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# Introduction

## What is the purpose of the Title IX Grievance Policy?

Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972 prohibits any person in the United States from being discriminated against based on sex in seeking access to any educational program or activity receiving federal financial assistance. The U.S. Department of Education, which enforces Title IX, has long defined the meaning of Title IX’s prohibition on sex discrimination broadly to include various forms of sexual harassment and sexual violence that interfere with a student’s ability to equally access our educational programs and opportunities.

On May 19, 2020, the U.S. Department of Education issued a Final Rule under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 that:

* Defines the meaning of “sexual harassment” (including forms of sex-based violence)
* Addresses how this institution **must** respond to reports of misconduct falling within that definition of sexual harassment, and
* Mandates a grievance process that this institution **must** follow to comply with the law in these specific covered cases before issuing a disciplinary sanction against a person accused of sexual harassment.

*See*, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026 (May 19, 2020). The full text of the Final Rule and its extensive Preamble is available here: <http://bit.ly/TitleIXReg>

## How does the Title IX Grievance Policy impact other campus disciplinary policies?

In recent years, “Title IX” cases have become a short-hand for any campus disciplinary process involving sex discrimination, including those arising from sexual harassment and sexual assault. But under the Final Rule, South Arkansas Community College must narrow both the geographic scope of its authority to act under Title IX and the types of “sexual harassment” that it must subject to its Title IX investigation and adjudication process. ***Only*** incidents falling within the Final Rule’s definition of sexual harassment will be investigated and, if appropriate, brought to a live hearing through the Title IX Grievance Policy defined below.

South Arkansas Community College remains committed to addressing any violations of its policies, even those not meeting the narrow standards defined under the Title IX Final Rule.

Specifically, our campus has:

* A **Code of Conduct** within the Student Handbook for students and the Administrative Procedures Manual for employees that defines certain behavior as a violation of campus policy, which includes sex-based offenses not covered under the Title IX Final Rule.

To the extent that alleged misconduct falls outside the Title IX Grievance Policy, or misconduct falling outside the Title IX Grievance Policy is discovered in the course of investigating covered Title IX misconduct, the institution retains authority to investigate and adjudicate the allegations under the policies and procedures defined within the Code of Conduct for students and the Administrative Procedures Manual for employees through a separate grievance proceeding.

The elements established in the Title IX Grievance Policy under the Final Rule do not affect and are not transferable to any other policy of the College for any violation of the Code of Conduct, employment policies, or any civil rights violation except as narrowly defined in this Policy. This Policy does not set a precedent for other policies or processes of the College and may not be cited for or against any right or aspect of any other policy or process.

## How does the Title IX Grievance Policy impact the handling of complaints?

Our existing Title IX office and reporting structure remain in place. What has changed is the way our Title IX office will handle different types of reports arising from sexual misconduct, as detailed in full throughout Section 2.

# The Title IX Grievance Policy

## General Rules of Application

### Effective Date

The Title IX Grievance Policy became effective on August 14, 2020, and will only apply to sexual harassment alleged to have occurred on or after August 14, 2020. Incidents of sexual harassment alleged to have occurred before August 14, 2020, will be investigated and adjudicated according to the process in place at the time the incident allegedly occurred.[[1]](#footnote-2)

### Revocation by Operation of Law

Should any portion of the Title IX Final Rule, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026 (May 19, 2020), be stayed or held invalid by a court of law, or should the Title IX Final Rule be withdrawn or modified to not require the elements of this policy, this policy, or the invalidated elements of this policy, will be deemed revoked as of the publication date of the opinion or order and for all reports after that date, as well as any elements of the process that occur after that date if a case is not complete by that date of opinion or order publication. Should the Title IX Grievance Policy be revoked in this manner, any conduct covered under the Title IX Grievance Policy shall be investigated and adjudicated under the existing Student Handbook for students and the Administrative Procedures Manual for employees.

### Non-Discrimination in Application

The requirements and protections of this policy apply equally regardless of sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, or other protected classes covered by federal or state law. All requirements and protections are equitably provided to individuals regardless of such status or status as a Complainant, Respondent, or Witness. Individuals who wish to file a complaint about the institution’s policy or process may contact the Department of Education’s Office for Civil Rights using contact information available at <https://ocrcas.ed.gov/contact-ocr>.

## Definitions

### Covered Sexual Harassment

For this Title IX Grievance Policy, “covered sexual harassment” includes any conduct based on sex that satisfies one or more of the following:

1. An employee conditioning educational benefits on participation in unwelcome sexual conduct (i.e., quid pro quo);
2. Unwelcome conduct that a reasonable person would determine is so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the educational institution’s education program or activity;
3. Sexual assault (as defined in the Clery Act), which includes any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent;
   1. Rape— (Except Statutory Rape) The carnal knowledge of a person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
   2. Sodomy—Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
   3. Sexual Assault with An Object—To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
   4. Fondling—The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
   5. Incest—Nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
   6. Statutory Rape—Nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.
4. Dating violence (as defined in the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) amendments to the Clery Act), which includes any violence committed by a person: (A) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and (B) where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: (i) The length of the relationship; (ii) The type of relationship; (iii) The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
5. Domestic violence (as defined in the VAWA amendments to the Clery Act), which includes any felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under Arkansas domestic or family violence laws or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of Arkansas.
6. Stalking (as defined in the VAWA amendments to the Clery Act), meaning engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to-- (A) fear for their safety or the safety of others; or (B) suffer substantial emotional distress.

Note that conduct that does not meet one or more of these criteria may still be prohibited under the Student Code of Conduct and the Administrative Procedures Manual.

