

**PHC INDEPENDENT REVIEW COMMITTEE
FINAL REPORT**

August 1, 2014

Chancellor Michael Farris
Patrick Henry College
Ten Patrick Henry Circle
Purcellville, Virginia 20132

Dear Dr. Farris:

The Independent Review Committee has completed our review and drafted a recommended policy for sexual misconduct prevention and response at Patrick Henry College. This letter is to provide you a report on our investigation and deliberations, as well as to explain the reasoning behind some of our policy proposals. It also describes the Committee's history and process and outlines our education, resources, and policy recommendations. Because no confidential information or personally identifiable information is included in this report, a copy will be provided to the Alumni Association. We encourage the College to release this report and draft policy to students and faculty.

With these recommendations, we hope to help the College craft a policy that protects students, punishes wrong-doers, and vindicates victims and the innocent, while promoting the goals of justice, compassion for those wronged, and the safety of all students.

I. Committee History and Timeline

The College commissioned the Committee on February 19, 2014, after the *New Republic* released an article alleging that College officials had mishandled reports of sexual assault. At that time, the Committee consisted of eight members, including Chair Megan Kirkpatrick, Jenna Lorence, Daniel Noa, Matthew Roche, Lindsay See, Holly Vradenburgh, Brian Wright, and one member whose employment prohibits disclosure. With the concurrence of the Committee, the Chair later added an additional member, Jordan Wood Benavidez, to the Committee.

The Committee first assembled via conference call on February 27. The Committee created a plan for obtaining relevant information and researching the development of a sexual misconduct prevention and response policy. On March 1, the Committee issued a joint statement for dissemination to students and alumni, attached as Enclosure 1. On March 4, you released the statement to all students via email, and it was released to the Alumni Association on the same day.

The Committee convened again via conference call on April 21 and May 8, each time for over an hour. From February 19 until the date of this report, all members engaged in ongoing and extensive research, study, and discussion regarding the development of a policy for sexual misconduct prevention and response that is customized to the College's unique environment.

In early March, the Chair asked to interview College officials about past policies and instances of alleged sexual misconduct. On March 26, the Chair received an email from Dr. Walker directing the

Chair to abide by certain guidelines for the interviews. The same day, the Chair objected via email and provided a list of possible parameters for the interviews. According to Dr. Walker, College staff refused to be interviewed unless the Chair agreed to refrain from asking questions about the *New Republic* article and the incidents detailed therein. As a compromise, the Chair agreed to ask such questions only in writing.

In early April, the Chair interviewed the Dean of Student Life, the Resident Directors, the Dean of Men, the College Nurse, the Campus Safety Lieutenant, and the Provost via Skype. The Committee reviewed the Chair's notes and discussed what, if any, further information we needed to execute our mission. On April 14, the Chair sent the Dean of Student Life a list of questions drafted by the Committee to assist the Committee in executing its mission. The questions concerned the College's previous involvement of law enforcement in reports of sexual assault, and the kind and degree of victim care that had previously been offered. Dean Corbitt responded in writing on May 1, indicating that there had been only four (possibly five) instances of alleged sexual misconduct at PHC between 2006 and the present, along with brief answers to the other questions.

On April 23, the Chair sent the College a survey for distribution to current students, which the Assistant to the Executive Vice President distributed on April 28. On April 30, the Committee distributed a survey to alumni through the Alumni Association. The survey responses revealed a radical difference between the allegations of sexual misconduct that students and alumni claimed to have reported and the small number reported by Dean Corbitt on May 1. Accordingly, the Committee submitted follow-up questions to Dr. Walker, yourself, and Carl Schreiber on May 14.

On June 10, the Committee received a response from you explaining that to whatever extent the College was non-responsive to our requests for information, this was "consistent with [] original agreements" about the mission of the Committee. Based upon the survey results and an outpouring of anecdotal accounts regarding the dealings between students and the Office of Student Life, we believe that the College's policies and practices on this issue need significant adjustment.

