AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
STUDENT GOVERNMENT

The 21st Undergraduate Senate

Resolution 21-011

A Resolution to Enact the Updated Survivor Bill of Rights

March 26, 2026

Sponsor

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Introduction of the Survivor Bill of Rights:

The Survivor Bill of Rights is a comprehensive index of rights, resources, and principles that the American University Undergraduate Senate deems the University shall recognize and afford to all survivors of sexual violence in order to create a safer campus.

Sexual and domestic violence is a prevalent issue in college communities across the United States, including at American University. Research conducted by the Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network (RAINN) found that men and women both face higher levels of sexual violence on college campuses compared to their non-college-enrolled counterparts, with a RAINN study revealing that female college students are 3 times more likely and male college students are 78% more likely to experience sexual violence. RAINN's research details that marginalized communities, such as people of color and LGBTQ+ individuals, are disproportionately affected by sexual violence. RAINN reported that 21% of transgender, genderqueer, and gender non-conforming students experience sexual assault or rape on their campus. According to the National Center on Violence Against Women in the Black Community, Black women are disproportionately impacted by sexual violence, with one in four black women reporting being subjected to coercive sexual contact by age 18. Additionally, RAINN's research has found that college campuses rarely have sufficient protections for survivors through their campus police networks.

Whereas, sexual and domestic violence is a pervasive public health safety issue in universities across the nation that is perpetuated by a lack of survivor support systems and rape culture,

Whereas, American University is required to establish and implement all of the procedures and rights detailed in The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics (Clery) Act; and,

Whereas, American University is required to establish and implement all of the procedures and rights detailed in The Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (Campus SaVE Act); and,

Therefore, be it resolved, the American University Undergraduate Senate implores the University to adopt, implement, and protect all the rights and procedures detailed in the Survivor Bill of Rights.

Therefore, be it further resolved, the American University Undergraduate Senate implores the Office of Equity and Title IX:

1. To publicize Title IX Training, for updates in regulations, decision-makers, sanctioning panel, hearing advisors, investigators, and all other trainings on the Title IX website, and for all of these trainings to be maintained and updated if necessary each academic year.

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Therefore, be it further resolved, The American University Undergraduate Senate implores both The Office of Equity and Title IX and The Center for Wellbeing Programs and Psychological Services:

1. To publicize and grant access to the most up-to-date version of the Survivor Bill of Rights within the first email response from the Office of Equity and Title IX to any American University-affiliated individual who contacts the office.
2. To publicize and grant access to the most up-to-date version of the Survivor Bill of Rights on the Office of Equity and Title IX office webpage.

Therefore, be it further resolved, the American University Undergraduate Senate implores the American University Office of the President:

1. To work in conjunction with The Center for Wellbeing Programs and Psychological Services and all other relevant offices to continue to ensure that The Center for Wellbeing Programs and Psychological Services has enough funding, resources, and staff to meet the demand of students requesting counseling services.
2. To publicize and grant access to the most up-to-date version of the Survivor Bill of Rights through a mass email to all undergraduate, graduate, and law students annually by the third week of the Fall Semester.

The PROPOSED SURVIVOR BILL OF RIGHTS

ARTICLE I. DEFINITIONS AND CURRENT POLICY

Section i. Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy Definitions

1. **Consent:** Consent is defined as words and conduct indicating a freely given agreement to have sexual intercourse or to participate in sexual activities. Silence or lack of resistance does not imply consent. Consent for one sexual act does not imply consent for any subsequent sexual act, and consent must be on-going. Sexual contact will be considered "without consent" if no clear consent, verbal or non-verbal, is given or if consent is revoked; if inflicted through force, threat of force, or coercion; or if inflicted upon a person who is unconscious or who otherwise reasonably appears to be without the mental or physical capacity to consent.
    a. **Age of Consent:** The age of consent in the District of Columbia is sixteen (16) years of age. Individuals younger than 16 years of age are legally incapable of giving consent to sexual activity with an individual who is four or more years older.
    b. **Coerce:** Coerce is to force one to act based on fear of harm to self or others. Means of coercion may include, but are not limited to, pressure, expressed or

implied threats, intimidation, or the threat or use of physical force. Coercion also includes forcing a person to act by impairing the faculties of that person through the administration of a substance.

c. **Incapacitation:** Incapacitation is defined as a temporary or permanent state in which an individual is unable to give consent to sexual contact due to mental, developmental, or physical impairment, including incapacitation, voluntarily or involuntarily, from alcohol or drug use. States of incapacitation include, but are not limited to: sleep, unconsciousness, intermittent consciousness, or any other state in which an individual is unaware that sexual contact is occurring. Where alcohol or drug use is involved, incapacitation is a state beyond mere intoxication or impairment of judgment.

d. Conduct: Conduct is defined as behavior that shows in reactions and inaction**.** Including but not limited to body language, facial expressions, tone of voice, and gestures.

