

# TITLE IX

## Alfred State College

### Grievance Policy for Addressing Formal Complaints of Sexual Harassment Under the Title IX Regulations

#### 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 on the basis of 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 are available here: <http://bit.ly/TitleIXReg>

Based on the Final Rule, Alfred State will implement the following Title IX Grievance Policy, effective August 14, 2020.

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

In recent years, “Title IX” cases have become a shorthand for any campus disciplinary process involving sex discrimination, including those arising from sexual harassment and sexual assault. But under the Final Rule, Alfred State 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.

Alfred State 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** that defines certain behavior as a violation of campus policy, including **Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking, and related sex-based offenses.**

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 Student Code of Conduct through a separate grievance proceeding (<http://bit.ly/ascodeofconduct>).

The elements established in the Title IX Grievance Policy under the Final Rule have no effect 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 remains 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.

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## Title IX Grievance Policy

### General Rules of Application

#### **Effective Date**

This Title IX Grievance Policy became effective on August 14, 2020, and applies only to formal complaints of sexual harassment filed on or after August 14, 2020

#### **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 not to 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 Code of Conduct/ Sexual Misconduct Policy.

#### **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 the purposes of this Title IX Grievance Policy, “covered sexual harassment” includes any conduct on the basis of 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;
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 New York 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 New York.

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.

### Consent

For the purposes of this Title IX Grievance Policy, “consent” means:

1. “A knowing, voluntary, and mutual decision among all participants to engage in sexual activity. Consent can be given by words or actions as long as those words or actions create clear permission regarding willingness to engage in sexual activity. Silence or lack of resistance, in and of itself, does not demonstrate consent. The definition of consent does not vary based upon a participant's sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression” (Student Code of Conduct).
2. Additional information/clarification:
  - Consent to any sexual act or prior consensual sexual activity between or with any party does not necessarily constitute consent to any other sexual act.
  - Consent is required regardless of whether the person initiating the act is under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
  - Consent may be initially given but withdrawn at any time.
  - Consent cannot be given when a person is incapacitated, which occurs when an individual lacks the ability to knowingly choose to participate in sexual activity. Incapacitation may be caused by the lack of consciousness or being asleep, being involuntarily restrained, or if an individual otherwise cannot consent. Depending on the degree of intoxication, someone who is under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or



other intoxicants may be incapacitated and, therefore, unable to consent.

- Consent cannot be given when it is the result of any coercion, intimidation, force, or threat of harm.
- When consent is withdrawn or can no longer be given, sexual activity must stop.

### **Education Program or Activity**

For the purposes of this Title IX Grievance Policy, Alfred State’s “education program or activity” includes:

- Any on-campus premises
- Any off-campus premises that Alfred State 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 Alfred State’s programs and activities over which the College has substantial control.

### **Formal Complaint**

For the purposes of 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 Alfred State’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 the purposes of 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 tend 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 (e.g., attorney-client, marital, religious, physician-patient, and counseling/psychological privileges).
- 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 the purposes of 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 College’s Student Code of Conduct, 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 Alfred State 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. Alfred State 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 does 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:

**Antoinette Gress**

Title IX Coordinator & Director of Community Standards  
409 Student Leadership Center, 10 Upper College Dr., Alfred, NY 14802

[GressAM@alfredstate.edu](mailto:GressAM@alfredstate.edu)

(607) 587-4325 (private voicemail)

Such a report may be made at any time (including during non-business hours) by using the telephone number or electronic mail address or by mail to the office address listed for the Title IX Coordinator.