### Consent

“Consent” means knowing, voluntary, and clear permission by word or action to engage in mutually agreed-upon sexual activity or contact.

## Education Program or Activity

For this Title IX Grievance Policy, South Arkansas Community College’s “education program or activity” includes:

* Any on-campus program or activity.
* Any off-campus program or activity that South Arkansas Community College has substantial control over. This includes buildings or property owned or controlled by a recognized student organization.
* Activity occurring within computer and internet networks, digital platforms, and computer hardware or software owned or operated by, or used in the operations of South Arkansas Community College’s programs and activities over which South Arkansas Community College has substantial control.

## Formal Complaint

For this Title IX Grievance Policy, “formal complaint” means a document – including an electronic submission - filed by a complainant with a signature or other indication that the complainant is the person filing the formal complaint, or signed by the Title IX Coordinator, alleging sexual harassment against a respondent about conduct within South Arkansas Community College’s education program or activity and requesting initiation of the procedures consistent with the Title IX Grievance Policy to investigate the allegation of sexual harassment.

## Complainant

For this Title IX Grievance Policy, Complainant means any individual who has reported being or is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute covered sexual harassment as defined under this policy.

## Relevant evidence and questions

“Relevant” evidence and questions refer to any questions and evidence that tends to make an allegation of sexual harassment more or less likely to be true.

“Relevant” evidence and questions do not include the following types of evidence and questions, which are deemed “irrelevant” at all stages of the Title IX Grievance Process:

* Evidence and questions about the complainant’s sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior unless:
  + They are offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the conduct alleged by the complainant, or
  + They concern specific incidents of the complainant’s prior sexual behavior with respect to the respondent and are offered to prove consent. 34 C.F.R. § 106.45(6)(i).
* Evidence and questions that constitute, or seek disclosure of, information protected under a legally-recognized privilege.
* Any party’s medical, psychological, and similar records unless the party has given voluntary, written consent. 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30294 (May 19, 2020).

## Respondent

For this Title IX Grievance policy, Respondent means any individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute covered sexual harassment as defined under this policy.

## Privacy vs. Confidentiality

Consistent with the Student Code of Conduct and the Administrative Procedures Manual, references made to *confidentiality* refer to the ability of identified confidential resources to not report crimes and violations to law enforcement or college officials without permission, except for extreme circumstances, such as a health and/or safety emergency or child abuse. References made to *privacy* mean South Arkansas Community College offices and employees who cannot guarantee confidentiality but will maintain privacy to the greatest extent possible, and information disclosed will be relayed only as necessary to investigate and/or seek a resolution and to notify the Title IX Coordinator or designee, who is responsible for tracking patterns and spotting systemic issues. South Arkansas Community College will limit the disclosure as much as practicable, even if the Title IX Coordinator determines that the request for confidentiality cannot be honored.

## Disability Accommodations

This Policy does not alter any institutional obligations under federal disability laws including the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Parties may request reasonable accommodations for disclosed disabilities to the Title IX Coordinator at any point before or during the Title IX Grievance Process that do not fundamentally alter the Process. The Title IX Coordinator will not affirmatively provide disability accommodations that have not been specifically requested by the Parties, even where the Parties may be receiving accommodations in other institutional programs and activities.

# Making a Report Regarding Covered Sexual Harassment to the Institution

Any person may report sex discrimination, including sexual harassment (whether or not the person reporting is the person alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute sex discrimination or sexual harassment), in person, by mail, by telephone, or by electronic mail, using the contact information listed for the Title IX Coordinator, or by any other means that results in the Title IX Coordinator receiving the person’s verbal or written report.

## Contact Information for the Title IX Coordinator

Name: Vanessa Williams

Title: Director, Counseling, Disability Support Services, Title IX Coordinator

Office Address: 300 Summit Avenue, El Dorado, AR, 71730

Library 131

Email Address: [vwilliams@southark.edu](mailto:vwilliams@southark.edu), TitleIXCoordinator@southark.edu

Telephone Number: 870-875-7235

Such a report may be made at any time (including during non-business hours) by using the telephone number or electronic mail address, [online](https://form.jotform.com/92755076398169), or by mail to the office address listed for the Title IX Coordinator.

## Confidential Reporting

The following Officials will provide privacy, but not confidentiality, upon receiving a report of conduct prohibited under this policy:

* Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Title IX Coordinator (Bill Fowler, Director, Human Resources/Chief Diversity Officer)
* Dr. Derek Moore, Vice President for Student Services
* Vacant, Vice President for Finance and Administration
* Dr. Stephanie Tulley-Dartez, Vice President for Academic Affairs

The following Officials may provide confidentiality:

* Sexual Assault Victim Advocate

# Non-Investigatory Measures Available Under the Title IX Grievance Policy

## Supportive Measures

Complainants (as defined above), who report allegations that could constitute covered sexual harassment under this policy, have the right to receive supportive measures from South Arkansas Community College regardless of whether they desire to file a complaint, which may include an adjustment in class schedule, extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, modifications of work, changes in work locations, leaves of absence, increased security and monitoring of certain areas of campus, enforcement of no contact orders, security escorts, referrals to off-campus resources, and other measures as appropriate. Supportive measures are non-disciplinary and non-punitive.

## Emergency Removal

South Arkansas Community College retains the authority to remove a respondent from South Arkansas Community College’s program or activity on an emergency basis, where South Arkansas Community College (1) undertakes an individualized safety and risk analysis and (2) determines that an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising from the allegations of covered sexual harassment justifies a removal.

