

Clarks Summit University

Title IX Handbook

2023-2024

Policies concerning Sexual Discrimination,
Sexual Harassment & Sexual Violence



CONTENTS

Notice of Non-Discrimination	3
CSU's Commitment to You.....	4
Policies & Disciplinary Procedures.....	4
Title IX Complaints & Criminal Investigations	4
Sexual Harassment.....	5
Two forms of Sexual Harassment.....	5
Hostile Environment Harassment	5
Quid Pro Quo Harassment.....	5
Examples of Sexual Harassment.....	5
Sexual Violence.....	6
What you need to know if sexual violence happens to you	6
Warning Signs	6
Sexual Coercion.....	7
Alcohol and Sexual Violence	8
The Relationship of Alcohol to Sexual Violence	8
Warnings About Alcohol Consumption and Sexual Violence	8
Sexual Misconduct in the Workplace	9
Behaviors Prohibited Under Title IX	10
If You Have Been Sexually Assaulted.....	11
Who Should I Call or Talk To?	11
Confidential Reporting Options	11
What Can I Do if I Observe Sexual Harassment or Sexual Violence?	13
So what can I do?.....	13
You can be a proactive bystander	13
You can be a reactive bystander	13
What to Expect from Faculty & Staff	14
Where can you go for help?	14
Your Rights as a Complainant	15
What You Should Know.....	16
The Federal Campus Sexual Assault Victims' Bill of Rights.....	16
Title IX and CSU at a Glance	17
Title IX Policy.....	17
Who Can You Call?.....	17
Anyone seeking help and wishing to file a confidential report	17
Off Campus Resources	17

NOTICE OF NON-DISCRIMINATION

Clarks Summit University aspires to be a community of individuals who love and serve God with all their heart, soul, and mind, and who love their neighbor as themselves. As such, the university follows the Biblical principle that all human beings are created in the image of God. Therefore, the university is committed to basing judgments concerning the admission, education, and employment of individuals upon their qualifications and abilities. The university seeks to provide programs, activities, and an educational environment free from all forms of discrimination including sexual discrimination.

According to the federal statute Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972, the sexual harassment of students, including sexual violence, interferes with students' right to receive an education free from discrimination. Discrimination is understood to occur when the conduct is sufficiently serious that it interferes with or limits a student's ability to participate in or benefit from the school's programs or activities.

Sexual harassment, which includes acts of sexual violence, is a form of sex discrimination prohibited by Title IX. Clarks Summit University is committed to being a campus free of any form of sexual harassment, intimidation, or exploitation. The university's policy regarding sexual harassment is available within in the student handbook and at www.ClarksSummitU.edu/title-ix.

To ensure compliance with Title IX, Clarks Summit University has designated a Title IX Coordinator. Mr. Ted Boykin (tboykin@ClarksSummitU.edu or 570.585.9327) serves as the Title IX coordinator and is the primary contact person responsible to oversee and provide leadership to the Title IX team who carry out investigations, compliance-related responsibilities, and reporting.

Individuals found to be in violation of the Community Commitment regarding Title IX violations will be subject to the most serious level of institutional sanctions including substantial fines, suspension, or dismissal. Retaliation against individuals who file a complaint or witnesses will also be in violation of Title IX and may face the most serious level of institutional sanctions including substantial fines, suspension, and dismissal.

CSU'S COMMITMENT TO YOU

Clarks Summit University takes steps to ensure that the campus community is not subject to a hostile environment and to respond promptly and appropriately to allegations of harassment on the basis of sex, including sexual violence. The university promptly investigates incidents of harassment on the basis of sex, takes appropriate action (including disciplinary action) against students found to have violated this policy, and provides remedies that are appropriate to complainants and the campus community. The university takes immediate action to abolish a hostile environment if one has been created, prevent its recurrence, and remedy the effects of any hostile environment on affected members of the campus community.