### Confidential Reporting

Individuals who are confidential resources will not report crimes to law enforcement or college officials without your permission except for extreme circumstances, such as a health and/or safety emergency. At Alfred State, confidential resources can be accessed through:

- ON-CAMPUS RESOURCES
  - **Health & Wellness Centers Staff**
    - TA Parish Hall
      - <http://www.alfredstate.edu/student-life/health-and-wellness-services>
      - 10 Upper College Dr., Alfred, NY 14802
      - Phone: 607-587-4200
    - Pioneer Student Union (PSU)
      - <http://www.alfredstate.edu/student-life/health-and-wellness-services>
      - 2530 River Rd., Wellsville, NY
      - Phone: 607-587-4200
  - **Individuals serving in a pastoral role under St. Jude's Center for Catholic Campus Ministry**
    - St. Jude's Center
      - <http://ssbjparish.net/contact-directions>
      - Lower College Dr., Alfred, NY 14802
      - Phone: 607-587-9411

- OFF-CAMPUS COUNSELORS & ADVOCATES
  - **Cattaraugus Community Action, Inc.**
    - St. Jude's Center
    - <http://www.ccaction.org/programs/victim-services/>
    - 85 North Main Street #1, Wellsville, NY 14895
    - 1-888-945-3970 or 585-593-4685
      - Provides victim compensation claims assistance through the New York State Office of Victim Services
  - **Sexual Assault Resource Center**
    - [www.sarcst.org](http://www.sarcst.org)
    - 135 Walnut St., Corning, NY 14830
    - Phone: 1-888-810-0093
  - **Jones Memorial Hospital - Sexual Assault Nurse Practitioner (SANE)**
    - <http://www.jmhny.org/>
    - 191 North Main Street, PO Box 72, Wellsville, NY 14895-0072
    - Phone: 585-593-1100
  - **Additional Resources**
    - New York State Coalition Against Sexual Assault
      - <http://nyscasa.org/>
    - SUNY Sexual Violence Response Policy
      - <http://system.suny.edu/sexual-violence-prevention-workgroup/policies/response/>
- OFF-CAMPUS HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS
  - **Jones Memorial Hospital**
    - <http://www.jmhny.org/>
    - 191 North Main Street, PO Box 72, Wellsville, NY 14895-0072
    - Phone: 585-593-1100
    - Email: [we\\_care@jmhny.org](mailto:we_care@jmhny.org)

- **St. James Mercy Hospital**
  - <http://www.stjamesmercy.org/>
  - 411 Canisteo St., Hornell, NY 14843
  - Phone: 607-324-8000
- **Noyes Memorial Hospital**
  - <https://www.noyes-health.org/>
  - 111 Clara Barton St., Dansville, NY 14437
  - Phone: 585-335-6001

### Private Reporting

The following Officials, offices, and agencies can offer *privacy* and can assist in obtaining resources (note that an official who can offer privacy may still be required by law and college policy to inform one or more college officials about the incident, including but not limited to the Title IX Coordinator):

- ON-CAMPUS RESOURCES
  - **Title IX Coordinator**
    - Antoinette Gress, Title IX Coordinator
      - Student Leadership Center
      - Phone: 607-587-4325
      - Email: [GressAM@alfredstate.edu](mailto:GressAM@alfredstate.edu)
  - **Mandatory Reporters**
    - All faculty and staff represented by the United University Professions (UUP) bargaining unit and other staff designated as required reporters.
- LAW ENFORCEMENT
  - **Alfred State University Police**
    - Theta Gamma House, 10 Upper College Dr., Alfred, NY 14802
    - (607) 587-3999

- **Alfred Village Police**
  - 7 West University St., Alfred, NY 14802
  - (608) 587-8877
- **New York State Police**
  - 585-344-6200

### 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 Alfred State regardless of whether they desire to file a complaint, which may include, but are not limited to:

- Counseling
- Extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments
- Modifications of work or class schedules
- Restrictions on contact between the parties (no contact orders)
- Changes in work or housing locations
- Leaves of absence
- Increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus

Supportive measures are non-disciplinary and non-punitive.

#### **Emergency Removal**

Alfred State retains the authority to remove a respondent from the College's program or activity on an emergency basis, where the 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 the College determines such removal is necessary, the respondent will be provided with notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal. Such

challenges are to be submitted in writing to the Vice President of Student Affairs, who will consider the reliability of the information concerning the alleged conduct, including the identification of the student. The Vice President will also consider whether the alleged conduct and surrounding circumstances reasonably indicate that the student's continued presence poses a threat to others or compromises the stability and continuity of normal College functions. A written response will be provided to the student through their Alfred State email account.

