



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. 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. Silence by itself cannot constitute consent. Consent is required regardless of the parties' relationship status or sexual history together.

Forcible compulsion is defined by West Virginia law as "physical force that overcomes such earnest resistance as might reasonably be expected, under the circumstances (resistance includes physical resistance or any clear communication of the victim's lack of consent); or threat or intimidation, expressed or implied, placing a person in fear of immediate death or bodily injury to him/herself or another person or in fear that he/she or another person will be kidnapped; or fear by a person under 16 years of age caused by intimidation, expressed or implied, by another person who is at least four (4) years older than the victim." (W. Va Code §61-8B-2).

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 defined as 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).

First degree sexual assault in West Virginia involves intercourse or sexual intrusion that:

- Inflicts serious bodily injury
- Employs a deadly weapon
- Involves a person 14 years or older engaging in sex or sexual intrusion with a person younger than 12 years (not married to each other)

Second degree sexual assault involves non-consensual sex through forcible compulsion or with a person who is physically helpless

Third degree sexual assault involves sex with a person who is mentally defective or mentally incapacitated. Age factors also apply. The person committing the act must be 16 years or older, and the victim must be under age 16 and four years younger than the defendant and also not married to the defendant.

(W.Va. Code § 61-8B-3-5)

Domestic Violence or Abuse means the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between family or household members:

- (1) Attempting to cause or intentionally, knowingly or recklessly causing physical harm to another with or without dangerous or deadly weapons;
- (2) Placing another in reasonable apprehension of physical harm;
- (3) Creating fear of physical harm by harassment, stalking, psychological abuse or threatening acts;
- (4) Committing either sexual assault or sexual abuse; and
- (5) Holding, confining, detaining or abducting another person against that person's will.

(W. Va. Code §48-27-202)

Family or household members means persons who are or were married to each other; are or were living together as spouses; are or were sexual or intimate partners; are or were dating (a casual acquaintance or ordinary fraternization between persons in a business or social context does not establish a dating relationship); are or were residing together in the same household; have a child in common regardless of whether they have ever married or lived together; persons related by blood or marriage; or have the relationships by blood or marriage to a family or household member.

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.

In West Virginia, dating violence is included under the West Virginia Domestic Violence Act.

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.

Under the West Virginia Code §61-2-9a:

“Any person who willfully and repeatedly follows and harasses a person with whom he or she has or in the past has had or with whom he or she seeks to establish a personal or social relationship, whether or not the intention is reciprocated, a member of that person's immediate family, his or her current social companion, his or her professional counselor or attorney, is guilty of a misdemeanor.” Furthermore, “any person who willfully and repeatedly follows and makes a credible threat against a person with whom he or she has or in the past has had or with whom he or she seeks to establish a personal or social relationship, whether or not the intention is reciprocated, or against a member of that person's immediate family, his or her current social companion, his or her professional counselor or attorney with the intent to place or placing him or her in reasonable apprehension that he or she or a member of his or her immediate family will suffer death, sexual assault, kidnaping, bodily injury or battery is guilty of a misdemeanor.”

“Credible threat” means a threat of bodily injury made with the apparent ability to carry out the threat and with the result that a reasonable person would believe that the threat could be carried out.

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. Cyber stalking is a misdemeanor punishable by West Virginia 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. A victim’s name and identifying information will be withheld from the public and press in accordance with the West Virginia privacy laws. 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. The West Virginia Forensic Medical Examination Fund will pay for the cost of the forensic medical examination whether or not law enforcement is involved. Please note that W. Va Code§61-8B-16(5c) states that a victim of sexual assault is not required to participate in the criminal justice system or cooperate with law enforcement in order to have a forensic medical examination.

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, West Virginia law gives you the ability to file a protective order.

"Protective order" under West Virginia laws means an emergency protective order entered by a magistrate as a result of the emergency hearing or a protective order entered by a family court judge upon final hearing. You must first file a petition to get a protective order.

Your local courthouse will have forms you may fill out in order to do this. A person who is the victim of domestic violence or an adult family or household member for the protection of the victim or for any family or household member who is a minor child or physically or mentally incapacitated to the extent that he or she cannot file on his or her own behalf, or a person who reported or was a witness to domestic violence and who, as a result, has been abused, threatened, harassed or who has been the subject of other actions intended to intimidate the person has standing in court to file a petition for a protective order on his or her own behalf, or on behalf of the minor.

