

# **Handbook for Responding to Sexual Violence:**

A survivor-centered guide to Dartmouth's policies, resources, and procedures

Last updated 6.4.18

For survivors and students, by survivors and students

# If you need help right now...

## Private Resources

*On-Campus Resources identified as private (non-confidential) are required to promptly share a disclosure of sexual assault, sexual or gender-based harassment, dating or domestic violence, or stalking, including all known details, with the Title IX Coordinator. This information will only be communicated with other individuals on a need-to-know basis or as required by law.*

- Hanover Police Department: 911 or (603) 643-2222
- Department of Safety and Security  
(You can use DOSS to get a ride to the hospital, or transportation. They will ask why you need the ride for when they write a report of a ride so that they can fill out a report, but you do not need to tell the officer that you are a survivor or why you are going somewhere. You can say, for example, if asked, “I just want to go to the emergency department to get something checked out for personal reasons.”)
  - Emergency: (603) 646-3333
  - Non-emergency: (603) 646-4000
- Dartmouth Dean on Call:
  - To contact call Safety and Security at (603) 646-4000 and ask for the dean on call

## Confidential Resources

*A confidential resource may not share your information without your expressed consent unless there is imminent danger to self or others, or as otherwise required by law (e.g., mandatory reporting for sexual violence against minors).*

- DHMC Emergency room: 911
- Dartmouth Counselor on Call:
  - To contact call Safety and Security at (603) 646-4000 and ask for the counselor on call
- WISE crisis line
  - Call 1-800-374-WISE or (231) 796-6600.

## Resources that are Neither Private nor Confidential

*Off-campus resources do not fall under Dartmouth’s Private and Confidential designations.*

- National sexual assault hotline (RAINN): 1-800-656-4673
- National Suicide Prevention Lifeline: 1-800-273-8255
- Download the Livesafe App to virtually connect to resources and info
- Download the uSafeNH App to access more information about getting support

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### **Note from the Authors:**

This handbook is intended to be a survivor-centered guide to Dartmouth’s policies, resources, and procedures. All of the information in here is researched from Dartmouth’s official policies and departments, but the most up-to-date information is always available through Title IX. While this handbook defines certain terms and describes what going through procedures can be like, your experiences are always your own and can be defined however feels best to you.

Content / trigger warning: throughout this handbook, descriptions of procedures and processes around sexual violence response are included and might be triggering or upsetting to readers.

For undocumented survivors, all college resources and supports are available to you. Please refer to WISE for questions you may have. In general, there can be protections for survivors who engage in the criminal system as victims/witnesses, and rape kits can be recorded anonymously but in this moment caution is warranted and anxiety around this is incredibly valid.

Sincerely,  
Neerja Thakkar, Paulina Calcaterra, Anisha Ariff

# Resources

## **Confidential Resources, On-Campus**

Confidential resources “may not share your information without your expressed consent unless there is imminent danger to self or others or as otherwise required by law (e.g., mandatory reporting for sexual violence against minors). Confidential resources include licensed medical or counseling professionals (e.g., a licensed psychologist), staff members of organizations recognized as rape crisis centers under state law (such as WISE), and ordained clergy.”

### **Dartmouth Counseling and Human Development (CHD)**

7 Rope Ferry Road | 603-646-9442

After hours/weekends | 603-646-4000 (Ask Safety and Security to be connected to Counselor on Call)

Email: [Counseling.and.Human.Development@Dartmouth.edu](mailto:Counseling.and.Human.Development@Dartmouth.edu)

#### *Why Counseling?*

Counseling is a great option for processing any experience of violence or harm, especially if you are unsure how you want to name or define your experience and are unsure how to proceed. Having a confidential, third party to talk to about confusing and painful situations can relieve emotional stress and be a great first step to seeking support in the aftermath of violence.

#### *How to schedule your first appointment:*

All students can connect with the counseling center by calling during working hours and requesting an appointment or going into the counseling center during working hours to make an appointment in person. Most students will first have a triage appointment- a brief assessment to help ensure students are streamlined to the resources that best fit their needs. Following a triage appointment, a student could be referred to a group, a workshop, a short-term therapist at the Counseling Center, a therapist in the community, or any other variety of resources. Typically, students will be able to schedule a triage appointment within 2-3 business days. If you are referred to a CHD counselor, the wait to see this person after your triage appointment is about 5-7 business days.

For gender-based violence survivors, the counseling center makes every effort to get students seen ASAP. To expedite your access to counseling, you can let the receptionist know when you are making your appointment that you are a survivor of sexual violence who wishes to speak with someone about your experience and request to go directly to an intake appointment

with one of the counselors who specializes in gender-based violence. All Counseling staff are trained to assist any individual who has been affected by sexual violence, but at any given time, there may be counselors available who specialize in this treatment, and you can ask to speak with these counselors specifically.

There is also a counselor on call available 24 hours a day that can support students in crisis or in need of immediate attention. WISE also has a 24-hour crisis line that is specifically for survivors of gender-based violence.

*Additional Info:*

All counseling sessions with CHD are free for students (they are covered through health service fees that all students pay in their tuition). CHD has no hard and fast cap on how many sessions you are allowed to have. However, CHD is a center for short-term treatment (which is effective across many dimensions), which means that a treatment plan will be created so that you can achieve goals after somewhere around 10 sessions. You and your counselor will work together to find a timeline or number of sessions that works for you, which will also be flexible and subject to change if your needs change. For someone who is looking for long-term, continuous treatment, CHD can work with you to find a better option that suits your needs, such as counseling with private practitioners in the community (although this would be covered by an individual's own insurance plan and thus copays and other costs associated with treatment, such as the cost of medication, would likely be incurred). CHD also offers workshops or therapy groups as a treatment option. Although CHD is not equipped to see everyone for extensive treatment, counselors can often be flexible to provide those in need with more sessions than they would be able to access if a strict cap existed. Historically, counselors have been especially sensitive to accommodating the needs of survivors when their needs might have been at odds with a strict cap if one existed.

**Dick's House Health Services**

7 Rope Ferry Road | 603-646-9401

Inpatient Department & Nurse Consultation | 603-646-9440

After hours/weekends | 603-646-4000 (Ask Safety and Security to be connected to Medical Staff)

Dick's House is open from 8am-6pm during fall, winter, and spring terms and from 8am-4pm during the summer.

Email: [Dicks.House.Health.Service@Dartmouth.edu](mailto:Dicks.House.Health.Service@Dartmouth.edu)

Following an experience of sexual violence, you may need various medical services, such as a pregnancy test, emergency contraceptives, STI testing, treatment for physical injuries, etc. You can go to Dick's house to access these services, although you cannot get a "rape kit" at Dick's house (these can be accessed at DHMC). All Dick's house staff members you interact with are confidential.

**WISE Campus Advocate**

37 Dewey, Room 452 | 866-348-9473

Campus Advocacy is available 24/7 through the WISE Crisis Line (see above)

On-Campus Hours: Monday, 8:00 - 4:00pm and by appointment.  
Email [campus@wiseuv.org](mailto:campus@wiseuv.org)

Many survivors find the WISE campus advocate to be one of the most useful, supportive, and versatile resources in the aftermath of experiencing violence. Because the WISE campus advocate is not affiliated with the college, and is trained to center survivors, they can help them heal in their own way.

Dartmouth students, faculty and staff are able to meet in person with a WISE Advocate on the Dartmouth campus. The WISE Campus Advocate is knowledgeable about campus and community resources, legal options, support services, and reporting options, and can accompany an individual to meet with campus officials, law enforcement, DHMC medical services, and other resources. The WISE campus advocate can also contact college resources on your behalf with your consent.

All WISE advocates are confidential.

### **The Dartmouth College Chaplain and UCM ordained leaders at the Tucker Center**

6154 South Fairbanks Hall | (603) 646-3780

Email: [Tucker.Center@dartmouth.edu](mailto:Tucker.Center@dartmouth.edu)

The Dartmouth College Chaplain is an accessible and approachable resource for processing an experience with a pastoral counselor trained to provide empowering and empathic support that is inclusive and open to all. While the Tucker Center can provide religious or spiritual support and guidance if requested, you do not need to identify with any religion to access this support. The College Chaplain (and UCM ordained leaders) want to provide support to Dartmouth community members whether they are interested in discussing spirituality, faith, and religion or not. Individuals at the Tucker Center can also connect you with additional resources and support.

\*Non-ordained Tucker staff are private resources, whereas ordained staff are confidential.

## **Confidential Resources, Off-Campus**

### **WISE**

38 Bank Street, West Lebanon  
24 hour Crisis Line | 866-348-9473  
<http://www.wiseuv.org/index.html>

WISE is an Upper Valley-based organization that specializes in supporting and advocating for survivors of gender-based violence. They are a reliable 24/7 resource if you need immediate help. WISE also offers many advocacy and crisis services for survivors of various kinds of violence; these services include legal advice, advocacy, safety planning, survivor support

groups, medical accompaniment, victim's compensation (providing some support around costs incurred as the result of being the victim of a crime) and more.

