

**GUIDE FOR**

# **Complainants and Survivors of**

**SEXUAL HARASSMENT  
SEXUAL ASSAULT  
DATING & DOMESTIC VIOLENCE  
STALKING**



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## Pennsylvania's Victim's Bill Of Rights

**As a student at Susquehanna University, you have the following rights in the aftermath of an incident of sexual misconduct or gender-based violence:**

- ▶ Make a decision about whether or not to report a crime or violation, and participate in the judicial or conduct process and/or criminal justice process, free from pressure from the institution;
  - If you want to report, you have the right to make a report to local law enforcement and/or state police;
  - If you want to report, you have the right to make a report of dating violence, stalking, and/or sexual misconduct and have it be treated seriously;
- ▶ Participate in a process that is fair and impartial, and that provides adequate notice and a meaningful opportunity to be heard;
- ▶ Be treated with dignity and to receive from the institution courteous, fair and respectful health care and counseling services, where available;
- ▶ Be free from any suggestion that the reporting individual is at fault when these crimes and violations are committed, or should have acted in a different manner to avoid such crimes or violations;
- ▶ Describe the incident to as few institutional representatives as practicable and not be required to unnecessarily repeat a description of the incident;
- ▶ Request confidentiality from the university, understanding that this may impede on the university's ability to complete a proper investigation;
- ▶ Request a case be closed at any point throughout the investigation;
- ▶ Be free from retaliation by the institution, the accused and/or the Respondent, and/or their friends, family and acquaintances within the jurisdiction of the institution;
- ▶ Have access to at least one level of appeal of a determination;
- ▶ Be accompanied by an advisor of choice who may assist and advise a reporting individual, accused or Respondent throughout the judicial or conduct process, including during all meetings and hearings related to such process;
- ▶ Exercise civil rights and practice of religion without interference by the investigative, criminal justice, or judicial or conduct process of the university.

# You Are Not Alone.

If you have experienced sexual or intimate partner violence, this booklet has been prepared for you. You will come across language like survivor and victim and complainant — we recognize that all, some, or none of these labels may feel right for you. We use the former two terms to refer to people who have experienced harm, and the latter term to refer to someone who is pursuing a formal complaint process under University policy to address the harm they experienced.

**In these pages, you will find information on common reactions after experiencing intimate harm and/or sexual violence, along with helpful guidance on next steps you can consider to enhance your safety.**

This booklet aims to guide you through your experience, as well as resolution options through the University. For details on SU's policy and procedures for cases of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, see [www.susqu.edu/title-ix](http://www.susqu.edu/title-ix).

## Consent

**Consent is present when words or actions manifest a knowing, active, voluntary and present agreement to engage in specific sexual or intimate contact.** When determining whether consent was present, the university will consider whether a reasonable person(s) in the same position as the **Respondent(s)\*** knew, or reasonably should have known, whether a **Complainant\*** was able to freely give consent and whether consent was given. Being intoxicated or impaired by drugs or alcohol does not excuse one from the responsibility to obtain consent.

\* As a reminder, a **Respondent** is someone who is alleged to have violated University policy, whereas a **Complainant** is someone who filed a complaint regarding a policy violation. Put another way, the Complainant is the person who experienced harm and is pursuing a resolution pathway through the University, while a Respondent is alleged to have caused harm and may be subject to disciplinary action through the University.

**Knowing:** Consent must demonstrate that all individuals understand, are aware of, and agree to the who (same partners), what (same acts), where (same location), when (same time) and how (the same way and under the same conditions) of the sexual activity.

**Active:** Consent must take the form of words or actions that reveal one's expectations and agreement to engage in specific sexual activity. This means that silence, passivity, submission, or the lack of verbal or physical resistance (including the lack of a "no") should not — in and of themselves — be understood as consent.

**Voluntary:** Consent must be given freely and cannot be the result of Respondent's coercion. Coercion is the use of express or implied threats, fraud, intimidation or physical force which places an individual in fear of immediate harm or physical injury or causes a person to engage in unwelcome sexual activity. Coercion also includes administering a drug, intoxicant or similar substance with the intent to impair that person's ability to consent prior to engaging in sexual activity.

**Present:** Consent must exist at the time of the sexual activity. Consent to previous sexual activity does not imply consent to present sexual acts; similarly, consent to one type of sexual activity does not imply consent to all sexual activity.

