

how do I seek medical help?

Especially in the first 72 hours, medical concerns like pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections or injuries may be important to address. Treatment is still available after 72 hours and may put your mind at ease. There is a difference between getting treatment from a medical professional and having medical evidence collected for a possible investigation.

Evidence Collection

Evidence collection, often referred to as the “rape kit,” is done by a trained Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner. YCC and Safe Harbor advocates are available to meet you at the Northern Utah Forensic Examination Center to offer support and information. Through Crime Victim Reparation Program, you can have evidence collected even if you do not know whether or not you want to report the crime to the police. If you think there is a possibility that you will decide to report the assault to the police, it is best to get the forensic exam done as soon as possible. To make an appointment, contact YCC or Safe Harbor.

Medical Treatment

If you have injuries related to an assault and want treatment but no evidence collection, you may go to your primary care physician or the emergency room. Know that if you have significant physical injury, doctors may be required to report the assault to the police. If you are under 18, doctors may have to notify your parent(s) or guardian(s) and report to the police. You can ask about reporting requirements before receiving treatment.

Your primary care physician or Planned Parenthood of Ogden (801-479-7721) can also provide emergency contraception, STI testing and treatment.

what are my rights?

Sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking are violations of state and federal law as well as WSU policy. The Discrimination and Harassment policy can be found at: weber.edu/ppm/Policies/3-32_DiscriminationHarassment.html. The Safety, Response and Reporting policy can be found at: http://www.weber.edu/ppm/Policies/5-36a_Safety_Response_and_Reporting_Policy.html.

Title IX prohibits sex discrimination (which includes sexual violence) in educational programs and activities. The Federal Campus Sexual Assault Victims’ Bill of Rights and Jeanne Clery Act outline procedural protections and notices that must be given to survivors and others. Under these laws, survivors must be notified of options for reporting, counseling and provide appropriate interim measures or accommodations (such as changing academic and living situations). Survivors have a right to an adequate, reliable and impartial investigation, and appropriate remedies. Disciplinary procedures must include equal opportunities for participation and notification of outcomes.

Non-confidential Resources:

- Title IX Coordinator and Executive Director of AA/EO: Barry Gomberg, bgomberg@weber.edu, 801-626-6240
- Clery Act Officer: WSU Police Chief Dane LeBlanc, 801-626-6460 (police dispatch)
- Dean of Students: Jeff Hurst, 801-626-6484
- Due Process Officer: Eric Amsel, 801-626-6558
- Weber State University International Student Center: 801-626-6853 (Visa and Immigration Assistance)
- Weber State University Financial Aid: 801-626-7569
- Legal: Utah State Bar, utahbar.org

what resources are available?

Non-confidential

The advocate* Paige Davies (paigedavies1@weber.edu, 801-626-6372, SU322) works closely with the Title IX coordinator to ensure the survivor gets a fair and timely Title IX investigation. The advocate* can support the survivor in an on-campus investigation, provide resources, safety planning and additional survivor-centered advocacy for academic modifications (including extra time for assignments, moving classes, excused absences, etc.).

**The advocate (WSU Women’s Center Safe@Weber survivor advocate) is non-confidential and required to report all abuse to the Title IX coordinator.*

WSU Confidential Resources

WSU Counseling & Psychological Services Center provides free and confidential counseling to students. Confidentiality cannot be maintained in cases of abuse, neglect, and/or exploitation of minors or vulnerable adults, or if a determination is made that you are in imminent danger of harming yourself or others.

- weber.edu/counselingcenter
- WSU Ogden: Student Services Center, Suite 280
Call 801-626-6406 for hours and appointments
Emergency or crisis drop-in appointments are available during business hours
- WSU Davis: call 801-626-6406 for appointments

Community Confidential Resources

Utah Coalition Against Sexual Assault

24/7 Rape Crisis and Info Hotline: 1-888-421-1100, ucasa.org

Morgan and Weber Counties:

Your Community Connection (YCC) of Ogden

24/7 Crisis Helpline: 801-392-7273

website: ycchope.org, email: info@ycchope.org

Davis County:

Safe Harbor of Davis County

24/7 Crisis Helpline: 801-444-9161, safeharborhope.org

Sego Lily Center for the Abused Deaf:

Video phone: 801-614-7885, text: 801-997-0452

email: help@slcad.org (24-hour crisis lines)

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RIGHTS AND OPTIONS

in case of sexual assault
or harassment

weber.edu/womenscenter

facebook.com/weberstatewomenscenter

email: womenscenter@weber.edu

phone: 801-626-6090



WEBER STATE UNIVERSITY
Women's Center

what do I do?

Immediately:

- Get to a safe place as soon as possible
- If you are in immediate danger, call 911
- If no immediate danger, decide whether to report the crime to police (delay can result in lost evidence)
- Try to preserve all physical evidence (may be possible to collect evidence up to five days after)
 - Don't shower, bathe or brush your teeth
 - Save clothing you were wearing in a paper bag
 - Do not rearrange, clean up anything or take out the garbage where assault occurred
- Seek support
 - Talk with someone you trust to get immediate support (friend, family, advisor)
 - See resources section for more options.
 - WSU advocate* (available during business hours): 801-626-6372
- Seek medical attention
 - Northern Utah Forensic Examination Center will connect you with trained nurses who can meet with you, collect evidence through a forensic rape exam, check for injuries, provide emergency contraception, and limited STD preventative medication. Connect with them by contacting YGC or Safe Harbor.

how do I report?