The Committee is unanimous in our belief that the responses we received from the College did not display the level of candor and transparency that we expected upon the formation of this Committee. Based on the Committee members' collective knowledge, student and alumni communications to the committee, and survey results, the Committee believes that the number of post-2007 incidents the College reported to the Committee is incomplete. The College's limited responses to the Committee's questions compromised our ability to formulate an ideal assessment. We believe this report and policy are the best possible recommendations under the circumstances.

On June 28, the Committee convened in Dallas at a hotel conference room. Our meeting, at which we drafted the enclosed policy, lasted for 14 hours. We deliberated thoroughly over every provision, specifically tailoring the policy to the unique culture, moral norms, and community of Patrick Henry College. The three members who were unable to attend reviewed and approved the policy. Both the policy and this report have been reviewed and approved by all Committee members.

Process

To complete its mission, the Committee sought to gather information specific to the College about its enforcement of sexual misconduct policies and more general information, including best practices, about sexual assault policies and victim care. Committee members compiled all information in electronic form and shared it with the entire Committee via a secure document-sharing website. Every document publicly released or sent to the College by the Committee was approved unanimously before distribution.

College-Specific Information

The Committee desired several categories of information about the College to complete its mission: current and past policies and procedures at the College, general information from the College about how it has dealt with sexual misconduct reports, and any relevant information students and alumni wished to share.

To understand current policies and procedures, the Committee requested: “PHC's handbook; any statements PHC students sign (covenant, honor code, etc.); any statements PHC faculty and/or staff sign, any instructions or material released to PHC students, staff, and faculty about reporting sexual harassment, abuse, or assault; relevant portions of the guidelines of PHC's accrediting agency(ies) that relate to sexual harassment, abuse, or assault, if any; any documents PHC generated while internally reviewing any incidents of sexual harassment, abuse, or assault that occurred (copies with names and dates redacted are acceptable); and any other material that is relevant to this Committee's mission.” The Committee received documents entitled: Training Info Final 2013, Student Affairs Guidebook, RA Guidelines 2013-14, Campus Services Guidebook, Acknowledgement letter, 2013Su-2012 Annual Security Report--Final, 2013JunePoliciesandProceduresManual_008, 2013F Campus Health & Safety Manual, 2013F - Student Employee Manual - FINAL -05152013, 2013F Student Handbook, and 2013-14 Employee Manual, as well as annual security reports from 2006 to Summer 2012.

To understand how the College implements its policies and procedures, the Committee requested information about how the College has handled past reports of sexual misconduct. When the College's responses appeared incomplete because they significantly differed from what students reported in the surveys, the Committee sent follow-up questions to the College. The Chair also interviewed, via Skype, the Dean of Student Life, the Resident Directors, the Dean of Men, the College Nurse, the Campus Safety Lieutenant, and the Provost. Although the Chair requested an interview with the Vice President of Operations, he declined to speak with her. The Chair took contemporaneous written notes of these interviews, which she later typed and shared with the Committee.

To obtain information from students and alumni, the Committee did two things. First, the Chair set up an email account (phcIndependentreviewcommittee@gmail.com), checked only by the Chair, through which students and alumni could contact the Committee confidentially. Daniel Noa and Jenna Lorence, as members of the Alumni Association Board, served as additional or alternative contacts. Second, the Committee administered two separate surveys designed to help us understand student and alumni perceptions about the implementation or enforcement of sexual misconduct policies.

General Information:

Committee members researched legal requirements applicable to the College and similar private institutions, as well as to colleges who receive federal funding; sexual assault policies at approximately 20 secular and 20 religious colleges and universities; best practices suggested by the Department of Justice; victim resources available nationwide and in the Purcellville/Loudon County area; and educational resources available for training students and staff. In addition, members interviewed experts in the field, including prosecutors, special victims advocates, Title IX attorneys, and university administrators with relevant experience.

