

Campus Report on Sexual Misconduct



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Campus Report to the OUS Chancellor on Sexual Misconduct

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Institutional Context

As the public liberal arts university of the West, Southern Oregon University focuses on student learning, accessibility, and civic engagement that enriches both the community and bioregion. The University is recognized for fostering intellectual creativity, for quality and innovation in its connected learning programs, and for the educational benefits of its unique geographic location. Under the leadership of President Mary Cullinan, SOU has developed a mission statement that reads, "Southern Oregon University is an inclusive campus community dedicated to student success, intellectual growth, and responsible global citizenship."

SOU enrolls approximately 6,500 students, 70% from Oregon, at its Ashland campus, online, and the SOU/RCC Medford Higher Education Center. SOU is a member of the Council of Public Liberal Arts Colleges (COPLAC). SOU also maintains a partnership with Oregon Health Sciences University (OHSU) to deliver a Bachelor's Degree program in Nursing at the Ashland campus.

Roughly 60% of SOU students are the first in their families to attend college and nearly 40% are considered low-income by Federal standards. 30% of SOU's student body is over the age of 26. SOU houses roughly 30% of students on campus, in residence halls and apartments. SOU does not have fraternities or sororities.

Situated in the beautiful Rogue Valley, Ashland is a small city of 22,000 located just 14 miles from the California border. While SOU does not have a police force, the well-trained Campus Public Safety staff has a very close working relationship with the Ashland Police and Fire Departments.

Introduction

Sexual misconduct is not tolerated in any form at Southern Oregon University. During the past number of years, SOU has worked to align campus and community resources to educate the campus population to, prevent, support victims of, and resolve instances of sexual misconduct. Despite these efforts, more can always be done to reduce the occurrence of sexual misconduct.

SOU's statement on community expectations reads, "Participation as a member of the Southern Oregon University community entails respect for oneself and all other members of the campus community. All students, upon matriculation, agree that every other member of the campus community is to be respected as a colleague committed to the pursuit of knowledge and self-understanding. To misuse or abuse that mutual respect is to threaten the entire academic enterprise."

With this statement comes recognition that many types of unacceptable behavior are intertwined with others. For example, alcohol is often involved in instances of sexual misconduct. When educating students on alcohol-related issues, sexual misconduct must also be discussed. This philosophy is woven throughout SOU's prevention and support efforts. It also informs the University's approach to resolution of conduct cases involving sexual misconduct. SOU has created a Sexual Misconduct Review Board, composed of trained administrators and staff, to deal with the often complex issues that arise in these cases and ensure that appropriate outcomes are achieved. This and other efforts are discussed later in this report.

SOU has a Student Support Network that is charged with identifying students experiencing difficulties and helping them obtain resources. This group is also charged with identifying population-level issues that impact student success and working with the appropriate campus groups to address them. Thus, while many of SOU's prevention and support efforts relating to sexual misconduct are coordinated by the Women's Resource Center and disposition of conduct cases are handled by the Office of Community Standards, they are seen as campus-wide responsibilities via the coordinating Student Support Network.

The pages that follow outline more specifically the prevention, support, and resolution resources, initiatives, and challenges undertaken by SOU.

Prevention

While the following information outlines the many education and prevention efforts undertaken by SOU to reduce sexual misconduct, this is the area in most need of additional coordination and resources. While many of these efforts are based on best and proven-practices, there continues to be needed an increasing focus on men and their responsibility to ensure sexual violence does not occur.

SOU has worked closely with both the Attorney General's Sexual Assault Task Force and the Jackson County Sexual Assault Response Team since their inception. A major turning point in awareness and prevention efforts at SOU came with a two-year campaign by the County SART to raise awareness of sexual assault and sexual assault services on the SOU campus (2006 - 2008). SART secured grant funds to support the project and worked closely with SOU faculty, administrators, and students across campus. They helped design a multi-pronged information campaign that included flyers, bathroom posters, "message candy" and coffee sleeves, newspaper articles, tabling, rallies, invited speakers, and classroom discussions. They helped train Resident Advisors, Campus Public Safety and Health Center staff on awareness and prevention. And perhaps most importantly, they helped recruit wildly divergent student groups, from the Ecology Club to the Black Student Union to student religious organizations, to join in wearing distinctive "Stop Sexual Assault" T-shirts en masse on select days throughout the year, a highly visible way of breaking the silence and increasing awareness.

