

Title IX

The Title IX Compliance Office is responsible for handling sexual misconduct complaints. ASU will provide supportive measures and access to disciplinary proceedings whether or not you report to law enforcement for investigation. Supportive measures will be maintained as confidential to the extent possible and are independent of any law enforcement or disciplinary investigation. You will also receive information on existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services.

The Title IX Coordinator will assist in obtaining:

- Counseling
- Off-Campus Resources
- Housing Assistance
- Academic Support
- Disability Services
- Health/Mental Health
- Changes to academic, living, work and transportation arrangements

Incident Reporting and Resource Referrals:

ASU Title IX Office | Director of Equity & Compliance
Title IX Coordinator: Kimberly Carter
229-500-3304

West Campus K Building Room 320
Kimberly.Carter@asurams.edu
ASU PD Clery Coordinator: Sammi Yarbrough
229-500-3267

East Campus PD, 111 Joseph Holley Circle, Room 108
Sammi.Yarbrough@asurams.edu

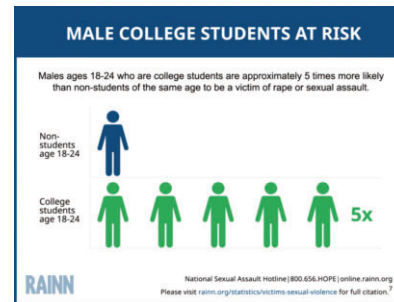
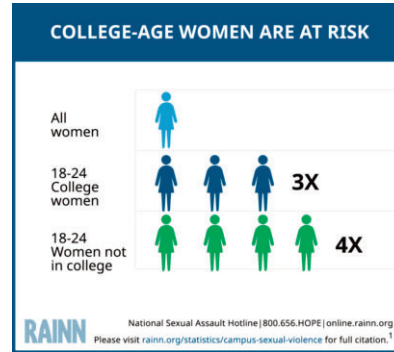
Grievance Procedure

Albany State University (ASU) is committed to providing prompt and equitable resolution of any complaint involving gender based discrimination, hereinafter referred to as sexual misconduct, which includes dating violence, domestic violence, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment and stalking.



What is sexual assault?

The term sexual assault refers to sexual contact or behavior that occurs without explicit consent of the victim.



Six steps to take if you are in a safe place

1. Get to a safe place.
The first thing you should do if you are in any immediate danger is to get yourself to a safe place.

2. Tell someone what has happened.
Tell the first person you see what has happened or contact someone you trust and tell them the whole story while it is fresh in your mind. This person can help with the police investigation and later support your story in court. They are known as the first contact witness.

3. Preserve evidence of the rape.
Do not bathe, shower or wash your clothes. Washing gets rid of blood, semen, saliva or hair that could be used as evidence of the rape.

4. Get medical attention.
It is important to seek emergency medical care as soon as possible to begin coping with the complex emotional issues surrounding rape. Medical care is usually provided by a doctor and/or a sexual assault nurse examiner (SANE) in a hospital emergency department or medical clinic.

5. Report the rape.
A healthcare provider can offer advice on reporting the event, address concerns regarding infection, pregnancy, and safety, and help you to begin to recover.

6. Get recovery support immediately.
Sexual assault victims often need extensive emotional support. Symptoms of anger, fear, anxiety, physical pain, sleep disturbance, lack of appetite, shame, guilt, depression, and intrusive thoughts can develop in the days to weeks following the assault.

You do not have to choose a course of action immediately, but consider preserving evidence within 72 hours, in case you choose to pursue charges (ojp.gov). Possible evidence might be letters, photos, emails, texts, clothing, bedding, etc.

- Contact ASU Police Department
- Seek Medical Attention
- Contact Title IX and Counseling Services

ASU will provide supportive and/or protective measures and access to disciplinary proceedings whether or not you report to law enforcement for a formal investigation.

Sexual violence is notoriously difficult to measure, and there is no single source of data that provides a complete picture of the crime. On RAINN's website, we have tried to select the most reliable source of statistics for each topic. The primary data source we use is the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), which is an annual study conducted by the Justice Department. <https://rainn.org/statistics>