**Consent is NOT present when an individual is incapacitated.**

**Incapacitated:** Incapacitation is the inability, temporarily or permanently, to give consent because the individual is mentally and/or physically helpless, asleep, unconscious or unaware that sexual activity is occurring. Someone who is drunk or intoxicated may be — but is not necessarily — incapacitated. Individuals who are asleep, unresponsive or unconscious are incapacitated. Other indicators

that an individual may be incapacitated include, but are not limited to, inability to communicate coherently, inability to dress/undress without assistance, inability to walk without assistance, slurred speech, loss of coordination, vomiting or inability to perform.

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## Sexual Harassment

**Any unwelcome conduct on the basis of sex, or that is sexual in nature, that includes but *is not* limited to:**

- ▶ When submission to or rejection of such conduct is used as a term, condition, or basis for employment or educational advancement;
- ▶ When such conduct, of a severe, pervasive, and/or objectively offensive nature, unreasonably interferes with, limits, or effectively denies a person's equal access to the University's program or activity;
- ▶ Unwelcome behavior that the individual did not solicit or invite, and particularly if they indicate that they find the conduct undesirable or offensive. Acquiescence or failure to complain does not mean that the conduct is welcome;
- ▶ Such harassment, and all forms of sexual discrimination, that are specifically prohibited not only by University policy but also by Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972.

### What To Do

- ▶ Students can report the incident to the university via the online reporting form or to a responsible employee like an RA. Students can also report the incident off campus to Selinsgrove Police Department.
- ▶ Tell a friend or peer supporter about the harassment.
- ▶ If the behavior is coming from a university employee, you can file a report via the online reporting form.
- ▶ Use the Title IX reporting form to report anonymously.
- ▶ Seek confidential resources such as the Counseling and Psychological Services or Transitions of PA.
- ▶ File a complaint with internet service providers, phone companies, the harasser's and your own, social network service provider, etc.

### Preserving Evidence *(Source: Women Employed)*

- ▶ Document the harassment by logging details, dates and times of incidents.
- ▶ Save any voicemails, screenshots of text messages and social media posts, etc.
- ▶ Share location with coworkers, friends or classmates.
- ▶ Speak to any coworkers, friends or classmates to see if they can corroborate your experience.

## Sexual Assault

*Any sexual act, including rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape, directed against another person without consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.*

### Common Reactions

- ▶ Sleep disturbance and/or nightmares
- ▶ Change in eating behavior, loss of appetite, overeating or nausea
- ▶ Inability to concentrate or focus
- ▶ Constantly thinking about or visualizing the event(s)
- ▶ Hypervigilance and increased startle response
- ▶ Emotional outbursts of crying or anger
- ▶ Irritability
- ▶ Feeling numb
- ▶ Loss of interest in school, work and usual activities
- ▶ Inability to push yourself to attend class or work
- ▶ Increased use of alcohol or other substances
- ▶ Feeling of guilt
- ▶ Panic attacks
- ▶ Marked decrease or significant increase of interest in sexual activity

**It is most common that people are harmed by people they know, which leads to:**

- ▶ Feelings of betrayal
- ▶ Blaming self for trusting the offender
- ▶ Trouble trusting others



**In 8 out of 10 rape cases, the victim knows the attacker.**  
(DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE)

### What To Do

- ▶ Students can report the incident to the University via the online reporting form (this can be anonymous); contacting a responsible employee, like an RA or employee of the VIP Center\*; or contacting the Title IX Coordinator directly via email or phone. Students can also report the incident off campus to the Selinsgrove Police Department.
- ▶ Contact the Student Health Center for a medical check-up for STI testing, pregnancy testing or emergency contraception.
- ▶ You can have a forensic rape exam completed even if you don't want to report to police or Campus Safety. An advocate from Transitions of PA is available to accompany you to Evangelical Community Hospital Emergency Room for an exam by a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE). This type of forensic examination is free of charge and does not require proof of insurance under the VAWA.
- ▶ Seek confidential resources, such as Counseling and Psychological Services or Transitions of PA\*\*.



## Preserving Evidence

- ▶ Evidence on the body dissipates quickly (within 48 to 96 hours); individuals who have been sexually assaulted and wish to preserve evidence can go to Evangelical Community Hospital for a forensic rape exam. In Pennsylvania, the cost of the exam is covered by the Victim's Compensation Assistance Program.
- ▶ **If possible, do not:** shower, bathe, douche, smoke, brush teeth, eat, drink, use the bathroom or change clothes or bedding before going to the hospital or seeking medical attention.
- ▶ If you decide to change clothes or bedding, and wish to preserve evidence, you should not wash the clothes worn or bedding used during the assault, and should bring them to a hospital, medical facility or the police in a paper bag. Record the names of any witnesses.