If South Arkansas Community College determines such removal is necessary, the respondent will be provided notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal. Any respondent wishing to challenge the suspension must do so in writing to the Title IX Coordinator by mail or via email. A vice president will be assigned to hear and make a determination regarding the appeal request. The vice president’s decision regarding emergency removal will be final.

* A student whose College privileges are removed or suspended as a result of an emergency removal shall be afforded written reasons for the discipline and a statement that the student may file an appeal within ten (10) working days.  If no action is taken to request an appeal, then the emergency removal will remain in effect.
* Once a written request for an appeal of the emergency removal is received, a meeting between the investigating vice president and respondent will be scheduled within ten (10) working days. The respondent may bring an advisor to this meeting if proper notification is received of the name and contact information of the advisor at least five (5) working days before the scheduled meeting. Notification can be made via phone or email to the investigating vice president. Advisors are expected to act civilly.
* A written decision regarding the appeal will be made within five (5) working days and sent to the respondent in writing via mail or email. This decision is final.

## Administrative Leave

South Arkansas Community College retains the authority to place a non-student employee respondent on administrative leave during the Title IX Grievance Process, consistent with the Administrative Procedures Manual.

# The Title IX Grievance Process

## Filing a Formal Complaint

The timeframe for the Title IX Grievance Process begins with the filing of a Formal Complaint. The Grievance Process will be concluded within a reasonably prompt manner, and no longer than ninety (90) school days after the filing of the Formal Complaint, provided that the Process may be extended for a good reason, including but not limited to the absence of a party, a party’s advisor, or a witness; concurrent law enforcement activity; or the need for language assistance or accommodation of disabilities. The procedure for applying for extensions is described below.

To file a Formal Complaint, a complainant must provide the Title IX Coordinator with a written, signed complaint describing the facts alleged. Complainants are only able to file a Formal Complaint under this Policy if they are currently participating in, or attempting to participate in, the education programs or activities of South Arkansas Community College, including as an employee.

If a complainant does not wish to make a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator may determine a Formal Complaint is necessary. South Arkansas Community College will inform the complainant of this decision in writing, and the complainant need not participate in the process further but will receive all notices issued under this Policy and Process.

Nothing in the Title IX Grievance Policy, Student Code of Conduct, or Administrative Procedures Manual prevents a complainant from seeking the assistance of state or local law enforcement alongside the appropriate on-campus process.

## Informal Resolution

A complainant who files a Formal Complaint may elect, at any time, to address the matter through the Institution’s Informal Resolution Process. All Parties to a Formal Complaint must agree to enter the Informal Resolution Process through an informed written consent.

**Procedures for Entering and Exiting Informal Resolution Process**

Parties who do not wish to proceed with an investigation and live hearing, and instead seek the South Arkansas Community College’s assistance to resolve allegations of Title IX-covered misconduct, may elect to enter the informal resolution process. Generally speaking, these resolution options are less time intensive than an investigation and live hearing, while still affording students an opportunity to actively participate in a process led by South Arkansas Community College for resolution of their complaints.

The Parties may elect to enter South Arkansas Community College’s informal resolution process at any time after the filing of the Formal Complaint through an informed written consent. This informed written consent will include all terms of the elected informal process, including a statement that any agreement reached through the process is binding on the Parties.

No Party may be required to participate in informal resolution, and South Arkansas Community College may never condition enrollment, employment, or enjoyment of any other right or privilege upon agreeing to informal resolution.

The Parties may elect to leave the informal resolution process at any point until the informal resolution process is concluded. If a Party elects to leave the informal resolution process, the formal resolution process recommences. In participating in the informal resolution process, the Parties understand that the timeframes governing the formal process temporarily cease, and only recommence upon reentry into the formal process.

**Determination to Approve Entry into Informal Resolution Process**

Even where the Parties agree to submit a matter to informal resolution, the Title IX Coordinator must approve the decision to move the matter to the informal resolution process and may determine that informal resolution is not appropriate under the circumstances.

Factors that the Title IX Coordinator may weigh in considering the appropriateness of the informal resolution process include, but are not limited to, the gravity of the allegations, whether there is an ongoing threat of harm or safety to the campus, whether the respondent is a repeat offender, and whether the Parties are participating in good faith. This determination is not subject to appeal.

*Informal resolution processes may never be applied where the allegations include {Sexual Assault: Penetration or the equivalent}.*

Informal resolution is only permitted to address allegations of student-on-student sexual harassment, and is never allowed as an option to resolve allegations that an employee sexually harassed a student. See, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30054 (May 19, 2020).

At any time after the commencement of the informal resolution process, the Title IX Coordinator may determine that the informal resolution process is not an appropriate method for resolving the matter, and may require that the matter be resolved through the formal process. This determination is not subject to appeal.

**Role of the Facilitator**

Informal resolution processes are managed by facilitators, who may not have a conflict of interest or bias in favor of or against complainants or respondents generally or regarding the specific Parties in the matter. The Title IX Coordinator may serve as the facilitator, subject to these restrictions.

All facilitators must have training in the definition of sexual harassment under 34 C.F.R. § 106.30(a), the scope of the institution’s education program or activity, how to conduct informal resolution processes, and how to serve impartially, including by avoiding prejudgment of the facts at issue, conflicts of interest, or bias.

**Confidentiality**

In entering the informal resolution process, the Parties agree that any testimony and evidence (including admissions of responsibility) they share or receive during the informal resolution process concerning the allegations of the Formal Complaint is confidential. No evidence concerning the allegations obtained within the informal resolution process may be disseminated to any person, provided that any Party to the informal resolution process may generally discuss the allegations under investigation with a parent, friend, advisor, or other source of emotional support, or with an advocacy organization., As a condition of entering the informal resolution process, any evidence shared or received during the informal resolution process may not be used in any subsequent formal resolution process or institutional appeal.