Committee Surveys

The Committee administered two surveys to the PHC Community. The first survey was offered to current students of Patrick Henry College. The Office of the Executive Vice President distributed the survey via email on April 25. 137 respondents took this survey. Some of the most notable results included the following:

- 49.1% of respondents expected that Student Life's first response to a sin which violated a PHC rule would be restoration.
- 31.5% of respondents were not confident that Student Life would encourage a student who was a victim of a crime to contact the police.
- 50.9% of respondents were neutral or disagreed with the statement that allegations of sexual assault are more likely true than false.
- 50.5% of respondents agreed or were neutral to the statement that someone has to fight back or tell someone to stop for a sexual encounter to be non-consensual

The second survey was offered to all alumni of Patrick Henry College. This was shared on Facebook and emailed to the alumni community on April 30. 300 respondents took this survey. Some of the most notable responses included the following:

- 28 respondents said that during their time at PHC, they were sexually assaulted or harassed in some way (including but not limited to stalking, harassing emails/phone calls, inappropriate touching, groping, being recorded/photographed without consent, and rape), and 2 respondents said at least one of the persons involved were under the age of 18.
- 83 respondents said that during their time at PHC, they knew someone who was sexually assaulted or harassed in some way (including but not limited to stalking, harassing emails/phone calls, inappropriate touching, groping, being recorded/photographed without consent, and rape), and 5 respondents said at least one of the persons involved were under the age of 18.

Several individuals also contacted the Chair or other Committee members directly. One recounted interactions with a Resident Director in which he attempted to enforce his own beliefs about relationships, rather than College standards, even though neither party to the relationship had

reported any misconduct or sought the Resident Director's advice. That person also reported an incident in which a member of the opposite sex (not a boyfriend or girlfriend) acted inappropriately, but the Resident Director criticized the reporting person instead of taking any action or reporting the incident to anyone else. Another recounted the College's investigation of allegations, revealing a process that did not protect or fully inform the parties.

II. Education and Resource Recommendations

After examining recommended policies, student surveys, and literature about the nature of sexual assault, the Committee concluded that the College must not simply institute a policy governing its reaction to allegations of sexual misconduct. To minimize misperceptions about sexual assault and facilitate implementation of the policy, the College must also proactively educate students about sexual misconduct before it occurs. As a result, these education recommendations are as important as our recommendations regarding sexual misconduct policies.

The surveys revealed gaps in students' understanding of sexual misconduct issues. A significant number of students expressed notions that are entirely contrary to established law and fact on the issue of sexual misconduct. Many displayed ignorance or confusion about how to handle an allegation of sexual misconduct. Students lacked an adequate understanding of the nature of sexual assault, including underlying concepts of consent. Specifically, when asked, "In a romantic and/or sexual encounter, if you don't fight back or explicitly tell the person to stop, you have consented to the activity," 50.47% of respondents answered "agree" or "neutral." Students also showed ignorance about how to respond when someone has been sexually harassed or assaulted. While many students said they would encourage a victim to talk to the police, others discussed the importance of making a judgment about whether the other student's statements were true or false. Others expressed confusion about how to report campus sexual assault or harassment.

Accordingly, the Committee recommends that the College provide training during freshman orientation defining sexual assault; provide ongoing avenues for discussion and training about sexual assault on campus at least once per year; and provide an accessible resource page with information about sexual assault. This resource page should also include the College's sexual misconduct policy. We have listed suggested programs and sample resource pages as appendices to this report. We strongly encourage the College to employ an outside organization for this training in order to fully benefit from their advanced training and expertise.

In addition to on-campus training, the Committee recommends that the College make available general resources to help students (1) identify situations that may constitute sexual misconduct; (2) provide general advice about what to do in the event of an assault, including steps for obtaining medical treatment, counseling, and College assistance; and (3) understand how to respond if they are friends and/or witnesses. Sexual assault education and resources should not be written or presented in a gender-specific fashion. It should not be a presumption in written resources or any educational seminars that the perpetrator is male and the victim is female. If the students are separated by gender for an education seminar, it should be acknowledged that either audience could include perpetrators, victims, witnesses, and/or friends of either a perpetrator or a victim.

