



Protocol for Dealing with Inappropriate Sexual Behaviour from a Student

1. Stop the lesson.
2. The instructor (victim) should communicate his or her disapproval of the student's specific behaviour. This is done in a no-nonsense manner and in a serious tone of voice. The second warning is "I said STOP!". Give two warnings only.
3. A second instructor (the non-victim) steps between the student and the victim to block visual contact and leads the student away. This distracts the student from the victim in hopes that this is sufficient to end the episode.
4. If the episode continues, the victim forcefully says "Stop" and walks away from the immediate area and out of the visual field of the student.
5. If this is not adequate to end the person's behaviour, call for help from Whistler Adaptive or Whistler Blackcomb personnel or call 911 if necessary. The second instructor must stay with the student. If necessary, get a bystander to go for help.
6. When sufficient help is on the scene, get the names and contact numbers of any witnesses.
7. Reassure the student that he or she will be okay. Explain that he/she is over-excited and need time and a quiet place to cool down.
NOTE: It is likely that the instigator will be an individual of limited cognitive abilities. At this time, the individual shouldn't be made to feel bad about his/her behaviour nor should they immediately be debriefed on the situation.
8. End the day. The victim should not join the student in transit whether it's walking back to the day's meeting place or taking the gondola or chairlift down the mountain. The second instructor should request assistance from another instructor, volunteer, bystander or patrol to escort them away.
9. The incident must be reported to the Whistler Adaptive Ski & Snowboard Program Supervisor or Whistler Adaptive Sports Program Executive Director depending on the incident and activity at which the incident took place. An incident report will have to be filed. The parents or caregivers must also be informed of the incident and how it was handled.
10. Emotional support needs to be given to the victim to help them process what they experienced. This will help the victim realize they have taken the correct steps to stop the incident. It is not their fault.