**Informal Resolution Options**

South Arkansas Community College offers the following informal resolution procedures for addressing Formal Complaints of sexual harassment covered under this Policy***:***

Administrative Resolution

Should the Parties mutually determine to enter the informal resolution process, and the respondent elects to accept responsibility for the allegations of the Formal Complaint at any point during the informal resolution process, the institution may administratively resolve the Formal Complaint.

Where the respondent admits responsibility, the Parties will receive simultaneous written notification of the acceptance of responsibility, and {a decision-maker(s)} will convene to determine the respondent’s sanction and other remedies, as appropriate and consistent with institutional policy. The Parties will be given an opportunity to be heard at the sanctions hearing, including but not limited to the submission of impact statements, and the Parties may be accompanied by their Advisor, but questioning of Parties or witnesses will not be permitted. The Parties will receive simultaneous written notification of the decision regarding sanctions and remedies, which may be appealed according to the process described in this policy booklet.

Mediation

The purpose of mediation is for the parties who are in conflict to identify the implications of a student’s actions and, with the assistance of a trained facilitator, identify points of agreement and appropriate remedies to address them. Either party can request mediation to seek resolution; mediation will be used only with the consent of both parties, who will be asked not to contact one another during the process. The Title IX Coordinator will also review any request for mediation, and may decline to mediate based on the facts and circumstances of the particular case. Either party has the right to terminate the mediation process and choose or resume another option for resolution at any time.

The mediation process will typically commence within 10 days after the Title IX Office receives consent to mediate from both parties, and will continue until concluded or terminated by either party or the Title IX Office. During mediation, any potential investigation will halt, and calculations for time frames will be stayed. If the mediation results in a resolution, the disciplinary process will be concluded and the matter will be closed. If a resolution cannot be reached, an administrative resolution is an option if both parties agree. If both parties do not agree to an administrative resolution, the matter may move to a formal investigation.

During mediation, a facilitator will guide a discussion between the parties. In circumstances where the parties do not wish to meet face to face, either party can request “caucus” mediation, and the facilitator will conduct separate meetings. Whether or not the parties agree to meet face to face, each party will be permitted to bring an advisor of their choice to any meetings who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney.

At the conclusion of the mediation, the facilitator will memorialize the agreement that was reached between the parties. The Title IX Office will monitor adherence to the proposed solution and close the matter when compliance is satisfactory.

## Multi-Party Situations

The institution may consolidate Formal Complaints alleging covered sexual harassment against more than one respondent, or by more than one complainant against one or more respondents, or by one party against the other party, where the allegations of covered sexual harassment arise out of the same facts or circumstances.

# Determining Jurisdiction

The Title IX Coordinator will determine if the Title IX Grievance Process should apply to a Formal Complaint. The Process will apply when all the following elements are met, in the reasonable determination of the Title IX Coordinator:

* 1. The conduct is alleged to have occurred on or after August 14, 2020;
  2. The conduct is alleged to have occurred in the United States;
  3. The conduct is alleged to have occurred in South Arkansas Community College’s education program or activity; and
  4. The alleged conduct, if true, would constitute covered sexual harassment as defined in this policy.

If all the elements are met, South Arkansas Community College will investigate the allegations according to the Grievance Process.

## Allegations Potentially Falling Under Two Policies

If the alleged conduct, if true, includes conduct that would constitute covered sexual harassment and conduct that would not constitute covered sexual harassment, the Title IX Grievance Process will be applied to investigation and adjudication of only the allegations that constitute covered sexual harassment.

## Mandatory Dismissal

If any one of these elements are not met, the Title IX Coordinator will notify the parties that the Formal Complaint is being dismissed for the purposes of the Title IX Grievance Policy. Each party may appeal this dismissal using the procedure outlined in “Appeals,” below.

## Discretionary Dismissal

The Title IX Coordinator may dismiss a Formal Complaint brought under the Title IX Grievance Policy, or any specific allegations raised within that Formal Complaint, at any time during the investigation or hearing, if:

* A complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing that they would like to withdraw the Formal Complaint or any allegations raised in the Formal Complaint;
* The respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by South Arkansas Community College; or,
* If specific circumstances prevent South Arkansas Community College from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding the Formal Complaint or allegations within the Formal Complaint.

Any party may appeal a dismissal determination using the process outlined in “Appeals,” below.

## Notice of Dismissal

Upon reaching a decision that the Formal Complaint will be dismissed, South Arkansas Community College will promptly send written notice of the dismissal of the Formal Complaint or any specific allegation within the Formal Complaint, and the reason for the dismissal, simultaneously to the parties through their institutional email accounts. It is the responsibility of parties to maintain and regularly check their email accounts.

## Notice of Removal

Upon dismissal for the purposes of Title IX, South Arkansas Community College retains the discretion to utilize the Student Code of Conduct or the Administrative Procedures Manual to determine if a violation of the Student Code of Conduct or Administrative Procedures Manual has occurred. If so, South Arkansas Community College will promptly send written notice of the dismissal of the Formal Complaint under the Title IX Grievance Process and removal of the allegations to the conduct process.

# Notice of Allegations

The Title IX Coordinator will draft and provide the Notice of Allegations to any party to the allegations of sexual harassment. Such notice will occur as soon as practicable after the institution receives a Formal Complaint of the allegations if there are no extenuating circumstances.

The parties will be notified by their South Arkansas Community College email accounts if they are a student or employee.

The institution will provide at least 10 days for the parties to review the Notice of Allegations and prepare a response before any initial interview.