*\*See page 17 for more information on responsible employees.*

*\*\*See pages 18–20 for contact information.*

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## Dating Violence

*Any act or threat of violence or abuse committed by an intimate partner, often to gain or maintain power and control over the victim.*

Dating violence, also known as intimate partner violence (IPV) is committed by an individual who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the Complainant. For the purposed of the policy definition, dating violence includes sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

*The diagram on page 7 offers a more comprehensive illustration of common abusive patterns and behaviors. ▶▶▶*

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## Domestic Violence

*Violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the alleged victim, by a person with whom the alleged victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the alleged victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the alleged victim under the domestic or family violence laws of Pennsylvania, or by any other person against an adult or youth alleged victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of Pennsylvania.*

Abuse can happen to anyone regardless of race, economic status, gender, sexual orientation, age, or geographic location . People stay in abusive relationships for many reasons, including fear, belief that their abuser needs help and will change, and because they care about the person.

# Cycle of Abuse

## 1. TENSIONS BUILDING

Tensions increase, breakdown of communication, victim becomes fearful and feels the need to placate abuser.

## 2. INCIDENT

Verbal, emotional and physical abuse. Anger, blaming, arguing. Threats. Intimidation.

## 3. RECONCILIATION

Abuser apologizes, gives excuses, blames the victim, denies the abuse occurred, or says that it wasn't as bad as the victim claims.

## 4. CALM

Incident is "forgotten," no abuse is taking place. The "honeymoon" phase.

## Stalking

*Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety or the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress.*

Stalking includes two or more acts in which a person follows, monitors, surveils, or communicates to or about another person in a way that makes them feel afraid or unsafe. Stalking may be used by past or current partners, friends, acquaintances, or strangers. People may use technology to assist them in stalking their victims, such as bombarding their targets with messages and texts, photographing them with hidden cameras, installing surveillance software on their personal devices and using GPS to track them.

### **You may have experienced stalking if you've ever had to do any of the following in response to someone bothering you:**

- ▶ Altered your use of social media sites
- ▶ Purchased personal safety devices
- ▶ Changed your phone number
- ▶ Quit your job
- ▶ Moved
- ▶ Changed your daily routine

### **What To Do**

- ▶ Students can report the incident to the University via the online reporting form (this can be anonymous); contacting a responsible employee, like an RA; or contacting the Title IX Coordinator directly via email or phone. Students can also report the incident off campus to the Selinsgrove Police Department.
- ▶ Tell a friend or peer supporter about the stalking.
- ▶ If the behavior is coming from a University employee, please consider going directly to the Title IX Coordinator or Human Resources in Selinsgrove Hall.
- ▶ Seek confidential resources such as the Counseling and Psychological Services or the Transitions of PA Advocate in the VIP Center.
- ▶ Seek a protection from abuse order with the help of a Transitions of PA advocate or a No Contact Notice from Campus Safety or Title IX Coordinator.
- ▶ If you know the identity of the person, tell them to stop all communication with you. No matter the response, do not communicate with them again, even if they claim they are in crisis.
- ▶ File a complaint with the internet service providers, social media providers and phone companies that you and the person are using (if you know that information).
- ▶ Identify a safe haven the person doesn't know about.

### **Preserving Evidence**

- ▶ Document the stalking behavior by logging details, dates and times of incidents.
- ▶ Save any voicemails, screenshots of text messages and social media posts, etc.
- ▶ Try to acquire photographs of the person while the stalking behavior is occurring (if possible and safe).
- ▶ Collect and/or call Campus Safety to collect any trinkets, notes or gifts the person has left for you.
- ▶ Record the names of any witnesses.

## Indicators of an Abusive Relationship

When you care about someone, it is sometimes difficult to discern whether you are in an unhealthy relationship. Here are a few indicators that you could be in an abusive relationship.

### Your Inner Thoughts and Feelings

**Do you:**

- ▶ feel afraid of your partner much of the time?
- ▶ avoid certain topics out of fear of angering your partner?
- ▶ believe that you deserve to be hurt or mistreated?
- ▶ wonder if you're the one who is crazy?
- ▶ feel emotionally numb or helpless?

