



## **Valley College’s Title IX and the Violence Against Women Act Policy, Procedure and Notice of Petitioner’s Rights**

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (“Title IX”) protects people from discrimination based on sexual orientation in education programs or activities which receive Federal financial assistance. Title IX states: “No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subject to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance.”

Sexual harassment and sexual violence are types of sex discrimination. Other acts can also be forms of sex-based discrimination and include dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. The College wants to inform you of our policy and procedures that address sexual assault, sexual harassment, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, whether the incident occurs on or off campus as well as your rights, and the College’s responsibilities.

Valley College (the “College”) is committed to compliance in all areas addressed by Title IX including access to higher education, career education, standardized testing, education for pregnant and parenting students, learning environment, as well as sexual harassment.

The College prohibits discrimination, harassment, sexual misconduct, domestic and dating misconduct, and stalking, by or against any student or employee of the College community that occurs on College’s premises or in connection with a College sponsored activity; off-campus conduct that unreasonably interferes with the educational or orderly operation of the College, its mission, or its objectives; and off campus conduct that, in light of all of the facts and circumstances, would endanger the health and safety of the College community.

If you are a petitioner of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking, you will receive a copy of our Title IX Policy. This policy also contains procedures, including our right to inform you of your option to file criminal charges, as well as the availability of medical, counseling, and support services off site. The policy also addresses possible sanctions and interim and/or long-term protective measures that the College may impose.

### **Definitions**

**Consent** is an agreement, approval, or permission as to some act or purpose that is given knowingly, willingly, and voluntarily by a competent person and is expressed by clear, unambiguous words or actions. Lack of consent results from forcible compulsion; or incapacity to consent; or if the offense charged is sexual abuse, any circumstances in addition to the forcible compulsion or incapacity to consent in which the victim does not expressly or impliedly acquiesce in the actor's conduct. A person is deemed incapable of consent when that person is either less than sixteen years old, mentally incapacitated, or physically unable to resist. Evidence of incapacitation can include, but is not limited to, sleep, unconsciousness, intermittent consciousness, slurred words or difficulty communicating, difficulty walking and vomiting. Silence by itself cannot constitute consent. At any time, a participant can communicate that he or she no longer consents to continuing the activity. Consent is required regardless of the parties’ relationship status or sexual history together.

**Sexual Misconduct** is any unwelcome behavior of a sexual nature that is committed without consent that is severe or pervasive and interferes with a person's ability to pursue the terms and conditions of employment or academic attainment. Sexual misconduct can occur between persons of the same or different sex. Sexual misconduct, includes, but is not limited to, sexual violence, such as domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and gender-based stalking.

**Sexual Harassment** means harassment that creates a hostile environment based on sex, as well as unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature on or off campus that is sufficiently severe or pervasive. In determining whether alleged conduct constitutes sexual harassment, consideration shall be given to the record as a whole and to the totality of the circumstances, including the nature of sexual behavior and the context in which the alleged incident(s) occurred. Sexual harassment may occur between people of the same sex or people of different sexes. Examples of sexual harassment may include, but are not limited to, unsolicited, deliberate, or repeated touching, sexual flirtation, advances or propositions which are not welcomed and/or desired; unwelcome jokes, stories, comments, innuendos, or other sexually oriented statements which are specifically designed to embarrass or humiliate through their sexual subject matter content; unwelcome sexual communication such as graphic or degrading comments about one’s gender related to

personal appearance; unwelcome display of sexually explicit materials, objects or pictures in an individual's place of work or study. Importantly, these and any other examples in this Policy are provided only for illustration purposes.

**Sexual Assault** is an offense classified as a forcible or non-forcible sex offense under the uniform crime reporting system of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Sexual assault includes any sexual act that is perpetrated without someone's consent.

**Sexual Violence** encompasses a range of offenses including a completed nonconsensual sex act (i.e. rape), an attempted nonconsensual act, abusive sexual contact (i.e. unwanted touching), and non-contact sexual abuse (e.g. threatened sexual violence, verbal sexual harassment).

Ohio does not have a legal definition for sexual assault or consent. Ohio does define specific types of sexual assaults and within these definitions, it explains what consent is not.

You may access legal definitions for the following in the Ohio Revised Code (ORC):

Sex offenses <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/2907>.

