachers and unknown individuals can see them.
- . it is illegal to make, distribute or possess sexually explicit images or videos of a minor (under 18) including yourself by way of text, social media and other digital platforms. Violations can result in felony criminal charges.

Types of Sexting

It is against the law to make, distribute or possess sexually explicit images or videos of a minor (under 18), including yourself by way of text, social media and other digital platforms. Violations can result in felony criminal charges.

Examples of sexting includes, but are not limited to

- reposting
- sending through text
- airdropping
- showing something digitally to someone else
- sending nude or sexual photographs of yourself to others

**Sexting can lead to violations of sex-based harassment
and potentially criminal charges.**

Sexting Quiz

Select the correct answers.

1 50 points



Which of the follow is NOT an example of sexting? Select all that apply.

- ☐ sending my girlfriend a nude photo of myself
- ☐ airdropping a sexually explicit video on the bus
- ☐ sending a text to my friend telling him I have feelings for him
- ☐ reposting a sexually explicit conversation between my ex and his new girlfriend to my Instagram account

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2 50 points



Which of the following are consequences of sexting? Select all that apply.

- ☐ It is illegal to make, distribute or possess sexually explicit images or videos of a minor (under 18) including yourself by way of text, social media and other digital platforms. Violations can result in felony criminal charges.
- ☐ Sexting can lead to public humiliation, cyber-bullying, and/or sexual assault.
- ☐ Others may copy and post your images in other places where friends, parents, family, teachers and unknown individuals can see them.
- ☐ Images sent electronically can easily fall into the wrong hands, and once posted online may never go away.

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Dating and Sexual Violence Introduction



Dating and Sexual Violence

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CMS Code of Student Conduct

Charlotte-Mecklenburg School prohibits sexual violence. The CMS Code of Conduct sexual violence infractions include:

- Rule 28E **Fondling(Actual or Attempted)**: A student shall not intentionally engage in sexual contact (the touching of a sexual organ without penetration) for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse by force or against the will of another person. Sexual organs include the breast, anus, buttocks, and genitals.
- Rule 28F **Rape or Sexual Offense**: A student shall not attempt or engage in nonconsensual sexual penetration with another person.

Defining Consent

Consent is knowing, voluntary, and clear permission by words or actions to engage in sexual activity. It is the responsibility of each party to determine that the other has consented before engaging in the activity.

Dating does not give a person permission to engage in sexual acts without the consent of their partner.

Consent must be **given for every act** and can be **withdrawn at any time**.

Defining Consent 2

- . Cannot be gained by **force, threats, intimidation, or coercion**.
- . Cannot be **inferred from silence or lack of resistance**.
- . Cannot be **implied by attire** or inferred from **money spent**.
- . Can never be given by a **minor** (NC law age of consent is 16).
- . Can never be given by **someone with a mental disability** (disability renders the victim substantially incapable of appraising the nature of his/her conduct, resisting the sexual act, or communicating his/her unwillingness).
- . Can never be given if the person is **asleep, incapacitated or unconscious**, which could be a result of alcohol or drugs.

Defining Consent 3

- . **One type** of sexual act does **not imply consent for another** act.
- . Once a person says **no** or communicates that they want to **stop**, it does not matter if or what type of sexual behavior had **occurred previously**.
- . **Being in a relationship** does **not** mean that consent is **always given**. It is important to ask each time when engaging in sexual activities.
- . Consent can be **withdrawn at any time**.