### Your Partner's Belittling Behavior

**Does your partner:**

- ▶ humiliate or yell at you?
- ▶ criticize you and put you down?
- ▶ treat you so badly that you're embarrassed for your friends or family to see?
- ▶ ignore or put down your opinions or accomplishments?
- ▶ blame you for their own abusive behavior?
- ▶ see you as property or a sex object, rather than as a person?

### Your Partner's Violent Behavior or Threats

**Does your partner:**

- ▶ have a bad and unpredictable temper?
- ▶ hurt you or threaten to hurt or kill you?
- ▶ abuse pets?
- ▶ threaten to commit suicide if you leave?
- ▶ force you to have sex?
- ▶ destroy your belongings or throw and smash things?
- ▶ say the abuse didn't happen?

### Your Partner's Controlling Behavior

**Does your partner:**

- ▶ act excessively jealous and possessive?
- ▶ control where you go or what you do?
- ▶ keep you from seeing your friends or family?
- ▶ limit your access to money, the phone or the car?
- ▶ constantly check up on you?



**If you are in an abusive relationship, there are people who can help.** Remember you are not alone; we are here to put supports into place to help you stay safe and consider your options. These situations can become dangerous quickly, and it is important to have a safety plan in place in case your situation calls for an emergency departure.

## Safety Planning

- ▶ Seek a protection from abuse order with the help of a Transitions of PA advocate or a no-contact directive from Campus Safety or Title IX Coordinator.
- ▶ Establish a safe haven you can get to quickly and that your partner is not aware of.
- ▶ Document any incidents of harassment, abuse or threats.
- ▶ Always let someone know where you are going, how to reach you, and when you expect to return. Create a code word with a roommate or friend to let them know if you are in danger.
- ▶ Save Campus Safety or the Selinsgrove Police Department's numbers in your phone as something else that your partner may not call such as "the salon," "the barbershop," "the movie theatre," etc.
- ▶ Reach out for help at Counseling and Psychological Services (570-372-4751), the Health Center (570-372-4385) or Campus Safety (570-372-4444).
- ▶ Use the privacy settings on social networking sites and limit posting personal information/location online.
- ▶ Keep an extra set of car keys in a secret location away from your residence hall that your partner does not know about.
- ▶ Socialize in group settings or public spaces; if using dating sites or apps, agree to meet for the first time in a public place.
- ▶ Contact Transitions of PA (1-800-850-7948) to work with an advocate to create a personalized safety plan.

## Preserving Evidence

- ▶ Document the abusive behavior by logging details, dates and times of incidents.
- ▶ Save any voicemails, screenshots of text messages and social media posts, etc.
- ▶ Take photos of any bruising, physical injuries or damaged property after an incident (most cellphones automatically time stamp photos in their properties).
- ▶ If a situation gets heated and you have access to your phone, call a friend and leave the phone call running during the incident.
- ▶ Record the names of any witnesses.

# Reporting, Accommodations, Investigation and Resolution

## Reporting

There are several ways to report sexual misconduct. A person may report directly to the Title IX Coordinator, Campus Safety, or another responsible employee of the University to access supportive measures and understand their resolution options. They may report to the Selinsgrove Police Department to report the incident and/or seek a criminal investigation. A person has the right to pursue a campus investigation and conduct process, a criminal investigation, both, or neither.

## Supportive Measures

In the aftermath of sexual or intimate partner violence, it can be difficult to know what steps to take next, or what you might need in terms of support. Below is a list of commonly sought **supportive measures**, which are non-disciplinary, individualized services meant to restore or preserve access to your education:

- ▶ Medical and mental health services, including counseling
- ▶ Assistance in finding alternative campus housing and/or dining locations
- ▶ Assistance in arranging for alternative university employment
- ▶ Assistance seeking visa and/or immigration assistance
- ▶ Assistance with Student Financial Services
- ▶ A mutual no contact notice.
- ▶ Assistance applying for a protection from abuse order through an advocate from Transitions of PA
- ▶ Providing an escort to ensure that the individual can move safely between school programs and activities
- ▶ Transportation accommodations
- ▶ Assistance identifying an advocate or an advisor of choice.
- ▶ It may be possible to secure time-limited academic accommodations, such as:
  - Rescheduling an exam, assignments, etc.
  - Attendance accommodation
- ▶ Transferring to another section of a lecture or laboratory
- ▶ Accessing academic support (e.g., tutoring)
- ▶ Arranging for incompletes, a leave of absence or withdrawal from campus
- ▶ Preserving eligibility for academic, athletic or other scholarships, financial aid, internships, study abroad or foreign student visas
- ▶ If you experience persistent academic difficulties as a result of the incident (e.g., including difficulties stemming from anxiety, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder or any other mental or physical illnesses or injuries), you may request more long-term academic accommodations, such as:
  - i. A temporary leave of absence.
  - ii. Medical withdrawal

- ▶ You may also be entitled to additional services and support if you have a disability, including if you developed a disability as a result of experiencing sexual misconduct.