Since August of 2012, SOU has been working closely with the Ashland Police Department in the development and launch of their sexual assault campaign "You Have Options" to increase reporting and connect survivors to support services. In the Spring of 2013, we will put forth all of the Campaign's marketing materials including "You Have Options" posters, detailed brochures explaining options as well as APD's victim-centered approach, and will invite representatives from APD to speak to our campus community about their efforts.

Recent prevention efforts at SOU include the following:

Sexual Assault Prevention Trainings Coordinated by the Women's Resource Center and involving both campus and community experts, trainings include Sexual Assault Network Training; a mini-Sexual Assault Network Training for Residence Life staff; Resident Assistant Sexual Assault Training; and on-going training for volunteers at the Women's Resource Center. These trainings are partially based on information from the National Sexual Violence Resource Center (NSVRC). A sample of these trainings appears in Appendix A.

New Student Orientation Topics covered with new students include risk reduction & sexual safety, alcohol & drug choices, agencies & community resources, and healthy relationships.

Month programming Special events, programs and activities within Sexual Assault Awareness Month and Domestic Violence Awareness Month that address the way violence uniquely impacts a wide range of communities.

Women's Self Defense quarterly program sponsored by the WRC.

Take Back the Night Activities on campus and participation in the Ashland annual event.

Passive Programs Flyers, posters, and displays in offices and buildings across campus, on-going.

Healthy relationship education and sexual assault response, prevention, and education were components of SOU's Healthy Campus Initiative (HCI), active in 2011-12. The HCI was comprised of five focus areas: Physical Health, Emotional Health, Alcohol & Other Drug Issues, Tobacco Free Campus Campaign, and Sexual & Relationship Violence. Outcomes for the Sexual & Relationship Violence task force include assessment of levels of awareness of behavior (perceived and actual) and establishment of targets for awareness improvement; implementation of innovative and sustainable programs directed at men and responsibility for healthy relationships and their assessment; and implementation of a campaign to educate the campus population on

resources, procedures, rules, and expectations and its assessment. This work continues, however strategic initiatives associated with the HCI have suffered complications due to an institutional reorganization. SOU continues to pursue initiatives in partnership with the Women's Resource Center, and through its work with the Attorney general's Sexual Assault task Force, Ashland Police Department, and Jackson County SART, among others. Among the most successful programs generated from efforts of the HCI is the continuing University Seminar Wellness Workshop.

The University Seminar Wellness Workshop: Consent and Bystander Intervention was designed in recognition that students enter the university community with widely divergent understanding and experience regarding adult issues of sexuality, sexual violence, responsible alcohol use, and drug/alcohol misuse. Once recognized, this disparity of knowledge and understanding created an ethical imperative that the University provides incoming students with a fundamental understanding of these issues and a set of basic prevention skills.

Presenters combined their respective knowledge of drug/alcohol misuse and sexual assault into a workshop designed for incoming students enrolled in the University Seminar or "USem" 1st year sequence. In order to achieve buy-in with the 20 plus USem faculty, the workshop content was carefully structured to dovetail with the seminar's learning objectives. Skill in bystander intervention and effective consent require students to move beyond simple black-and-white and concrete thinking by requiring complex critical thinking skills, involving individual discretion relative to context, high level communication skill, and in some instances, creative problem solving.

Parallel Design

The approach was to look at the subjects of sexual assault and alcohol or substance misuse in a parallel framework carefully weaving the two issues together, sometimes highlighting similarities, sometimes separating the issues to create the sort of dialectical that let everyone feel included in the discussion regardless of experience, gender, or any other identification.

The parallel structure of the workshop was especially effective in the second half when examining bystander intervention. The presenters were able to illustrate how when confronted with a potential sexual assault or when dealing with substance misuse, the same steps were necessary to be able to engage in bystander intervention and avert trauma. Using this parallel strategy, we were able to reinforce messages about the importance of engaging in intervention when situations escalate or become dangerous.