**Domestic Violence or Abuse** legal definition can be accessed in the Ohio Revised Code (ORC) through the following link: <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/2919.25> :

- (1) No person shall knowingly cause or attempt to cause physical harm to a family or household member.
- (2) No person shall recklessly cause serious physical harm to a family or household member.
- (3) No person, by threat of force, shall knowingly cause a family or household member to believe that the offender will cause imminent physical harm to the family or household member.

"Family or household member" means any of the following under ORC 2919.25-Domestic Violence:

- (a) Any of the following who is residing or has resided with the offender:
  - (i) A spouse, a person living as a spouse, or a former spouse of the offender;
  - (ii) A parent, a foster parent, or a child of the offender, or another person related by consanguinity or affinity to the offender;
  - (iii) A parent or a child of a spouse, person living as a spouse, or former spouse of the offender, or another person related by consanguinity or affinity to a spouse, person living as a spouse, or former spouse of the offender.
- (b) The natural parent of any child of whom the offender is the other natural parent or is the putative other natural parent.

**Dating Violence:** Means violence committed by a person—

- (a) Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and
- (b) where the existence of such a relationship will be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
  - (i) The length of the relationship
  - (ii) The type of relationship
  - (iii) The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship

Dating violence means violence between individuals who have or have had a continuing and significant relationship of a romantic or intimate nature. The term does not include violence in a casual acquaintanceship or violence between individuals who have engaged in ordinary fraternization in a business or social context.

**Stalking:** Means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional distress. For the purpose of this definition:

- 1) Course of conduct means two or more acts, including but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third party, 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.
- 2) Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
- 3) Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

For the purpose of complying with the requirement of this section and section 668.41 any incident meeting this definition is considered is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

**Cyber stalking** is engaging in a course of conduct to communicate, or to cause to be communicated, words, images, or language by or through the use of use of a computer, mobile phone, personal digital assistant or other electronic communication device including, but not limited to, the transmission of text messages, electronic mail or electronic communication, directed at a specific person, with the intent to harass or abuse another person.

Menacing by stalking is a misdemeanor punishable by Ohio laws.

**Bystander Intervention:** A bystander is someone other than the victim who is present when an act of dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault is occurring or when a situation is occurring in which a reasonable person feels as though some protective action is required to prevent sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking. Bystanders, if active, can prevent harm or intervene before a situation gets worse.

**Retaliation:** means taking an adverse action against an individual or subjecting an individual to conduct that has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with that individual's educational experience, work or academic performance, or creates an educational experience or academic or work environment that a reasonable person would find intimidating or hostile because of something that individual did to further this policy, including but not limited to filing a complaint or being a witness in or supporter of or against a complaint.

The College prohibits retaliation against any individual who in good faith makes a complaint or assists a complainant in the filing of sex discrimination, sexual harassment, or sexual misconduct or participates as a witness in a proceeding under this or any other College policy. Retaliation is also unlawful pursuant to Title IX and other laws, and the College will take steps to prevent retaliation and also take strong responsive action if it occurs.

#### **Reporting sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking**

After an incident of sexual assault or domestic violence, the victim's immediate concerns should be their health and safety. A victim should consider seeking medical attention as soon as possible at a local hospital that will supply a physical evidence recovery collection kit. Health care providers can treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted disease. It is important that a victim of sexual assault not bathe, douche, smoke, change clothing or clean the bed/linen/area where they were assaulted if the offense occurred within the past 96 hours so that evidence as may be necessary so the proof of criminal activity may be preserved.

Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, and keeping pictures, logs or other copies of documents, if they have any, that would be useful to police or the College investigators. Although the College strongly encourages all members of its community to report violations to law enforcement, it is the victim's choice whether or not to make such a report, and victims have the right to decline involvement with the police.

To help protect you from domestic violence, Ohio law gives you the ability to file a protective order.

A Protection Order is granted by a Judge and orders the defendant to stay away from you. The defendant should not enter your home or approach you at your place of work or school. If the defendant violates the protection order, a new charge could be filed and the defendant could be arrested. The law (2919.27 and 3113.31 Ohio Revised Code) states that protection orders issued anywhere in the State of Ohio are enforceable throughout the state - if they are current and still valid.

