

of evidence" (i.e., more likely than not) in adjudicating sexual assault cases. This relaxed standard of proof, combined with the complaints of some that the threat of rape is exaggerated on college campuses, has led to concerns about the due process rights of accused students (S. Harris, 2014).

The mandates of the task force have also attracted attention from the academic community. According to Cermele and McCaughey (2015), the *Not Alone* report requires colleges to implement evidence-based programming to help prevent sexual assault. However, the only primary prevention programs that are acknowledged and suggested are sexual assault education programs and bystander intervention programs. Missing, according to Cermele and McCaughey (2015), are self-defense programs that teach women to intervene for themselves. Their concern is that bystander intervention programs require the presence of a third party, while self-defense models do not. Self-defense training "disrupts the script of sexual violence by offering women a range of verbal and physical strategies to thwart rape" and "does not require the presence of a bystander in order to prevent assault" (Cermele & McCaughey, 2015). Furthermore, they argue, there is evidence that self-defense training is effective at preventing sexual assaults, while there is little evidence that bystander intervention programs are effective.