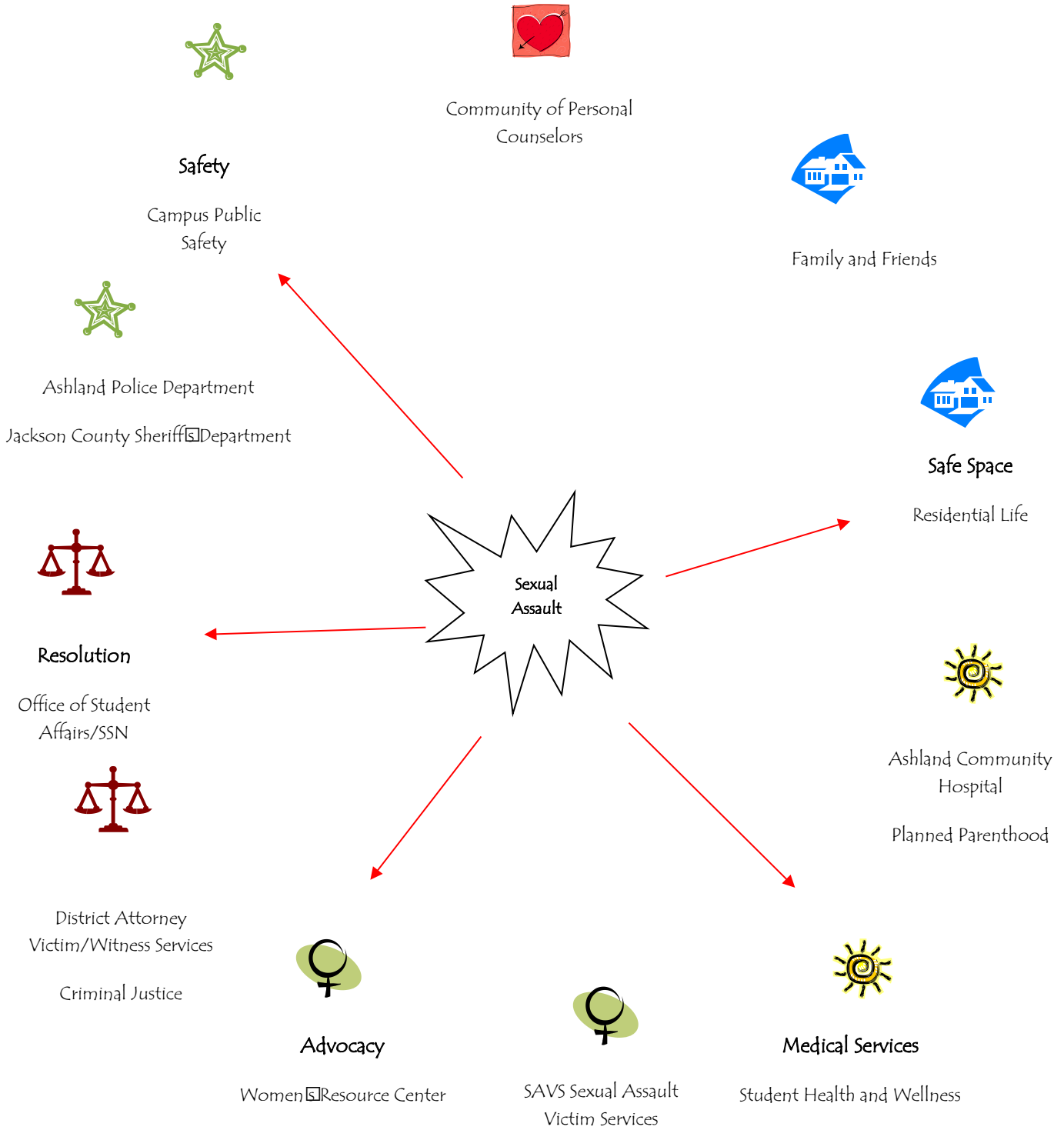
Knowing that the development of critical thinking skills was part of the core purpose of the University Seminar sequence, both the pedagogical choices of the presenters as well as the substance of the information presented, encouraged complex thought and consideration.

In Fall 2012, the workshop was presented in 15 sessions to over 400 incoming Southern Oregon University students during the first few weeks of fall quarter. The first half of each session contained basic information about sexual assault and substance misuse and a unit on consent. The second half focused on bystander intervention. The presentation utilized PowerPoint, documentary film, embedded YouTube segments, heavily engaged student participation in discussion and was one hour and fifty minutes long. The larger purpose of the workshop was to generate a campus wide baseline understanding of these issues and to engage students in actively making the Southern Oregon University campus a safer place for living and learning.