In Ohio, there are two types of protective orders (Ohio Rev. Code § 3113.31): a temporary ex parte protection order and a civil protection order:

- a. If a person who files a petition requests an ex parte order, the court will hold an ex parte hearing on the same day that the petition is filed. The court, for good cause shown at the ex parte hearing, may enter any temporary orders, with or without bond that the court finds necessary to protect the family or household member or the person with whom the respondent (abuser) is or was in a dating relationship from domestic violence. Immediate and present danger of domestic violence to the family or household member or to the person with whom the respondent is or was in a dating relationship constitutes good cause. Immediate and present danger includes, but is not limited to, situations in which the respondent has threatened the family or household member or person with whom the respondent is or was in a dating relationship with bodily harm, in which the respondent has threatened the family or household member or person with whom the respondent is or was in a dating relationship with a sexually oriented offense, or in which the respondent previously has been convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or been adjudicated a

delinquent child for an offense that constitutes domestic violence against the family or household member or person with whom the respondent is or was in a dating relationship. An ex parte order will last until the hearing for your civil protection order, which generally takes places within 7 to 10 days.

- b. A civil protection order (CPO) can be issued after a hearing is held where the respondent has the opportunity to appear in court (even if she/he chooses not to appear). A CPO can last up to five years.

To get a restraining order in Ohio, begin by contacting the county Clerk of Courts office. Court employees cannot offer any sort of legal advice about your situation. They can only answer questions pertaining to the forms and the filing procedures.

You can file a petition in the county where the defendant lives, where he has a place of business, or where the defendant committed prior acts of domestic violence. You can also file the petition in the county court where you live permanently or temporarily. The forms you may need to fill out vary in different circumstances. There will be additional forms provided to you by the Clerk of Courts office if you need financial support. Present your completed, notarized forms to the Clerk of Courts office for filing. The office will process your petition and inform you of the date and time of your hearing. You are required to attend any and all hearings scheduled by the court with regard to this matter.

To the extent of the victim's cooperation and consent, the College will work cooperatively to ensure that the petitioner's health, physical safety, and academic status are protected, pending the outcome of a formal College investigation of the complaint. Additionally, personal identifiable information about the victim will be treated as confidential and only shared with persons with a specific need to know who are investigating/adjudicating the complaint or delivering resources or support services to the complainant. The College does not publish the name of crime victims nor publish any identifiable information regarding victims in the crime logs. Victims may request that their directory information be withheld by making a request in writing to the campus Registrar [or any other designated person].

### **Disciplinary Procedures Following a Complaint**

Valley College student or employee or representative may report a concern, or file a complaint against a College's student or employee, on the basis of any type of non-compliance with Title IX in any act, policy, or practice, including sexual discrimination, sexual harassment, sexual, domestic or dating violence, or retaliation. Any individual with a question regarding Title IX, or who wishes to report a Title IX concern or Complaint on behalf of him/herself or on behalf of another, may contact Title IX Coordinator or local complaint administrator, the Campus Director, whose contact information is listed in the Resources page at the end of this Policy.

The investigatory process involves interviewing the parties involved and any witnesses while gathering documentary or other evidence. During the investigatory process, both parties may have an advisor of their choice in any meeting or institutional disciplinary proceeding. However, Valley College may establish restrictions regarding the extent to which the advisor may participate in the proceedings, as long as the restrictions apply equally to both parties. In cases involving alleged criminal conduct, the complainant may file a criminal complaint with the local police department. A complainant need not pursue a criminal complaint in order to seek, or to hold the accused responsible through the College's Student Code of Conduct or Employee Code of Conduct. As soon as possible, the complainant will be offered appropriate assistance.

Based on the outcome of the investigation, the Title IX Coordinator or their designee will determine if there is sufficient cause to proceed with the complaint. If so, the Title IX Coordinator or the designee will arrange for an informal resolution conference with the accused. Complainants do not attend informal resolution meetings but are apprised of the meeting's outcome. If the accused does not accept responsibility for the allegations and/or the proposed sanction, the Title IX Coordinator or their designee will determine if the evidence warrants a formal hearing before the Grievance Committee. The exact nature of the responsive action depends on the circumstances, but may include discipline up to and including suspension or dismissal from the College for a student, staff, or faculty who is found to have violated College policies.