The Title IX Coordinator may determine that the Formal Complaint must be dismissed on the mandatory grounds identified above and will issue a Notice of Dismissal. If such a determination is made, any party to the allegations of sexual harassment identified in the Formal Complaint will receive the Notice of Dismissal in conjunction with, or in separate correspondence after, the Notice of Allegations.

## Contents of Notice

The Notice of Allegations will include the following:

* Notice of the institution’s Title IX Grievance Processincluding any informal resolution process and a hyperlink to a copy of the process.
* Notice of the allegations potentially constituting covered sexual harassment, and sufficient details known at the time the Notice is issued, such as the identities of the parties involved in the incident, including the complainant; the conduct allegedly constituting covered sexual harassment; and the date and location of the alleged incident.
* A statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process.
* A statement that the parties may have an advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, as required under 34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(5)(iv);
* A statement that before the conclusion of the investigation, the parties may inspect and review evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in the Formal Complaint, including the evidence upon which the institution does not intend to rely in reaching a determination regarding responsibility, and evidence that both tends to prove or disprove the allegations, whether obtained from a party or other source, as required under 34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(5)(vi);
* A statement that South Arkansas Community College prohibits knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information during the grievance process.

## Ongoing Notice

If, in the course of an investigation, the institution decides to investigate allegations about the complainant or respondent that are not included in the Notice of Allegations and are otherwise covered "sexual harassment” falling within the Title IX Grievance Policy, the institution will notify the parties whose identities are known of the additional allegations by their institutional email accounts or other reasonable means.

The parties will be provided sufficient time to review the additional allegations to prepare a response before any initial interview regarding those additional charges.

# Advisor of Choice and Participation of Advisor of Choice

South Arkansas Community College will provide the parties equal access to advisors and support persons; any restrictions on advisor participation will be applied equally.

South Arkansas Community College has a long-standing practice of requiring students to participate in the process directly and not through an advocate or representative. Students participating as Complainant or Respondent in this process may be accompanied by an Advisor of Choice to any meeting or hearing to which they are required or are eligible to attend. The Advisor of Choice is not an advocate. Except where explicitly stated by this Policy, as consistent with the Final Rule, Advisors of Choice shall not participate directly in the process as per standard policy and practice of South Arkansas Community College.

South Arkansas Community College will not intentionally schedule meetings or hearings on dates where the Advisors of Choice for all parties are not available, provided that the Advisors act reasonably in providing available dates and work collegially to find dates and times that meet all schedules.

South Arkansas Community College’s obligations to investigate and adjudicate in a prompt timeframe under Title IX and other college policies apply to matters governed under this Policy, and South Arkansas Community College cannot agree to extensive delays solely to accommodate the schedule of an Advisor of Choice. The determination of what is reasonable shall be made by the Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Title IX Coordinator. South Arkansas Community College will not be obligated to delay a meeting or hearing under this process more than five (5) days due to the unavailability of an Advisor of Choice and may offer the party the opportunity to obtain a different Advisor of Choice or utilize one provided by South Arkansas Community College.

# Notice of Meetings and Interviews

South Arkansas Community College will provide, to a party whose participation is invited or expected, written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all hearings, investigative interviews, or other meetings with a party, with sufficient time for the party to prepare to participate.

# Delays

Each party may request a one-time delay in the Grievance Process of up to five (5) days for good cause (granted or denied in the sole judgment of the Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Title IX Coordinator) provided that the requestor provides reasonable notice and the delay does not overly inconvenience other parties.

For example, a request to take a five-day pause made an hour before a hearing for which multiple parties and their advisors have traveled to and prepared for shall generally not be granted, while a request for a five-day pause in the middle of investigation interviews to allow a party to obtain certain documentary evidence shall generally be granted.

The Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Title IX Coordinator shall have the sole judgment to grant further pauses in the Process.

# Investigation

## General Rules of Investigations

The investigators designated by the Title IX Coordinator will perform an investigation under a reasonably prompt timeframe of the conduct alleged to constitute covered sexual harassment after issuing the Notice of Allegations.

South Arkansas Community College and not the parties, has the burden of proof and the burden of gathering evidence, i.e. the responsibility of showing a violation of this Policy has occurred. This burden does not rest with either party, and either party may decide not to share their account of what occurred or may decide not to participate in an investigation or hearing. This does not shift the burden of proof away from South Arkansas Community College and does not indicate responsibility.

South Arkansas Community College cannot access, consider, or disclose medical records without a waiver from the party (or parent, if applicable) to whom the records belong or of whom the records include information. South Arkansas Community College will provide an equal opportunity for the parties to present witnesses, including fact and expert witnesses, and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence, (i.e. evidence that tends to prove and disprove the allegations) as described below.

## Inspection and Review of Evidence

Before the completion of the investigation, the parties will have an equal opportunity to inspect and review the evidence obtained through the investigation. The purpose of the inspection and review process is to allow each party an equal opportunity to meaningfully respond to the evidence prior to the conclusion of the investigation.

Evidence that will be available for inspection and review by the parties will be any evidence that is directly related to the allegations raised in the Formal Complaint. It will include any:

* 1. Relevant evidence, even if that evidence does not end up being relied upon by the institution in deciding regarding responsibility;
  2. Inculpatory or exculpatory evidence (i.e. evidence that tends to prove or disprove the allegations) that is directly related to the allegations, whether obtained from a party or other source.

The institution will allow both parties and their advisors to inspect all gathered relevant evidence through an electronic format or a hard copy. The Institution is not under an obligation to use any specific process or technology to provide the evidence and shall have the sole discretion in terms of determining the format and any restrictions or limitations on access.