POLICIES & DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES

- We will investigate Title IX complaints in a prompt, fair, and impartial manner.
- We will take steps to prevent the recurrence of any harassment and to correct its discriminatory effects on the complainant and others, if appropriate.
- Both parties can present witnesses and other evidence.
- Mediation will not be used to resolve sexual assault complaints.
- The time frame for a grievance investigation will usually take less than 30 days. In circumstances where a 30-day investigation is not possible, both parties will be notified of the delay and the reasons for it.
- Both parties will be treated equitably.

TITLE IX COMPLAINTS & CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

- If a case of alleged sexual harassment or sexual violence occurs, our school will promptly and equitably investigate under Title IX to determine what occurred. We will also take appropriate steps to resolve the situation.
- A Title IX investigation is different from any law enforcement investigation.
- You have the right to file a Title IX sex discrimination complaint with our institution in addition to filing a criminal complaint at any time.
- Our Title IX Coordinator and other supporters can help you decide the best course of action for you by describing our grievance procedures.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Conduct constitutes sexual harassment when severe and pervasive and objectively offensive when:

- the conduct is unwelcome.
- submission to such conduct is made, either explicitly or implicitly, a term or condition of academic status or employment.
- submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is the basis for evaluations of academic status or employment decisions.
- such conduct has the purpose or effect of interfering with academic or work performance, or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive learning or working environment.
- such conduct threatens an individual's well-being.
- such conduct denies or limits the student's ability to participate in or receive the benefits services or opportunities of the school's programs or activities.
- Sexual assault automatically fits this definition.

This definition of sexual harassment includes sexual violence.

TWO FORMS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Hostile Environment Harassment

Gender-based, verbal, non-verbal or physical conduct that has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work or academic performance or that creates a humiliating, degrading, intimidating, hostile, or offensive working, educational, or living environment. Sexually offensive language and activities in university public spaces constitute harassment.

Quid Pro Quo Harassment

Exists when submission to or rejection of unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature results in adverse educational or employment action, or the threat of such adverse action, or when submission is made a condition of educational opportunity (curricular and/or extra-curricular) or employment advancement.

EXAMPLES OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Sexual harassment includes the following:

- An athletic coach awards playing time based on a student's willingness to submit to their sexual advances.
- A student life member pressures a student for sexual favors.
- A staff person who constantly shows up while student-athletes are taking showers.
- A professor who sponsors a student group who constantly and in spite of the student's discomfort, touches student leaders of the group in a sexual manner.
- A graduate assistant who repeatedly asks to meet students after class and attempts to engage students in discussions about sex and their own sexual experiences.
- A married employee promises a student institutional financial aid and scholarship funds in exchange for developing and maintaining an inappropriately close romantic relationship.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Sexual violence is a form of sexual harassment that is criminal in nature and is prohibited by Title IX legislation. Conduct constitutes sexual harassment as defined above when:

- the conduct is unwelcome.
- submission to such conduct is made, either explicitly or implicitly, a term or condition of academic status, team status, or employment.
- submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is the basis for evaluations of academic status or employment decisions.
- such conduct has the purpose or effect of interfering with academic or work performance, or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive learning or working environment.
- such conduct threatens an individual's well-being.
- such conduct denies or limits the student's ability to participate in or receive the benefits services or opportunities of the school's programs or activities.

This definition of sexual harassment includes sexual violence.

There are many types of sexual violence, not all of which includes physical contact between the victim and the perpetrator. They also include sexual harassment, sexual threats, and voyeurism. Rape, sexual assault, sexual coercion, unwanted touching, dating violence, and sexually motivated stalking are examples of sexual violence.

Sexual violence is an act perpetrated that is against the victim's will and can occur anywhere, at any time, and by anyone. Most victims of sexual violence are females and sexual violence most frequently occurs in situations where consent is not obtained or where the person has is unable to give consent because of their use of drugs or (most often) alcohol. Usually the perpetrator is someone that is known by the victim.