A summary of resources, like those attached as an appendix to this report, should be included with other printed orientation materials and physically handed to all students during orientation.

This summary should include the link to the online student portal, where students can find the same information and any expanded information. The same information should be incorporated into the student handbook. The same list of resources and information, with live links to the external sites, should be easily accessible on the student portal via a link from the main page. In addition, the student portal should include a current list of campus personnel who can assist along with their contact information, office locations and office hours. If a sexual assault education seminar is held for new students, the students should again be reminded of the resources and information available to them on the portal.

The Committee applauds the College's decision to include a part-time counselor on staff. Although funding and other constraints may prevent immediate action on this point, the Committee recommends that the College take steps to hire a female counselor on a similar part-time basis as well. We encourage the College to hire counselors licensed by the Commonwealth of Virginia so students will know their disclosures are protected by professional confidentiality norms and never need question whether the counselors serve as extensions of any College disciplinary body. Optimally, these counselors would have training in caring for victims who have experienced trauma.

III. Policy Recommendations

- *Create an Independent Sexual Misconduct Response Facilitator (SMRF)*

The surveys also revealed a powerful lack of confidence in the neutrality, willingness, and ability of the Office of Student Life to address this problem. To restore confidence among all parties—victims, accuseds, and interested third parties—the College should remove the initial disposition of sexual misconduct allegations from the Office of Student Life. To ensure a smoother, more neutral process and bring legitimacy to that process in the eyes of all observers, the Committee's draft policy recommends the creation of an independent facilitator for sexual misconduct allegations, the Sexual Misconduct Response Facilitator (SMRF). The SMRF should not be a member of Student Life or have any disciplinary responsibilities. The SMRF, however, may be any other faculty or staff member. The position need not be full-time and could be a collateral duty for any qualified College employee.

- *Grant Immunity for Victims and Witnesses*

The Committee also strongly recommends that the College grant immunity for victims and witnesses. This ensures that serious sexual offenses do not go unreported because students fear disciplinary repercussions for other offenses. Survey results revealed that a significant number of students feared discipline or other reprisal from the College for misconduct, despite the College's efforts to create a culture of reconciliation. While the Committee appreciates the College's desire to enforce student standards, the Committee unanimously believes that ensuring a proper response to sexual misconduct is more important than addressing an alleged victim's collateral misconduct. There is an unassailable consensus in the literature on this issue that false allegations of sexual assault are rare. Even if the facts of an alleged sexual assault may not ultimately give rise to criminal investigation and prosecution, the victim often suffers significant emotional pain. The College's goal should be to ensure that he or she does not struggle alone for fear of disciplinary reprisal from College officials. The Committee unanimously recommends that the College offer up-front immunity from discipline for violations of the Student Standards by a victim or witness that relates

directly to the allegation. Without offering this immunity, the College will perpetuate the current perception that College officials would view a sexual assault allegation as a “sin issue” with the victim, and not take appropriate, effective action to protect the victim and ensure accountability for the assailant.

- *Protect Confidentiality*

The Committee recommends that the offices of the SMRF and any counseling staff be in a location different from Student Life to reinforce the separate nature of the sexual misconduct process from Student Life and protect student confidentiality. Additionally, the Committee recommends that the College thoroughly review its confidentiality policy, and consider strengthening consequences for those who break it.

- *Use Panels to Adjudicate Allegations*

The Committee has drafted a policy that gives victims, with the discretion of the SMRF, the ability to choose between informal and formal resolution of an allegation. Formal resolution involves convening a panel to hold a hearing and determine whether the accused is responsible.