Survivors of sexual assault or violence can choose how to report the incident. This may include an internal university investigation, a criminal investigation or both. Survivors can also choose not to bring charges against the accused. The advocate* can help you assess these options.

Title IX Investigation

If you were assaulted, harassed or discriminated against by anyone (including a student, faculty or staff) based on your (perceived or actual) sex, gender identity or expression and/or sexual orientation, you can report the incident to the Title IX coordinator or to the advocate.* You can also report to the Title IX office if you are the victim of domestic violence, dating violence or stalking, whether it occurred on or off campus.

The Title IX coordinator will respond promptly and effectively to allegations of sexual violence and will work with you to determine next steps. Where appropriate, the Title IX coordinator will conduct an adequate, reliable and impartial investigation by reviewing all available evidence. The Title IX coordinator will then make a determination, which will be sent to the appropriate Vice President or Dean of Students for review and initiation of disciplinary proceedings, as appropriate. Decisions may be appealed as per university policy. Further details about these processes and time frames can be found in PPMs 3-32, PPM 6-22 and PPM 5-36a, which are available at weber.edu/ppm.

While the Title IX coordinator investigates the report, survivors have the right to interim measures, where reasonably available, including a no-contact directive,

academic accommodations, medical and mental health services, assistance in finding alternative housing, assistance in arranging alternative employment, providing an escort, transportation accommodations and assistance finding community resources. The Title IX coordinator and the advocate* work together to provide these services. If the Title IX investigation finds that a violation of the school's policy, sanctions can include measures up to expulsion (for a student) or termination (for faculty/staff).

Anyone involved in a Title IX investigation may be granted amnesty or leniency from disciplinary actions for violations of the Student Alcohol and Drug Policy, on a case by case basis.

Report to Police

You have the option of reporting to law enforcement. The Title IX officer or advocate can assist you to do so, if you so choose. If you choose to report the incident to WSU police, an officer will take a statement from you, including a description of the accused, the location, witnesses and what happened before and after. You may have a support person or the advocate* with you during the interview.

Filing a report does not commit you to pursue an investigation. To the extent possible, the WSU police will respect your decision and keep your identity confidential. Reports are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the institution and do not identify the victim or the accused. Non-imminent threats of violence may be referred to the Strategic Threat Assessment & Response Team for review, as appropriate under PPM 3-67.

who can I talk to?

If you have experienced a sexual assault, you may be faced with many decisions to make about your own physical and emotional well-being as well as filing reports through the university or law enforcement. The information in this brochure will provide a good overview but it may be helpful to speak with a counselor about your options. This can be an important part of the healing process.

While you may want to talk to someone you trust, such as friend or family member, campus resources are available. When you seek help, first ask what level of confidentiality they can provide. Many survivors seek out a supervisor, professor or individual in a position of trust. Most of these people have an obligation to report to the Title IX coordinator, who manages complaints of sexual discrimination, harassment and violence.

Some things you might discuss:

- What you feel and think about the incident
- Get information to figure out what you want to do
- How to manage your academics or work
- Form a safety plan
- Get medical treatment
- Seek alternative housing options
- Report to the Title IX coordinator or WSU Police

what is sexual violence?

SEXUAL HARASSMENT is unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature based on sex, sexual orientation or gender identity/expression. It can include, but is not limited to unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors or other verbal or nonverbal conduct of a sexual nature (which can include rape, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking).

SEXUAL VIOLENCE is a severe form of sexual harassment, and refers to physical sexual acts perpetrated against a person's will or where a person is incapable of giving consent, including but not limited to rape, sexual assault, sexual battery, sexual coercion or similar acts.

SEXUAL ASSAULT is actual or attempted sexual contact without that person's consent and includes:

- Intentional touching of another person's intimate parts or other intentional sexual contact without consent
- Coercing, forcing or attempting to coerce or force a person to touch another person's intimate parts without consent
- Rape: penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus of a person by a body part or an object, or the mouth of a person by a sex organ without consent

CONSENT must be voluntary, mutual and can be withdrawn at any time. There is no consent when force (expressed or implied), coercion, intimidation, threats or duress are used. Silence or absence of resistance does not imply consent. Past consent to sexual activity does not imply future consent. If a person is mentally or physically incapacitated or impaired there is no consent.

DATING VIOLENCE means violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE is violence committed (a) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner; (b) By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; (c) By a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; (d) By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws; (e) By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws.

STALKING means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial

emotional distress. Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts 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.

NO CONTACT DIRECTIVE is a directive that mandates the accused (if a WSU student, faculty or staff) is not to contact the survivor in any way, including electronic or direct communication. The order also includes third parties acting on the person's behalf.

***Some of these definitions are an explanation of definitions in University PPM 5-36a and PPM 3-32. See those policies for further information. Learn more at: weber.edu/safeatweber.*