**Director of Disability Services** *Center for Academic Success,*  
*Fisher Hall, Second Floor | 570-372-4340*

## Investigation & Resolution Process

1. After a report has been made, the Title IX Coordinator or a Deputy Title IX Coordinator will reach out and offer to meet. You are under no obligation to respond to this outreach; if you do decide to meet, you are welcome to bring a support person and you may share as much or as little information as you wish in that meeting. At the meeting, the TIXC or DTIXC will review supportive measures and resolution options with you, including the grievance/resolution process. You do not have to make any decisions in that meeting (or ever) about how to move forward.

*You could elect to:*

- a. **File a formal complaint and seek:**
  - i. a formal resolution process which includes an investigation and hearing
  - ii. an informal resolution process which could include restorative justice, mediation or another outcome agreed to by all parties.
- b. **Not move forward with a formal complaint and seek to have:**
  - i. The report filed for informational purposes only.
  - ii. Supportive measures only and the report filed for informational purposes.

Some resolution options require that the Respondent be identified and notified (e.g. issuing a no contact notice or initiating an investigation). Some resolution options do not require contacting the Respondent. The TIXC will explain when and why a Respondent would need to be contacted. This includes instances where, because of a significant threat to the campus community, a formal complaint would need to proceed against the wishes of the Complainant.

The Title IX team has the duty and responsibility to proceed with a formal complaint — even if not supported by the Complainant — when an incident of sexual misconduct and gender-based violence rises to a threshold that the Respondent poses a significant threat to the campus community.

2. If you elect to move forward with an informal resolution process, the Title IX Coordinator will work closely with you to help facilitate your desired outcome. If you elect to move forward with a formal resolution process, an investigator from Campus Safety will contact you, the Respondent and any witnesses who are indicated and begin to conduct an investigation. This includes questioning all parties involved and collecting a statement and any relevant evidence from all parties.
3. Once the investigation is complete, a draft investigation summary and all the evidence collected will be shared with both parties and their advisors of choice. You will have 10 days to review the summary and evidence, and the

option to provide a written response. After the first review period has ended, you will receive the final investigation report, including any written responses. You will have another 10 days to review and prepare for a hearing, as well as another opportunity to respond.

4. Once the final investigation report is provided to the parties, and provided the complaint is not resolved through an informal resolution, the Title IX Coordinator will refer the matter for a hearing and issue notice to the parties. The Decision-Maker (the person who hears the case) will review the report and hold pre-hearing meetings with the parties and their advisors of choice.
5. A virtual hearing will occur and both parties will have the opportunity to speak about the alleged events. The Decision-Maker, an external contracted attorney, will use the preponderance of evidence standard to determine if the Respondent is responsible for violating the University's policy.
  - a. Preponderance of Evidence Standard means that the evidence shows that it is more likely than not that prohibited conduct occurred.
6. Violations of the policy may result in sanctioning. This could include probation, suspension or expulsion for students and demotion, termination or revocation of tenure for employees. Supportive measures to help remedy the effects of sexual misconduct and prevent recurrence may also be put in place.
7. Both parties have the opportunity to appeal the decision on specific grounds. If no appeal is filed, the case is closed. If the case is appealed, the Appeals Decision-Maker (the Vice President for Student Life or the Provost) will review the facts of the case and the reason for appeal. The Appeals Decision-Maker will render a final decision in the case.

## Timeline

The University strives to resolve cases within 90 days of a formal complaint being signed. A general timeline for cases may be affected by breaks in the academic calendar, availability of the parties and witnesses (including leaves of absences), scope of the investigation and unforeseen circumstances.

## Advisor of Choice

Both Complainants and Respondents may be assisted during the investigative and resolution process by an advisor of their choosing. This person can attend all campus meetings with you and help you prepare for your hearing. You must have an advisor of choice for the hearing. This person will be responsible for conducting cross examination during the live hearing. If you do not have an advisor of choice by the hearing, the University can provide one. The University may remove or dismiss an advisor of choice who becomes disruptive or does not abide by the rules of decorum, as determined by the Decision-Maker.