Studies have shown that:

- An estimated 25% of women and 6% of men attending college have experienced an attempted or accomplished rape during their college years.
- Athletes are four times as likely as non-athletes to be victims of sexual assault.
- 25% of college women were assaulted during their college years.
- 50% of college students experienced dating violence while in college.
- 13% of women were stalked while in college.
- 55% of college students involved in clubs, teams, and organizations were victims of hazing.
- 78% increase in the number of Title IX complaints between 2008 and 2011.
- Females who have a history of sexual victimization are at the highest risk of being assaulted again during their college years and are particularly vulnerable during their freshman year compared to their peers.

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW IF SEXUAL VIOLENCE HAPPENS TO YOU

You do not have to feel embarrassed, ashamed or think that you will not be believed. Sexual violence is not your fault. You should tell someone that you trust so that they can get you the help that you need.

WARNING SIGNS

There are warning signs or "red flags" that indicate a risk of sexual misconduct. Students should be especially alert if the person you are with:

- Ignores, interrupts, or makes fun of you.
- Sits or stands too close to you or stares at you.
- Drinks too much or uses drugs; tries to get you to use drugs or alcohol.
- Tries to touch or kiss you or gets into your "personal space" when you barely know them.
- Wants to be alone with you before getting to know you, or pressures you to be alone together.
- Does what they want to do without asking what you want.
- Gets angry or sulks if they do not get what they want.
- Pressures you to have sex or tries to make you feel guilty for saying "no".
- Attempts to control, manipulate, or "blackmail" you with reporting you for other Community Commitment violations (see Amnesty Policy below).

SEXUAL COERCION

Using pressure, force, alcohol, or other drugs to have sexual contact with someone against his/her will is considered sexual coercion.

You may be experiencing it if...

- You feel pressure from your date, partner, or friend ("Sex is how you can prove you love me – everyone is doing it").
- Someone buys you gifts or spends money on you to make you feel like you "owe" him/her sex.
- There are times you do not want to have sex but feel like you cannot say "no" ("We've had sex before, so you can't say no, now").
- You have had a sexual experience that left you frightened, angry or feeling guilty.
- You had sex without using a condom because your partner did not want to use one.

Sexual coercion is not okay and is considered sexual violence.¹

Coercive behavior differs from seductive behavior based on the type of pressure someone uses to get consent from another. When someone makes clear that he or she does not want sex, wants it to stop, or does not wish to go past a certain point of sexual interaction, continued pressure beyond that point is coercive. That pressure can be subtle and relentless. More obvious forms of coercion include intimidating, shaming, harassing, and embarrassing the victim. Examples include calling the victim names, threatening the victim with exposure, threatening to spread rumors about the victim, or threatening to exclude the victim socially.

There is a difference between seduction and coercion. Coerced sexual activity violates Title IX policy just as physically forced sex does. Coercion happens when someone unreasonably pressures someone else for sex. Seduction occurs when there is a clear and welcome willingness to be coaxed.

¹ Source: "Sexual Coercion Awareness and Prevention" by Kelsey McCoy, M.S. and James Oelschlager, Psy.D, Florida Institute of Technology's Counseling and Psychological Services, <http://www.fit.edu/caps/brochures.php>

ALCOHOL AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

THE RELATIONSHIP OF ALCOHOL TO SEXUAL VIOLENCE

You should know that 26% of all hazing and 50-75% of all sexual assaults on college campuses involve the use of alcohol. Alcohol is the drug that is used most often by those who carry out sexual violence. The choice to consume alcohol is not the same as the choice to engage in sexual activity. That choice, however, often places students in a very vulnerable position in the presence of someone who may want to take advantage of them. Sexual violence is never, ever your fault and the consumption of alcohol does not excuse the perpetrator's criminal behavior, nor does it ever place the blame on the victim.