All WISE services are free and confidential. See the "WISE Dartmouth—Connections" webpage at <http://www.wiseuv.org/dartmouth---home.html> for information about WISE services that specific to the Dartmouth community.

### **Dartmouth Hitchcock Medical Center**

Emergency Room | 603-650-5000  
1 Medical Center Drive, Lebanon

Can provide Sexual Assault Medical and Forensic Exams (see procedural section for more info on these exams, how / why to get one, cost, etc.)

To get a ride to DHMC, you can call Safety and Security (a private resource) and ask for transportation, (You can use DOSS to get a ride to the hospital, or transportation. They will ask why you need the ride for when they write a report of a ride so that they can fill out a report, but you do not need to tell the officer that you are a survivor or why you are going somewhere. You can say, for example, if asked, "I just want to go to the emergency department to get something checked out for personal reasons.")

### **Planned Parenthood**

Locations in White River Junction, Manchester, Keene, Brattleboro, Burlington

For White River Junction: 79 S. Main Street | 802-281-6056

Can use Advance Transit Orange Line (has a station outside the Hop) which stops on Main Street in WRJ

Planned Parenthood can provide:

- STI testing and treatment
- Pregnancy testing and a discussion of options
- Emergency contraception
- Abortion services (at select sites),
- Rapid HIV Testing, with results in 1 minute
- Trans-inclusive healthcare

Planned Parenthood accepts many insurances, including Anthem, Blue Cross, Cigna, MaineCare, MVP, Medicaid and Medicare but can work with you to find options if you do not have insurance.

If you are looking for an off-campus option for medical care as opposed to Dick's House, and if you do not wish to go to DHMC, Planned Parenthood can be a great resource for services you may need or desire in the aftermath of sexual violence.

## **Private Resources, On-Campus**

Private resources are accessible to “students, faculty and staff, and are required to promptly share a disclosure of sexual assault, gender-based harassment, or other form of sexual misconduct with the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator then works to ensure that the individual feels safe and supported and has access to all of the available resources and support structures the College offers. These private, non-confidential disclosures will be shared with individuals on a need-to-know basis or as required by law. Private resources include the Title IX Coordinator, faculty, coaches, undergraduate deans, residential life staff, and those individuals not designated as confidential.”

Private resources can provide helpful support to survivors, though many of them (notable exception: Title IX Coordinator) are not trained to specifically support sexual violence survivors. However, they might receive disclosures from survivors nonetheless, and thus, it is important that they share these disclosures with the Title IX Office so that the Office can connect the survivor to professional resources and support, and so that Dartmouth can keep track of accurate crime statistics. Once a private resource shares a disclosure with the Title IX Office, the Title IX Office will contact the student who made the disclosure via email, offering support and resources. The student can ignore this email and the Title IX Office will simply have the report on file but will not share the info with anyone else unless there are circumstances such as a threat to someone’s safety or harm to a minor.

### **Department of Safety & Security (DOSS)**

5 Rope Ferry Road

Emergency | 603-646-6333 or 911

Non-Emergency | 603-646-4000

Email: [Safety.and.Security@Dartmouth.edu](mailto:Safety.and.Security@Dartmouth.edu)

<http://www.dartmouth.edu/~security/>

DOSS is a resource that you can access for safety concerns, especially if you have immediate concerns or concerns after hours. Through DOSS you can access transportation services, to help carry out no contact orders, to respond immediately to a situation or instance of violence, etc.

### **Title IX Office**

Parkhurst Hall 009 | 603-646-0922

Email: [TitleIX@Dartmouth.edu](mailto:TitleIX@Dartmouth.edu)

<http://www.dartmouth.edu/sexualrespect/titleix/title-ix-coordinator.html>

The Title Office is responsible for ensuring a safe, welcoming, and respectful environment for all members of the Dartmouth community. The Title IX Office provides institutional leadership in ensuring the College is in compliance with federal law and state statutes; oversees the centralized review, investigation and resolution of all complaints related to sexual assault, gender-based harassment, dating or domestic violence, and stalking; and ensures a fair, equitable, and prompt process for all involved. All disclosures or reports of violations of the College's sexual assault, sexual misconduct, or sexual harassment policies will be directed to the Title IX Office.



Any student, faculty or staff member, or participant in any Dartmouth-sponsored activity who has concerns about sexual violence or sexual misconduct is encouraged to seek the assistance of the Title IX Office. The Title IX Office can:

- Get information about resources (private and confidential); interim measures; and options for investigation and resolution under College policies
- Share a disclosure, file a complaint, or make a report of sex discrimination, including sexual assault and gender-based harassment as well as domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking;
- Seek assistance regarding how to respond appropriately to a disclosure of sexual assault, sexual misconduct, or gender-based harassment; and
- Ask questions about the College's policies and procedures related to sexual assault, gender-based harassment, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.
- The Title IX office can help you access your rights to accommodations by working with other departments and offices. The office can also talk over options, especially when considering beginning an investigation against a perpetrator.

### **ALL Faculty, Staff & Coaches**

You may choose to speak to a trusted professor, staff member, or coach. No matter how trusted these individuals are, by nature of their job they are private resources who must report all disclosures of sexual violence to the Title IX Office.

### **Deputy Title IX Coordinators**

To find a list of all Deputy Title IX Coordinators please visit

<http://www.dartmouth.edu/sexualrespect/resources/private-resources.html>

The Deputy Title IX Coordinators are an extension of the Title IX Office in that you can report things to them and they will relay that report back to the Title IX Office.

Each Deputy Title IX Coordinator is uniquely positioned to respond to the needs of a specific population, including each of Dartmouth's graduate schools. They also assist in creation and implementation of education and prevention programs, increasing knowledge and awareness for both graduate students as well as staff and faculty.

### **Undergraduate Deans**

Carson Hall, Suite 125 | 603-646-2243

To speak with a Dean after hours, you can call Safety and Security and ask to speak with the Dean on Call (Safety and Security Dispatch: 603-646-3333)

Email: [Dean.of.Undergraduate.Students@Dartmouth.edu](mailto:Dean.of.Undergraduate.Students@Dartmouth.edu)

<http://www.dartmouth.edu/~upperde/>

You can talk to your Undergraduate Dean about academic or housing accommodations, which might include helping you talk to professors about extensions or taking incompletes, switching classes, or moving to a new housing situation if you need to change your proximity to someone. If you have any accommodation request that a Dean cannot personally implement, they can connect you to offices or resources that can.

## **Assistant Directors and Undergraduate Advisors (UGAs)**

Residential Halls and Houses

Email: [Residential.Education@Dartmouth.edu](mailto:Residential.Education@Dartmouth.edu)

<https://students.dartmouth.edu/residential-life/>

UGAs are trained to respond to crisis situations that arise and support and refer residents who are dealing with ongoing personal crises. Often because UGAs are in a residential role, situations arise where they are responding to a crisis situation or the immediate moments following an incidence of violence. However, it is important to know that UGAs are not necessarily as equipped to provide support in the immediate aftermath of sexual violence as WISE or the Counselor / Dean on Call are. Still, a UGA may be a helpful peer resource. UGAs must also fulfill responsibilities as Campus Security Authorities (see glossary for definition) by linking residents to campus resources through established reporting procedures, which include filing a report with their AD supervisors about the disclosures of violence they receive and filing a report with the Title IX coordinator sharing all of the information they know about the situation.

## **The Student Wellness Center**

Robinson Hall, 3rd Floor | 603-646-9414

<https://www.dartmouth.edu/~healthed/>

The Student Wellness Center offers a variety of wellness-related offerings that may assist in a survivor's healing process, including: yoga, meditation, mindfulness practices, information and programming about sexual health and healthy relationships, emotional intelligence, therapy dogs, sunlamps, a massage chair, Refresh (at-your-own-pace Canvas course to improve sleep quality), safer sex bar, and information and consultation about alcohol & other drugs (including the BASICS program).

The Student Wellness Center also creates or advises most of the sexual violence prevention education and programming that occurs on campus for undergraduate students, including the Dartmouth Bystander Initiative. Some survivors find this work can be a meaningful part of their healing process, while others find that engaging in this work can be re-traumatizing and draining. Consider where you are in your healing process and what is best for you when thinking about engaging with this work.

## **Office of Pluralism & Leadership (OPAL)**

Collis Suite 211 and rooms 213-216 and 220

603-646-0987

Email: [Pluralism.and.Leadership.Office@Dartmouth.edu](mailto:Pluralism.and.Leadership.Office@Dartmouth.edu)

<http://www.dartmouth.edu/~opal/>

OPAL provides academic and sociocultural advising, and serves as advocates for all students and communities. If you are looking for support that is inclusive and intersectional, or to discuss the intersections of identity and the experience of gender-based violence, this is a great resource.

Each winter OPAL also oversees V-February, Dartmouth's yearly campaign to combat gender-based violence. Students looking to get involved in fostering campus engagement about these issues should connect with OPAL to get involved with the planning of V-Feb.