The parties will have ten (10) business days to inspect and review the evidence and submit a written response by email to the investigator. The investigator will consider the parties’ written responses before completing the Investigative Report.

Any evidence subject to inspection and review will be available at any hearing, including for purposes of cross-examination.

The parties and their advisors agree not to photograph or otherwise copy the evidence. See, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30435 (May 19, 2020).

## Inclusion of Evidence Not Directly Related to the Allegations

Evidence obtained in the investigation that is determined in the reasoned judgment of the investigator not to be directly related to the allegations in the Formal Complaint will be included in the appendices to the investigative report.

# Investigative Report

The investigator, under the guidance of the Title IX Coordinator, will create an Investigative Report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence and will provide that Report to the parties at least ten (10) business days prior the hearing in an electronic format for each party’s review and written response.

The Investigative Report is not intended to catalog all evidence obtained by the investigator, but only to provide a fair summary of that evidence.

Only relevant evidence (including both inculpatory and exculpatory – i.e. tending to prove and disprove the allegations - relevant evidence) will be referenced in the Investigative Report.

The investigator may redact irrelevant information from the Investigative Report when that information is contained in documents or evidence that is/are otherwise relevant. See, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30304 (May 19, 2020).

# Hearing

## General Rules of Hearings

South Arkansas Community College will not issue a disciplinary sanction arising from an allegation of covered sexual harassment without holding a live hearing unless otherwise resolved through an informal resolution process.

The live hearing may be conducted with all parties physically present in the same geographic location, or, at South Arkansas Community College’s discretion, any or all parties, witnesses, and other participants may appear at the live hearing virtually. This technology will enable participants simultaneously to see and hear each other. At its discretion, South Arkansas Community College may delay or adjourn a hearing based on technological errors not within a party’s control.

All proceedings will be recorded through audio recording and/or audiovisual recording. That recording or transcript will be made available to the parties for inspection and review.

Before obtaining access to any evidence, the parties and their advisors must sign an agreement not to disseminate any of the testimony heard or evidence obtained in the hearing or use such testimony or evidence for any purpose unrelated to the Title IX Grievance Process. Once signed, this Agreement may not be withdrawn See, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30435 (May 19, 2020).

## Continuances or Granting Extensions

South Arkansas Community College may determine that multiple sessions or a continuance (i.e. a pause on the continuation of the hearing until a later date or time) are needed to complete a hearing. If so, South Arkansas Community College will notify all participants and endeavor to accommodate all participants’ schedules and complete the hearing as promptly as practicable.

## Newly-discovered Evidence

Generally, no new evidence or witnesses may be submitted during the live hearing.

If a party identifies new evidence or witnesses that were not reasonably available before the live hearing and could affect the outcome of the matter, the party may request that such evidence or witnesses be considered at the live hearing.

The vice president (decision-maker) will consider this request and determine (1) whether such evidence or witness testimony was unavailable by reasonable effort before the hearing, and (2) whether such evidence or witness testimony could affect the outcome of the matter. The party offering the newly-discovered evidence or witness has the burden of establishing these questions by the preponderance of the evidence.

If the vice president answers in the affirmative to both questions, then the parties will be granted a reasonable pause in the hearing to review the evidence or prepare for questioning of the witness.

## Participants in the Live Hearing

Live hearings are not public, and the only individuals permitted to participate in the hearing are as follows:

### Complainant and Respondent (The Parties)

* The parties cannot waive the right to a live hearing.
* The institution may still proceed with the live hearing in the absence of a party and may reach a determination of responsibility in their absence, including through any evidence gathered.
  + This evidence may include previous a previous statement, audio recording, audiovisual reading, and digital media, including but not limited to text messages, emails, and social media postings, that constitute the conduct alleged to have been the act of sexual harassment under the formal complaint.
* South Arkansas Community College will not threaten, coerce, intimidate or discriminate against the party in an attempt to secure the party’s participation. See 34 C.F.R. § 106.71; see also 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30216 (May 19, 2020).
* The decision-maker cannot draw an inference about the determination regarding responsibility based solely on a party’s absence from the live hearing or refusal to answer cross-examination or other questions. See 34 C.F.R. §106.45(b)(6)(i).

### The Decision-maker

* The hearing body will consist of a single decision-maker.
* No member of the hearing body will also have served as the Title IX Coordinator, Title IX investigator, or advisor to any party in the case, nor may any member of the hearing body serve on the appeals body in the case.
* No member of the hearing body will have a conflict of interest or bias in favor of or against complainants or respondents generally, or in favor or against the parties to the case.
* The hearing body will be trained on topics including how to serve impartially, issues of relevance, including how to apply the rape shield protections provided for complainants, and any technology to be used at the hearing.
* The parties will have an opportunity to raise any objections regarding a decision-maker’s actual or perceived conflicts of interest or bias at the commencement of the live hearing.