The College will take appropriate action i.e., an investigation, adjudication, and disciplinary and remedial/corrective steps in response to a complaint made pursuant to the complaint policies and procedures listed above. The College will make every effort to handle complaints and investigations with sensitivity to both the rights of the person who complains and the rights of the accused.

Accommodations and protective measures might include modifications to academic and working situations including implementation of protective measures for example restrictions on contact; course-schedule or work-schedule alteration; leaves of absences; or increased monitoring of certain area of the campus. The school will make such accommodations or provide

such protective measures at victim's request and if they are reasonably available. The availability of such interim protective measure is the same regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the incident to the campus administration or local law enforcement, pursue a formal complaint with the school, do both, or do neither. Requests for protective measures should be made to the school's Campus Director and/or Title IX Coordinator.

The College endeavors to resolve complaints promptly. Ordinarily, the investigative stage will take no longer than 60 calendar days from the time the complaint is received. In exceptional circumstances (including but not limited to especially complex cases, or when the College is not in session), it may be necessary to extend these timelines. If that occurs, the parties will be informed of the expected timeline for completion.

The College handles complaints discreetly and attempts to maintain privacy throughout the investigatory process to the extent practicable and appropriate under the circumstances. However, in order to conduct an investigation, it is generally necessary to discuss the allegations with the accused and other potential witnesses. If the concerned party/complainant or party against whom a violation allegedly occurred requests that his or her name or other identifiable information not be disclosed to the alleged harasser, he or she shall be notified that College's ability to respond may be limited. Additionally, the College may have legal obligations to disclose information to law enforcement or in the context of legal proceedings.

Complaints may be made anonymously. While the College endeavors to investigate all complaints, including anonymous complaints, the nature of anonymous complaints makes investigation, determination, and remediation more difficult and, at times, impossible. Further, while the College attempts to protect the identity of complainants who do not wish to be identified, this may not always be possible.

If the report of sexual discrimination, sexual harassment, sexual, domestic, or dating violence is initiated by someone other than the party against whom the violation allegedly occurred, the College will inform the party against whom the violation allegedly occurred and ask whether he or she wishes to file a complaint.

In appropriate cases as determined by the College, conflict resolution may be possible. This is permitted only where both the complainant and accused voluntarily agree to participate, and either party may terminate informal resolution attempts and commence formal Grievance procedures at any time prior to reaching a mutually acceptable resolution. Depending on the circumstances, a mediated resolution may not necessarily involve face-to-face discussions between the complainant and the accused. Certain cases are not appropriate for conflict resolution, such as complaints of particularly egregious sexual harassment or cases involving sexual assault or violence.

Occasionally, an individual makes a complaint and later wishes to revoke or discontinue the investigation or adjudication process. Similarly, it may occur that someone other than the victim reports an incident, and the victim declines to participate in the investigation or adjudication process. In other instances, complaints may be received anonymously and/or the victim may not wish to be personally identified. The College endeavors to respect the wishes of a victim to either not be identified and/or not participate in the process. In these situations, the College attempts to investigate and address complaints in accordance with the victim's wishes.

If a victim wishes to talk about an incident with the assurance that the discussion will be confidential and will not result in an investigation or follow up action, the College will also proceed in this regard.

In determining whether sex discrimination, sexual harassment or sexual misconduct occurred, the College may consider any evidence it deems relevant. A preponderance of the evidence standard will be used meaning that the evidence which is of greater weight or is more convincing than opposing evidence such that it is "more likely than not" that an act occurred. Both the accuser and the accused will be simultaneously informed in writing of the outcome of the College's disciplinary investigation.

If the applicable investigatory or adjudicatory process allows for parties to offer witnesses and evidence, the complainant and the accused will have an equal opportunity to do so. The complainant and the accused will be informed in writing of the outcome of the complaint to the extent permitted by law. Either party may request an appeal if they have a reason to believe there was a procedural error impacting the outcome; or if relevant evidence becomes available, if that evidence was not previously available; or where a sanction is believed to be substantially disproportionate to the findings. If either party believes that he or she has grounds to appeal the outcome in whole or in part, the appeal must be filed within seven (7) days of receipt of the finding. A prompt, fair and impartial proceeding will be held. The appeal will be made to two impartial parties who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused. The two impartial parties will be designated by Title IX Coordinator and his or her determination will be final.