## Confidentiality/Privacy

Susquehanna University handles cases of sexual misconduct and gender-based violence discreetly. Information is shared only with those who need to know in order to investigate and resolve the matter. Any parties involved in the investigation are asked to be respectful and keep the information related to the investigation and resolution process private, to the extent consistent with any applicable laws.



## Honesty

All participants have the responsibility to be honest and truthful with the information they share at all stages of the process. If evidence is revealed that determines a person has knowingly been dishonest, it is a violation of our Code of Conduct and the participant could face conduct charges.

## Retaliation

*Any act or attempted acts to seek retribution against anyone in response to a good-faith report of an alleged violation of the sexual misconduct or gender-based violence policy or against anyone who has participated in an investigation or related proceeding.*

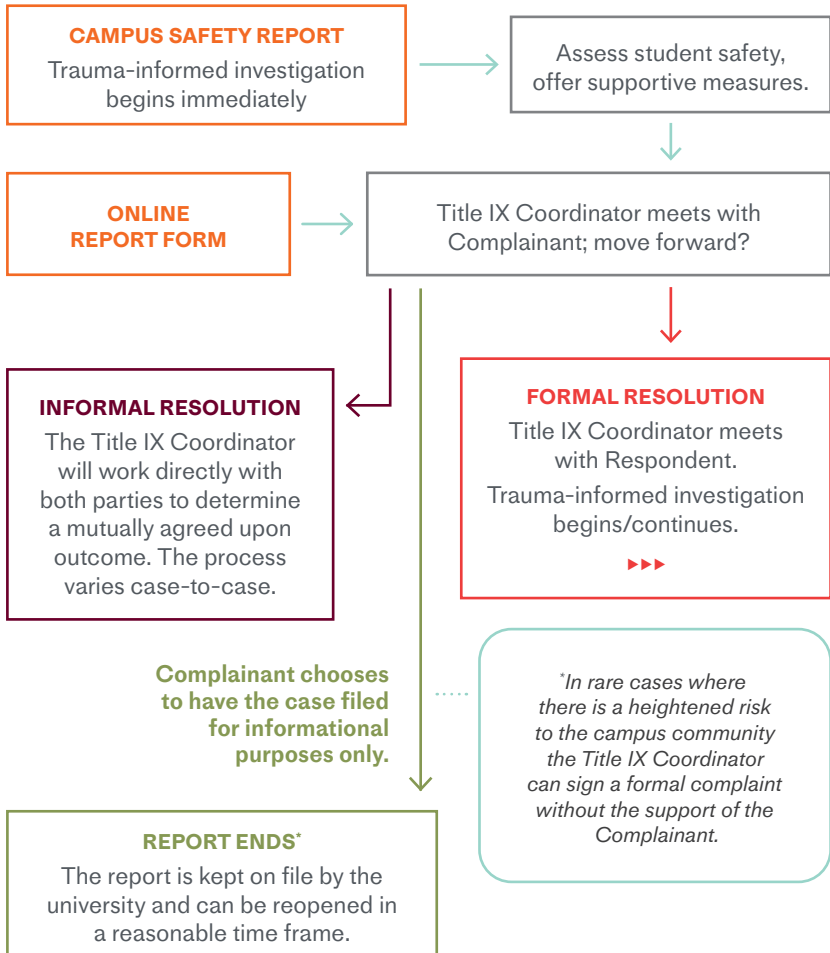
Susquehanna University strictly prohibits retaliation against any members of its community. Members of the community are prohibited from engaging in actions, directly or through others, that are aimed to dissuade a reasonable party or witness from reporting. Prohibited retaliatory acts include, but are not limited to, intimidation, threats, coercion or discrimination.