WARNINGS ABOUT ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

- Sexual violence is NEVER, EVER your fault.
- Alcohol is used both intentionally and unintentionally to weaken or extinguish the judgment of victims and of sexual violence.
- Alcohol is used both intentionally and unintentionally to weaken or extinguish the inhibitions of perpetrators of sexual violence.
- The use of alcohol can prevent perpetrators from perceiving or understanding that the victim did not want to engage in sexual activity at all, or that the victim did not want to engage in sexual activity to the same extent as the perpetrator.
- Alcohol inhibits the judgment of the victim so that they are more likely to miss the potential warning signs of sexual violence.
- Alcohol weakens the inhibitions of the victim so that they wind up engaging in, or consenting to, sexual activity that they regret and would not have if they had not been under its influence.
- Alcohol can increase the sexual expectations of those who consume it.
- Alcohol is mistakenly used as an excuse by perpetrators of sexual violence.
- Victims who use alcohol may be blamed by perpetrators (or wrongly blame themselves) for allowing the assault to happen.
- Victims who use alcohol may be blamed by perpetrators (or wrongly blame themselves) for sending mixed messages to the perpetrator.
- Alcohol is the means by which date rape drugs are introduced that incapacitate your judgment, allow you to be controlled by others, and erases any memory of what took place while you were under their influence.
- While under the influence of date rape drugs, students are not only sexually violated, but they can be given STI's, exposed to HIV and AIDS, opened to identity theft, their bank accounts drained, and their credit cards maxed out.

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT IN THE WORKPLACE

Sexual harassment or misconduct can occur between a supervisor or department chair and a staff member; between a department chair and a faculty member; between colleagues; between a faculty or staff member and a student or student employee; between students; or between a third-party vendor or visitor and a university employee or student.

Some examples of inappropriate and potentially harassing workplace behaviors include:

- posting or distributing sexually explicit materials such as calendars, posters, or cartoons.
- using or maintaining sexually explicit or offensive screen savers or computer files.
- displaying offensive objects or “knick-knacks” of a sexual nature.
- leering or making “catcalls”; making unwelcome comments of a sexual nature toward or about a colleague or a student.
- discussing one's own sexual behavior or asking questions about someone else's sexual behavior.
- telling “off color” jokes or making derogatory comments about gender or sexual orientation.
- sending or forwarding email messages of a sexual nature.
- repeatedly requesting dates despite the other individual's lack of interest; continuing to “flirt” when such behavior is unwelcome.
- requesting sexual favors.
- intentionally pressing against another person or other inappropriate touching.

Behavior that may not necessarily be unwelcome to a particular individual (such as joking or banter) but which refers to gender in a demeaning or insulting way is inappropriate in the university workplace and is prohibited.

Prohibited behaviors, as defined in the Prohibited Behaviors statement, are unacceptable in the workplace both during the workday and during university-sponsored events such as off-campus business meetings or conferences, and receptions or other social events.

Inappropriate comments posted about a colleague or student on a social networking site or blog may be considered a violation of this policy. University employees and others covered by this policy are expected to use good judgment and to interact with colleagues and students in a professional manner when using social networking sites.

BEHAVIORS PROHIBITED UNDER TITLE IX

Sexual harassment also referred to as sexual misconduct is unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature. It includes unwelcome sexual advances; requests for sexual favors; and other verbal, non-verbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature. Sexual violence is a form of sexual harassment.

Prohibited behaviors, when severe or pervasive and which have the effect of discriminating against and/or intimidating a university employee or student, can include:

- **Verbal Harassment or Abuse**—comments, questioning, innuendos, or jokes of a lewd or sexual nature; derogatory comments referencing gender or one's gender identity, sex, sexual orientation, or sexual stereotypes; unwelcome sexual advances, propositions, requests or demands for sexual favors; bullying; threats.
- **Visual Harassment or Abuse**—displaying, posting, advertising, or distributing offensive, indecent, or abusive material of a sexual nature; leering or making obscene gestures.
- **Physical Harassment or Abuse Including Sexual Violence**—unwanted touching or other physical contact; assault; rape; other abuse.
- **Retaliation**—penalizing, threatening, or retaliating against an individual or group who makes a good-faith report of sexual harassment, as defined by this policy, or who cooperates in the investigation of a claim or is allied to someone who does.

Behaviors constitute sexual harassment when severely pervasive and objectively offensive, and:

- the conduct is unwelcome,
- submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of academic status or employment,
- submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is the basis for evaluation of academic status, athletic status, or employment decisions,
- such conduct has the purpose or effect of interfering with academic or work performance, or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive learning, recreational, or working environment, or
- such conduct threatens an individual's well-being.