- *Create Independent, Written Records of all Sexual Assault Accusations*

While interacting with the school, students, and alumni, it was clear that many incidents of possible sexual misconduct had not been reported to Student Life, and some reported events had no written record. Throughout the specific policy proposed by the Committee, the SMRF, faculty, and staff who are involved in any report of sexual misconduct must create written records throughout the investigation and resolution of any allegation of sexual misconduct, regardless of the beliefs or feelings of any College employee about whether the allegation is credible.

* * *

Both the College’s responses to Committee inquiries and its communications to the media and public were insufficient to give Committee members confidence that the College appropriately handled past reports of sexual misconduct. The College’s insistence that confidentiality requirements prevented disclosure of all but very general information, combined with student and alumni responses painting a starkly different picture, have not alleviated the Committee’s concerns. Given incomplete information, the Committee takes no position about the past conduct of College administrators. The Committee does believe, however, that its recommendations are necessary to minimize such opacity and clarify staff responsibilities going forward. The Committee is encouraged by the College’s efforts to improve its response to allegations of sexual misconduct, including by commissioning this Committee, and hopes that the College will continue these efforts.

The Committee thanks you, Dr. Walker, Mr. Schreiber, the Dean of Student Life, the Resident Directors, the Dean of Men, the College Nurse, the Campus Safety Lieutenant, and the Provost for your cooperation and assistance in accomplishing the Committee’s mission. The Committee also thanks the Assistant to the Executive Vice President for her help.

The Committee members are grateful for this opportunity to help the College further its goals of protecting students and ensuring justice and integrity. We strongly believe that our

recommendations are consistent with the College's mission and vision. Implementing these recommendations will provide students with necessary information; protect victims and witnesses, thereby freeing them to speak up; and give fair process to both victims and accused individuals. With a clearly promulgated policy that applies to all situations of sexual misconduct, students will have a government of laws, not men or women. *See, e.g., Aquinas, On Law, Morality, and Politics*, Q. 90, art. IV (Hackett Publishing, 2002 ed.) (“[L]aw is an order of reason for the common good by one who has the care of the community, and promulgated.”). Understanding the time constraints involved, we also strongly believe that the College should implement these recommendations as early as possible and as completely as possible, in keeping with the College's efforts to improve its sexual misconduct policies.

Sincerely,

/s/ Megan Kirkpatrick, Chair

/s/ Jordan Wood Benavidez

/s/ Jenna Lorence

/s/ Daniel Noa

/s/ Matthew Roche

/s/ Lindsay See

/s/ Holly Vradenburgh

/s/ Brian Wright

/s/ [Redacted]

Members of the Independent Review Committee

Suggested Training Programs

1. Catharsis Productions – Sex Signals Program

<http://www.catharsisproductions.com/sexsignals.php>

“Sex Signals has become one of the most popular programs on sexual assault awareness among college and military audiences, personnel, and educators. It differs from traditional sexual assault prevention programs in that it incorporates improvisation, humor, education, and audience interaction to provide a provocative look at dating, sex, and the core issue of consent.”

2. The National Center on Domestic and Sexual Violence – Customized Training

http://www.ncdsv.org/ncd_training.html

The NCDSV custom designs and delivers trainings, day-long seminars and multi-day conferences on a wide array of domestic and sexual violence topics to meet learning objectives. They have experience training multiple audiences, including:

- Legal system participants (prosecutors, defense attorneys, law enforcement, judges, court clerks and probation officers)
- Domestic violence and sexual assault advocates and service providers
- Health care system participants (doctors, nurses, therapists and substance abuse counselors)
- Corporations (security, human resources and employee assistance)
- Human services (TANF workers and child welfare workers)
- Social workers

Their broad spectrum of target audiences may make NCDSV well-suited for training PHC administration, professors, and student life.