### **Office of Judicial Affairs**

5 Rope Ferry Road, 2nd Floor | 603-646-3482

Email: [Judicial.Affairs@Dartmouth.edu](mailto:Judicial.Affairs@Dartmouth.edu)

[www.dartmouth.edu/judicialaffairs/](http://www.dartmouth.edu/judicialaffairs/)

The Office of Judicial Affairs oversees College judicial processes, so if you are considering reporting an incidence of sexual violence and have questions about the process, this is a good place to go for clarification.

### **Native American Program (NAP)**

Robinson Hall, Room 206

Hanover, NH 03755

603-646-2110 (phone)

[Native.American.Program@Dartmouth.EDU](mailto:Native.American.Program@Dartmouth.EDU)

<http://www.dartmouth.edu/~nap/>

<https://www.facebook.com/dartmouthnativeamericanprogram/>

The Native American Program is committed to Dartmouth's founding mission to educate Indigenous students. The program works in partnership with Dartmouth and tribal communities to educate and empower students as they address the social, political, and economic needs of today and become the artists, teachers, and leaders of tomorrow. The NAP provides student support through one-on-one advising, community development, and campus wide events. They assist students in building their scholarly and leadership capacity by affirming the individual strengths they offer Dartmouth, tribal communities, and the world. The Native American Program strives to make Dartmouth a respectful and welcoming environment where all identities are celebrated.

## **Private Resources, Off Campus**

### **Hanover Police Department**

46 Lyme Road | 603-643-2222 or 911

<https://www.hanovernh.org/hanover-police-department>

From the Hanover Police Website:

“The Hanover Police Department offers a wide range of services in connection to sexual assault matters. While we are dedicated to the investigation and prosecution of persons who commit sexual assaults, we also recognize that these are deeply personal crimes and that the wishes of the victim must be complied with. We strive to answer questions and provide information that enables victims to make informed decisions about the handling of their case. Ultimately, our handling of a sexual assault complaint is directly linked to the goal/input of the victims. In short, we do as much or as little as the victims is comfortable with. “

Any persons that are abused, (physically, emotionally, or otherwise pursuant to law), in connection to a domestic relationship or setting can expect prompt and professional police service. New Hampshire law mandates that abusers be arrested in the interest of protecting the victim, and to prevent future abuse. It has been determined that police intervention is critical to changing the future behavior of abusers.”

For more information about how to report / disclose information to the Police or go through a criminal investigation, please see pg. 22

## **Resources that are Neither Private nor Confidential**

### **Sexual Assault Peer Alliance (SAPA)**

For more info and to see a list of Active SAPAs and their contact info, visit

<http://www.dartmouth.edu/sexualrespect/get-involved/sapa.html>

Facebook page: <https://www.facebook.com/SAPADartmouth/>

*SAPAs* are a group of Dartmouth Students invested in providing, informed, empathic, and empowerment-based support to Dartmouth students impacted by sexual and gender-based violence. They have completed a 34-hour comprehensive training program and are equipped with specialized knowledge in gender-based violence, the impact of such violence, campus resources, and providing positive, peer-advocacy support to fellow students.

Because SAPAs have knowledge about sexual violence, trauma, and college resources/processes, they are a great first person to go to if you are unsure about your options, want someone to just listen to how you are feeling, need help if a friend is needing support but you don't know how to help, etc. SAPAs will do their best to help you find the support you need, and if they cannot provide that support, they will send you to the proper resource that can help. If you do not feel comfortable talking to administrators or staff members, it is also very comforting to have a peer resource that understands the perspective of their fellow students intimately.

SAPAs do not have any reporting obligations. While they are not technically official confidential resources, they are also not required to share your information with the Title IX Office or any other departments. SAPAs may debrief information they receive with the coordinators of the SAPA program who are confidential resources and will not report the information either.

## **Additional Resources for other Dartmouth Community Members**

### **Faculty & Employee Assistance Program (FEAP)**

603-646-1165.

Email: [FEAP@Dartmouth.edu](mailto:FEAP@Dartmouth.edu)

\*This resource is only accessible to faculty and staff.

Location: located in the Nugget Arcade Building, 53 South Main Street (Suite 204)  
Enter the arcade through the door between the new Hood Museum exhibition space (formally Amidon Jewelers), and the Eyeglass Store. Once inside proceed to the elevator or stairway on the right hand side. Go to the second floor, and from the stairwell or the elevator, turn right in the foyer, and then another right at the hallway.

The Faculty Employee Assistance Program (FEAP) is designed to help Dartmouth College employees and their family members (not students) with personal or vocational problems, including finding support in the aftermath of sexual or gender-based violence. The FEAP provides free, confidential assessment, counseling and referral services in a professional setting. The FEAP offers up to eight (8) counseling sessions per year. Family members (spouse, partner, children, etc.) all receive the same eight-visit benefit. If the nature of the problem requires more extensive counseling services or expertise, with the client's permission, the counselor will help to find the appropriate resource or support. The FEAP will make every effort to refer you to a service based on your ability to pay.

Job security or working conditions will not be jeopardized by a request for help through FEAP. FEAP visits are not recorded in your personnel file, and they do not affect performance evaluations.

FEAP is a free employee benefit offered to you and your family members. It will cost you nothing to use the FEAP program.

### **The Office of Human Resources**

7 Lebanon Street, Suite 203

Hanover, NH 03755

603) 646-3411

[Human.Resources@dartmouth.edu](mailto:Human.Resources@dartmouth.edu)

<http://www.dartmouth.edu/~hrs/>

Provides assistance and resources to faculty, staff, retirees and prospective employees. Supports the campus' efforts to recruit, develop and retain employees, coordinate and oversee employment policies and procedures, administer employee benefits, and provide opportunities for professional development. Committed to responsiveness and timely service. Each Dartmouth department or division has an assigned HR Consultant who serves as a resource for employment-related issues. Find your HR Consultant here:  
<http://www.dartmouth.edu/~hrs/empsupport/index.html>

### **The Office of Institutional Diversity & Equity (IDE)**

Parkhurst Hall Suite 006 (garden level)

HB 6018

Dartmouth College

Hanover, NH 03755-3541

603-646-3197

[institutional.diversity.and.equity@dartmouth.edu](mailto:institutional.diversity.and.equity@dartmouth.edu)

<http://www.dartmouth.edu/~ide/>

The office of Institutional Diversity & Equity is focused on supporting, assisting, and enhancing Dartmouth's commitment to diversity and equity. Faculty and staff are also able to file reports about discriminatory behavior through this office.

## Procedural Information

### Sexual Assault Evidence Collection (“Rape Kit,” SAFE exam, SANE exam)

- Why you might want this:
  - Following an experience of sexual violence, treatment may be essential to ensure that there are no physical injuries requiring immediate care. If you need medication to prevent infections, STIs, or HIV, you can receive this care during a sexual assault forensic exam.
  - Having DNA evidence and documentation from this exam can increase likelihood of prosecution in a court of law or in a case within the college’s judicial system should you choose any of these options.
- What does the examination entail?

\*\*\**You have the right to refuse any part of the exam at any time*\*\*\*

  - You can get a sexual assault evidence collection exam up to 5 days after an assault
  - The length of the exam may take a few hours, but the actual time will vary
  - You will be asked to provide an initial statement about what happened so that the nurse can be aware of specific places to exam or where to look for evidence. Nurses typically will not ask many follow-up questions.
  - Medical-forensic history, for the purpose of diagnosis and treatment.
  - Head to toe physical exam, looking for trauma, disease and injury
  - A pelvic exam, looking for signs of injury
  - Collection of forensic evidence (evidence can be used for legal purposes, should you choose to report the crime).
    - Provision of preventative STI and/or HIV medication (if appropriate).
    - Pregnancy prophylaxis (“Plan B”)
  - Staff at the hospital can help connect you to additional resources and services such as confidential advocacy, mental health services and follow up medical care.
- How much does this cost?

- You can decide to have the examination billed either to your insurance\* (if you have it) or to the state, whether you have insurance or not. If other costs are incurred (such as a fee for an ambulance), contact WISE or ask hospital staff immediately about making sure this does not appear on your insurance statement if you do not want your parent or guardian to find out.
  - \*Dartmouth or non-Dartmouth insurance plans
    - You will not be charged for the sexual assault examination. If you do not have insurance, or you decide not to report the assault to law enforcement, the NH Attorney General's office will cover the cost of the exam. You will not be billed for anything above the insurance coverage limit. If you are charged for your exam, call WISE for support. You will also receive a voucher to cover the costs of a follow-up exam.
  - Other Important Info:
    - Deciding to seek medical attention after a sexual assault does not mean you have to report the crime. Evidence collection can be done on an anonymous basis. However, if you are under 18, the medical staff must report the assault to the police.
    - There are sexual assault nurse examiners (SANE nurses) at DHMC who are qualified to perform the examination and collect evidence; there are none at Dick's House. If you need a ride to DHMC, you can call Safety and Security for transportation and do not have to explain what the ride is for.
    - The hospital automatically calls a WISE advocate to be available any time someone comes in for an evidence collection exam. You can decide whether or not you want to speak with the advocate. The advocate is a confidential resource who is not affiliated with the College. They can provide you with confidential support and talk with you about your options.
    - In the time between the incidence of violence and the exam, try to avoid activities that could potentially damage evidence such as:
      - Bathing
      - Showering
      - Using the restroom
      - Changing clothes
      - Combing hair
      - Cleaning up the area
      - Eating, drinking, brushing teeth
- It's natural to want to go through these motions after a traumatic experience. If you have done any of these activities, you can still have an exam performed. You may want to bring a spare change of clothes with you to the hospital or health facility where you're going to have the exam.*

## **No contact Order**

- What it is:
  - A no contact order is a non-disciplinary College-issued document (it is not written on anyone's record, will not inhibit you from accessing opportunities, etc.) between two individuals that stipulates there is to be no contact of any kind (verbal, digital, 3rd

party) between you and the specified individual. You can access a no contact order for many different reasons, including situations not related to sexual violence.

