

WORRIED ABOUT RETALIATION?

Federal law protects you against retaliation by students or university employees. University officials will take steps to prevent retaliation and take immediate steps to stop retaliation if it occurs. If you believe you are experiencing retaliation for reporting an act of sexual violence, please contact one of the university Title IX coordinators listed below for help.

HOW TO REPORT A SEXUAL ASSAULT

You may report a sexual assault in person, in writing, by mail, or by email to the following university officials:

MS. PEARL BAKER

Title IX Coordinator and Director of Human Resources
pearl.baker@ucumberlands.edu
606-539-4211
Gatliff, Human Resources Suite

DR. EMILY COLEMAN

Deputy Title IX Coordinator and Vice President of Student Services
emily.coleman@ucumberlands.edu
606-539-4171
BCC, Student Services Office Suite

You may also report a sexual assault to the Williamsburg Police Department or Campus Security. If you request, a university official listed above will help you report the incident.

WILLIAMSBURG POLICE DEPARTMENT

606-549-6017
845 US Highway 25 W

CAMPUS SECURITY

606-539-4444
Bock Dispatch Center

Reports of violations and/or submissions of complaints should be made as soon as possible, enabling the university or the police department to act quickly and thoroughly.

Visit ucumberlands.edu/titleix for more information and to file a report

OTHER CONCERNS ABOUT REPORTING AN ASSAULT

Students are sometimes worried about getting in trouble if they report a sexual assault which occurred while or after they were violating university conduct policies (alcohol use, sexual activity, visitation violation, etc.). Your well-being is the university's greatest concern. If you voluntarily report a sexual assault, the university will not discipline you for conduct violations which must be disclosed in the course of reporting the assault. Women may be uncomfortable describing the assault to a male investigator. The university has trained female investigators available to work with you in receiving your report and during the investigation.

YOUR RIGHT TO PROTECTION

The university can take immediate action if it is necessary to protect your safety or to prevent further harassment. These actions may include temporarily suspending a student who assaulted you, removing the student from campus housing, or directing the student not to have any type of contact with you (including face to face contact, phone calls, emails, text messages, social media posts, etc.). If the person who assaulted you is not a University of the Cumberland student, employee, or other member of the university community, the university can issue a "No Trespass Notice," which means that person will not be allowed to come onto the campus nor to attend any university events. You may wish to discuss with the police whether any type of protective court order is available to you under the civil law system.

WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

The university will promptly investigate every claim of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking unless the university has determined that it should honor the victim's request to treat the matter confidentially. You can find more information about investigations and how they are handled in the Student Handbook at www.ucumberlands.edu/students or by contacting the university's Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Coordinator:

MS. PEARL BAKER

TITLE IX COORDINATOR AND DIRECTOR OF HUMAN RESOURCES
PEARL.BAKER@UCUMBERLANDS.EDU
606-539-4211
GATLIFF, HUMAN RESOURCES SUITE

DR. EMILY COLEMAN

DEPUTY TITLE IX COORDINATOR AND VICE PRESIDENT OF STUDENT SERVICES
EMILY.COLEMAN@UCUMBERLANDS.EDU
606-539-4171
BCC, STUDENT SERVICES OFFICE SUITE

SEXUAL ASSAULT

INFORMATION FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, OR STALKING

UNIVERSITY of the CUMBERLANDS

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CUMBERLANDS PROVIDES THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION TO ALL STUDENTS WHO HAVE REPORTED AN INCIDENT WHICH MIGHT BE CONSIDERED A CRIME OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, OR STALKING.

SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IF APPROPRIATE.

Regardless of whether you intend to report the assault to the police, if you have experienced sexual assault or violence, the university recommends that you get medical attention as soon as possible. You may have hidden injuries or need information about pregnancy or sexually transmitted diseases. If you need help from the university in order to get to a medical facility, contact one of the following resources for help with transportation:

- **OFFICE OF STUDENT SERVICES:** 606-539-4230
- **YOUR RESIDENCE HALL DIRECTOR** (Residential Students)
- **DR. EMILY COLEMAN**, Deputy Title IX Coordinator (office) 606-539-4171 or (cell) 606-515-7903

CONSIDER SEEKING COUNSELING OR OTHER SUPPORT.

The university recommends that you consider seeking counseling as soon as possible. The university believes strongly in supporting victims whether or not they decide to file a criminal report. Talking about sexual assault can help you heal or give you a sense of control. Therapy provides a safe place to talk about your feelings and concerns. If you decide to keep the matter confidential, a licensed counselor must respect your wishes.