2. Sexual Harassment:

a. A University employee conditioning the provision of a University aid, benefit, or service on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct;

b. Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the University's education program or activity;

c. **Sexual Assault:** As defined in 20 U.S.C. § 1092(f)(6)(A)(v), Sexual Assault constitutes any sexual act directed against another person, without consent of the person, including instances in which the person is incapable of giving consent. Sexual Assault means an offense classified as a forcible or nonforcible sex offense under the uniform crime reporting system of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The following are types of Sexual Assault under the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System ("NIBRS") uniform crime reporting system:

d. **Rape:** As defined in NIBRS, Rape is penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim

e. **Sodomy:** As defined in NIBRS, Sodomy is the oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, without the consent of the person, including instances where the person is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

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f. **Sexual Assault with an Object**: As defined in NIBRS, Sexual Assault with an object is To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the any opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their youth or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

g. **Fondling:** As defined in NIBRS, Fondling is the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the person, including instances where the person is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental incapacity

h. **Incest:** As defined in NIBRS, Incest is nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

i. **Statutory Rape:** As defined in NIBRS, Statutory Rape is nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

3. **Dating Violence:** As defined in 34 U.S.C. § 12291(a)(1), Dating Violence is defined as violence committed by a person (i) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the other person; and (ii) where existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
4. **Domestic Violence:** As defined in 34 U.S.C. § 12291(a)(8), Domestic Violence is violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the person, by an individual with whom the person shares a child in common, by an individual who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the person as a spouse or intimate partner, by an individual similarly situated to a spouse of the person under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred, or by any individual against the person who is protected from that individual's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.
5. **Stalking:** As defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(30), Stalking means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to (i) fear for their safety or the safety of others; or (ii) suffer substantial emotional distress.

Section ii. Discrimination and Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct Policy

1. **1. Discrimination:**

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a. Discrimination is treatment based on a Protected Status that interferes with or limits an individual's participation in or ability to benefit from a University program or activity, or that otherwise adversely affects a term or condition of the individual's employment or education. Discrimination may also occur when policies, practices, rules, or other systems that appear to be neutral have, regardless of intent, the effect of excluding or limiting participation in, denying the benefits of, or otherwise adversely affecting a term or condition of participation in a program or activity for a protected group.
b. For example, preventing an individual's access to or ability to benefit from an educational program or activity because of the student's real or perceived connection to a particular country, region, or place of origin, ethnic group, or affiliation with a religious group that is also connected to a particular ethnic or national origin group, is a form of discrimination. This includes denying or limiting a student's participation in a university-sponsored organization, event or program based on their sex, race, religion, national origin or shared ancestry. Further, treating a person adversely or less favorably based on stereotypes, perceptions or biases that are attributable to actual or perceived members of a race or religious and ethnic group, such as (but not limited to) African American, Arab, Jewish, Latinx and/or Muslim, is another example of prohibited discrimination if it also results in the person being prevented from accessing or benefitting from an educational program or activity.

2. **Harassment:**
   a. Harassment is a form of discrimination that encompasses unwelcome conduct based on a person's actual or perceived Protected Status that creates a hostile environment. Harassment is unwelcome conduct directed toward, or differential treatment of, an individual based on their real or perceived Protected Status that is subjectively and objectively offensive and is sufficiently severe or pervasive to have the effect of limiting or denying an individual's ability to participate in or benefit from the university programs or activities or working conditions. Harassment in violation of this Policy depends on the totality of the circumstances, including the nature, frequency, and duration of the conduct in question, the location and context in which it occurs, and the identity, number, and relationships of the individuals involved.
   b. Harassing conduct need not be directed at the Complainant to create a hostile environment and may be based on exposure to harassing behavior that targets