- Contact is defined as, but not limited to: in person; in writing; by telephone, email, text message or other electronic mail media; via any social media; or via an agent or third party (individual and/or organization) acting on your behalf, either directly or indirectly.

- **Possible reasons to get one:**

- You feel unsafe or threatened
- You want to cease communication with someone and feel unable to do so on your own

- **How it will impact you:**

- You will not have to communicate in any way with the person you have the no contact order against
- The no contact order assumes no guilt or innocence for either party. Therefore, you are equally responsible for avoiding the person as they are for avoiding you
- If you take a class with this person, you can ask the Title IX to notify the professor of the no contact order. You will both be able to take the class but will still need to refrain from contact within the setting.
- If you are in a student group with this person, you may have to share the space with them without contact to maintain equal access to educational opportunities.
- If you go to a social event and the other person is already there, you will have to leave.
- The Title IX office and Residential Life personnel will work together to offer housing accommodations. In rare circumstance when no housing is available, there could be a delay in your access to accommodations.
- If you contact this person in any way, you could face the same consequences they would, with disciplinary actions ranging from a warning to expulsion.
- It expires when one of the individuals graduates, and if one individual returns to campus after graduation the no contact order is no longer in place
  - Other options: no-trespass order (through the College), restraining order (through the court system, see this page 25)
- While a no contact order is a non-disciplinary document, it could lead to disciplinary action if someone breaks the no contact order

- **How to get a no contact order:**

- During working hours, contact the Title IX Coordinator or Case Management to get a formal no contact order issued. During after-hours, contact the Department of Safety and Security for a more informal version of this order that can be formalized in the future.
- You will be asked to share some explanation of why this is necessary for you to feel safe
- If you have more questions about this option you can speak to the Title IX coordinator for more information



## Disclosing Information about Sexual Violence to the College (Reporting)

In order to disclose sexual violence that has occurred to you or that you have knowledge of, you can talk to the Title IX Coordinator, a Deputy Title IX Coordinator, or any Private Resource. You can say as much or as little as you want about the incident, and do not have to name anyone involved. Any private resource who is notified about an incidence of sexual violence will make a disclosure to the Title IX office, including all details you shared. If you have any concerns about the impact of sharing information with private resources, please speak with a confidential resource, such as the WISE Campus Advocate, a Dick's house counselor or the Dartmouth College Chaplain. There are also anonymous reporting options, which you can see on page 21.

Every survivor is unique and there is no right way to move forward. Even if you do not want to pursue any formal process, through the College or law enforcement, there are plenty of other reasons why it may be helpful for you to talk to the Title IX Office. For the sake of clarity we will refer to these as Informal Options. Here are some of the Informal Options you may choose to access:

- Gathering information: You may choose to meet with the Title IX Office to learn more about your rights and the resources that are available to you.
- Accessing accommodations: You may ask the Title IX Office to support you in requests for accommodations including, academic and housing. Even if you do not have an immediate concern about housing, the Title IX Office can work with the housing office to ensure that you are not housed on the same floor as the perpetrator for future terms. There is no finite list when it comes to these accommodations and the Title IX Office can work with you to help identify areas beyond academics and housing.
- No Contact Order and information conversations: You may choose to request a No Contact Order or ask the Title IX Office to coordinate a conversation with the perpetrator about the harmful behavior. This informal conversation does not interfere with your right to request a formal process at any time while the perpetrator is still a student at the College.

## Formal Investigation Through the College

*Disclaimer:*

*At any point in the reporting process if you disclose information to a private resource (including the Title IX Office), the Title IX Office can initiate an investigation without a request from you if there is a significant risk to the safety of the community. This is not common, but something that everyone should be informed of before speaking to a private resource.*

### • What it is

- In the reporting process, you make a statement sharing your experience to the Title IX office. If an initial assessment determines that the report you brought forth would constitute a violation of Dartmouth's sexual assault policy (<http://www.dartmouth.edu/sexualrespect/policies/unified-sexual-assault-policy.html>),

an investigation will be conducted. Judicial Affairs will appoint an Investigator. This Investigator will interview you, the perpetrator, and any relevant witnesses. Then, the Investigator will write a report of all of the information found and determine, by the preponderance of evidence standard, if any violation of policy occurred. If there was a finding of responsibility for a violation, the perpetrator will go through a sanctioning panel and be disciplined. Following the conclusion, you will have the opportunity to request a review of the decision.

- Questions to consider before reporting through the college
  - Do you want the perpetrator to be sanctioned by the College?
  - Have you considered how you would feel and what support you would rely on for all potential outcomes of the investigation?
  - Do you feel able to retell your experience of what happened and being asked questions about it?
- **How it will impact you:**
  - Interim measures can be put into place to support you through this process. Investigations can be time consuming and emotionally draining. Interim measures can include academic accommodations (ex. an extension on a midterm, the opportunity to make up for a missed class), a no contact order, housing accommodations, and other things on a case-by-case basis.
  - As part of the investigatory process, you will be asked to spend time in meetings with the Title IX Coordinator, Judicial Affairs, and the Investigator
  - You will be asked to answer personal questions about the situation you are reporting, provide any and all text messages or emails the Investigator thinks is relevant, and provide the names of witnesses that may have relevant information about the incident. You are not required to give any information you don't want to, but Investigators do assess credibility, so it is in your best interest to share everything you feel comfortable with.
- **How the process works:**
  1. Once you have decided to report, you will make the initial report. Depending on the situation, you can contact Safety and Security, the Title IX Coordinator, or use an online form. You can also choose to disclose or "make a report" to any Dartmouth faculty or staff member, who would then connect you with the Title IX Office.  
(<http://www.dartmouth.edu/sexualrespect/report/index.html>)
    - a. Note: if you are not sure if you want to report, you can still talk to the Title IX Coordinator or other resources to make the decision.
    - b. You can make this initial report through an in-person statement, written statement, or both.
  2. The College will assess the nature of the report you are making. Several things can /will happen at this point:
    - a. You will be informed of resources to help meet your immediate physical safety and emotional well-being needs, including medical treatment
    - b. If applicable, you will be informed of the possibility of a criminal investigation

- c. The College will enter non-identifying information into the College's crime log, and possibly issue a warning if they feel that this incident could be a threat to campus safety. If the warning is issued, you will not be identified.
3. You will be informed about accommodations and interim measures, as well as the retaliation policy. The retaliation policy states that no one is able to retaliate against an individual for participating in good faith (honestly and fairly) in an investigation, including you, as the reporting party, and the perpetrator.
4. If you wish to pursue a disciplinary investigation, the Title IX Coordinator and Judicial Affairs will take a statement from you (either in person or via a written statement) and determine if the allegations you made would constitute a violation of Dartmouth's sexual assault or other sexual violence policies.
  - a. If not, you will be advised of other options available to you.
  - b. If so, Judicial Affairs will reach out to you to set up a meeting. In this meeting, you will be given a Notice of Investigation and a Statement of Understanding. The Notice of Investigation that will list the potential violations of College policy based on the allegations. The Statement of Understanding will cover various aspects of the investigation and will provide a space for you to identify an Advisor/Observer and to identify potential witnesses. You will be asked to return a signed copy of the Statement of Understanding to the Judicial Affairs office within 7 days of your meeting. This meeting is an opportunity to hear more about the process and to ask any questions. Both the Title IX Office and Judicial Affairs will remain available to answer questions throughout the process. The perpetrator will also have the same meeting with Judicial Affairs.
5. You can choose to designate a support person to be present at all meetings and interviews related to the investigation. This person can be a lawyer, parent, WISE advocate, or friend. An advisor is not permitted to speak on behalf of you during the investigations. If at any point during a meeting or interview, you want to speak with your advisor, you can ask for some time to do so.
6. Depending on the applicable policy, you may be interviewed by an independent investigator or an investigator from the Department of Safety and Security. The initial interview is typically the longest. You can expect that the investigator will ask you to share your experience and that they will ask clarifying questions. If the interview is running longer than 2 hours, you will be given the opportunity to schedule another time to continue the interview. You may have already listed witnesses on your statement of understanding, but you will again have the opportunity to suggest witnesses. The investigator may also choose to interview any person that you mention during your interview. Ultimately, the investigator determines which witnesses to interview. You may be asked to provide more information, if you have it, in the form of photographs, text messages, or emails.
7. The Investigator will interview the perpetrator and any other witnesses. It is typical for the Investigator to conduct a shorter interview with you after they speak with the perpetrator. In some cases, the investigator may conduct multiple follow up interviews with you.
8. You and the perpetrator will be notified when a draft report is ready, and you will be able to view it either via a secure online platform or in-person at the Judicial Affairs Office. In order to safeguard the privacy of the information in the report, you will not

be able to download or print from the secure platform. If you choose to see the report in-person, you will be given time to review the report at the office, but you will not be able to take a paper copy with you. The witnesses will not receive the draft report. The draft report will include transcripts of all interviews, copies of all documents/photographs/other documentation received, and a findings section. The findings will be a list of all the facts that the Investigator found by the preponderance of evidence standard (more probable to have happened than not). Depending on the amount of interviews conducted and the extensiveness of documentation (i.e. text messages, photos) the report may be lengthy.