### Advisor of choice

* The parties have the right to select an advisor of their choice, who may be, but does not have to be, an attorney.
* The advisor of choice may accompany the parties to any meeting or hearing they are permitted to attend, but may not speak for the party, except for cross-examination.
* The parties are not permitted to conduct cross-examination; it must be conducted by the advisor. As a result, if a party does not select an advisor, the institution will select an advisor to serve in this role for the limited purpose of conducting the cross-examination at no fee or charge to the party.
* The advisor is not prohibited from having a conflict of interest or bias in favor of or against complainants or respondents generally, or in favor or against the parties to the case.
* The advisor is not prohibited from being a witness in the matter.
* If a party does not attend the live hearing, the party’s advisor may appear and conduct cross-examination on their behalf. 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30340 (May 19, 2020).
* If neither a party nor their advisor appears at the hearing, South Arkansas Community College will provide an advisor to appear on behalf of the non-appearing party. See, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30339-40 (May 19, 2020).
* Advisors are always expected to act civilly toward all parties. Advisors failing to do so will be warned once. If noncollegial behavior, as determined by the decision-maker, occurs a second time during a proceeding, the advisor will be directed to leave. The party will be assigned a new advisor by South Arkansas Community College so that the hearing can continue. Following are general rules of decorum for advisors and other hearing participants:
  + Questions must be conveyed in a neutral tone.
  + Parties and advisors will refer to other parties, witnesses, advisors, and institutional staff using the name and gender used by the person and shall not intentionally mis-name or mis-gender that person in communication or questioning.
  + No party may act abusively or disrespectfully during the hearing toward any other party or to witnesses, advisors, or decision-makers.
  + While an advisor may be an attorney, no duty of zealous advocacy should be inferred or enforced within this forum.
  + The advisor may not yell, scream, badger, or physically ‘‘lean in’’ to a party or witness’s personal space. Advisors may not approach the other party or witnesses without obtaining permission from the decision-maker.
  + The advisor may not use profanity or make irrelevant ad hominem attacks upon a party or witness. Questions are meant to be interrogative statements used to test knowledge or understand a fact; they may not include accusations within the text of the question.
  + The advisor may not ask repetitive questions. When the decision-maker determines a question has been “asked and answered” or is otherwise not relevant, the advisor must move on.
  + Parties and advisors may take no action at the hearing that a reasonable person in the shoes of the affected party would see as intended to intimidate that person (whether party, witness, or official) into not participating in the process or meaningfully modifying their participation in the process.

### Witnesses

* Witnesses cannot be compelled to participate in the live hearing and have the right not to participate in the hearing free from retaliation. See, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30360 (May 19, 2020).
* If a witness does not submit to cross-examination, as described below, the decision-maker can rely on any statements made by that witness in reaching a determination regarding responsibility, including any statement relayed by the absent witness to a witness or party who testifies at the live hearing. 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30347 (May 19, 2020).

# Hearing Procedures

For all live hearings conducted under this Title IX Grievance Process, the procedure will be as follows:

* The Decision-maker will open and establish rules and expectations for the hearing;
* The Parties will each be allowed to provide opening statements;
* The Decision-maker will ask questions of the Parties and Witnesses;
* Parties will be given the opportunity for live cross-examination after the decision-maker conducts its initial round of questioning; During the Parties’ cross-examination, the Decision-maker will have the authority to pause cross-examination at any time to ask their own follow-up questions; and any time necessary to enforce the rules of decorum.
* Should a Party or the Party’s Advisor choose not to cross-examine a Party or Witness, the Party shall affirmatively waive cross-examination through a written or oral statement to the decision-maker. A Party’s waiver of cross-examination does not eliminate the ability of the decision-maker to use statements made by the Party.

## Live Cross-Examination Procedure

Each party’s advisor will conduct live cross-examination of the other party or parties and witnesses. During this live-cross examination the advisor will ask the other party or parties and witnesses relevant questions and follow-up questions, including those challenging credibility directly, orally, and in real-time.

Before any cross-examination question is answered, the Decision-maker will determine if the question is relevant. Cross-examination questions that are duplicative of those already asked, including by the Decision-maker may be deemed irrelevant if they have been asked and answered.

# Determination Regarding Responsibility

## Standard of Proof

South Arkansas Community College uses the preponderance of the evidence standard for investigations and determinations regarding responsibility of formal complaints covered under this Policy. This means that the investigation and hearing determine whether it is more likely than not that a violation of the Policy occurred.

## General Considerations for Evaluating Testimony and Evidence

While the opportunity for cross-examination is required in all Title IX hearings, determinations regarding responsibility may be based in part, or entirely, on documentary, audiovisual, and digital evidence, as warranted in the reasoned judgment of the Decision-maker.

Decision-makers shall not draw inferences regarding a party or witness’ credibility based on the party or witness’ status as a complainant, respondent, or witness, nor shall they base their judgments in stereotypes about how a party or witness would or should act under the circumstances.

Generally, credibility judgments should rest on the demeanor of the party or witness, the plausibility of their testimony, the consistency of their testimony, and its reliability in light of corroborating or conflicting testimony or evidence.

Still, credibility judgments should not rest on whether a party’s or witness’ testimony is non-linear or incomplete, or if the party or witness is displaying stress or anxiety.

Decision-makers will afford the highest weight relative to other testimony to first-hand testimony by parties and witnesses regarding their memory of specific facts that occurred. Both inculpatory and exculpatory (i.e. tending to prove and disprove the allegations) evidence will be weighed in equal fashion.

Except where specifically barred by the Title IX Final Rule, a witness’ testimony regarding third-party knowledge of the facts at issue will be allowed but will generally be accorded lower weight than testimony regarding direct knowledge of specific facts that occurred.

The Final Rule requires that South Arkansas Community College allow parties to call “expert witnesses” for direct and cross-examination. South Arkansas Community College does not provide for expert witnesses in other proceedings. While the expert witness will be allowed to testify and be crossed as required by the Final Rule, the Decision-maker will be instructed to afford lower weight to non-factual testimony of the expert relative to fact witnesses, and any expert testimony that is not directed to the specific facts that occurred in the case will be afforded lower weight relative to fact witnesses, regardless of whether the expert witness testimony is the subject of cross-examination and regardless of whether all parties present experts as witnesses.

