



## Where Do I Go to Report?

If you have been the victim of a sexual assault, you may not know where to go for help. There are several places on campus you can go:

- The Department of Public Safety (General Services, Building #6)  
You can make a report with an officer, or you can make a confidential report with the Crime Victim Advocate.
- Title IX Coordinator (Department of Public Safety)

The Title IX Coordinator is required by law to investigate all reports of sexual misconduct.

- Office of Ministry (Richards Hall, Building #10)  
You can talk with a Pastor in the Office of Ministry, and they are a confidential resource who will not report the incident to police or Campus Security without your approval.

For more information and other resources, please see other pamphlets located in the Department of Public Safety or go to [www.wau.edu/security](http://www.wau.edu/security). Pamphlets for female survivors, male survivors, LGBTQ survivors, as well as information on dating violence, domestic violence, and workplace violence are available. Information about the services of the Crime Victim Advocate are also available at the website mentioned above.

## Will My Report be Confidential?

Certain laws, such as the Clery Act, require institutions to report various crimes, such as sexual assault, in their Annual Security Report. However, when making a report, whether you are the complainant or a witness, you can request for your name to be left out of the official report and no identifiable information will be given.

Certain people on campus have complete confidentiality; these include licensed counselors and pastors/chaplains. If you make a report to either, they are not obligated to report the incident to the Department of Public Safety or the police.

## I Am Afraid of the Person Who Attacked

According to the University's "Harassment and Discrimination Policy," retaliation against anyone reporting or thought to have reported harassment or sexual assault is strictly prohibited. Victims/witnesses who report such crimes will be protected from retaliation

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## How Can I Report a Sexual Assault?

What do I do?

Why should I report?

Where do I go to report?

Will I get in trouble?

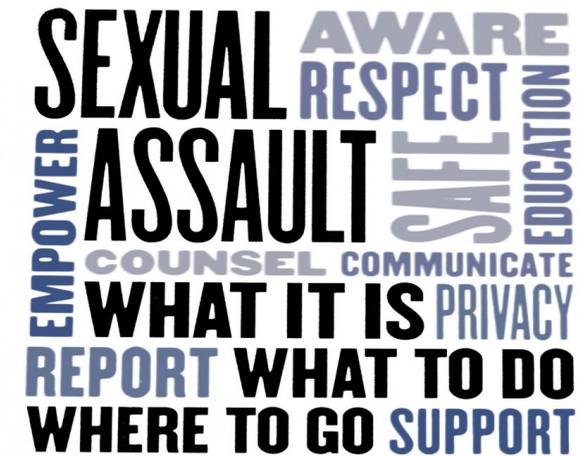
Will it be confidential?

Will I have to call the police?

**STOP SEXUAL VIOLENCE**

## What Do I Do?

If you have been the victim of a sexual assault, it is important to get to a safe place. If you feel comfortable doing so, call someone who can help, whether it is a friend, family member, or law enforcement. It is very important to get medical help as soon as possible. The nearest hospital with a forensic nurse is Shady Grove Adventist Hospital. If you need transportation, you can contact the Crime Victim Advocate on campus and they will accompany you to get medical assistance. It is important to **NOT** shower, go to the bathroom, eat or drink, or change your clothes, as this could destroy potential evidence.



## Why Should I Report?

Being sexually assaulted can be a very traumatic experience. It is important to receive medical attention as well as counseling for emotional and psychological help. It is also important to report to ensure that the person who assaulted you does not go on to assault other people as well.