9. You will have 7 days to read the report and respond to anything you think is inaccurate or share anything else that you want the Investigator to know. The perpetrator will have the same opportunity. If there is a reason that prevents you from being able to review the report within 7 days, you can request an extension. The perpetrator may also request and extension. Judicial Affairs will review the request and inform both parties of any decision regarding extensions.
10. The Investigator will read your comments, as well as the perpetrator's comments, and write a final report.
11. You will be given the final report. It will include everything the draft report included (with possible revisions), as well as a determination if there was a finding of responsibility, by the standard of more probable than not, and a rationale section explaining why there was or was not a finding of responsibility.
12. If there is a finding of responsibility, a sanctioning panel will convene to decide what disciplinary action will be taken against the perpetrator.
13. If there is not a finding of responsibility, you will still have access to accommodations, although, in some circumstances, there may be changes to interim measures.
14. Regardless of the outcome, you or the perpetrator may file a request to review. You will have 7 days to read the final report, consult with anyone you may want to, and submit a letter to request a review. If you later feel that some part of the investigation was biased, unfair, or did not follow the policy, you will not be able to file a request for review. You can file a request under 3 grounds:
  - a. That the Investigator or the Sanctioning Panel committed procedural error which materially prejudiced your case
  - b. That the Investigator's findings or the Sanctioning Panel's decision should be reconsidered because of newly discovered information which was not reasonably available to you the investigation and which would likely have affected either the finding of responsibility or the sanction imposed had it been available
  - c. That the sanction imposed is excessive, insufficient, or inappropriate.
15. If you submit a request for review, the Provost of Dartmouth will designate a person affiliated with Dartmouth (but not with Judicial Affairs or Title IX) to consider your request. This person will solely make the decision as to whether or not the request will be considered, under an unspecified time frame. If the person decides there are any allowable grounds for review, they will write to you, and you will have 7 days to submit a statement in response to their letter and any supporting materials. Then, after another unspecified timeframe, the person will

decide whether the outcome of the investigation was correct, according to College policy.

16. After the request for review outcome, there are no more opportunities to contest the result of the investigation. However, if you feel your rights were violated in the process, you can pursue legal action against the College or file a complaint through the Office of Civil Rights.
17. The College aims to complete the process in an efficient and timely manner. However, there are various circumstances that could extend this timeframe, and in many cases, the process takes longer than 60 days. Although the appeal and outcome stage can be taxing, the same resources in place for support during the initial investigation are in place during this period.

## **Anonymous Reporting Options**

### **Dartmouth Compliance & Ethics Hotline**

Call 888-497-0516 or go to [dartmouth.ethicspoint.com](http://dartmouth.ethicspoint.com)

In situations where you prefer to place an anonymous confidential report, you might want to use this hotline, hosted by a third party, EthicsPoint.

Because reports submitted through this service may not receive an immediate response, do not use this site to report events presenting an immediate threat to life or property. If you require emergency assistance, please contact your local authorities.

The information you provide will be sent to Dartmouth by EthicsPoint on a confidential and anonymous basis unless you wish to disclose your identity, though you are under no obligation to do so. Dartmouth guarantees that your comments will be heard.

You may use either of the following two methods to submit a report:  
Select the "Make a Report" link at the top of the web page linked above.

OR

Dial toll-free, within the United States, Guam, Puerto Rico and Canada: 888-497-0516

After you complete your report you will be assigned a unique code called a "report key."

Write down your report key and password and keep them in a safe place. After 5-6 business days, use your report key and password to check your report for feedback or questions.

### **Safety & Security Anonymous Reporting Form**

Use the form at <http://www.dartmouth.edu/~security/services/forms/anonreport.html> to report any information on a crime or other matter that may be of interest to the Dartmouth College Department of Safety and Security

You can provide as much or as little information as you want about an incident that happened to you or that you witnessed. Names are not mandatory. This may be a good option if you want Dartmouth to be aware of a situation or what an individual has done, but don't want to identify yourself or others. However, no action can be taken against a perpetrator unless a survivor has come forward to make a report and initiate an investigation. Anonymous reports

can corroborate other survivors who might come forward and contribute to evidence against a perpetrator.

## Police Reporting

Although the Police and College's roles and responsibilities may be different, they are both committed partners in the community's safety and wellbeing; understanding the differences in their roles may help in deciding how you would choose to report sexual violence. It can be confusing to understand the difference between reporting or going through an investigation via the college or via the police. You can choose to engage in one of these processes, both, or neither. The choice is completely up to you. In making the decision, you can consider the desired outcomes and what the survivor is looking for as a measure of accountability.

- How to report to the police?
  - There is no legally required process for reporting sexual violence cases through the police. There are always different avenues that may be pursued to determine what next steps and what actions will be sought.
    - We recommend using the WISE Campus Advocate (See pg. 5 for more details and contact info) as a resource to understand what your specific case might be like if you go through the police to seek justice. This advocate has a lot of experience with Dartmouth cases that have gone through the police, and can help you decide which options are best for you.
  - Criminal processes can start in different ways, with law enforcement responding to a scene, someone going to the police department to file a report, or with law enforcement responding to the hospital. When making initial reports and statements, you may choose to wait two sleep cycles after the assault to do so, because trauma and lack of sleep can affect your memory of a recent traumatic experience. Adult survivors are never obligated to provide a statement to law enforcement if they do not wish to. A WISE advocate can help set up an interview with law enforcement and can accompany you to the police department for support.
  - Keeping in mind that criminal charges can only be brought forward by law enforcement, the Hanover Police Department is part of a program called "You Have Options". This program does not necessarily seek the pursuit of criminal charges, but does hope to encourage the reporting, by survivors, of sexual violence. The You Have Options Program gives survivors three main choices for how they wish to engage the police regarding an incident of sexual violence: Informational Only, Partial investigation, or Complete Investigation. For Full information about this program, visit <https://www.reportingoptions.org/reporting-options>.
    - The three options are as follows:
      - An **Information Only** report includes any report of sexual assault where at you request that no investigative process beyond a victim interview and/or a complete or partial Inquiry into Serial Sexual Assault (ISSA) is completed.
      - A **Partial Investigation** includes any report of sexual assault where some investigative processes beyond the victim interview and a complete or partial Inquiry into Serial Sexual Assault (ISSA), have been initiated by law enforcement. This may include, but is not limited to, interviewing of witnesses and collection of evidence such as a sexual assault forensic examination (SAFE) kit.

- **A Complete Investigation** includes any report of sexual assault where all investigative procedures necessary to determine if probable cause exists for a criminal offense have been initiated and completed.
- When navigating these options, you may change from an Information Only report to a Partial or Complete Investigation at any time. If you initially requested a Complete Investigation you can also change to a Partial investigation at any time before the process concludes.
- Only Complete Investigations list a reported perpetrator as a suspect of a criminal sexual assault offense. The You Have Options Program upholds every individual's right to due process and will not list a person as a suspect unless all investigative processes have been completed, or in the case of a Partial Investigation, the investigative processes completed have shown probable cause to believe the crime reported occurred.
- In a partial or complete investigation, following an initial report, law enforcement will start to investigate; this can include possible things, such as interviews, collecting statements from witnesses, collecting text and messaging records, and questioning the perpetrator. At the completion of the "complete investigation" option, the county attorney will work with law enforcement to determine whether or not they will formally file charges against the perpetrator. You are able to speak with the county attorney's office to discuss how you feel and what you'd like to see happen. Ultimately, the decision to pursue filing charges is made by the county attorney's office.
- Criminal prosecution carries the possibility of criminal consequences, such as probation, incarceration, and mandatory registration on the sex offender registry. College judicial processes carry the possibility of institutional sanctions, such as suspension or separation from the college, but can't send a perpetrator to prison. If you want to report a sexual assault you can choose to pursue one of these routes, both, or neither
- Also, the standards for finding perpetrators responsible are different for criminal and school investigations. College judicial processes use a "preponderance of the evidence" standard in their ruling, which means that there must be more likely than not, or a little over 50% that the perpetrator is responsible for the violation. This is a lower standard of proof than the criminal justice system's standard of "beyond a reasonable doubt." This standard requires that the state prove that no other logical explanation can be derived from the evidence except that the incident they reported occurred and the perpetrator is guilty.
- Data shows that it is very rare for perpetrators to receive prison sentences. Still, there are no right or wrong answers to how or if a survivor decides to report an assault or go through an investigation but should be aware of what to expect. Again, we encourage you to contact resources like the WISE campus advocate to discuss their options.
- You can work with WISE or the Title IX Office to coordinate a conversation with the Hanover Police Department in a way that is most helpful and appropriate for you.
- For more information on reporting to the police, see the "Resources" section and visit: <https://www.rainn.org/articles/reporting-law-enforcement>.