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the Protected Status of others. For example, a male student may experience a hostile environment based on sex due to his exposure to sex-based harassing conduct directed towards female students in the University environment. c) Examples of conduct that can constitute harassment when it also interferes with participation in or access to a university program or benefit include, but are not limited to:

i. Epithets, slurs, offensive jokes or negative stereotypes targeted at Asian or African American people;

ii. Written, printed or graphic material, including social media posts, that contains violent, offensive, denigrating, or demeaning comments, images, and/or language towards individuals from a specific national origin or individuals who speak a particular language (or English with a certain accent);

iii. Displaying offensive, denigrating or demeaning posters, emails, text messages, social media posts or cell phone pictures; for example, displaying a demeaning poster about individuals with disabilities;

iv. Denigrating individuals from certain religious groups or shared ancestries; for example, engaging in antisemitic conduct toward Jewish individuals by removing a mezuzah from their door or vandalizing their property with offensive symbols such as a swastika, or Islamophobic conduct towards Muslim individuals by mocking a woman's hijab or burka or stereotyping all Muslim individuals as violent;

v. Conduct, whether verbal, physical, written, or electronic, that threatens, intimidates, offends, belittles, denigrates, or shows an aversion toward employees from a specific political affiliation; and vi. Verbal, nonverbal, written, electronic, or physical conduct that is demeaning or denigrating and directed at a person or group of people due to sex-based stereotypes, sex characteristics, pregnancy or related conditions, familial status, family responsibilities, sexual orientation, and gender identity or stereotypes.

3. **Sexual Misconduct:** Sexual misconduct includes acts such as rape, dating and domestic violence, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, stalking, and other forms of

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non-consensual sexual activity; or violence or harassment based on sexual orientation. Categories of sexual misconduct include, but are not limited to, the following:

a. **Sexual Harassment:** Sexual harassment is any unwelcome sexual advance, request for sexual favors, or other conduct of a sexual nature, whether verbal, graphic, physical, or otherwise, when the conditions outlined below are present.
    i. Submission to or rejection of such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's education, employment, or participation in other University programs and/or activities, or is used as the basis for University decisions affecting the individual (often known as "quid pro quo" harassment); or
    ii. Such conduct creates a hostile environment. A "hostile environment" exists when the conduct is sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive that it unreasonably interferes with, limits, or deprives an individual from participating in or benefiting from the University's education or employment programs and/or activities. Conduct must be deemed severe, persistent, or pervasive from both a subjective and an objective perspective. When evaluation whether a hostile environment exists, the University will consider the totality of known circumstances, including but not limited to: The frequency, nature and severity of the conduct: Whether the conduct was physically threatening; The effect of the conduct on the complainant's mental or emotional state; Whether the conduct was directed at more than one person; Whether the conduct arose in the context of other discriminatory conduct; Whether the conduct unreasonably interfered with the complainant's educational or work performance and/or University programs and activities; Whether the conduct implicates concerns related to academic freedom or protected speech.
    iii. A hostile environment can be created by persistent or pervasive conduct or by a single or isolated incident, if sufficiently severe. The more severe the conduct, the less need there is to show a repetitive series of incidents to prove a hostile environment, particularly if the conduct is physical. A single incident of Sexual Assault, for example, may be sufficiently severe to constitute a hostile environment. In contrast, the perceived offensiveness of a single verbal or written

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expression, standing alone, is typically not sufficient to constitute a hostile environment.

b. **Sexual Assault:** The Discrimination and Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct Policy utilizes the same definitions as the Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy.
c. **Sexual Exploitation:** Sexual Exploitation is taking sexual advantage of another, for one's own advantage or benefit, or to benefit or advantage anyone other than the one being exploited. Examples include, but are not limited to: recording, photographing, or transmitting sexual photos, sounds, images or other information; voyeurism; indecent exposure; prostituting or soliciting another person; inducing incapacitation to commit acts of sexual misconduct; knowingly exposing another person to sexually transmitted infection (STI) or human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).
d. Stalking: The Discrimination and Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct Policy utilizes the same definition as the Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy.

4. Consent: The Discrimination and Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct Policy utilizes the same definitions as the Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy.