### **Administrative Leave**

Alfred State retains the authority to place a non-student employee respondent on administrative leave during the Title IX Grievance Process, consistent with the relevant contracts and handbooks (<https://portal.alfredstate.edu/hr/Pages/default.aspx>).

## The Title IX Grievance Process

### **Filing a Formal Complaint**

The timeframe for the Title IX Grievance Process begins with filing a Formal Complaint. The Grievance Process will be concluded within a reasonably prompt manner and no longer than ninety (90) business days<sup>1</sup> after the filing of the Formal Complaint, provided that the Process may be extended for a demonstrated good cause, 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 Alfred State, including as an employee. For complainants who do not meet this criteria, the College will utilize existing policy in the Student Code of Conduct (<http://bit.ly/ascodeofconduct>).



If a complainant does not wish to make a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator may determine whether a Formal Complaint is necessary. Alfred State 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 or Code of Conduct prevents a complainant from seeking the assistance of state or local law enforcement alongside the appropriate on-campus process.

### **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 arising out of the same facts or circumstances.

### **Determining Jurisdiction**

The Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Coordinator, or designee will determine if the instant 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 Alfred State'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, Alfred State will investigate the allegations according to the Grievance Process.

### **Allegations Potentially Falling Under Two Policies**

If the alleged conduct, if substantiated, 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 in the investigation and adjudication of all the allegations.

### **Mandatory Dismissal**

If any one of these elements is not met, the Title IX Coordinator or designee 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 or designee 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 Alfred State; or,
- If specific circumstances prevent Alfred State 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 set forth in “Appeals,” below.

### **Notice of Dismissal**

Upon reaching a decision that the Formal Complaint will be dismissed, the institution 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, Alfred State retains discretion to utilize the Code of Conduct (<http://bit.ly/ascodeofconduct>) to determine if a violation of the Code of Conduct has occurred. If so, the College will promptly send written notice of the dismissal of the Formal Complaint under the Title IX Grievance Process and the 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 institutional email accounts if they are a student or employee, and by other reasonable means if they are neither.

The institution will provide sufficient time for the parties to review the Notice of Allegations and prepare a response before any initial interview.

The Title IX Coordinator or designee 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 Process and a hyperlink to 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, if known, including the complainant; the conduct

allegedly constituting covered sexual harassment; and the date and location of the alleged incident, if known.

- 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 furnishing false information to the College is prohibited (Student Code of Conduct §3.4 b.).

### 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 as "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 with 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*

Alfred State will provide the parties with equal access to advisors and support persons; any restrictions on advisor participation will be applied equally.

Alfred State 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 Alfred State.

Alfred State 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 working collegially to find dates and times that meet all schedules.

Alfred State'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 the 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 designee. Alfred State will not be obliged 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 the College.

### **Notice of Meetings and Interviews**

Alfred State will provide, to a party whose participation is invited or expected, with 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, Associate Dean for Judicial Affairs, or designee) 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 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, Associate Dean for Student Conduct, or designee shall have sole judgment to grant further pauses in the Process.

### Investigation

#### **General Rules of Investigations**

The Title IX Coordinator and/or an investigator 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.

Alfred State 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 Alfred State and does not indicate responsibility.

Alfred State 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. Alfred State 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**

Prior to 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 the equal opportunity to meaningfully respond to the evidence prior to 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. Evidence that is relevant, even if that evidence does not end up being relied upon by the institution in making a determination 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.

All parties must submit any evidence they would like the investigator to consider prior to the start of the parties' time to inspect and review evidence. See, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30307 (May 19, 2020).