## Protective Order

A protective order, commonly referred to as a restraining order, is a court order instructing a person to stop abusing or harassing the person seeking the order for a fixed period.

### To apply:

**(During normal business hours)** A survivor of intimate partner violence can apply for a protective order from the Lebanon Family Court, (38 Centerra Parkway, Lebanon, NH 03766). An individual can contact WISE to have support present for this process. The process involves the completion of an application that identifies the offender and the abuse at issue. A Judge then reviews the application and reaches a decision as to the issuance of an order and any related conditions or terms. Directions to the court or other instructions can be received by calling the Lebanon Family Court, (603) 643-3666. To go through this process, you may need to beat the courthouse for a number of hours.

**(After hours)** A survivor of intimate partner violence that occurs in Hanover, NH can obtain a telephonic order of protection by contacting the Hanover Police Department. The process involves the completion of an application that identifies the offender and the abuse at issue. An on-call Judge is then reached via telephone by a member of the Hanover Police. The Judge considers the matter and reaches a decision as to the issuance of an emergency telephonic protective order. These orders have standing until the end of the next court business day. In such cases, victims are thereafter required to visit the Lebanon Family Court and complete an application for a protective order as outlined above, otherwise the order expires. Directions to the court or other instructions can be received by calling the Lebanon Family Court, (603) 643-3666.

If the temporary order is granted, a hearing will be scheduled in which both the survivor and perpetrator would be present to explain their case and a judge will decide whether or not to grant a final order.

# Frequently Asked Questions

Please refer to the “Resources” section to read more about what each resource can offer you and to find out whether the resource is private, confidential, or neither private nor confidential. Furthermore, all contact info is available in the “Resources” section, page 4. It might be best to first access whichever resource feels most accessible to you while remaining open to being referred to other sources of support.

## Who can I go to if.....

- I want to process my situation before I make any decisions?
  - To speak to someone confidentially to process or discuss options and/or policies, refer to the WISE Campus Advocate or the WISE crisis line.
  - To speak to a trained peer resource, refer to a SAPA (see section for more info about their confidentiality)
  - To speak to a confidential resource for support refer to a Dick’s House Counselor
- I want to talk to someone who isn’t affiliated with the college?
  - WISE is completely unaffiliated with the college. Speak to the WISE Campus Advocate or call the WISE crisis line to speak to someone about resources, processes, and options
  - There are a number of off-campus medical service providers who can provide assistance, for instance, DHMC or Planned Parenthood.
- I want academic accommodations?
  - Title IX Office, Undergraduate Deans
  - The Title IX office can help you access your rights to accommodations by working with other departments and offices.
- I want housing accommodations?
  - Title IX, Office of Residential Education
  - The Title IX office can help you access your rights to accommodations by working with other departments and offices.
- I want to speak to a peer?
  - To speak to someone who will not share this information with the Title IX office, speak to a SAPA
  - UGA
- I want to pursue action through the legal/ criminal justice system?
  - Hanover Police Department
  - Department of Safety and Security

- I want to pursue action through the college system?
  - Title IX Office
  - Department of Safety and Security
- I want my assailant to be removed from campus?
  - Title IX Office
  - Hanover Police Department
  - The only way for this to happen is a reporting process, either through Dartmouth or through the police
- I want spiritual support?
  - The Dartmouth College Chaplain and UCM ordained leaders at the Tucker Center (they are also a non-religious source of support)
- I feel like I am in an abusive relationship or I have experienced abuse by a family member?
  - To speak to someone confidentially to process your situation, refer to the WISE Campus Advocate, WISE crisis line, or a Dick's House Counselor (including the counselor on call)
  - To speak to a trained peer resource, refer to a SAPA
- I have experienced sexual violence before coming to Dartmouth but would like support services or accommodations here?
  - To speak to someone confidentially to process your situation, refer to the WISE Campus Advocate, the WISE crisis line, or a Dick's House Counselor (including the counselor on call)
  - To speak to a trained peer resource, refer to a SAPA (see section for more info about their confidentiality)
  - For accommodations, refer to your undergraduate dean or the Title IX Office
- I have experienced sexual violence while studying abroad or on an off term?
  - To speak with someone immediately and confidentially to process your situation, even if you are off campus, call the Counselor on Call or call/email the WISE Campus Advocate, or call the WISE crisis line.
  - If you would like to speak with someone on your program, you can refer to your faculty director.
  - Anyone who goes away from the College can call International SOS (ISOS) for information such as what hospitals are near you, how to be connected to a counselor, and other important information. This program is discussed during study abroad health and safety meetings.

## What can I do if...

- A friend alerts me to a dangerous situation?
  - If the situation is urgent and/or you are concerned about safety, you can call the Hanover Police Department, Safety and Security. To speak to someone confidentially at any time about safety planning, you can call the WISE crisis line. For immediate mental health concerns, you can call the counselor on call. In general, any resource for survivors is also a resource friends of survivors can use
- I have personal knowledge of a case of sexual violence and want to report it without my name attached?
  - You can use the Safety and Security anonymous reporting form, a form where you can say whatever information you feel is relevant
  - If you do not want to report through the DOSS form, you can also report through the Dartmouth Ethics and Compliance Hotline
  - See the “Resources” section for more info about where to find these forms and the differences between them
- I see my assailant around campus often?
  - To discuss options with private resources about addressing this concern and notifying the perpetrator, think about obtaining a No Contact Order through the Title IX Office or Safety and Security.
  - If you’d like to speak to someone confidentially about safety planning, contact the WISE Campus Advocate or call the WISE crisis line.
- I am afraid of being sued by my assailant for something such as defamation
  - Though WISE is not able to offer legal advice, the advocates can process concerns you may have and think through these concerns.
  - See resources found through the ACLU or at <https://www.knowyourix.org/>
  - A particularly helpful article: <https://www.aclu.org/blog/womens-rights/worried-about-getting-sued-reporting-sexual-abuse-here-are-some-tips>
- I have just been assaulted and need medical assistance or want to collect evidence of the incident?
  - To access medical assistance or have evidence from an experience collected, you can go to the DHMC emergency department for Sexual Assault Evidence Collection up to five days following an assault.
  - For medical care unrelated to evidence collection, including full body checkups, STI/pregnancy testing, you can go to Dick’s House Health Services.
  - For transportation, you can contact DOSS for a ride to the DHMC or call an ambulance.
    - (You can use DOSS to get a ride to the hospital. They will ask why you need the ride for when they write a report of a ride so that they can fill out a report, but you do not need to tell the officer that you are a survivor or why you are going somewhere. You can say, for example, if asked, “I just want to go to the emergency department to get something checked out for personal reasons.”)

- I am a minor and want to talk to someone without it being reported?
  - Speak in hypothetical terms or speak about the events you have experienced in third person. Do not identify yourself by name if you are speaking to someone at the College because this can lead to information about your age.
  - Know that even confidential resources, such as Dick's House Counseling, are obligated to report if you are a minor who has experienced sexual violence. If you are considering talking with someone about your experience after you've come of age, you can speak generally with the confidential resource to identify how adult disclosures of experiences of sexual abuse as a minor will affect confidentiality.
  - If you are ever in doubt about the confidentiality of your information, don't hesitate to ask questions.

## **How do I...**

- Make the decision to report? Who can help me?
  - WISE Campus Advocate
  - Counselors at Dick's House
  - CONFIDENTIAL resources
  - SAPA (peer resource)
- Make the decision to go forward with an investigation? Who can help me?
  - WISE Campus Advocate
  - Title IX Office
  - Undergraduate Deans
  - SAPA (peer resource)
- Get a no contact order?
  - See pg. 15
- Get a "rape kit"?
  - See pg. 14
- Report my experience to the college?
  - See pg. 17
- Initiate a formal investigation through the college?
  - See pg. 17

## **I was just assaulted, what are my possible first steps?**

- If you want to get a medical exam or collect evidence, see pg. 14. This does not mean you have to report your assault, but if you ever decide to it can help your case.
- If you feel unsafe, call Safety and Security or the Hanover Police Department for protection
- If you want to talk to a resource immediately, the following options are available:
  - To speak to someone confidentially, you can call the WISE crisis line or Dick's House Counselor-on-call
  - To speak to a private resource, you can call the Dean on-call

- If you want to talk to immediately to someone not affiliated with Dartmouth, call:
  - WISE crisis line

# Glossary

In this section, definitions have been provided which include official Dartmouth definitions of certain terms as well as informal definitions adapted by SPCSA for the common reader. Where there is only an informal definition, Dartmouth has not provided an official definition for us to include. During college procedures, Dartmouth definitions and policies will be adhered to as they are written in their official version on the [sexual respect website](#).