Laws of Consent

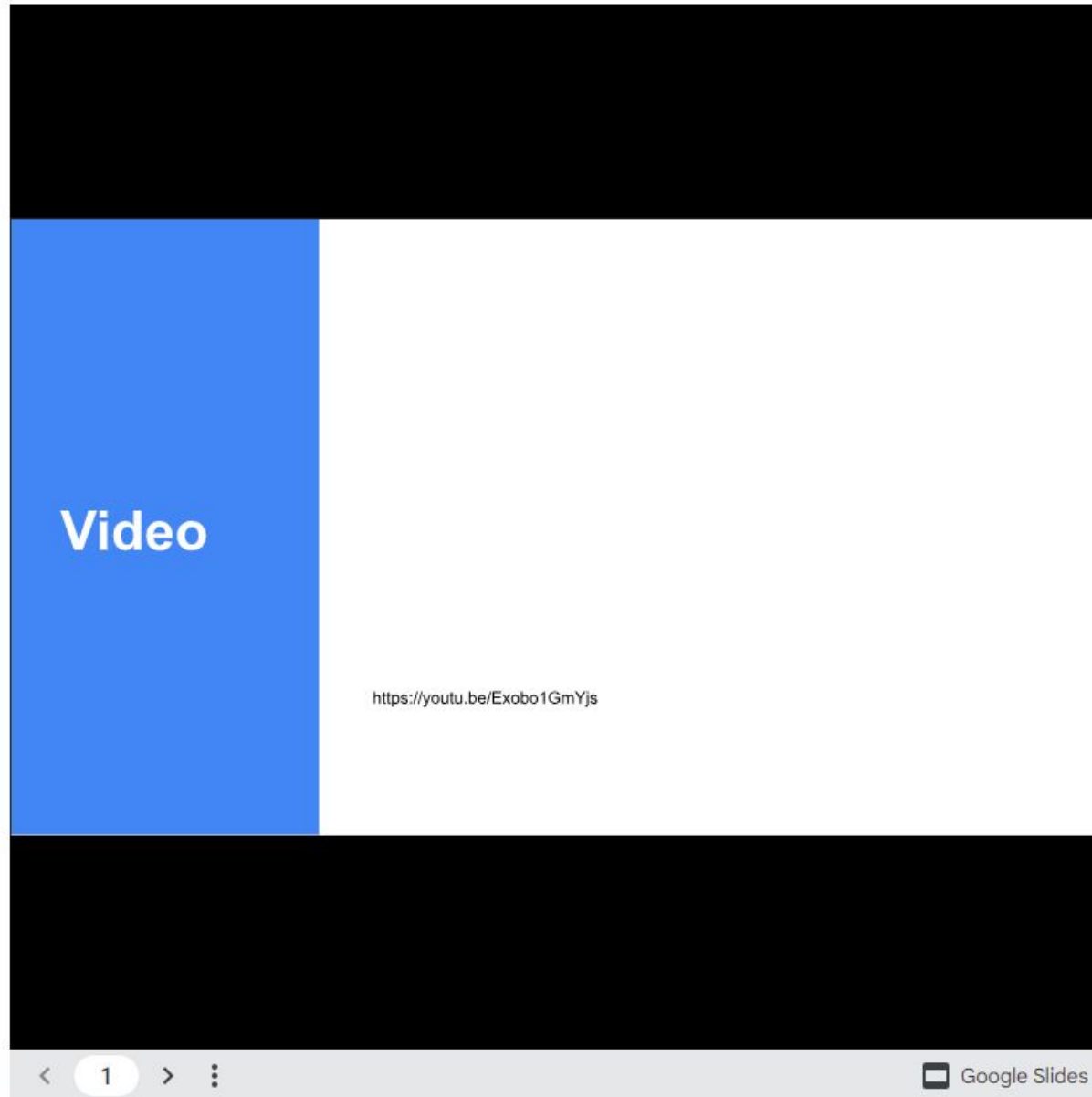
In North Carolina, the **age of consent is 16 years old**. It is always illegal for a student to have a sexual relationship with supervisory or disciplinary authority (teacher, counselor, doctor, school security, school administrator, etc) regardless of age.

Child Pornography Law

The age for consensually sharing sexually explicit photos/videos **is 18 years old**. Every state has the same age of consent for pornography.

“Sexually Explicit Conduct” does not have to be “nude”.

Consent Video



The image shows a video player interface. On the left, there is a blue vertical sidebar with the word "Video" in white text. The main area is white and contains the URL <https://youtu.be/Exobo1GmYjs>. The player is framed by black bars at the top and bottom. At the bottom of the player, there is a grey navigation bar with a left arrow, a circle containing the number "1", a right arrow, and a vertical ellipsis. To the right of these icons is the text "Google Slides" with a small icon.

<https://youtu.be/Exobo1GmYjs>

Consent Quiz

Select all correct answers.

1 100 points



Which of the following are NOT examples of consent? Select all that apply.

