#### **Incident Response Training**

CC NC-BY-SA
Otter Tech LLC
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#### Introductions:

Name

(Optional) Pronouns you use

#### **Ground Rules**



CC BY Steve Johnson

- This is a safe(r) space
- If you are asked to stop, you will stop
- You may leave at any time
- Be open to new knowledge
- Acknowledge different lived experiences

#### Agenda

- Who is an incident responder?
- Taking an incident report
- Practice 1
- Responding to a report
- Practice 2
- Advanced topics, questions, and/or more practice

### Who is an incident responder?

- Takes incident reports
- Assesses the situation
- Finds additional help
- Resolves the incident
- Responds to those impacted
- Communicates incident to other staff



CC BY Open Knowledge

### Common Reporter Needs

- + Be heard
- + To be respected
- + Feel safe
- ~ To create meaning
- To be "right"
- Justice or vengeance

#### Common Reporter Emotions

- Repeating themselves
- Becoming flustered
- Talking fast
- Mistrust
- Judgment words
- Anger



Emotion CC BY 2.0 Osamu Kaneko

### Taking an Incident Report: LASER

Before: Ask if they want to go to a quiet, private place (or encourage them to use private message/email)

- Listen and summarize
- Acknowledge emotions with "You" statements
- Seek assistance or resources as needed
- Ensure everyone is safe
- Report or Respond to the incident

After: Thank reporter for reporting the incident

#### Practice Receiving Reports

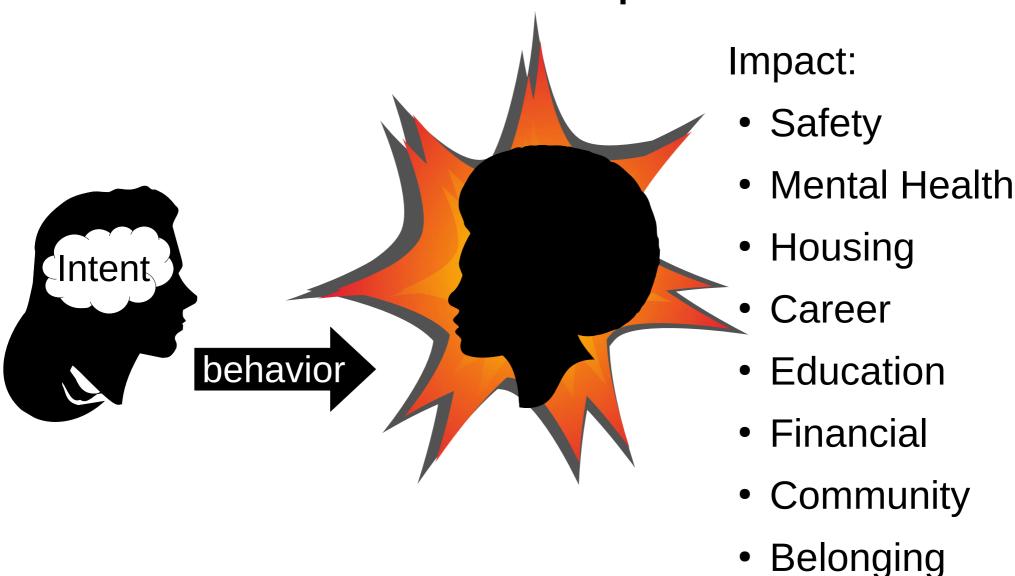
### Instructor modeling taking a report

Questions

# Bias in Receiving Incident Reports

- Record the behavior & impact
- Don't use "judgment" words
- Watch yourself for defensiveness
- Be cautious about empathy for reported person

#### Intent vs. Impact



#### Intent is Not Magic

- Action or inaction has impact
- Good intent still causes harm
- Harm causes strong emotions
- Goal: Stop the behavior
- Ensure reported people understand their impact
- Allow reporters to express their emotions