Section III. Student Code of Conduct

1. **Harassment:** an intimidating, severe, hostile, or coercive act – whether physical, verbal, or electronic (including, but not limited to, e-mail, social media, instant messaging, etc.), which is intentional and/or persistent.
2. **Physical Assault:** unwanted physical contact or the use of physical force to threaten or cause physical injury, pain, or illness.
3. **Retaliation:** an adverse action or other form of negative treatment, including, but not limited to, intimidation, threats, coercion, discrimination, or harassment, carried out against any individual because the individual has made a report or complaint, testified, assisted, participated, or refused to participate in any manner in a proceeding or hearing under this Code.
4. **Stalking:** engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to (i) fear for their safety, or the safety of others; or (ii) suffer substantial emotional distress. Acts that constitute stalking may include, but are not limited to: direct or indirect actions, including actions through a third-party by any method, device, or means to follow, monitor, observe, surveil, threaten, or communicate to or about a person; or that interferes with a person's property. Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or

counseling. The behavior addressed by this Code is stalking that is not based or motivated by an individual's protected characteristic.

Section IV. American University Undergraduate Senate's Supplemental Definitions

1. **Trauma-informed:** Having been influenced, educated, and substantiated by those who have been through, survived, or dealt with the discussed topic
2. **Victim blaming:** The placing of fault on the victim, survivor, or person who was at the behest of the action dealt.
3. **Retaliation:** Any oppressive or negative reaction—physical, mental, sexual, emotional, etc—in response to someone taking action (for the purposes of this Resolution, retaliation after one submits a Title IX report, or takes punitive action regarding)
4. **Hate Crime:** Any crime which is committed toward an individual based on a prejudiced view of a characteristic, namely race, sex, gender, sexual identity, religion, language spoken, and nationhood.
5. **Gender-Affirming Healthcare:** Medical, social, behavioral, and social care that supports and affirms one's gender identity.

ARTICLE II. RIGHTS OF SURVIVORS

Section I. Rights Related to Reporting and Investigative Processes

1. Rights that must be protected and recognized by all entities that investigate or otherwise handle reports, including but not limited to, The Office of Equity and Title IX, American University Police Department, and Student Code of Conduct: The right to…
    a. Have all reported cases investigated by impartial, trauma-informed professionals with expertise in sexual violence, interpersonal violence, gender-based violence, positionality, intersectionality, and all related policies and procedures to ensure the most effective, efficient, transparent, fair, and trauma-informed investigation and adjudication process for all participants. Including the right to…
        i. Be guaranteed the resolution of the case within 120 days unless the underlying complexity of the allegations requires additional time or extensions. If additional time or extensions are required, all parties, including the survivor and respondent, shall receive a written explanation(s) and updates throughout the process.
        ii. Upon the opening of any case, the survivor and their respondent shall receive email notification of American University's Discrimination and Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct Policy, Title IX and Sexual Harassment Policy, Student Code of Conduct, or any other relevant

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policy, a comprehensive guide of the investigation process and timeline, and this resolution, The Survivor Bill of Rights. This shall be done within the office's initial email to the survivor, or within three business days of that initial email. A member of the office handling the case shall be required to respond to any questions related to any of these materials or processes related to their office's investigative process within three business days of receiving questions.

iii. Receive and be able to review all available information, resources, and submitted evidence relating to the case with enough time, at least a week, to review all available materials prior to any hearing.

iv. Be assigned a hearing advisor who is trauma-informed, comprehensively trained, and impartial.

1. Including the right to…
    a. Waive one's right to a hearing advisor.
    b. Appeal to replace their assigned advisor with another assigned advisor without explanation.
    c. Select their own advisor. If a student opts to select their own advisor, all training, policies, and procedural guides shall be made available and published to this advisor through the office's website and email. Furthermore, all communications related to this case that would be sent to the assigned advisor shall be sent to the complainant's selected advisor.
    d. Be made aware of the role of their advisor, the process of selecting an advisor or receiving an appointed advisor, the training their appointed advisor has completed, when their advisor's training was last updated, and the experience their advisor has with the relevant office's investigative process.

v. Conduct a cross-examination of the respondent and their witnesses during the hearing. The complainant may waive this right or have their hearing advisor conduct the cross-examination. Furthermore, the complainant shall have the ability to request that questions be stricken by the panel/strike questions from the other party.

vi. Be informed of the outcome of their complaint in a timely manner, within three business days of when the outcome was reached.