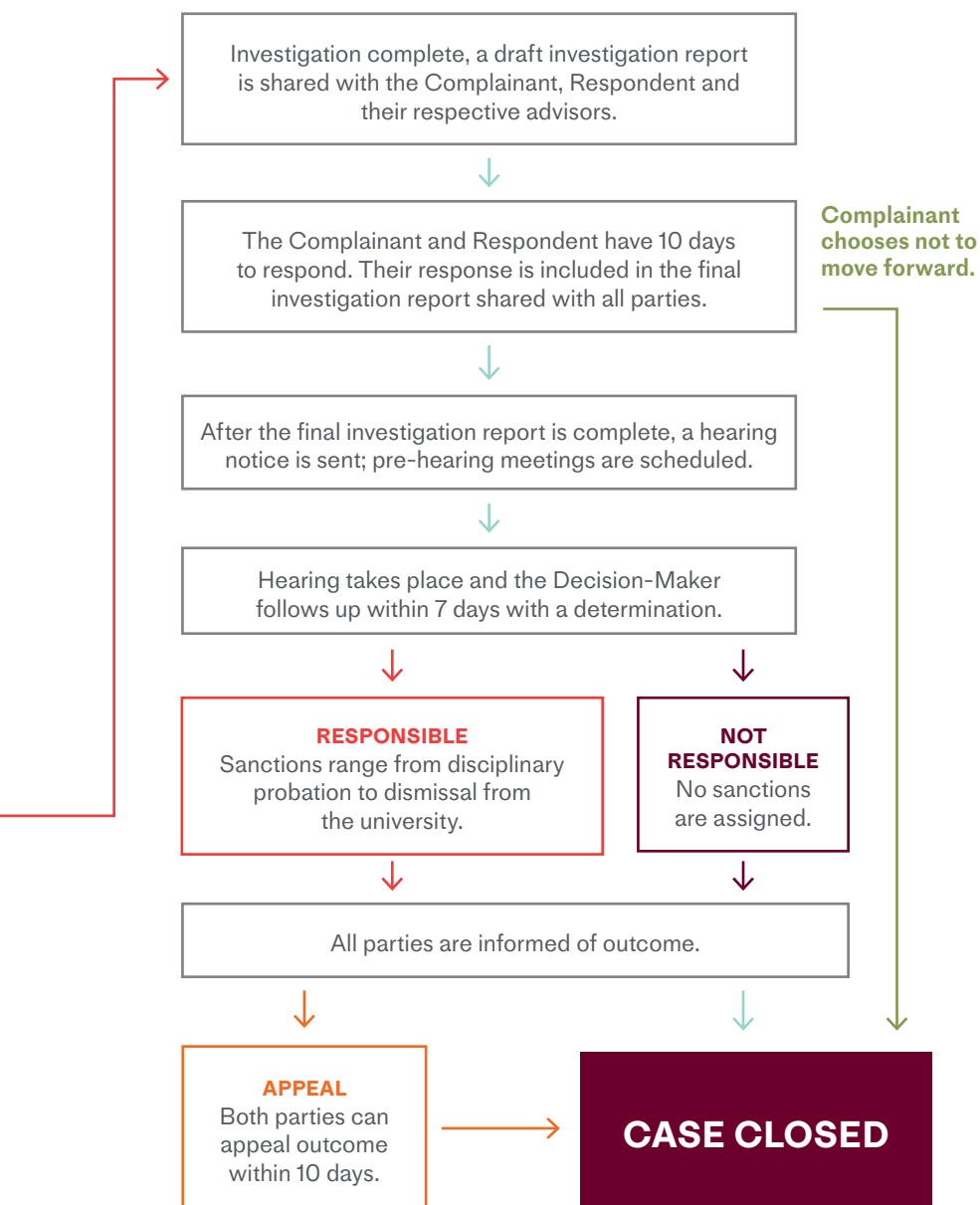
## Medical Amnesty

We recognize that students who were drinking or using drugs at the time the violence allegedly occurred, whether such use was voluntary or involuntary, may be hesitant to report such incidents due to fear of potential consequences. A bystander or reporting individual acting in good faith that discloses any incident of sexual misconduct or gender-based violence to University officials or law enforcement will not be subject to SU's Code of Conduct for violations of alcohol or drug use policies occurring at or near the time the alleged misconduct occurred.

# TITLE IX

## FORMAL COMPLAINT PROCESS





## Reporting and Confidentiality – Know Your Options

We encourage people who have experienced harm to reach out for support, access resources, and know their reporting options. Various employees on campus have different abilities to maintain a victim's confidentiality. **They are:**

### Confidential Employees

These staff members will not report disclosures of sexual misconduct to the Title IX Office unless given permission to do so. This group includes counseling staff from CAPS and religious advisors; see full list of confidential resources below.

### Responsible Employees

Most employees — all of those not otherwise listed as confidential — are required to report all of the details shared with them to the Title IX Coordinator. Remember, a report only prompts outreach to the victim from the Title IX Office..