Support

SOU's support network for victims of sexual misconduct is best understood visually:

Help for Victims of Sexual Assault At Southern Oregon University



This visual representation of SOU's Sexual Assault Response Network illustrates the comprehensive approach that is taken to supporting victims of sexual violence. Campus resources have been aligned with community partners to continually share information and cross-train.

Sexual Assault Response Network Southern Oregon University

Campus	Partners
Women's Resource Center	Sexual Assault Victim Services (SAVS) J.C. Sexual Assault Response Team (SART)
Campus Public Safety	Ashland Police Department
Health and Wellness Center Personal Counseling	SASH (Sexual Assault Survivors Healing)
Student Health and Wellness Center Medical	Ashland Community Hospital (SART) Sexual Assault Response Team
Office of Student Affairs	Victim's Assistance Program, District Attorney's Office
Residential Life	Student Support Network

Prior to the start of each fall term, SOU hosts a training day with the departments and partners listed above. Additionally, procedures are in place to regularly cross-check, edit, and update web, phone, and other information for all network partners.

As outlined in the Prevention section, SOU works extensively with Resident Advisors and other student leaders on issues relating to sexual misconduct. In addition to education and prevention efforts, RA's and others are trained to understand the Sexual Assault Response Network, resources available, proper procedures and referrals, and how to effectively support a victim of sexual misconduct. A summary sheet of information and procedures for residence hall staff appears in Appendix A.

One benefit of being located in a small community is the facilitation of relationship development between campus departments and their community partners. Whether it is Ashland Police keeping Campus Public Safety directors informed of their investigation efforts, the Health Center staff communicating with the local hospital staff, or the Women's Resource Center coordinator personally introducing a victim to a community SART team member, communication is one of the strengths of SOU's approach. That said, one of the continual challenges is the relatively few FTE, both on campus and in the community, who must dedicate their time to many issues beyond this one.

Resolution

In order to remain in compliance with Title IX legislation, as well direction given by the OCR's Dear Colleague Letter, four SOU administrators were identified to undergo intense Title IX training given online by NACUA. These were the Associate Provost, the Director of Human Resources, the Director of Student Development and Support Services, and the Community Standards Coordinator. The Director of Human Resources was designated as the University's Title IX Coordinator, and the remaining administrators Title IX Deputies. This training and resulting protocols around reports of sexual misconduct are ideal for making a determination for resolution based on a thorough investigation. Most commonly, the avenue for resolution will be the student conduct process.

SOU's student conduct process is housed in the Office of Student Affairs and is overseen by the Community Standards Coordinator, under the oversight of the Director of Student Development and Support Services. As a designee of the Provost, the Coordinator oversees the resolution of sexual misconduct cases involving students. SOU's philosophy relating to adjudication of sexual misconduct cases is grounded in a survivor-centered approach. It is made known to the reporter that complete anonymity is not always an option, as the University is obligated by Title IX legislation and the OCR's Dear Colleague letter to investigate all incidents of alleged sexual misconduct.

In terms of process, victims or survivors can give a report, and at any point, terminate their involvement in the process as the University sees the case to resolution. It will never be incumbent upon a victim or survivor to be in a hearing or other setting with an alleged perpetrator, or have their account of events scrutinized in any "cross-examination" type of format.

Additionally, the conduct process is integrated into our support efforts to de-stigmatize it and to reinforce to victims that they have advocates and allies throughout all areas of the institution. Often, victims are not emotionally ready to "relive" the events, but given time, counseling, and support, are more prepared to see the conduct process as an appropriate way to achieve resolution.

Most cases of student sexual misconduct are heard by the Sexual Misconduct Review Board. This board is composed of specially trained administrators and staff, three of whom are selected to hear any given case involving an alleged violation of the sexual conduct policy, or those outlined in the Sexual Harassment Policy. This board intentionally does not have students sitting on it, as their presence is seen to be an inhibitor to victims choosing to move forward with conduct proceedings out of fear of being in a future class with peer who would then know about their case.