The College will implement prompt and effective steps to end the prohibited behavior, prevent its recurrence, and address its effects. This includes remedies for the victim and sanctions for the violator. Sanctions may include but are not limited to “no contact” orders, transfer to a different class, suspension, as well as other appropriate sanctions up to and including dismissal or termination.

Complaints of retaliation in connection with filing of sex discrimination, sexual harassment, or sexual misconduct complaints, or participation as a witness in a proceeding under this or any other College policy will be treated the same way as other complaints under this policy.

Knowingly filing false allegations of discrimination is prohibited and could result in disciplinary action up to and including dismissal from the College/termination of employment.

The College engages in educational programming to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. Educational programming consists of primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees and ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns for students and faculty that:

- a. Identifies domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as prohibited conduct;
- b. Defines what behavior constitutes domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
- c. Defines what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity in the State of Ohio;
- d. Provides safe and positive options for bystander intervention that may be carried out by an individual to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against a person other than the bystander;
- e. Provides information on risk reduction so that students and employees may recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks;
- f. Provides an overview of information contained in the Annual Security Report in compliance with the Clery Act.

This educational campaign will consist of but not be limited to the distribution of educational materials to new students and participating in and presenting information and materials during employee orientation and through other means of distribution through the year. The Title IX Coordinator also has a directory of services that are available to victims within the community to assist those who have suffered from a criminal act. The Valley College Title IX Coordinator is identified on the Resource Page of this document.

### **Risk Reduction/Warning Signs of Abusive Behavior**

No victim is ever to blame for being assaulted or abused. Unfortunately, a person who is the victim of sexual or dating violence is more likely to be re-victimized. Below are some tips to help reduce your risk, to recognize warnings signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks.

### **Warning Signs of Abusive Behavior**

Domestic and dating abuse often escalates from threats and verbal abuse to violence. And, while physical injury may be the most obvious danger, the emotional and psychological consequences of domestic and dating violence are also severe. Warning signs of dating and domestic violence include:

- ❖ Being afraid of your partner.
- ❖ Constantly watching what you say to avoid a “blow up.”
- ❖ Feelings of low self-worth and helplessness about your relationship.
- ❖ Feeling isolated from family or friends because of your relationship.
- ❖ Hiding bruises or other injuries from family or friends.
- ❖ Being prevented from working, studying, going home, and/or using technology (including your cell phone.)
- ❖ Being monitored by your partner at home, work, or school.
- ❖ Being forced to do things you don’t want to do.
- ❖ Being controlled with money and important identification, such as driver’s licenses and passports
- ❖ Being criticized about appearance and/or behavior
- ❖ Being caused embarrassment with bad names and put-downs
- ❖ Being threatened to take away or hurt the children, destroy property, or kill pets
- ❖ Intimidation with guns, knives, or other weapons
- ❖ Shoves, slaps, chokes, hits, or forces sexual acts

- ❖ Being threatened with the partner's suicide.

### **Help Reduce Your Risk and Avoid Potential Attacks**

If you are being abused or suspect that someone you know is being abused, speak up or intervene.

- Learn how to look for “red flags” in relationships so you can learn to avoid some of those characteristics in future partners.
- Consider getting a protective order.
- Learn more about what behaviors constitute dating and domestic violence, understand it is not your fault, and talk with friends and family members about ways you can be supported.
- Trust your instincts—if something doesn't feel right in a relationship, speak up or end it.

### **Sexual Assault Prevention (From Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network - RAINN)**

- Be aware of your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way to get out of a bad situation.
- Try to avoid isolated areas. It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.
- Walk with purpose. Even if you don't know where you are going, act like you do.
- Trust your instincts. If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, it probably isn't the best place to be.
- Try not to load yourself down with packages or bags as this can make you appear more vulnerable.
- Make sure your cell phone is with you and charged and that you have cash money.
- Don't allow yourself to be isolated with someone you don't trust or someone you don't know.
- Try not to leave your drink unattended. Keep track of how many drinks you have had.
- Only drink from un-opened containers, or from drinks you have watched being made and poured.
- Cover your drink. It is easy to slip in a small pill even while you are holding your drink. Hold a cup with your hand over the top, or choose drinks that are contained in a bottle and keep your thumb over the nozzle.
- If you feel extremely tired or drunk for no apparent reason, you may have been drugged. Find your friends and ask them to leave with you as soon as possible.
- If you suspect you have been drugged, go to a hospital and ask to be tested.
- Try to come and leave with a group of people you trust.
- Avoid giving out your personal information (phone number, where you live, etc.). If someone asks for your number, take his or her number instead of giving out yours.
- Trust your instincts. If you feel uncomfortable or threatened, leave the situation and go to a safe place.