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vii. Be free and receive guidance on how to appeal the outcome of the complaint to the appropriate office, and receive a timely response within one week.
viii. Be informed of all processes and procedures for how the survivor and their witnesses may testify. Including a right for survivors and their witnesses not to be required to face their respondent.

b. Have all cases treated with seriousness, and survivors treated with dignity. Including the right to…
   i. Be free from any victim blaming and suggestions by University representatives that the survivor is at fault because of the survivor's acts, omissions, or conduct.
   ii. Recount the incident of alleged misconduct and an impact statement to reporting and investigative offices before any deliberations.
   iii. Recount the incident of alleged misconduct to as few individuals as practicable and without being unnecessarily required or requested to repeat a description of the incident.
   iv. Be free from irrelevant questioning or testimony concerning the victim's sexual acts in the past or sexual preference. The inclusion of such irrelevant information concerning reputation or opinion evidence of past sexual behavior is inadmissible pursuant to C.D.C Title 22 § 22-3021.
   v. Be free from profiling or stereotyping based on race, gender, sexuality, socioeconomic background, or any other identity.
   vi. All involved in the case proceedings are to be referred to by their chosen name, pronouns, and honorifics.
c. Be guaranteed complete amnesty for the use of alcohol, marijuana, or other illegal or controlled substances when disclosed in good faith during the adjudication process.
d. Be free to appeal the outcome of the complaint to the appropriate office and receive a timely response (within one week).
e. Be able to withdraw a complaint at any time of the adjudication or investigative process without explanation or administrative pressure to continue the process.

Section ii. Rights Related to Resources

1. Survivors have a right to…

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a. Be regularly informed of all campus policies, resources, reporting options, and support systems related to sexual violence that are available to them. Furthermore, all offices with related resources, policies, or support systems shall be required to publicize and keep their relevant resources up to date annually to all students through a mass email and on their respective websites.
b. Be regularly informed of which and all offices and positions staffed by the University, including but not limited to Deans, Associate Deans, Chairs/Heads, Graduate and Undergraduate Program directors, are mandated reporters and are required to report sexual misconduct to the Title IX coordinator. All mandated reporters shall receive comprehensive training on relevant policy, procedures, and survivors' rights annually. Furthermore, students have a right to receive assistance from these mandated reporters upon request.

2. Be entitled to access to information on all available medical resources. Including a right to…
    a. Be entitled to resources for pregnancy concerns relating to sexual violence. Including the right to…
        i. Be protected from any influence or pressure concerning the potential pregnancy from any school offices, administration, or staff.
        ii. Be entitled to confidentiality relating to pregnancy concerns.
    b. Be able to access Rape Kits or Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner evaluations and/or referrals to such evaluations, emergency contraception, counseling, STI testing, and pregnancy testing at The Student Health Center.
    c. All survivors have the right to informed, non-judgmental, and identity-affirming medical care.
    d. Survivors of marginalized gender or sexual identities, such as transgender, gender non-conforming, and queer students, have the right to medical care free from transphobia, homophobia, or other sexuality or gender-identity-based discrimination.

Section III. Rights Related to Accountability of Reporting, Administrative, and Support Offices

1. To hold all University entities, including the Office of Equity and Title IX, accountable if they do not provide survivors all rights and protections detailed in this resolution, the Survivor Bill of Rights. Including the right to…
    a. Report any violations to American University Undergraduate Senate Special Committee on Combatting Sexual Violence and Harassment at (insert email).

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b. Report any violation of Federal Law, such as those detailed in Article IV, Sections I, II, and III, by any University office, including the Office of Equity and Title IX, to the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) at the Department of Education. (OCR@ed.gov & 800-421-3481 & https://ocrcas.ed.gov/)

Section IV. All Other Rights

1. All rights detailed in this section shall be afforded to survivors and ensured by all relevant University entities. Including the right to…
    a. Be free from any retaliation by the American University employees, the respondent, and/or their friends, family, and acquaintances.
2. Exercise civil rights and the practice of religion without interference by the investigative, criminal justice, or conduct process of the University.
3. Privacy, including the right to be guaranteed the removal of any of the survivor's personal information, including name, address, and contact information, from any American University directory available to the public or University community.

ARTICLE III. SURVIVOR SUPPORT RESOURCES

Section i. Survivor Support Resources for Student Survivors

1. Survivors have many support systems and resources that can be pursued simultaneously, including one or more of the following without having to file a formal report or complaint with the university. Survivors may;
    a. Receive resources from confidential resources on campus, such as…
        i. Student Health Center: The Student Health Center provides STI testing, pregnancy testing, emergency contraception, counseling on Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner evaluations, and other resources.
        ii. The Center for Well-Being Programs and Psychological Services: The Center for Well-Being Programs and Psychological Services offers sexual violence prevention programming, free, confidential, immediate care and crisis response, and free survivor-oriented group therapy with "C.A.R.E." Connect and Reconnect Group.
    b. Receive resources from non-confidential (mandated reporters) resources on campus, such as…
        i. Dean of Students: The Dean of Students offers a process for requesting academic accommodations or information on other academic support.
        ii. The Center for Diversity and Inclusion (CDI): serves as a resource and liaison for students, staff, and faculty on issues of equity through education, outreach, and advocacy.