3. No Means No – “The Core Blueprint”

<http://www.nomeansno.org/No-Means-No.pdf>

“No Means No is an independent, nonprofit organization that strengthens schools by providing them with a framework to assess and improve efforts to eliminate rape culture from their campuses. No Means No provides tools for all constituents at colleges and universities as they answer the call to ensure all students are safe to pursue the promise of higher education.” No Means No offers “the core Blueprint”, which is a guideline for universities and colleges to explore options, learn about a variety of approaches, and weigh alternatives. Included is a self-assessment for evaluating school practices. No Means No continually updates the core Blueprint with input from a variety of stakeholders including Title IX coordinators, advocacy groups, school administrators, representatives from the Departments of Education and Justice, students, parents, and experts in the field.

Divided into categories to help navigate this complex issue, the core Blueprint includes recommendations for: robust multi-tiered education for students and educators; empowering campus activist organizations; public disclosure of the issue and statistics; positive survivor support with options on reporting; clear policies on adjudication and penalties; and school mobilization and ongoing self-assessment.

4. Agent of Change – online role-play training

<http://agentofchange.net/about-us.html>

Agent of Change is an interactive, online violence prevention training tool that utilizes popular and evidence-informed strategies from the field of violence prevention: myth acceptance, norms challenging, motivational interviewing, feminist theory, social norms theory, and bystander intervention. Agent of Change is a first person role-play in which users engage with digital characters in various settings. These settings are designed to reflect realistic situations where players will be confronted with opportunities to challenge the attitudes and behaviors that support and facilitate violence. In each scene, approximately 3-5 minutes in length, the player participates in conversations with digital characters about sexual assault, relationship violence, sexual harassment, and stalking.

5. Every Choice – online training

Every Choice is an online, video-based program, aimed at reducing campus sexual assault, dating/domestic violence and stalking by equipping students with realistic, actionable bystander intervention tools. Every Choice:

- Engages students intellectually, socially, emotionally
- Provides personalized feedback to the student
- Meets educational content requirements for Title IX, Campus SaVE Act and VAWA compliance
- Is easy to administer
- Provides participation tracking and pre- and post-testing
- Complements campus-based bystander programs
- Includes on-campus supplementary materials
- Includes on-going refresher communications to students

6. Student Success – online sexual assault prevention program

<http://public.studentsuccess.org/web/programs/sexual-assault-prevention/>

Online sexual assault prevention training specifically for college students that raises student awareness and verifies student learning and participation through pre and post-testing metrics. The program includes a 4-person dialogue between “protagonist” and “antagonist” role-play scenarios, testimonies from victims, and gender specific programming.

7. Not Anymore – interactive online program

<http://not-anymore.com/university-college/home>

Not Anymore is an interactive online program for incoming students designed to prevent sexual assault, dating and domestic violence and stalking while helping colleges meet Campus SaVE Act (VAWA) and Title IX education mandates. Also features pre- and post-testing metrics to verify effectiveness. A list of current clients can be found here: <http://not-anymore.com/university-college/about-us>.

Below are examples of resource pages other colleges provide their students.

1. Gordon College

<http://www.gordon.edu/sexualassaultpolicy>

“Within a community that prohibits premarital and extramarital sexual encounters, any confusion or ambiguity about consent should be lessened, and morally responsible behavior should be the norm.” This site includes definitions, processes, and contacts for students who are victims of sexual harassment or assault.

2. Goshen College

<http://www.goshen.edu/campuslife/counseling/sexuality/polprohar/>

<http://www.goshen.edu/campuslife/files/2010/12/Student-Expectations-for-Sexual-Misconduct-8-26-08.pdf>

The student expectations (both for the accuser and accused) help de-mystify the complaint process for students.

3. Cedarville University

<http://www.cedarville.edu/Offices/Counseling-Services/Resources/Abuse.aspx#victim>

Cedarville puts an emphasis on biblical responses to sexual assault and abuse.

Sample Resources for Victims, Witnesses, and Friends

The following are sample sexual assault resources and information for victims, witnesses, and friends of victims.

How do I know if I was sexually assaulted/raped?