Each state also has its own definition for some of these terms, so it is important that you are aware of those definitions if you are going through the judicial system to report a crime of sexual violence. Here is the link to a database where you can search for legal definitions in your specific state: <https://apps.rainn.org/policy/>

All Dartmouth definitions can be found on the following webpage:  
<http://www.dartmouth.edu/sexualrespect/definitions.html#CO>

Although we have provided definitions here because we think they might be useful, we encourage each individual survivor to feel validated to use whichever definitions they feel comfortable with when framing their experience.

## Campus Safety Authority

Dartmouth Definition: “Campus Safety Authority is a Clery-specific term that encompasses four groups of individuals and organizations associated with Dartmouth. A Campus Security Authority are anyone who has significant responsibility for students and campus activities. The law defines four categories of CSAs:

1. A member of a campus police or security (The Department of Safety and Security)
2. Any individual or individuals who have responsibility for campus security (e.g., an individual who is responsible for providing access control and/or security at campus facilities, athletic events or other special events)
3. Any individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses (e.g., The Department of Safety and Security, Title IX Coordinator)
4. An official of an institution with significant responsibility for student and campus activities

These include but are not limited to:

- Academic deans
- Undergraduate deans, student life, and residential life officials
- Greek letter organizations and societies staff
- Athletic administrators
- Student activities coordinators and staff
- Student judicial officials
- Faculty and staff advisors to student organizations
- Student peer education advisors”

Information Definition: Campus Safety Authorities are individuals and organizations that have formal or informal role on campus to protect and care for students and provide non-identifying information about disclosures of assault for reporting statistics.

## **Clery Act**

Dartmouth Definition: The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (most commonly referred to as the Clery Act) is a law that requires all colleges and universities that participate in federal financial aid programs to collect, retain, and disclose information about crime on or near their campuses or other college-owned property. The goal of the Clery Act is to ensure people have access to accurate information about crimes committed on campus and campus security procedures. Dartmouth publishes an annual Security Report with this information.

Information Definition: The Clery Act is a law that mandates colleges to collect publish information about crimes that occur on or around campus, including sexual violence statistics.

## **Coercion**

Dartmouth Definition: “The practice of persuading someone to do something by using force, intimidation, pressure, authority, or implied and/or outright threats.”

Dartmouth defines a “threat” as: “an expression of intention to inflict pain, injury, emotional harm, damage to one's reputation, or other hostile action on someone in retribution for something done or not done.”

Informal Definition: Coercion is a form of pressure that creates a fear of retaliation, which makes it impossible to make a genuine and autonomous decision. Someone who is being intimidated or threatened through coercion is unable to give consent.

## **Confidential Resource**

Dartmouth Definition: Confidential resources “may not share your information without your expressed consent unless there is imminent danger to self or others or as otherwise required by law (e.g., mandatory reporting for sexual violence against minors).

Confidential resources include licensed medical or counseling professionals (e.g., a licensed psychologist), staff members of organizations recognized as rape crisis centers under state law (such as WISE), and ordained clergy.”

Informal Definition: Confidential resources are legally bound to not share your information, unless you or the community are in immediate danger, which might include suicide or self-harm, or if you have reported a very recent incidence of sexual violence, and the resource believes a community alert should be sent out. Furthermore, if you are under the age of 18, the confidential resource is obligated to report what you have shared to them to the appropriate authorities. The following are confidential resources (see full descriptions of each in the resource section starting on page 4:



- Counseling and Human Development
- WISE
- WISE Campus Advocate
- Dick's House Health Services
- William Jewett Tucker Center (Ordained Ministers, Priests, and Rabbis)
- Faculty/Employee Assistance Program (FEAP)
- Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center (DHMC)
- Planned Parenthood - White River Junction

## Consent

Dartmouth Definition: “clear and unambiguous agreement, expressed in mutually understandable words or action, to engage in a particular sexual activity. Whether valid consent has been given will be judged based upon what a reasonable person would have understood from such words or actions.

Consent must be voluntarily given and is not valid

1. If obtained by physical force, coercion, or threat;
2. When a person is Incapacitated; or
3. When an intellectual or other disability prevents a person from having the capacity to give consent.

Consent to engage in one sexual activity, or agreement to engage in a particular sexual activity on a prior occasion, cannot be presumed to constitute consent to engage in a different sexual activity or to engage again in a sexual activity. Consent can be withdrawn by either person at any point.”

Informal Definition: In a sexual context, consent should be obtained verbally (although it can be obtained nonverbally) and needs to be reinforced and reestablished throughout sexual interactions. Enthusiastic, clear, communication should be used to obtain consent in a voluntary, conscious, affirmative, ongoing manner. One can only give consent if they are fully in control of their decisions and actions and in the right state of mind to make decisions for themselves. A person should genuinely be able to say no when asked for consent; if a person is being pressured or coerced, they cannot truly give consent to something.

## Dating Violence (Intimate Partner Violence)

Dartmouth Definition:

“Includes violence committed by a person:

1. Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and
2. Where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
  - a) The length of the relationship
  - b) The type of relationship.

- c) The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.”

Informal Definition: a pattern of coercive and manipulative behaviors including physical, sexual, or psychological harm by a current or former intimate partner to gain power and control. Abusive partners display behavior that physically harms, arouses fear, prevents a partner from doing what they wish or forces them to behave in ways they do not want to. They might be physically and sexually violent, threatening and intimidating, emotionally abusive and economically depriving. Many of these different forms of violence/abuse can be occurring at any one time within the same intimate relationship.

## **Domestic Violence**

Dartmouth Definition: “refers to felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabiting with or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction where the crime occurred, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction where the crime occurred.”

Informal Definition: This term is often replaced by the term “Intimate Partner Violence,” since “domestic” implies cohabitation, and many relationships that do not involve cohabitation can become abusive. It is essentially the same as dating violence, although domestic violence may occur in relationships in which people cohabitate.

## **Gender-based violence**

Informal Definition: Violence stemming from the unequal power dynamics that characterize historically patriarchal societies. This violence is often motivated by toxic masculinity.

## **Incapacitation**

Dartmouth Definition: “means that a person lacks the capacity to give Consent to sexual activity because the person is asleep, unconscious, mentally and/or physically helpless, or otherwise unaware that sexual activity is occurring. Incapacitation is not necessarily the same as legal intoxication. Where alcohol or other drugs are involved, evaluating Incapacitation requires an assessment of how the consumption of alcohol and/or drugs affects a person's: decision-making ability; awareness of consequences; ability to make informed, rational judgments; capacity to appreciate the nature and quality of the act; or level of consciousness. The assessment is based on objectively and reasonably apparent indications of incapacitation when viewed from the perspective of a sober, reasonable person.”

Dartmouth also provides specific information around obtaining and giving consent when alcohol or drugs are involved here:

[http://www.dartmouth.edu/consent/sex\\_drugs\\_alcohol/](http://www.dartmouth.edu/consent/sex_drugs_alcohol/)

#### Informal Definition:

- Incapacitation is a state beyond drunkenness or intoxication in which someone's mental and physical capacities are severely limited.
- Some signs of *intoxication* include, but are not limited to:
  - Slurred speech
  - Weaving or stumbling
  - Exaggerated Emotions
- Some signs of *incapacitation* include, but are not limited to:
  - Inability to speak coherently
  - Loss of control over bodily functions
  - Confusion on basic facts (day of the week, birthdate, etc.)
  - Inability to walk unassisted
  - Vomiting
  - Inability to focus eyes
  - Passing out

It is also important to note that some people are very high functioning, even when they are in a state that might be considered “blacked out.” Thus, even if these signs are not obvious, they might still be too intoxicated to give or obtain consent. However, typically even high functioning people will show signs of incapacitation when “blacked out.”

## **Investigator**

Informal Definition: Person not affiliated with Dartmouth College who is contracted by Dartmouth to conduct an investigation under Dartmouth's Unified Sexual Assault Policy. An investigator may be from the Department of Safety and Security in investigations of sexual harassment, dating violence, or stalking.

## **No contact order**

Dartmouth Definition: “In certain circumstances the victim may wish to request a “no contact” order that would prohibit the accused student from making contact with them. Safety and Security, the Undergraduate Deans, or Undergraduate Judicial Affairs Office can assist a student in obtaining a College “no contact” order. Please note, that with a College “no contact” order, all students involved in the “no contact” order will receive a copy of the letter providing them with a directive to not contact the other parties at any time.”

Informal Definition: You can request a no contact order through the College against another member of the Dartmouth community. This directs both parties to have no

physical, verbal, or written contact with one another where both people are equally responsible for avoiding contact with each other. For more information see page 15.

## **Off-campus resources**

Informal Definition: Off-campus resources are located off Dartmouth's campus. See full definitions of each resource in the "Resources" Section starting on page 4.