The Final Rule requires that South Arkansas Community College allow parties to call character witnesses to testify. South Arkansas Community College does not provide for character witnesses in other proceedings. While the character witnesses will be allowed to testify and be crossed as required by the Final Rule, the Decision-maker will be instructed to afford very low weight to any non-factual character testimony of any witness.

The Final Rule requires that South Arkansas Community College admit and allow testimony regarding polygraph tests (“lie detector tests”) and other procedures that are outside of standard use in academic and non-academic conduct processes. While the processes and testimony about them will be allowed to testify and be crossed as required by the Final Rule, the Decision-maker will be instructed to afford lower weight to such processes relative to the testimony of fact witnesses.

Where a party’s or witness’ conduct or statements demonstrate that the party or witness is engaging in retaliatory conduct, including but not limited to witness tampering and intimidation, the Decision-maker may draw an adverse inference as to that party or witness’ credibility.

## Components of the Determination Regarding Responsibility

The written Determination Regarding Responsibility will be issued simultaneously to all parties through their institutional email account, or other reasonable means as necessary. The Determination will include:

1. Identification of the allegations potentially constituting covered sexual harassment;
2. A description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the formal complaint through the determination, including any notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits, methods used to gather other evidence, and hearings held;
3. Findings of fact supporting the determination;
4. Conclusions regarding which section of this code of conduct, if any, the respondent has or has not violated.
5. For each allegation:
   1. A statement of, and rationale for, a determination regarding responsibility;
   2. A statement of, and rationale for, any disciplinary sanctions South Arkansas Community College imposes on the respondent; and
   3. A statement of, and rationale for, whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to the South Arkansas Community College’s education program or activity will be provided by the College to the complainant; and
6. The South Arkansas Community College’s procedures and the permitted reasons for the complainant and respondent to appeal (described below in “Appeal”).

## Timeline of Determination Regarding Responsibility

If there are no extenuating circumstances, the determination regarding responsibility will be issued by South Arkansas Community College within ten (10) business days of the completion of the hearing.

## Finality

The determination regarding responsibility becomes final either on the date that the institution provides the parties with the written determination of the result of the appeal, if an appeal is filed consistent with the procedures and timeline outlined in “Appeals” below, or if an appeal is not filed, the date on which the opportunity to appeal expires.

# Appeals

Each party may appeal (1) the dismissal of a formal complaint and/or (2) a determination regarding responsibility. To appeal, a party must submit their written appeal within five (5) business days of being notified of the decision, indicating the grounds for the appeal. The written appeal must be submitted via email to the Title IX Coordinator.

The limited grounds for appeal available are as follows:

* Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter (i.e. a failure to follow the institution’s own procedures);
* New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, that could affect the outcome of the matter;
* The Title IX Coordinator, investigator(s), or decision-maker(s) had a conflict of interest or bias for or against an individual party, or for or against complainants or respondents in general, that affected the outcome of the matter.

The submission of an appeal stays any sanctions for the pendency of an appeal. Supportive measures and remote learning opportunities remain available during the pendency of the appeal.

If a party appeals, the institution will as soon as practicable notify the other party in writing of the appeal, however the time for an appeal shall be offered equitably to all parties and shall not be extended for any party solely because the other party filed an appeal.

Appeals should be submitted in electronic form using ARIAL or TIMES NEW ROMAN, 12-point font, and single-spaced. Appeals should refer to specific sections of the investigative report, attachments, or appendixes noting page number and line number, i.e. Appendix A, p. 2, line 15. Appeals that do not meet these standards will not be considered.

Appeals will be decided by the Student Services Committee for student respondents and the Employee Grievance Committee for employee respondents who will be free of conflict of interest and bias, and will not serve as investigator, Title IX Coordinator, advisor, or decision-maker in the same matter.

The outcome of the appeal will be provided in writing simultaneously to both parties and include the rationale for the decision.

# Retaliation

South Arkansas Community College will keep the identity of any individual who has made a report or complaint of sex discrimination confidential, including the identity of any individual who has made a report or filed a Formal Complaint of sexual harassment under this Title IX Grievance Policy, any Complainant, any individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of sex discrimination, any Respondent, and any witness, except as permitted by the FERPA statute, 20 U.S.C. 1232g, or FERPA regulations, 34 CFR part 99, or as required by law, or to carry out the purposes of 34 CFR part 106, including the conduct of any investigation, hearing, or judicial proceeding under this Title IX Grievance Policy.

No person may intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 or its implementing regulations.

No person may intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against any individual because the individual has made a report or complaint, testified, assisted, or participated or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding or hearing under this Title IX Grievance Policy.

Any intimidation, threats, coercion, or discrimination, for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by Title IX or its implementing regulations constitutes retaliation. This includes any charges filed against an individual for code of conduct violations that do not involve sex discrimination or sexual harassment, but that arise from the same facts or circumstances as a report or complaint of sex discrimination or a report or Formal Complaint of sexual harassment.

Complaints alleging retaliation may be filed using this policy.

This model is based on a model policy produced by the Student Conduct Institute at the State University of New York.

Effective Date: August 14, 2020

1. According to the Department of Education Office for Civil Rights Blog Post of August 5, 2020, “the Rule does not apply to schools’ responses to sexual harassment that allegedly occurred prior to August 14, 2020. The Department will only enforce the Rule as to sexual harassment that allegedly occurred on or after August 14, 2020. With respect to sexual harassment that allegedly occurred prior to August 14, 2020, OCR will judge the school’s Title IX compliance against the Title IX statute and the Title IX regulations in place at the time that the alleged sexual harassment occurred. In other words, the Rule governs how schools must respond to sexual harassment that allegedly occurs on or after August 14, 2020.” [↑](#footnote-ref-2)