- ☐ Renee and John have been flirting with each other and sending texts back and forth about having sex. After school, John pulls Renee into the bathroom. Renee pulls away from John and tries to leave. John forces her into the stall and proceeds to have sex with Renee while she is crying.
- ☐ Reggie and Sam are at a party. Reggie is stumbling, slurring his words and visibly intoxicated. Sam and Reggie have dated in the past. Sam initiates and has sex with Reggie.
- ☐ Amy is 13 years old. She is dating Kane who is 17 years old. Amy initiates sex with Kane and he agrees.
- ☐ Ester and Mateo have been dating for a year. Ester has told Mateo that she does not want to have sex. While the couple is kissing, Mateo pressures Ester to have sex.

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Consequences Introduction



Consequences

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CMS Code of Conduct & Sexual Behaviors

Sexual Behavior is a violation of CMS Code of Student Conduct. This includes both consensual and non-consensual acts.

Rules 27 (Non-Title IX) and 28(Title IX): Sexual Behavior: A student shall not engage in any sexual behavior on school property or at a school-sponsored activity.

Violations of Rule 28 A-F (Title IX) for secondary school students (grades 6-12) result in a minimum of a Level II Response to a maximum of a long-term suspension or expulsion.

CMS Code of Conduct Title IX Rules 28 A, B, and C

28A. Sexual Harassment (Hostile Environment): A student shall not engage in unwelcome conduct, determined by a reasonable person to be so severe and pervasive and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person's access to the district's program or activity. Severe and Pervasive is defined by the Title IX Coordinator.

28B. Dating Violence: A student shall not engage in violent, controlling, or intimidating behavior that is used against a current or former dating partner. It can include, but is not limited to, emotional, physical, and sexual abuse.

28C. Domestic Violence: A student shall not engage in violence against an 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 cohabited with.

RESPONSES:

Minimum: Level II Responses for Secondary (1-10 days short-term suspension)

Maximum: Long Term Suspension or Expulsion

CMS Code of Conduct Rules 28 D, E

28D. Stalking: A student shall not engage in a course of conduct, on the basis of sex, directed at an individual that would cause a reasonable person to fear for the person's safety, or the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress.

28E. Fondling (Actual or Attempted): A student shall not intentionally engage in sexual contact (the touching of a sexual organ without penetration) for the purpose of sexual arousal, gratification, or sexual abuse by force or against the will of another person. Sexual organs include breasts, anus, buttocks and genitals.

RESPONSES:

Minimum: Level II Responses for Secondary (1-10 days short-term suspension)

Maximum: Long Term Suspension or Expulsion

CMS Code of Conduct Rule 28F

28F. Rape or Sexual Offense: A student shall not attempt or engage in nonconsensual sexual penetration with another person.

RESPONSES:

Minimum: Level III Responses (11 to 30 days long-term suspension)

Maximum: Long Term Suspension or Expulsion

Potential Consequences for Sexual Offenses

- . school suspension
- . community service
- . assignment to alternative school
- . school expulsion
- . criminal charges
- . arrest
- . time in prison
- . classification as a sex offender
- . punitive fines
- . civil damages



State Laws and Potential Criminal Violations

Harassing Phone Calls: Class 2 misdemeanor, up to 60 days in jail

Cyberstalking: Class 2 misdemeanor, up to 60 days in jail

Sex Offense: Class B felony rape, sex offense - sexual assaults involving kids and teenagers

Child Pornography: Class C through Class H felony

Stalking: misdemeanor stalking, between 1-60 days in jail depending on severity

Levels determine punishment, anywhere from days in jail to years.

Misdemeanor Offense: a lesser crime punishable by a fine and/or jail time

Felony Offense: a crime punishable by a term of imprisonment by one year or more.

Consequences Quiz

Select the correct answer.

1 50 points



Match the sexual behavior example with the correct CMS Code of Student Conduct violation.

Sonja corner Fran behind the bleachers, grabbing his buttocks and genitals.

Rachel caresses Lydia's arm and tries to kiss and hugs her after Lydia has asked her not to.

Greg pulled down Mart's pants in the hall and continually makes inappropriate jokes in class about Mart's sexual orientation.