CC BY Fabricio Zuardi (modified)

### Microaggressions / Micro-inequities

 Harm caused because your identity is not considered "the default"

- e.g. disability, race, gender
- Lack of knowledge / support
- Invisible to the "default" identity
- Death by 1,000 paper cuts
- Brings up strong emotions
- Emotional labor of education



CC BY Andrew McGill

#### Personal Conflicts

- Not all conflicts will be a Code of Conduct violation
- Communication breakdown
- Is this a pattern?
- Know emotional and verbal abuse behaviors:

http://outofthefog.website/traits/



CC BY Martha Soukup

# False Reporting: Power Dynamics

- What does a reporter have to lose?
  - Career
  - Financial support
  - Safety
  - Mental health
- What does the reported person have to lose?



CC BY Adam Lehman

How likely is it the reporter will lose?

# Review All Reports Carefully

Microaggressions & sexual harassment are under reported

- Examine the power dynamics
- Be cautious of "reverse"-ism reports
  - "racism against white people"
  - "sexist discrimination of men"
  - "tone policing" the reporter



CC BY Adam Lehman

(Break?)

Following up on Incident Reports

#### **Evaluating Risk**

Low Risk

High Risk

Low Impact Microaggression in conversation

Repeated borderline incidents

Microaggression in private message

Pattern of verbal or emotional abuse

Racist or sexist joke during presentation

Ongoing harassment or stalking

Inappropriate joke on a public channel

Online harassment campaign or doxxing

High Impact

### Deciding Response

Low Risk

High Risk

Low Impact

**Issue warning** 

Monitor and document patterns of behavior, warn or temporary ban, remove from leadership

High Impact Reprimand, removal of offensive material

Public response from staff or organization

Coordinated planning

Additional resources

Reach out to others

# Common Emotions for People who have been reported

Emotion	Action
Disgust	Self blame
Anxiety	Seek reassurance
Fear	Denial
Anger	Defensiveness
Humiliation	Blame shifting
Abandonment	Manipulation

# Following up with the reported person: **JARRING**

- State what happened with no Judgment words
- Affirm the impact on the reporter
- Allow the reported person to Respond
- Your job is not to Reassure
- Focus on the Impact of their behavior
- Call them iN, "I need your help making this a welcoming/safe/inclusive event/community"
- Give them a plan to modify their behavior

Don't let them contact reporter, but offer to relay the apology

# Practice: Following up with the Reported Person

# Instructor modeling following up with a reported person

Questions

### Following up after an incident

- Try to talk to everyone impacted
- May need a public statement
- Whisper networks exist
- Document the incident
- May need to notify volunteers

#### **Advanced Topics**

### Dealing with Unwelcome Attendees

- "You aren't permitted to attend the conference"
- Don't provide details
- Ask them to leave
- "This is a private venue"
- Get onsite help
- Report for trespassing
- Know your local trespassing laws



CC BY Mike Mozart

# Dealing with Weapons Policy Violations

- "Weapons are not allowed at our conference"
- Ask them to leave
- Come back without the weapon
- Do not argue, be firm
- Ask staff, response team, security to help
- If there is a safety risk, call 911

#### Conflicts of Interest

- Is anyone a friend or coworker?
  - conference staff or volunteers
  - incident response team
  - papers committee
  - sponsors
- Review leadership positions for potential leaks:
  - other incident responders
  - volunteers & staff
  - papers committee
  - board members



CC BY Jay Weldenbach

### Confidentiality Issues

- Reporter fears retaliation
- NDAs & severance
- Police Investigation
- Limit incident docs access
- Ask around (discretely)
- Often multiple incidents
- Other grounds to dismiss



CC BY Casey Marshall

#### **Known Harassers**

- Not just internet trolls
- Stalkers do show up
- Power plays & disruption
- Have a mitigation plan
- Strict confidentiality plan
- Ensure attendee safety



CC BY Paul VanDerWerf