Harassment does not include verbal expressions or written material that is relevant and appropriately related to course subject matter or curriculum, and this policy shall not abridge academic freedom or the university's educational mission. Speech, or other expressions, occurring in an instructional or research context will not be considered to constitute harassment as prohibited by this policy, unless, in addition to satisfying the definition above, it is targeted at a specific person(s) and is either abusive, humiliating, or persists despite reasonable objections by the person(s) targeted by the speech.

IF YOU HAVE BEEN SEXUALLY ASSAULTED

- Get to a place where you feel safe.
- Seek a friend you can trust.
- Do not shower or bathe any part of your body, douche, urinate, defecate, use medications, or brush your teeth, if possible.
- Stay in the clothes that you are wearing, or if you have already changed, bring clothes, sheets, or anything that was in contact with you during the assault in a paper (NOT PLASTIC!) bag or wrapped in a clean sheet. Do not clean up location of the assault. It is a crime scene. Leave all evidence undisturbed if possible.
- Get medical attention so that you can be evaluated for possible internal injuries, for the treatment of any other injuries, the treatment of STI's, and get information about HIV/AIDS and pregnancy.
- Do not touch anything the accused may have touched or left behind. This physical evidence that can be critical in a police investigation. Leave your options open.
- Consider having a rape kit done at the hospital. Even if you do not want to press charges, a rape kit allows you to have the necessary evidence if you change your mind later.
- Find good, experienced, and biblical counseling.
- Be informed of all your legal options and take time to consider them.

WHO SHOULD I CALL OR TALK TO?

In every case of reporting a sexual assault:

- Get to a safe place and call 911 or the South Abington Twp. Police (570.586.2111). Or call Campus Security (570.585.9200) if you feel unsafe.
- Once you are safe, contact someone who can help you: your Residence Hall Director, a Resident Assistant, or one of the Associate Deans: Mr. Ted Boykin (570.575.6521) or Mrs. Faye Moore (570.575.4030).
- Remember, sexual assault is never the victim's fault. Do not blame yourself.

You may also contact one of the Victim Advocates who have been trained and have made themselves available for you to talk with. The Victim Advocates will help you think through your options regarding getting medical attention, getting counseling support, and reporting the assault. They are:

- Miss Summer Kinder: 570.585.9315 or skinder@ClarksSummitU.edu
- Dr. Heather Fornes: 570.585.9362 or hforbes@ClarksSummitU.edu.
- Miss Marilyn Luster: 570.585.9245 or mluster@ClarksSummitU.edu
- Mr. Ted Boykin, Title IX Coordinator: 570.585.9327 or tboykin@ClarksSummitU.edu.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORTING OPTIONS

The confidential reporting options are a part of CSU's Counseling and Seminary Chaplain's services; all of whom have the ability to offer confidentiality. Confidential reporting means that talking to one of these individuals does not constitute notice to CSU or the police and does not obligate you to take any further action. Confidential reporters are:

- Dr. Heather Fornes, Counseling Center Clinical Director (570.585.9362 or hforbes@ClarksSummitU.edu).
- Foundations Counseling Center, the Campus Counseling Center (570.585.9415).
- Students may also seek counseling with the pastor of their local church
- The confidentiality granted to these persons applies to members of their support staffs as well.

When you contact of these individuals, they will listen and support you and will explain your options for receiving medical attention, counseling support, and reporting the assault. You are not obligated to take legal or disciplinary action against anyone, and you are not to seek medical attention nor are you required to officially notify the school. You are in control of deciding what is best for you to do.

Calling or contacting one of these confidential sources does not obligate you to make a report to the university, and it will not be taken as a report to the university that places the university officially on notice. All information discussed with the person is confidential and will not be released without your permission.

While the victim has the choice of delaying a report to the university, such delay may negatively affect the quality of the evidence and investigation. Do not take a shower, drink, eat, douche, brush your teeth, brush your hair, or change your clothes. These activities destroy physical evidence that will be important if you decide to prosecute the assailant.