## Will I Get in Trouble?

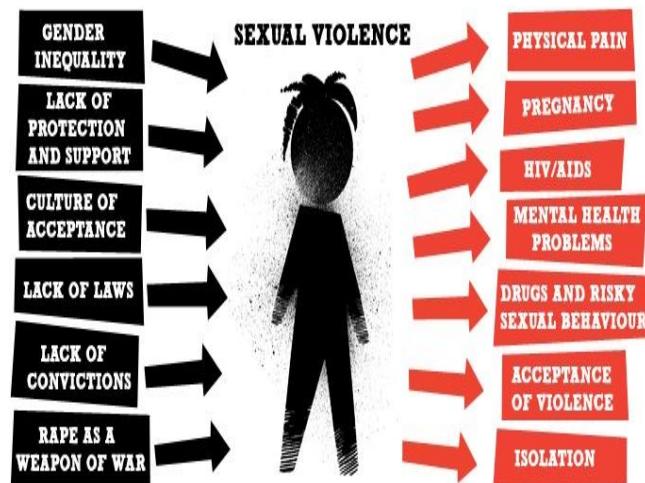
What if you were at a party that served alcohol? Or at a club with friends? Or maybe drinking in one of the residence halls? While the University has a strict no alcohol or drugs on campus policy, the “Sexual Misconduct Policy” states that when students report an incident of sexual misconduct, whether they are the victim or a witness, the University will not institute disciplinary actions for their involvement in drugs or alcohol related to the incident. This means that you will **not** get in trouble for being at a party or club and/or drinking.

## Will I Have to Call the Police?

If you are the victim of a sexual assault and you report the incident, you decide if the police should be called or not. You are strongly encouraged to notify the police, however you are **NOT** required to do so.

When reporting the incident to someone on campus, they can use their best judgment on whether to call for an ambulance. If there is a presence of blood, it is important to call for an ambulance whether the complainant wants to or not. This is for their own safety and protection.

Even if you have no physical injuries, it is important to be evaluated to ensure there are no internal injuries.



## What Do I Do If It Happened Several Days Ago?

If the incident happened within the last several days (3-5 days), you can still go to the hospital to be evaluated and for potential evidence to be collected. Evidence can be collected up to **72-120 hours** after an assault, depending on local policy. However, it is best to seek help within the first **24 hours** after the assault.

If you don't want to report the assault right away, that is okay. If possible, do not wash the clothes that you were wearing during the incident in case you do decide to report later. If you decide to shower, you can still get checked out at a hospital and receive medical assistance and be evaluated.

If you don't want to make a report at all, you can still receive medical assistance. It is important to do so to prevent pregnancy or sexually transmitted infections.

## What Happens Next?

After a report has been made, unless the report was given to a confidential resource (Pastor or Chaplain, licensed Counselor), the Department of Public Safety **must** be notified of the sexual assault. The only information they are required to know is the **crime** (rape, fondling, etc.), the **location**, and the **date it occurred**. They do **NOT** need to know the victim's name or even the suspect's name if the victim/witness chooses to omit them. Once they have this information, Public Safety will inform the Title IX Coordinator on campus, Ralph Johnson, who will conduct his own full investigation with the information that is given.

To ensure that a full investigation is conducted, it is important for the victim/witness to participate in both the Public Safety Department and Title IX's investigation. If the victim/witness chooses not to participate in the investigation, then a full investigation will not be able to be conducted.

If the victim decides to call the police, then they will conduct their own investigation. It is important to be involved in their investigation as well. Regardless of whether the police are called or not, or whether the victim/witnesses chooses to participate or not, the University **must** conduct their own investigation into the incident.

## I'm Not Sure if I Consented...

**CONSENT**  
IT'S SIMPLE AS TEA

If drugs and/or alcohol were involved, it can be difficult to remember if you consented or if the person who assaulted you thought you had consented. If you or the person who assaulted you were drinking, then consent could **NOT** have been given, and no one can consent for you.

Even if you initially agreed to the activity, you can change your mind at any point, whether by expressly saying so or by physically resisting.

What if you didn't say no or fight back? Sometimes people freeze and don't know what to do. This does **NOT** mean that you consented; it just means that you had a normal reaction to a traumatic experience. It is a common misconception to believe that if a victim does not fight the person assaulting them, then it didn't happen. This is simply untrue. Everyone reacts differently to traumatic experiences.

When in doubt, it is best to report the incident and the Crime Victim Advocate can assist in providing information and options for the victim who can decide what is best for them.