### **Traveling around campus**

- Make sure your cell phone is easily accessible and fully charged.
- Take major, public paths rather than less populated shortcuts.
- Avoid dimly lit places
- Avoid putting music headphones in both ears so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
- Carry a noisemaker (like a whistle) on your keychain.
- Carry a small flashlight on your keychain.
- Have your keys ready when you go to unlock your car
- Be alert at bus stops when waiting for the bus to arrive
- Use the bus schedule to avoid waiting for a long time at a stop.

### **Bystander Intervention**

If you are the bystander to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, below are some options for the bystander:

- If you witness sexual violence, get support from people around you. You do not have to act alone.
- Practice with friends and family about what you would say and how you would say it.
- When intervening, be respectful, direct and honest.
- Contact your local sexual assault center to see if they offer resources or training on bystander intervention
- If you see or hear something and you do not feel safe, contact the police.

**Resources:**

All allegations of sexual misconduct of any kind should be immediately reported to Title IX Coordinator:

**Ms. Margaret Stafford**

**Compliance Director**

**Valley College Administrative Office**

**287 Aikens Center**

**Martinsburg, WV 25404**

**T 304-263-0979**

**Local Title IX Administrator (All Campuses)**

| <b>Beckley Campus</b>  | <b>Martinsburg Campus</b>  | <b>Princeton Campus</b>  | <b>Cleveland Campus</b>   |
|--|--|--|---|
| <p><b>Beth Gardner</b><br/>120 New River Town Center, Suite C<br/>Beckley, WV 25801<br/>(304) 252-9547</p> | <p><b>Mariana Alberto</b><br/>287 Aikens Center<br/>Martinsburg, WV 25404<br/>(304) 263-0979</p> | <p><b>Beth Gardner</b><br/>617 Mercer Street<br/>Princeton, WV 24740<br/>(304) 425-2323<br/>(304) 252-9547</p> | <p><b>Lynn Mizanin</b><br/>8700 Brookpark Road<br/>Cleveland, Ohio 44129<br/>(216)-453-8201</p> |

**Off Campus Resources:**

The institution does not have counseling, health care, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance or other student services for victims of sex offenses; however, to the greatest extent possible, Campus Director and/or Title IX Coordinator) should be contacted to assist in the receipt of first aid as needed and to assist the victim with his or her emotional concerns. Campus financial aid representatives and campus administration are available to assist students and employees with visa and immigration, as well as student financial aid concerns. Individual community counseling centers for each of Valley College’s campuses are listed below.

**Cleveland, Ohio**

- Stella Maris, Cleveland, Ohio 216-781-0550
- Matt Talbot for Women, Cleveland, Ohio 216-634-7500
- The Wellness Center, Cleveland, Ohio 440-580-4998
- Hitchcock Center for Women, Cleveland, Ohio 216-421-0662
- ADRC Lutheran Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio 216-696-4300
- St. Vincent Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio 216-363-2580
- Domestic Violence and Children Center, Cleveland, Ohio 216-229-2420

Domestic Violence Center **24-HOUR HELPLINE: 216-391-HELP (4357)**

**NATIONAL AGENCIES**

This list is not intended to be complete but it represents a variety of alternative locations.

National Organization for Victim Assistance  
800-TRY-NOVA  
[www.trynova.org](http://www.trynova.org)

VictimConnect  
(855) 4-VICTIM (855-484-2846)  
[victimconnect.org](http://victimconnect.org)

National Domestic Violence Hotline

(800) 799-7233

[www.thehotline.org](http://www.thehotline.org)

National Sexual Assault Hotline

(800) 656-HOPE (800-656-4673)

[www.rainn.org](http://www.rainn.org)

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline

(800) 273-TALK (800-273-8255)

[suicidepreventionlifeline.org](http://suicidepreventionlifeline.org)

NotAlone.Org

<https://www.notalone.gov/resources/>

(This web site can provide resources in the neighboring communities)