*Victims are encouraged to talk to someone in one or more of these groups.*

*Refer to the chart below so you can make an informed decision about where to share.*

Confidential	Responsible Employees
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)</li><li>▶ Religious and Spiritual Life Office</li><li>▶ Student Health Center</li><li>▶ Campus Victim Advocate, Transitions of PA</li><li>▶ Employee Assistance Program</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ All Faculty</li><li>▶ All Staff</li><li>▶ Title IX and Deputy Coordinators</li><li>▶ All Student Employees and RAs</li><li>▶ All Other University Employees</li></ul>



SCAN ME

### Reporting Electronically

**If you would like to initiate a report online, please fill out the form at [www.susqu.edu/title-ix](http://www.susqu.edu/title-ix).**

Your online report will go directly to the Title IX Coordinator and they will be in touch with you as soon as possible. Online reports may be submitted anonymously, though it limits the University's ability to respond. Because electronic submissions may not be read immediately, please report any emergency situations to SU Campus Safety at 570-372-4444.

# On-Campus Resources

## Available 24/7

**Counseling and Psychological Services:** 570-372-4751

**Health Center:** 570-372-4385 or

**After hours for urgent medical advice:** 1-844-936-1731

**Campus Safety:** 570-372-4444

**Transitions of PA:** 1-800-850-7948

## During Regular Hours

**Religious and Spiritual Life office:** 570-372-4220

**Violence Intervention and Prevention (VIP) Center:** 570-372-4063

Title IX Coordinator
<p><b>Chelsey Eiel</b> <i>Director of Title IX Compliance</i> 570-372-4321   eiel@susqu.edu</p>

Deputy Coordinators	
<p><b>Amy Davis</b> <i>Assistant Director of Inclusion and Diversity</i> 570-372-4590   davisam@susqu.edu</p>	<p><b>Stephanie Johnson</b> <i>Associate Director of Athletics</i> 570-372-4605 johnsonstephanie@susqu.edu</p>

## Off-Campus Resources

### Victim Advocacy Services, Transitions of PA

**Toll-free Hotline: 1-800-850-7948, available 24 hours**

Transitions of PA provides free and confidential direct services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse, human trafficking and other serious crimes in Snyder, Union and Northumberland counties.

Transitions of PA runs a 24-hour hotline for crisis intervention, information and referral, empowerment counseling and access to other direct services. Individual counseling focuses on safety, empowerment and goal-planning. Crisis intervention includes specialized in-person support at a hospital, police department or courthouse immediately after a crime.

Legal advocacy services include assistance with PFA, SVPO, PFI and pro se custody petitions; accompaniment to civil and criminal court; and advocacy with law enforcement, prosecutors and other justice system personnel.

As a community-based advocate group, their communications with the victims are confidential. The community-based advocate is immune from being ordered to testify about confidential communications with the victim.

### Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE)

SANE at Evangelical Community Hospital in Lewisburg is a service provided by nurses with special training in expertly caring for, and collecting evidence from, recent victims of sexual assault.

SANE nurses are on call 24 hours a day to respond when a sexual assault victim seeks care. They serve adult and adolescent populations.

The SANE exam includes a history of the assault that guides medical treatment, a detailed physical exam with documentation of injuries and the collection of legal evidence. Patients are offered medications to prevent communicable diseases as well as emergency contraception when applicable. Information regarding community resources and appropriate medical follow-up are also provided.

### Selinsgrove Borough Police Department

100 W. Pine St., Selinsgrove, PA 17870

**Telephone: 570-374-8655**

**Fax: 570-374-8751**

### For Students

#### Office of Civil Rights (OCR)

U.S. Department of Education

[ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr](https://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr)

### For Employees

#### Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)

[eeoc.gov/contact-eeoc](https://www.eeoc.gov/contact-eeoc)

## Counseling Resources

Information about other local counseling resources can be found by contacting Counseling and Psychological Services.

[www.susqu.edu/campus-life/student-and-campus-services/counseling-services](http://www.susqu.edu/campus-life/student-and-campus-services/counseling-services)

## Legal Resources

### North Penn Legal Services

133 N. Second St., Sunbury, PA 17801

570-286-5687

Other local free legal resources can be found on the American Bar Association's website: [americanbar.org/groups/legal\\_services/flh-home/flh-free-legal-help](http://americanbar.org/groups/legal_services/flh-home/flh-free-legal-help)

## Visa/Immigration Assistance

### On Campus

#### Global Opportunities Office

570-372-4697

### Off Campus

#### Immigration Support Services

2215 Millennium Way, Enola, PA 17025

1-800-437-7313



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