Marcus has non-consensual penetrative sex with Jennifer in the locker room.



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50 points



Possessing and or sharing sexually explicit videos/photos of a person under the age of 18 is considered

- ☐ **cyberstalking:** Class 2 misdemeanor, up to 60 days in jail
- ☐ **stalking:** misdemeanor stalking, between 1-60 days in jail
- ☐ **child pornography:** Class C - H felony, 1+ years in jail
- ☐ **sex offense:** Class B felony rape/sex offense, 1+ years in jail

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Bystander Intervention Introduction

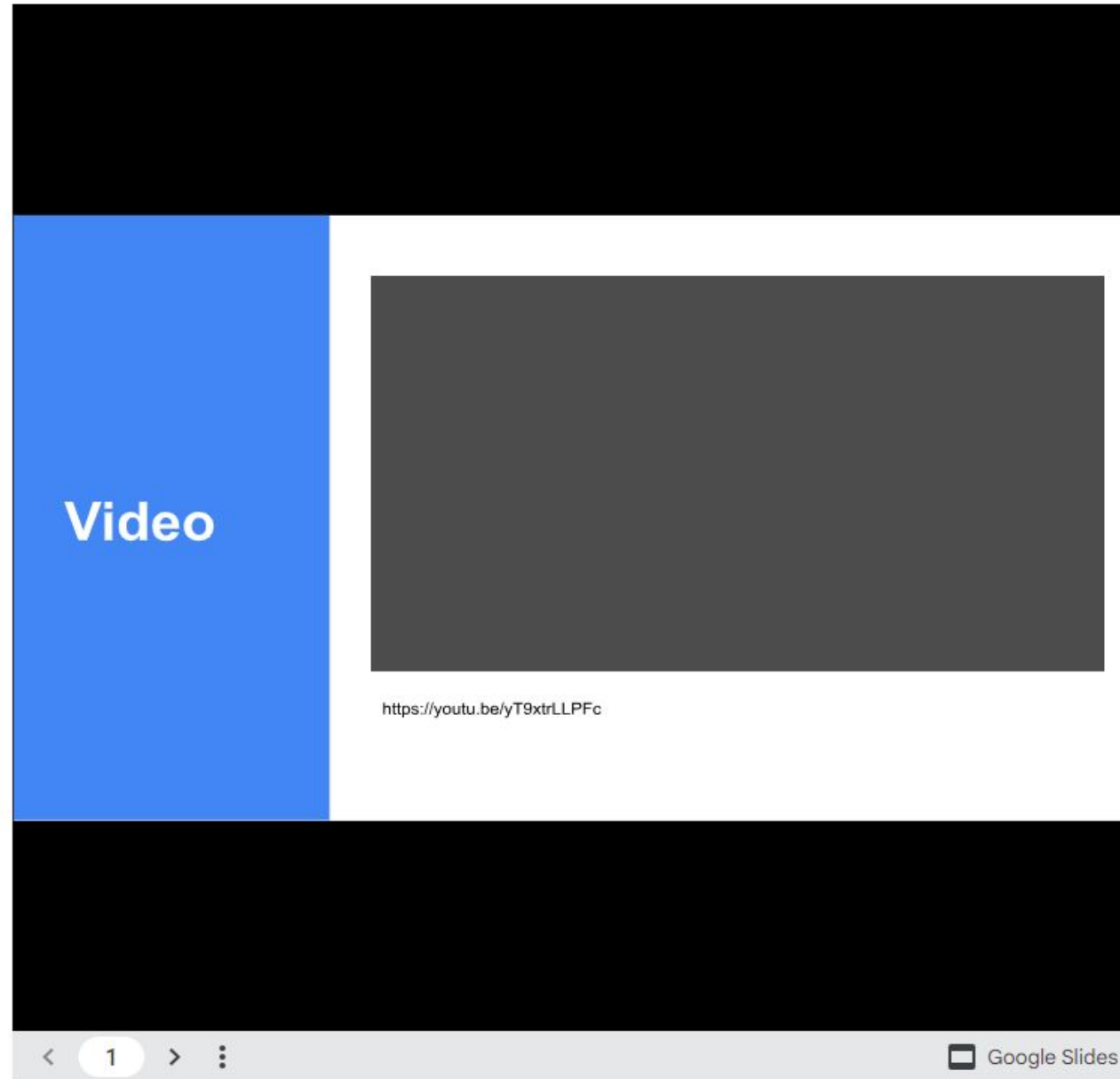


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Bystander Intervention Video