In cases where criminal charges are filed against a student for actions that are also violations of University policy, the University is responsible for hearing allegations of policy violations regardless of and separate from any other proceedings. Student conduct hearings may be carried out prior to, simultaneously with, or following civil or criminal proceedings off-campus.

When a student is charged by federal, state, or local authorities with a violation of law, the University will not request or agree to special consideration for that individual because of his or her status as a student. If the alleged offense is also a violation of University policy, the University may advise off-campus authorities of the existence of the Code of Student Conduct and of how such matters will be handled internally within the University community. The University cooperates fully with law enforcement and other agencies in the enforcement of criminal law on campus and in the conditions imposed by the criminal courts for the rehabilitation of student violators.

The OUS definitions of sexual misconduct, including consent and exploitation, are of significant help in educating students about expected conduct, helping survivors see that the University can help hold

perpetrators accountable, and in aiding conduct boards in wading through often complicated issues that involve conflicting statements.

The success of the Sexual Assault Response Network is often behind the successful adjudication of sexual misconduct cases. The largest concern relating to resolution of sexual misconduct cases at SOU is the number of incidents that are not reported, and thus are not able to be adjudicated. The table outlining anonymous reports that appears in the next section illustrates this issue.

Academic Year 2011-2012

Report of Incidents

Incident Type	# of anonymous reports		# of reported incidents		# of incidents adjudicated	Dispositions of completed adjudications*	Disciplinary sanctions imposed
	On campus	Off Campus	On campus	Off campus			
Sex Offense							
- Forcible			1	1		1 Res	University Dismissal
- Non-forcible (incest/statutory rape)			4	0		3 Res, 1 NR	University Dismissal, University Suspension, Counseling Requirements, Research Papers, Loss of Housing Privileges
Sexual Harassment			4	1		4 Res, 1 NR	Research papers, Sexual Harassment training module, University probation, Residence Hall eviction, university suspension
Stalking			0	0	0		
Totals			7	2			
*KEY: Res = responsible, NR = not responsible, D = dismissed, R = rescinded							

SOU's Women's Resource Center (WRC) has been the campus' official collection site for confidential and anonymous reports since 1999. The following information is included to add context to the table above. **Please note that all numbers referenced below are collected for academic years, not calendar years.** The purpose of anonymous reporting is to:

- Increase the University's knowledge of sexual misconduct occurring within the campus population even where a victim did not wish to initiate a campus misconduct investigation or a criminal complaint;
- Enhance awareness among the campus community of the realities of sexual misconduct (i.e. most are acquaintance assaults, most involve alcohol/drug use by either/both the victim and alleged perpetrator, etc.);
- Improve access to advocacy for victims of sexual misconduct; and
- Foster a campus climate where reporting sexual misconduct is normative, where victims are provided with timely and sensitive support and advocacy, and where the University holds assailants responsible

for their actions ultimately creating an environment where each member of the campus community understands that sexual misconduct is a serious violation of community standards that is not acceptable at SOU.

Following are the number of incidents reported to the WRC for the past thirteen academic years:

1999-00: 6	2005-06: 8	2011-2012: 14
2000-01: 9	2006-07: 10	
2001-02: 16	2007-08: 10	
2002-03: 12	2008-09: 12	
2003-04: 23	2009-10: 19	
2004-05: 25	2010-11: 8	

It should be noted that greater numbers of confidential reports do not necessarily reflect increased numbers of incidents. Increased reporting may be a sign of improved knowledge and confidence in victim support services, and recognition that a violation took place. It should also be noted that it is possible that even greater sexual misconduct incidents have taken place and have not been reported.

Third party reporting is encouraged, and the Women's Resource Center distributes blank anonymous report forms to various campus offices prior to fall term, as well as referral information for campus personnel to have and give out.