If a protective order is issued by the court, this order is for a specific time period and may be extended at the court's discretion. If the abuser violates the protective order, he or she can be arrested. You can either call the police if the abuser is violating the order, or you can go to the courthouse and file a criminal complaint.

Below are details on how to file a restraining order in your local court office:

1. Obtain a petition form at your local courthouse where you or your abuser lives. The petition should contain a statement of the facts showing that the petitioner is entitled to relief, and it should contain a demand for the desired relief (i.e. restraining order). Provide in detail all incidents that led to you needing the restraining order.
2. The petition should contain information regarding the use, possession and ownership of firearms by the respondent, if known by the petitioner, of each firearm owned and/or possessed by the respondent.
3. Other required documents. The original petition, and petitions for contempt or modification of a protective order, should be accompanied by a completed domestic violence civil case information statement.

In West Virginia, there are two types of protective orders: emergency protective orders and final protective orders.

- a. An emergency protective order is a court order designed to provide you and your family members with immediate protection from an abuser. To get an emergency order, the judge must believe that you or your children are in immediate danger of abuse. To get an order without the abuser present (known as ex parte), you may have to explain to the judge why the abuser should not be notified in advance that you are requesting an order (i.e., that your life would be in danger, etc.). An emergency protective order will protect you from the time you file for the final protective order until your full court hearing. This will usually be within 10 days but could be postponed – in that case, your emergency order can be extended until the following court date. If an emergency order is not granted, a hearing for a long-term restraining order will be scheduled within a 10- to 15-day time period.
- b. A final protective order offers the same type of protection as an emergency protective order, but it lasts longer. In a full court hearing to get a final protective order, the abuser will have a chance to respond to your petition. A final protective order can last for 90 days, 180 days, or 1 year.

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. 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.

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. The appeal will be made to two impartial parties 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 West Virginia;
- 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.

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

Beckley Campus	Martinsburg Campus	Princeton Campus
<p>Beth Gardner 120 New River Town Center, Suite C Beckley, WV 25801 (304) 252-9547</p>	<p>Marianela Alberto 287 Aikens Center Martinsburg, WV 25404 (304) 263-0979</p>	<p>Scott Holland 617 Mercer Street Princeton, WV 24740 (304) 425-2323</p>

Off Campus Resources:

The institution does not have counseling, mental health, or other student services for victims of sex offenses; however, to the greatest extent possible, appropriate counselors should be contacted to assist in the receipt of first aid as needed and to assist the victim with his or her emotional concerns. Individual community counseling centers for each of Valley College’s campuses are listed below.

National

National Sexual Assault Hotline

1-800-656-HOPE

NotAlone.Org

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

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

Martinsburg

Eastridge Health Systems, Inc. (Berkeley County Mental Health Services) (304) 263-8954
Martinsburg, WV

Eastridge Health Systems, Inc. (Jefferson County Mental Health Services) (304) 725-7565
Ranson, WV

East Ridge Health Systems, Inc. (Morgan County Health Services) (304) 258-2889
Berkeley Springs, WV

Mental Health Services – Behavioral Health Services (301) 766-7600
Meritus Health Hagerstown, MD

Rape Crisis Line Martinsburg WV area (304) 263-8522
Shenandoah Women’s Health Center Hotline (304) 263-8522

Beckley

Fayette Co. FMRS Mental Health Council (304) 574-2100
Fayetteville, WV

Raleigh Co. FMRS Mental Health Council (304) 256-7100
Beckley, WV

Raleigh General Hospital (304) 256-4100
Beckley, WV

Beckley Application Regional Healthcare Hospital (BAR-H) (304) 255-3000
Beckley, WV

Women’s Resource Center Hotline (304) 255-2559
Beckley, WV 888-825-7835

Princeton

Southern Highlands Comm. Mental Health Ctr.
Princeton, WV
Princeton Community Hospital
Princeton, WV

(304) 425-9541 or
(304) 425-0122 (24 hours)
(304) 487-7000