The image shows a Google Slides presentation. The slide has a black header and footer. The main content area is white. On the left side of the main area, there is a blue vertical bar with the word "Video" in white text. To the right of this bar is a large gray rectangular placeholder for a video. Below the placeholder, the URL <https://youtu.be/yT9xtrLLPFc> is displayed. At the bottom of the slide, there is a navigation bar with a back arrow, a circle containing the number "1", a forward arrow, and a three-dot menu icon. To the right of these icons is a "Google Slides" logo.

Video

<https://youtu.be/yT9xtrLLPFc>

< 1 > ⋮ Google Slides

<https://youtu.be/yT9xtrLLPFc>

Be an Active Bystander

When you see someone being sexually harassed, you can decide to do or say something and become an **active bystander**, or to simply let it go and remain a passive bystander.

When a bystander intervenes, we let the perpetrator know that their behavior is unacceptable.

Examples of safely intervening can include:

- . a disapproving look
- . interrupting or distracting someone
- . not laughing at a sexist or a violent joke
- . talking to a friend about their behavior in a non-confrontational way
- . caring for a friend who's experienced sexual harassment
- . asking friends, staff, or the police for help

How to Be an Active Bystander

Being an active bystander means being aware of when someone's behavior is inappropriate or threatening and choosing to challenge it. If you do not feel comfortable doing this directly, then get someone to help you such as a friend or someone in authority.

Research shows that bystander intervention can be an effective way of stopping sexual assault before it happens, as bystanders help prevent, discourage, and/or intervene when an act of violence has the potential to occur.

ABC Approach for Safe Bystander Intervention

- **Assess for safety:** If you see someone in trouble, ask yourself if you can help safely in any way. Remember, your personal safety is a priority – never put yourself at risk.
- **Be in a group:** It's safer to call out behavior or intervene in a group. If this is not an option, report it to an adult who can act.
- **Care for the victim:** Talk to the person who you think may need help. Ask them if they are OK.

Bystander Involvement

When it comes to intervening safely, remember the four Ds – direct, distract, delegate, delay.

- . **Direct action:** Call out negative behavior, tell the person to stop or ask the victim if they are OK. Do this as a group if you can. Be polite. Don't aggravate the situation - remain calm and state why something has offended you. Stick to exactly what has happened, don't exaggerate.
- . **Distract:** Interrupt, start a conversation with the perpetrator to allow their potential target to move away or have friends intervene. Or come up with an idea to get the victim out of the situation – tell them they need to take a call, or you need to speak to them; any excuse to get them away to safety. Alternatively, try distracting, or redirecting the situation.
- . **Delegate:** If you are too embarrassed or shy to speak out, or you don't feel safe to do so, get someone else to step in. Notify an adult so they can assist.
- . **Delay:** If the situation is too dangerous to challenge then and there (such as there is the threat of violence or you are outnumbered) just walk away. Wait for the situation to pass then ask the victim later if they are OK. Or report it when it's safe to do so – it's never too late to act.

Bystander Quiz

Select the correct answer(s).

1

100 points



Which of the following actions are **SAFE** bystander interventions? Select all that apply.

- ☐ Interrupt the situation and tell the person being sexually harassed that the teacher asked for him to come to the class.
- ☐ Get your friends to start making fun of the harasser to embarrass him so he will stop.
- ☐ Tell your friend that the sexist joke is not funny and ask him to stop.
- ☐ Confront someone who is sexually harassing another person and punch him in the face.
- ☐ Ask your friend to see if she can distract the harasser while you go get a teacher.
- ☐ Walk away from the potentially dangerous situation and notify someone with authority about what is happening.

Submit

Reporting & Student Rights



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CMS Title IX Grievance Procedures

Title IX protects students from sex-based harassment, discrimination and sexual violence.