The following services are available on campus or in the community to support victims of sexual assault.

- **RAPE CRISIS HOTLINE** – (800) 656-4673
- **VICTIM SERVICES** – (606) 528-5286 or (606) 528-7010
- **ON CAMPUS COUNSELING SERVICES** – (606) 539-4259
Appointments can be made with Mrs. Debbie Harp, Career Services, BCC

CONSIDER REPORTING!

Although you have the right not to make an official report of an assault or stalking incident, the university encourages students to report sexual assaults or stalking to the university and/or to local law enforcement agencies. Filing a report will not obligate you to prosecute, but it will help the university take steps to provide a safer campus for you and others. With your report, the university can keep a more accurate record of the number of incidents involving students; determine whether there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant; and alert the campus community to potential danger.

“Consider seeking counseling as soon as possible.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORTING

The university understands that many victims have a strong desire for their report of sexual violence to be treated confidentially. If you request that your name not be disclosed to the accused person or that the university not investigate or take disciplinary action against the accused person, the university will carefully consider your request and honor it if possible.

Whether or not the university determines that it can keep your report confidential, all reasonable steps will still be taken to respond to your complaint consistent with your request. The university may be able to help make changes to your academic, living, transportation, and working situation, etc. Any request for confidentiality can be withdrawn at any time, and the university will proceed to investigate your report fully and take appropriate action.

However, honoring a request not to reveal a victim's name to the accused person, not to conduct an investigation, or not to punish the accused person will limit the university's ability to respond fully to the assault and take any appropriate disciplinary action. There are situations in which the university must override a request for confidentiality in order to meet its obligations under federal law to provide an educational environment which is safe and free from sexual violence. If the person you accuse has been accused before of committing similar acts or if the circumstances indicate that the accused person is likely to harm others, the university may have to investigate your report and take appropriate action to make the campus safe. If an investigation must take place, the information you report will be shared only on a need-to-know basis.

If you want to be assured that your report will be kept confidential, you can report the assault to a counselor, minister, or attorney who is legally obligated to maintain patient or client confidentiality. If you choose this option, please consider asking your counselor, minister, or attorney to make a confidential report of the assault without including facts that would reveal your identity. While the university will probably not be able to take any disciplinary action against the person who assaulted you, university officials will have a better picture of crime on the campus and may be able to warn the campus community about methods or patterns of attacks.

IT IS IMPORTANT TO PRESERVE ANY EVIDENCE RELATING TO THE ASSAULT.

Even if you have no immediate intention to report the assault to the police, preserving evidence will be important in case you later decide to press criminal charges or pursue university disciplinary action against the person who assaulted you. Physical evidence may also help you obtain an order from a court or the university requiring the other person involved to stay away from you.

It is better if you DO NOT shower or bathe, douche, wash hands, use the toilet, brush your teeth, change clothing, or wash clothing or bedding. If you change clothes, carefully place all clothing worn at the time (or bedding) into a paper bag.

At a hospital, a sexual assault examination (also known as a forensic examination) can be conducted to gather evidence, whether or not you intend to press criminal charges. This procedure includes a physical exam where a doctor or a trained nurse collects the evidence of the assault. You will need to bring an extra set of clothing. The clothing worn during the assault may be collected as evidence.

If you believe you have been drugged, traces of the drug may still be detected for several days after ingestion (depending on dosage, and individual metabolism). The chances of getting proof are best when the sample is obtained quickly. In general, evidence collection is best if done immediately following an assault. The more time that passes between the sexual assault and medical collection of evidence, the less likely it is that the evidence will be useful in the prosecution of a criminal case.

It may be helpful for you to immediately write down everything you can remember about the assault including what the assailant(s) looked like (e.g., height, weight, scars, tattoos, hair color, clothes); any unusual odor; any noticeable signs of intoxication; anything the assailant(s) said during the assault; what kinds of sexual activities were demanded and/or carried out; if weapons, threats, or physical force were used; and any special traits noticed (e.g., limp, speech impediments, use of slang, etc.). Writing it down will not only aid you in recalling details should you choose to report, it also can be empowering as it allows you an element of control in a situation where control had previously been taken away.

Remember to preserve electronic evidence. Text messages, emails, voicemails, records of recent phone calls, and posts on social media may all provide critical evidence and should not be deleted from your cellphone, computer, or other device. Police or university investigators can help you document and preserve electronic evidence.