2011-12 Anonymous Report Summary received by the Women's Resource Center

Data Type	Data Reported	Data Not Reported	Data Results
Victim Gender	14	0	Female: 12 Male: 2
Victim Age	13	1	Under 18: 0 18-24: 12 24-30: 0 Over 30: 1
Victim Affiliation	13	1	SOU Student: 13 Staff: 0 Faculty: 0 Not affiliated with SOU: 0
Assailant Affiliation (there may be more than one assailant per incident)	14	0	SOU Student: 9 Staff: 0 Faculty: 0 Not affiliated with SOU: 4 Other: 1

Assailant Relationship	14	0	<p>Acquaintance: 12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roommate: 1 • Family Member: 1 • Employer: 0 • Other: 10 <p>Stranger: 2</p>
Incident Type*	19	0	<p>Many incidents are reported as multiple types (i.e. harassment and abuse):</p> <p>Sexual Harassment: 3</p> <p>Sexual Assault: 9</p> <p>Acquaintance Rape: 5</p> <p>Stranger Rape:</p> <p>Public Indecency:</p> <p>Intimate Violence: 2</p> <p>Stalking:</p> <p>Other: 0</p>
Location of Incident	12	2	<p><u>On Campus: 6</u></p> <p>Housing: 5</p> <p>Academic Building: 0</p> <p>Other Campus Building/Facility: 1</p> <p><u>Off Campus: 6</u></p> <p>Victim's home: 2</p> <p>Someone Else's Home: 3</p> <p>Public location:</p> <p>Other: 1</p>
Were drugs involved?	13	1	<p>Victim Yes: 3 No: 2 Unknown: 8</p> <p>Assailant Yes: 1 No: 1 Unknown: 11</p> <p>Involuntarily: 2</p>
Was alcohol involved?	13	1	<p>Victim Yes: 8 No: 2 Unknown: 3</p> <p>Assailant Yes: 4 No: 1 Unknown: 8</p> <p>Involuntarily:</p>
Did the assault happen more than once?	12	2	<p>Once: 10</p> <p>More than Once: 2</p>

*Incident Type Definitions:

- Sexual Harassment² unwanted teasing, sexual advances, intimidation
- Public Indecency² exposing one's genitals, flashing, mooning
- Sexual Assault² sexual contact without consent
- Acquaintance Rape² unwanted intercourse or penetration by a known person
- Stranger Rape² unwanted intercourse or penetration by an unknown person
- Stalking² unwanted following, calling, contacting by a person who has been told to desist
- Intimate Violence² physical, emotional, psychological, and/or sexual violence, within a dating or domestic relationship

Confidential Reporting by Source

This portion of the annual anonymous report of sexual misconduct is new as of June 2012. The information on the chart below has been draw from previous year's raw data. The purpose of this element of reporting is to chart the relative use of the anonymous reporting system and to consider how to continue to remove barriers that keep victims from reporting and from accessing the resources they need and deserve.

Year Incidents/Reports	Women's Resource Center	Student Health & Wellness	Office of the Dean of Students	Campus Public Safety	Residential Living	Other Third Party	Survivor Reported
2011- 12 (14)	5	4				5	
2010- 11 (7/8)	6*	1*				1	1
2009- 10 (19/22)	9*	5*			2*	2*	4*
2008- 09 (12/13)	10*	3*					
2007- 08 (10)	5	3			1		1
2006- 07 (10)	3	3			2	1	1
2005- 06 (8/9)	3*	3*					3

*Indicates that a report regarding the same incident came from these sources.

Conclusion

This document outlines many efforts Southern Oregon University has undertaken² and is undertaking² to educate the campus population about the issue of sexual misconduct, prevent misconduct from occurring, support survivors of misconduct, and effectively resolve incidents when they occur.

SOU has continued to advocate for the use of any and all institutional and local community resources to create a culture that promotes prevention through education and effective resolution. This work has led to a very effective Sexual Assault Response Network that is comprised of many members of the overarching Student Support Network. We are constantly pursuing new avenues for training, and improving our approach to prevent reporting barriers, and be seen as an approachable and effective resource for students.

More recently, and supported by the efforts of the Oregon University System³ adoption of common and thorough definitions of misconduct, SOU has solidified its procedures for dealing with incidents via the Student Code of Conduct. The Sexual Misconduct Review Board and the philosophical approach taken to dealing with incidents of sexual misconduct are now more closely aligned with Title IX and the direction given by the Dear Colleague Letter. As we work to increase the percentage of incidents that find their way to adjudication, this alignment will ensure they are handled appropriately and expeditiously, and in compliance with relevant legislation. A major area identified for shift in practice revolves around concerns related to advocacy and confidentiality, and the implications for maintaining a survivor-centered approach.