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c. Receive resources from confidential resources from off-campus D.C.-based resources without filing a Title IX report, such as…
   i. Network for Victim Recovery of DC (NVRDC): NVRDC offers free, holistic, and comprehensive advocacy, case management, and legal services to victims of sexual violence.
   ii. DC Rape Crisis Center (DCRCC): DCRCC provides Individual and group counseling in English and Spanish, a 24-hour crisis hotline ((202-333-RAPE)), and referrals to other services.
   iii. DC Victim Hotline: A 24-hour hotline available by telephone, text, or online chat that connects survivors with free, comprehensive services in the DC area. (1-844-4HELPDC)
   iv. DC Forensic Nurse Examiner: DC Forensic Nurse Examiner provides free medical forensic exams for survivors of sexual assault.
   v. DC Survivors and Advocates for Empowerment (DC SAFE): DC SAFE offers 24-hour crisis intervention services for domestic violence survivors.
   vi. UASK DC: An all-in-one resource guide and app that presents comprehensive resources for college students responding to sexual violence.
d. Receive resources from confidential resources from off-campus national resources without filing a Title IX report, such as…
   i. Know Your IX: Know Your IX offers a plethora of situation-specific survivor resource guides focused on Title IX policy and procedures.
   ii. End Rape on Campus: End Rape on Campus offers a plethora of situation and identity-specific resource guides.
   iii. Every Voice Coalition: offers campus, state, and national sexual violence prevention services.
   iv. National Women's Law Center: The National Women's Law Center offers legal counseling for survivors of sexual violence.
   v. Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN): RAINN offers a national, 24-hour hotline, as well as resource guides and research on sexual violence.
   vi. DAWN (Deaf Abuse Women's Network): DAWN provides crisis intervention, legal and resource referrals, case management, and wraparound services. peer advocacy, counseling, support groups, and resiliency education for Deaf, Hard of Hearing, and DeafBlind survivors of domestic violence, sexual abuse, and stalking. (1-800-290-DAWN)

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ARTICLE IV. ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF FEDERAL AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LAW
Section i. The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics (Clery) Act

1. The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics (Clery) Act requires American University:
    a. To disclose information about forcible and non-forcible sex offenses, stalking, intimidation, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, hate crimes, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, document hazing incidents, and all other crimes detailed in the Clery Act and amending legislation (including the Campus SAVE Act).
    b. To publish an Annual Security Report and Annual Campus Hazing Transparency Report by October 1st of each year to all students and employees. The Annual Security Report must detail statistics of campus crime for the preceding 3 calendar years, including details of the date of the report, the date of the crime, and the general location of each reported crime, a detailed summary of efforts taken to improve campus safety, and include procedures and information pertaining to basic crime victims' rights.

Section II. The Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (Campus SaVE Act)

1. The Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (Campus SaVE Act) assures that American University abides by and ensures all rights afforded to survivors as detailed in the Campus SaVE Act, including…
    a. Expanding the crimes that are required to be reported in CLERY logs and the University's Annual Security Report.
    b. Requiring that academic institutions provide reasonable accommodations and protective measures to survivors, whether or not they decide to report to law enforcement, including academic, living, transportation, or working accommodations.
    c. Requiring academic institutions to provide victims with contact information for existing services, both on and off campus, including counseling, health care, mental health services, victim advocacy, and legal assistance.
    d. Requires institutions to provide education and awareness programs to enrolled students, including sexual violence prevention education that provides clear definitions of awareness programs, bystander intervention, ongoing prevention and awareness, primary prevention, consent, and risk reduction.
    e. Requires that academic institutions conduct fair, impartial disciplinary proceedings in a timely manner, provide descriptions of all possible sanctions an institution might

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levy against an accused student, and provide a range of protective measures offered to survivors during these proceedings, including protections from retaliation.