- You can find general definitions for sexual assault and rape on RAINN's (Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network) website: <https://www.rainn.org/get-information/types-of-sexual-assault/was-it-rape>
- You can find information about laws specific to Virginia here: <http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/ofhs/prevention/dsvp/varapelaws/documents/2009/pdfs/statutes.pdf>

Notes: We recommend pointing students to outside definitions to avoid concerns that a College-provided definition of sexual assault/harassment may be under-inclusive.

What should I do after a sexual assault?

- Report the incident to law enforcement (911 or, if you are on campus or in Purcellville, the Purcellville Police Department at 540-338-7422).
- Contact a rape crisis center (see resources detailed below) to receive free assistance from a counselor regarding what to do after the assault and how to report the assault.
- Preserve any evidence of the assault, both in the area in which the incident took place and on your body.
- Seek immediate medical attention. Specifically request a Sexually Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE) by a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE). Note: You may need to be transported to INOVA Fairfax as opposed to INOVA Loudoun to receive a SAFE.
- Report the incident to the College.
- Practice self-care. (Examples: <https://www.rainn.org/get-information/sexual-assault-recovery/self-care-for-survivors>.) Consider seeking professional counseling with a therapist experienced in trauma care.

What do I do if I witnessed or heard about a sexual assault, or I have a friend who is a victim?

- If the victim confides in you, listen. Express that you are sorry this has happened to them. Avoid physical displays of affection unless requested by the victim.
- Offer to accompany the victim to the hospital, police department, and the SMRF.
- Remind the victim of the various resources available to them (detailed below) and encourage them to file reports with law enforcement and the College.

- Call a rape crisis center (numbers below) and ask for advice as the friend of a victim or witness to an assault.
- If you witnessed or heard about a sexual assault, you can make a third party report to law enforcement and the College.
- Read more here: <https://www.rainn.org/get-help/help-a-loved-one>.

Where can I get help?

RAINN (Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network) operates the National Sexual Assault Hotline, which routes callers to local RAINN-affiliated rape crisis centers. The RAINN-affiliated rape crisis center closest to PHC is Loudoun Citizens for Social Justice/Loudoun Abused Women's Shelter (LAWS). When the National Sexual Assault Hotline is called, the caller will automatically be routed to a crisis center based on the area code and first three digits of the caller's phone number, unless the caller interrupts by pressing '1' when prompted and entering a zip code.

- 24/7 Toll-Free Hotline: 1-800-656-4673
- Online Hotline (chat): <https://ohl.rainn.org/online/>
- Website: <http://www.rainn.org/>. The RAINN website offers a large amount of information pertaining to sexual assault on their website, including male sexual assault (<http://www.rainn.org/get-information/types-of-sexual-assault/male-sexual-assault>)

The Loudoun Citizens for Social Justice/Loudoun Abused Women's Shelter (LAWS) offers counseling for victims and friends/family of victims, assistance in filing a report with law enforcement, legal assistance, accompaniment to forensic exams and court, and emergency safe housing.

- 24-Hour Crisis Hotline: (703) 777-6552
- Sexual Assault Services (not a 24-Hour Line): (703) 771-9020
- Website: <http://lcsj.org/services/sexual-assault/>

NCMEC (the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children) accepts reports pertaining to the following crimes committed against minors: non-familial sexual molestation, online enticement for sexual acts (this includes cell phones and "sexting"), and unsolicited obscene material sent to a minor.

- 24/7 Toll-Free Hotline: 1-800-843-5678
- <http://www.cybertipline.com>

The National Center for Victims of Crime's Online Stalking Resource Center can assist victims in navigating the complex issue of stalking. Victims can learn about their rights through a compilation of relevant laws according to the victim's location, and access a printable log to document stalking incidents.

- <http://www.victimsofcrime.org/our-programs/stalking-resource-center>

PsychologyToday.com's therapist database can be searched for local therapists based upon zip code, specialty (such as sexual abuse and/or trauma/PTSD), religious affiliation, presence of sliding scale, and accepted insurance plans. Keep in mind that a rape crisis center may also be able to assist with a mental health referral.

- <http://therapists.psychologytoday.com>