Though SOU³ Healthy Campus Initiative has decayed somewhat due to reorganization, The University Seminar bystander intervention content remains a prime example of infusing education and prevention efforts into the curriculum, thus reaching significant numbers of students with consistent messages.

Looking forward, we need to ensure that adequate resources are put behind our efforts, and to continue to work with local agencies to find innovative ways to approach sexual misconduct, and remain active and engaged partners with the other OUS institutions in the best-practices conference and other resource sharing opportunities.

Appendix A

Sample of Sexual Assault Prevention Trainings Conducted at SOU

- 1) Mini Sexual Assault Training for Residential Living Area Coordinators, August 30 (1.5 hours)

- 2) Sexual Assault Network Training, Friday October 5 (2 hours) emphasis on partnership with local law enforcement, case studies and on/off campus resources---20 persons
 - How the SA Network functions and what are the different roles
 - Demo and discussion of Ashland Police Department's "You Have Options" campaign and website
 - Scenarios with response and use of resources

- 3) Residents Assistants Sexual Assault Training, tentatively Tuesday, Sept. 13th (3 hours) - 60 persons
 - What is sexual assault, harassment, stalking, interpersonal violence?
 - Impact of Sexual Assault on a Survivor's life
 - Consent
 - Intervention and Risk Reduction
 - Responding to Disclosures and the RA's role
 - Resources

- 4) Ashland Police Department's Advocacy training (with JC-SART, SANE, SAVS) Monday, December 3 (1.5 hours) and Friday December 7th (1.5 hours)
 - Role of the Advocate
 - Role of the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners and Understanding Evidence Collection Kit
 - Campus Survivors and Advocacy Options

- 5) SOU Campus Public Safety's APD and Advocacy Training (Monday, December 10th 8:30am - 10:30am)
 - Understanding survivor-centered response
 - Advocacy for campus sexual assault survivors, options and resources on and off-campus

Appendix B

Sexual Assault Response, University Housing Southern Oregon University 2012

Sexual Assault Response, University Housing, Southern Oregon University 2012/2013

When a sexual assault survivor seeks help from their RA:

1. Remain calm, remember to breathe & find a quiet (if the survivor is comfortable & private) place to meet
2. If the survivor is in immediate danger or has been injured, call 911.
3. If not, begin by telling the survivor that you can keep their name in confidence but you will need to verbally report that an incident occurred to the Area Coordinator On-Call: I am going to need to report that an incident occurred to my supervisor, but your name will not be attached to the report.
4. Listen compassionately & without judgment (note when assault occurred)
5. Inform them about resources for medical support, counseling, safety, legal & disciplinary procedures. You can utilize the WRC website: www.sou.edu/wrc
6. Offer to call an advocate from the WRC (9-5, M-F) @552-6216 or SAVS (24/7) @779-4357. I can call an advocate who is trained in responding to sexual assault and they can come here to provide support and explain to you your options.
7. Acknowledge their courage in seeking support and options. You have shown so much courage and strength in speaking up about your experience and seeking the help you deserve. That courage will support you in your healing.
8. Ask the survivor how they would like to submit an Anonymous Sexual Misconduct Report. The survivor may choose to fill it out or may ask you to fill it out for them. Either way is okay. Completed forms should be submitted to the WRC.
9. Ask the survivor if they would like additional follow up support from your supervisor and let them know it is their choice.
10. At the request of the survivor, or immediately after you have completed your support, call the Area Coordinator On-Call to report the incident.
11. Take care of yourself, check in with your supervisor or WRC staff for additional questions or support.

How the Area Coordinator On-Call will help:

1. The AC will ask the RA questions regarding the incident but will not request the identity of the survivor and will take notes.
2. If the survivor has given permission, the AC will contact them directly. If they have not given permission, the AC will offer guidance to the RA who will remain in contact with the survivor. **Decision and actions should always follow the survivor's request.**
3. The AC and the RA may seek guidance from an advocate but only regarding the incident and not regarding the identity of the survivor.
4. The AC may report the incident to their supervisors stating, We've had an incident of alleged sexual assault, the protocols are in place, and it is being responded to.*

*If at any time, it is felt that the survivor is in danger of being hurt or hurting themselves, action will be taken and this level of confidentiality can no longer be assured.