Section III. Acknowledgment of Other Relevant Federal Law

1. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin by recipients of federal financial assistance.
2. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibits sex discrimination by educational institutions ("Title IX").
3. Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2022 requires colleges and universities to address and prevent campus sexual violence.
4. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 prohibit discrimination against individuals with disabilities.
5. The Speak Out Act of 2022 prohibits the judicial enforcement of pre-dispute nondisclosure (NDA) and nondisparagement clauses regarding sexual harassment or sexual assault disputes. It ensures victims can speak openly about these incidents, invalidating gag orders signed before a dispute arises.

Section IV. Acknowledgment of D.C. Human Rights Law

1. DC Human Rights Law prohibits discrimination and harassment in employment and educational institutions on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, marital status, personal appearance, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, familial status, family responsibilities, political affiliation, source of income, housing status, or disability

Section v. Acknowledgment of D.C. Confidentiality Law

1. D.C. Code §§ 7-1201.01 to 7-1207.03 and D.C. Code § 7-1207.01 to 7- 1207.02. No mental health professional (which includes rape crisis counselors and sexual abuse counselors who meet the training requirements outlined below) or mental health facility shall disclose or permit the disclosure of mental health information to anyone, including an employer, without the consent of the client. : The personal notes of a rape crisis counselor regarding a client shall not be maintained as part of the client's record of mental health information, and cannot be disclosed.
2. D.C. Code § 14-307 and § 14-312: Sexual assault counselors may not, without consent from the client or the client's legal representative, disclose any information, confidential in its nature, that they have acquired in attending a client in a professional capacity that was necessary to enable them to act in that capacity, whether the information was obtained from the client or from his family or from the person or persons in charge of them.
3. D.C. Code § 14-307 and § 14-312: Protects information transmitted between a mental health professional (including a rape crisis counselor) and a client.

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ARTICLE V. REPORTING OPTIONS AND PROCESS

Section I. Reporting Process

a. Survivors have many reporting options they can pursue simultaneously, including one or more of the following. (See Article III for the confidentiality status of resources.) Survivors may;
    i. Make a formal report or complaint at one or more of the following on-campus reporting services:
        1. Office of Equity and Title IX: The Office of Equity and Title IX is responsible for the implementation of and handling of cases related to American University's Discrimination and Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct Policy and the Title IX and Sexual Harassment Policy. Survivors can submit a report, file a complaint, or identify a concern regarding all discrimination, harassment, and sexual misconduct complaints with the Office of Equity and Title IX. Anonymous reports are allowed, but may limit the Title IX office's ability to respond to the report.
        2. American University Police Department (AUPD): AUPD provides immediate intervention in emergency situations, documents situations, and/or initiates a criminal investigation. AUPD may also provide victim services, including assistance with requests for Civil Protection Orders.
    ii. Make a formal report or complaint at one or more of the following off-campus reporting services:
        1. D.C. Metropolitan Police Department: The D.C. Metropolitan PD offers reporting resources through the Sexual Assault Unit ((202) 727-3700), Youth and Preventive Services Division Investigates cases involving minors ((202) 576-6768), Gay and Lesbian Liaison Unit (1-877-495-5995 - pager), Latino Liaison Unit ((202) 673-4445), Asian Liaison Unit ((202) 535-2653), and Deaf and Hard of Hearing Liaison Unit ((202) 671-2864 or dhhu2002@yahoo.com).

Section ii. Advocacy Resources

1. Survivors have many advocacy resources they can pursue simultaneously, including one or more of the following, without having to file a formal report or complaint with the university. Survivors may;
    e. Receive advocacy resources from confidential resources on campus, such as…
        i. The Center for Well-Being Programs and Psychological Services: The Center for Well-Being Programs and Psychological Services offers free, appointment-based victim advocacy services to all students impacted by sexual violence.

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f. Receive advocacy resources from non-confidential (mandated reporters) resources on campus, such as…
   i. Center for Assistance with Services and Equity (CASE): CASE provides free and confidential student consultation, advising, and resource sharing for students involved in cases under University policy, including the Discrimination and Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct Policy, Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy Definitions, and the Student Code of Conduct.

Last Updated: April #, 2026
By: The 21st Undergraduate Senate

VOTE RECEIPT:

Enacted with a vote of xx to xx on this xxth day of xxxx, 20xx.

_____
Quinn Fitzpatrick
AUSG Vice President

ATTESTING:

_____
Max Morse-deBrier
Parliamentarian