When a Title IX related allegation of misconduct is reported to school staff, the school must provide pre-investigative supportive measures to ensure equal access to its education programs and activities, protect the complainant and provide due process to the respondent pending the outcome of an investigation. Pre-investigative supportive measures can include:

- . counseling
- . classroom reassignment
- . restorative conversation or conference
- . peer mediation
- . extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments
- . mutual restrictions or contact between parties

Your school has a responsibility to respond to sex-based harassment and

- stop the behavior,**
- prevent the recurrence, and**
- remedy the effects.**

Student Rights

Students have the right to speak to a confidential source.

Students have the right to report the incident to law enforcement.

Students have the right to submit a complaint to their school's administration.

Students have the right to have their complaint investigated and resolved in a manner that is **PROMPT** and **EQUITABLE**.

Students have the right to be accompanied by an advisor through the investigation and resolution process.

Students have the right to access outside medical authorities, crisis counselors or domestic shelters.

Your Grievance Options

You can choose to resolve your report through **supportive measures only**.

OR

You can decide to file a **complaint** and request a **formal investigation**.

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Supportive Measures Only Resolution

- . Reports can remain confidential if supportive measures do not involve the other party.
- . You should meet with your school administrator to discuss what supports you need to help you maintain equal educational access.
- . You do not need to file a complaint in order to get supportive measures.
- . In some situations, the school may need to proceed with a formal investigation even if you request not to do so, if supportive measures alone will not stop, prevent and remedy the effects of the behavior.
- . If appropriate and agreed on by both parties, an informal resolution can be used to resolve a complaint.

Formal Investigation Resolution

- . If the alleged behavior falls under the Title IX definition of sex-based harassment and/or discrimination, a formal investigation can be initiated for a complaint.
- . A formal Title IX investigation provides due process rights for both parties (the **complainant**: person making the allegation and the **respondent**: person being accused).
 - Both parties will be provided the opportunity to present evidence and witnesses.
 - Both parties will have access to all relevant and related information being used to determine if the evidence shows it is more likely than not that the alleged behavior occurred.
 - Both parties will have a right to an advisor.

Accessing CMS Title IX Grievance Procedures

The full CMS Title IX Grievance Procedures can be found in the Resources section of this course or on the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools website at

<https://www.cmsk12.org/Page/891> 

[View All Pages](#)

School Reporting Procedures

Every school has a designated Title IX Liaison that oversees Title IX reports. The school Title IX Liaison is posted on each school's website and is one of the school administrators (principal, assistant principal, dean of students).

Reports of sex-based harassment can be reported to any school staff member including teachers, student support staff, school administrator, and campus security.

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Resource Page

Title IX Grievance Procedures

John Concelman CMS Bully Prevention Program Manager preventbullying@cms.k12.nc.us	Michele Jean-Jumeau CMS Title IX Coordinator reports for sex-based harassment and discrimination titleixcoordinator@cms.k12.nc.us
Know Your IX empowering students to stop sexual violence www.knowyourix.org 	Time Out Youth Center 3800 Monroe Road, Charlotte, NC 28205 Phone: 704-344-8335 supports LGBTQ youth ages 11-20 www.timeoutyouth.org 
Teen Health Connection integrated medical and behavioral healthcare for adolescents and young adults ages 11 through 25 3541 Randolph Rd, Charlotte, NC 28211 Phone: 704-381-8336 teenhealthconnection.org 	Safe Alliance 24-Hour Rape Crisis Hotline: 704-375-9900 24- Hour Domestic Violence Hotline: 704-332-2513 Charlotte Domestic Violence Shelter: 704-944-0169 www.safealliance.org 

Greater Charlotte Hope Line

24/7 confidential phone line for support related to parenting, domestic violence and sexual assault

Phone: 980-771-4673

North Carolina Victim Assistance Network (NCVAN)

Phone: 1-800-348-5068

www.nc-van.org 

Teen Dating Abuse Support | Love Is Respect

Phone: 1-866-331-9474

 loveisrespect.org 

The National Domestic Violence Hotline

Phone: 1-800-799-7233

1-800-787-3224 (TTY)

www.thehotline.org 

Pat's Place Resources

Web: <https://chatcollaborative.org> 

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