In every case of reporting a sexual assault, before you share any details, you should first be informed of your rights to notify the school so that the disciplinary and legal processes may begin or that you can speak with someone confidentially.

WHAT CAN I DO IF I OBSERVE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE?

If you overhear or observe sexual harassment or sexual violence taking place and do nothing to respond, you are a bystander. Most people do not realize it, but by not speaking up, standing up to or reporting those who perpetrate such behavior, they are actually reinforcing the idea that this kind of behavior is not only acceptable but that those who do these kinds of things are not held accountable for it.

SO WHAT CAN I DO?

You can be a proactive bystander

Help prevent sexual harassment and sexual violence. You can:

- Believe that violence is unacceptable and say it loud and often to others.
- Treat ALL others (no matter who they are) with respect.
- Speak up when you hear people making statements that blame victims.
- Talk with male friends about violence against women especially on college campuses.
- Encourage female friends to trust their instincts and think safety first.
- Be an informed resource for others who may be victims.
- Do not laugh at or make sexist jokes or comments.
- Look out for friends at parties, clubs, and bars.
- Educate yourself and your friends about sexual harassment and sexual violence .
- Be aware of and take advantage of campus resources.
- Attend and support events that increase awareness.
- Encourage victims to share their stories.

You can be a reactive bystander

Actively intervene when you observe sexual harassment or sexual violence. You can:

- Call Campus Security (570.585.9200) or the South Abington Township Police (570.586.2111).
- Tell someone else.
- Get help from your Resident Director, Student Development staff, or the Title IX Coordinator.
- Ask a friend in a potentially dangerous situation if they want to leave.
- Make sure that they get home or to a safe place.
- Ask a victim if they are okay.
- Provide options and someone who will listen.
- Call campus or a local counseling center for support and options.

WHAT TO EXPECT FROM FACULTY & STAFF

You can expect our full support and assistance if you should ever find yourself as a victim of sexual harassment or sexual violence. We are working hard to prepare and train our faculty, staff, and employees so that they can help you or find help for you, whatever your needs may be. They can provide you with some of the following:

- Critical Information for those who have been victims of a sexual assault
- Information about resources on campus and in the community
- Referrals to counseling and other support services
- Go with you to the hospital
- Go with you to speak with the South Abington Township Police Department
- Help you file a report with the school
- Help you with remedies (such as accommodations with classes, scheduling, or housing)
- Be there to just listen
- Provide someone to help you with academic issues
- Prepare you for participation in the CSU conduct process
- Go with you to conduct process meetings if you so desire
- Meet with you on a regular basis
- Remind you that whatever you have experienced was not your fault

WHERE CAN YOU GO FOR HELP?

Faculty, staff, and employees, coaches, and many of our Office for Student Development staff are generally trained to help you, or help you find the help that you need.

We also have some staff called Victim Advocates that have been more specially trained and have made themselves available to assist you in a time of need. Their names and contact information are:

- Miss Summer Kinder
 - 570.585.9315
 - skinder@ClarksSummitU.edu
- Dr. Heather Fornes
 - 570.585.9362
 - hforbes@ClarksSummitU.edu
- Miss Marilyn Luster
 - 570.585.9245
 - mluster@ClarksSummitU.edu
- Mr. Ted Boykin, Title IX Coordinator
 - Jackson Hall, OSD Suite, Room 309
 - 570.585.9327
 - tboykin@ClarksSummitU.edu

YOUR RIGHTS AS A COMPLAINANT

You, the complainant, have the following rights:

- To adequate, reliable, and impartial investigation of complaints.
- To present your case for sexual harassment or sexual assault.
- To have an equal opportunity to present witnesses and other evidence.
- To the same appeal process, for both the complainant and the alleged perpetrator.
- To be notified of the anticipated time frame in which your school will conduct an investigation.
- Both parties to the complaint will be notified in writing of the outcome of the complaint .
- Both parties to the complaint may file an appeal, if applicable.
- To have your complaint decided using a preponderance of the evidence standard (a more likely than not that sexual harassment or violence occurred standard).
- To information about the sanction imposed on the perpetrator.
- To know that the university will not and cannot ask you to sign a non-disclosure agreement of any kind. The *Clery Act* requires that both parties be informed of the outcome, including sanction information, of any institutional proceeding alleging a sex offense.
- To file both a criminal complaint as well as a Title IX complaint simultaneously .
- To know that you can end the informal process at any time and begin the formal stage of the complaint process.
- To be well informed about school provisions and policies for confidential reporting.
- To confidentiality as we conduct our investigation and in our response to it.
 - We will work hard to make sure that only those persons who need to know in order to be helpful will know about your complaint.
 - We will preserve your confidentiality when requested to do so by you.
 - We will let you know in writing when we are not able to do so.
 - If you request confidentiality and do not wish to pursue criminal charges when sexual violence has occurred, the university is still required to file an anonymous report in compliance with the campus crime report Jeanne Clery Act. This enables others in the campus community to be aware of their risks and take action to keep themselves safe.
 - We will connect you to those specifically designated and trained to be confidential counselors or advocates for students.
 - Legally, your right to confidentiality is surpassed by the right to safety of others in the campus community. When the safety of those in the campus community is at risk, the university is obligated by law to violate your confidentiality in order to ensure the safety of others.

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW

When you or a friend informs the school of an occurrence of sexual harassment or sexual violence, you (the complainant) are entitled to the following remedies:

- The availability of health services .
- The availability of counseling services.
- Access to trained victim advocates.
- Alternate housing arrangements in a different residence hall where necessary.
- Academic support services, such as tutoring.
- The assurance that you and the alleged perpetrator will not have to attend the same classes.
- Provision for you to re-take or withdraw from a class without penalty, making sure that any changes do not adversely affect your academic record.
- The review and remedy of any disciplinary any action taken against you that is a result of sexual harassment (skipping class to avoid contact with the alleged perpetrator).
- The knowledge that you can file a complaint with local police at any time and that you have the option to be assisted by campus personnel in notifying such authorities.

THE FEDERAL CAMPUS SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMS' BILL OF RIGHTS

- Survivors shall be notified of their options to notify law enforcement.
- Accuser and accused must have the same opportunity to have others present.
- Both parties shall be informed of the outcome of any disciplinary proceeding.
- Survivors shall be notified of counseling services.
- Survivors shall be notified of options for changing academic and living situations.

TITLE IX AND CSU AT A GLANCE

TITLE IX POLICY

Clarks Summit University does not deny any present or potential student or employee the ability to participate in or benefit from any program or activity on the basis of sex.

WHO CAN YOU CALL?

Victim Advocates for reporting are:

- Miss Summer Kinder
 - 570.585.9315
 - skinder@ClarksSummitU.edu
- Dr. Heather Fornes
 - 570.585.9362
 - hforbes@ClarksSummitU.edu
- Miss Marilyn Luster
 - 570.585.9245
 - mluster@ClarksSummitU.edu
- Mr. Ted Boykin, Title IX Coordinator
 - 570.585.9327
 - tboykin@ClarksSummitU.edu

ANYONE SEEKING HELP AND WISHING TO FILE A CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

The following are resources for confidential reports:

- Counseling, health officials, and pastoral counselors by law, have “protected communication”, in other words, confidentiality.
- Dr. Heather Fornes, Clinical Director for the Counseling Center
 - 570.585.9362
 - hforbes@ClarksSummitU.edu
- Foundations Christian Counseling, the on-Campus Counseling Center: 570.585.9415
- Students may also seek counseling with the pastor of their local church

OFF CAMPUS RESOURCES

- PCAR - Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape: <http://www.pcar.org/>
Business Phone: 570.346.4460; Hotline: 570.346.4671; Fax: 570.346.3413
- RAINN (Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network): <https://www.rainn.org/>
800.656.HOPE (4673) for 24/7 help. There is also a live chat option.

For more information or to fill out an online complaint/grievance form, visit www.clarkssummitu.edu/title-ix



Preparing *Christ-Centered,*
Career-Ready Graduates.