- WISE (also has an office on campus)
- Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center (DHMC)
- Planned Parenthood- White River Junction
- Hanover Police Department

## **On campus resources**

Informal Definition: On-campus resources are available on Dartmouth's campus. See full definitions of each resource in the "Resources" Section starting on page 4.

- Counseling and Human Development
- WISE Campus Advocate
- Dick's House health services
- William Jewett Tucker Center (Ordained Ministers, Priests, and Rabbis)
- Faculty/Employee Assistance Program (FEAP)
- Department of Safety and Security
- Title IX Coordinator
- Deputy Title IX Coordinators
- All faculty, staff, coaches
- Undergraduate Deans and Case Management
- Assistant Directors of Residential Education & Residential Undergraduate Advisors (UGAs)
- The Student Wellness Center
- Office of Pluralism & Leadership (OPAL)
- Native American Program
- Office of Judicial Affairs
- Office of Institutional Diversity & Equity
- Human Resources

## **Private Resource**

Dartmouth Definition: Private resources are accessible to "students, faculty and staff, and are required to promptly share a disclosure of sexual assault, gender-based harassment, or other form of sexual misconduct with the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator then works to ensure that the individual feels safe and supported, and has access to all of the available resources and support structures the College offers. These private, non-

confidential disclosures will be shared with individuals on a need-to-know basis or as required by law. Private resources include the Title IX Coordinator, faculty, coaches, undergraduate deans, residential life staff, and those individuals not designated as confidential.”

Informal Definition: Private resources are typically not trained to specifically support sexual violence survivors. However, they might receive disclosures from survivors nonetheless, and thus, it is important that they share these disclosures with the Title IX Office so that the Office can connect the survivor to professional resources and support, and so that Dartmouth can keep track of crime statistics. Once a private resource shares a disclosure with the Title IX Office, the Title IX Office will contact the student who made the disclosure via email, offering support and resources. The student can ignore this email and the Title IX Office will simply have the report on file but will not share the info with anyone else unless there are circumstances such as a threat to someone’s safety or harm to a minor. Private resources are: (for more info see the “Resources” section starting on page 4.

- Department of Safety and Security
- Title IX Coordinator
- Deputy Title IX Coordinators
- All faculty, staff, and coaches.
- Undergraduate Deans and Case Management
- Assistant Directors of Residential Education & Residential Undergraduate Advisors (UGAs)
- The Student Wellness Center
- Office of Pluralism and Leadership (OPAL)
- Native American Program
- Office of Judicial Affairs
- Office of Institutional Diversity & Equity
- Human Resources

## **“Rape Kit” or Sexual Assault Forensic Exam**

Informal Definition: A medical exam typically performed within 5 days of an assault to collect physical evidence from the body and person of the survivor and to deliver medical care to the survivor. See page 14 for more info.

## **Reporting person**

Dartmouth Definition:

1. “A person who alleges that another person violated this policy; or
2. A person who alleges that a Student Organization is responsible for a violation of this policy under the College's Group Accountability Statement.

Any person – regardless of race, color, religion, sex, age, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, national origin, disability, or military/veteran status – may be a Reporting Person.

A Reporting Person need not be a Dartmouth student, faculty member, or staff member.”

Informal Definition: This is often Dartmouth’s way of referring to the survivor who is making a report to the College.

## **Responding person**

Dartmouth Definition:

1. “A Student accused of Sexual Harassment, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking; aiding, abetting , or inciting such conduct; or Retaliation; or
2. A Student Organization accused of violating this policy under the College's Group Accountability Statement.

Any Student – regardless of race, color, religion, sex, age, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, national origin, disability, or military/veteran status – may be a Responding Person.”

Informal Definition: This is often Dartmouth’s way of referring to the perpetrator who is being reported about by the survivor.

## **Sexual Assault Peer Alliance (SAPA)**

Dartmouth Definition:

“SAPAs are a group of Dartmouth Students invested in providing, informed, empathic, and empowerment-based support to Dartmouth students impacted by sexual and gender based violence. They have completed a 34-hour comprehensive training program and are equipped with specialized knowledge in gender-based violence, the impact of such violence, campus resources, and providing positive, peer-advocacy support to fellow students.”

Informal Definition: SAPAs are students who can act as resources for people or friends of those who have been impacted by sexual violence. SAPAs can help survivors process their trauma and begin their healing process and can refer students to resources for further support. They do not need to report identifying information about those they consult with. See page 12 for more info.

## Sexual Assault

Dartmouth Definition: “unwanted or unwelcome touching of a sexual nature, including: fondling; penetration of the mouth, anus, or vagina, however slight, with a body part or object; or other sexual activity that occurs without valid Consent.”

Informal Definition: sexual contact or behavior that occurs without explicit consent.

## Sexual Misconduct

Dartmouth Definition: “a range of behaviors, including sexual assault, gender-based harassment, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and any other conduct of a sexual nature that is non-consensual, or has the effect of threatening, intimidating, or coercing a person at whom such conduct is directed.”

Informal Definition: At Dartmouth, this is an umbrella term for any kind of gender-based violence.

## Sexual Harassment

Dartmouth Definition:

“Includes any of the following behaviors:

1. Hostile Environment – unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other visual, verbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature when the conduct is sufficiently severe or pervasive to deny or limit the victim's ability to participate in or benefit from Dartmouth's educational programs or benefits by creating an intimidating or hostile environment.
2. Quid Pro Quo – unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other visual, verbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature when submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's education, living environment, employment, or participation in a College-related activity or program.
3. Threats/Intimidation of a Sexual Nature – conduct of a sexual nature, which reasonably would be expected to have the effect of threatening or intimidating the person at whom such conduct is directed.”

Informal Definition: sexual harassment includes unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical harassment of a sexual nature in the workplace or learning environment. Sexual harassment does not always have to be specifically about sexual behavior or directed at a specific person. For example, negative comments about women as a group may be a form of sexual harassment. Sexual harassment interferes with your performance by threatening your job security or becoming an obstacle to effective work.

## Stalking

### Dartmouth Definition:

“Occurs when a person engages in a course of conduct or repeatedly commits acts toward another person, under circumstances that would:

1. Place the person in reasonable fear for safety, or of harm or bodily injury to self or others; or
2. Reasonably cause substantial emotional distress to the person.

A course of conduct refers to a pattern of behavior of two or more acts over a period of time that can be reasonably regarded as likely to alarm, harass, or cause fear of harm or injury to that person or to a third party. The feared harm or injury may be physical, emotional, or psychological, or related to the personal safety, property, education, or employment of that individual. Stalking may involve individuals who are known to one another or have an intimate or sexual relationship, or may involve individuals who are not known to one another.”

Informal Definition: Stalking is a pattern of behavior directed at a specific person that would put a reasonable person in fear. The motivation of a stalker is to have power and control over the victim. Out of context, stalking behaviors are not always criminal, but become criminal when used to intimidate and control the targeted individual.

## Title IX Coordinator

### Dartmouth Definition:

“The Title IX Coordinator collaborates across campus constituencies to foster a safe, welcoming, and respectful environment for all members of the Dartmouth community. The Title IX Coordinator provides institutional leadership in ensuring the College is in compliance with federal law and state statutes; oversees the centralized review, investigation and resolution of all complaints related to sexual assault, gender-based harassment, dating or domestic violence, and stalking; and ensures a fair, equitable, and prompt process for all involved. All disclosures or reports of violations of the College's sexual assault, sexual misconduct, or sexual harassment policies will be directed to the Title IX Coordinator.

Allison O'Connell serves as Dartmouth's Title IX Coordinator and Clery Act Compliance Officer. Her responsibilities include (but are not limited to):

- Ensuring Dartmouth's compliance with Title IX, VAWA, the Clery Act, and other applicable federal and state mandates concerning sex discrimination, gender-based harassment, and sexual misconduct, including sexual assault, dating or domestic violence, and stalking.
- Providing institutional leadership to prevent, address, and respond to sex discrimination, gender-based harassment, and sexual misconduct;
- Tracking and monitoring incidents of sex discrimination, gender-based harassment, and sexual misconduct;
- Overseeing the investigation and resolution of all reports involving students, faculty, staff, vendors, and visitors;



- Coordinating comprehensive training, education and prevention efforts campus-wide; and
- Conducting periodic reviews of campus climate and culture concerning sexual assault, gender-based harassment, and other forms of sexual misconduct.”

Informal Definition: The Title IX coordinator is in charge of ensuring that Dartmouth is complying with Title IX standards. They are also responsible for providing accommodations, information, and options to all parties involved in a disclosed instance of sexual violence. While they are in the best position to help survivors obtain accommodations, they are not solely responsible for providing unconditional, comprehensive support to individual survivors; this is the role of a survivor advocate, such as the WISE Campus Advocate. The Title IX coordinator is also not primarily responsible for providing emotional support directly to survivors; this is the role of a counselor, such as those available at Dick’s House. See more info on page 8.

## **Closing Statement**

We understand that every situation is nuanced and specific, and this manual alone cannot capture all experiences in detail. If you have specific questions about your situation, please contact the WISE campus advocate (see contact details on pg. 5).