Alfred State will provide the evidence made available to each party and their respective advisors, if any, for inspection and review in either electronic format or hard copy (at the College's discretion). Alfred State is not obligated to use any specific process or technology to provide the evidence and shall have sole discretion in 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 is not required to accept any submissions made following this period.

The investigator will consider the parties' written responses before completing the Investigative Report. Alternatively, the investigator may choose to extend the investigation for up to 30 days and may conduct interviews or reinterview one or both parties, as well as other witnesses. Should this occur, the investigator will provide the parties with written notice, including the reason for the extension.

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

- The parties and their advisors must sign an agreement not to disseminate any of the evidence subject to inspection and review or use such evidence for any purpose unrelated to the Title IX grievance process. See, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30435 (May 19, 2020).
- 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 not be disclosed or may be appropriately redacted before the parties' inspection to avoid disclosure of personally identifiable information of a student. Any evidence obtained in the investigation that is kept from disclosure or appropriately redacted will be documented in a "privilege log" that may be reviewed by the parties and their advisors, if any. See, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30438 (May 19, 2020).

### **Investigative Report**

The Title IX Coordinator and/or an investigator designated by the Title IX Coordinator will create an Investigative Report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence and provide that Report to the parties at least ten (10) business days prior to the hearing in an electronic format or a hard copy (College's choice) 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).

### **Hearings**

#### **General Rules of Hearings**

Alfred State will not issue a disciplinary sanction arising from an allegation of covered sexual harassment without holding a live hearing



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

All proceedings will be recorded through an audio recording. That recording or transcript (if produced) will be made available to the parties for inspection and review.

Prior to 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**

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

### **Newly discovered Evidence**

As a general rule, 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 prior to 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 Hearing Officer/chair will consider this request and make a determination regarding (1) whether such evidence or witness testimony was actually unavailable by reasonable effort prior to 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 Hearing Officer/chair 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 (amended August 24, 2021).
- **Note:** The 2020 amendments to Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibited decision-makers from relying on statements not subject to cross-examination during a live hearing. Subsequently, in the matter of *Victim Rights Law Center et al. v. Cardona*, a federal district court in Massachusetts determined this provision of 34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(6)(i) to be arbitrary and capricious, and remanded it to the U.S. Department of Education for further consideration.

On August 24, 2021, the Department issued a bulletin stating that it would immediately cease enforcement of this part of § 106.45(b)(6)(i) and clarified that postsecondary institutions were no longer subject to this portion of the provision.

Accordingly, the Alfred State Grievance Policy was updated to remove any language or expectation that decision-makers be prohibited from relying on statements not subject to cross-examination during a live hearing.

- Alfred State 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).

## Grievance Policy for Addressing Formal Complaints of Sexual Harassment Under the Title IX Regulations

- 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 parties shall be subject to the institution's *Rules of Decorum* (p. 31).

### *The Decision-Maker*

- The decision-maker in a live hearing of formal complaints of sexual harassment under the Title IX regulations will consist of a single Hearing Officer. The Associate Dean for Judicial Affairs (or designee) will typically serve in this role.
- The Hearing Officer may not have served as the Title IX Coordinator, Title IX investigator, or advisor to any party in the case, nor may the officer serve on the appeals body in the case.
- The Hearing Officer will not 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 particular case.
- The Hearing Officer 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 the Hearing Officer'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 the purpose of cross-examination.
- In addition to selecting an advisor to conduct cross-examination, the parties may select an advisor who may accompany the parties to any meeting or hearing they are permitted to attend but may not speak for the party.
- 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 particular 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, the 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 shall be subject to the institution's *Rules of Decorum* (p. 31) and may be removed upon violating those rules.

### *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).
- Witnesses shall be subject to the institution's *Rules of Decorum* (p. 31).

### **Hearing Procedures**

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

- The Hearing Officer will open and establish rules and expectations for the hearing;
- The Parties will each be given the opportunity to provide opening statements;
- The Hearing Officer will ask questions of the Parties and Witnesses;
- Parties will be given the opportunity for live cross-examination after the Hearing Officer conducts their initial round of questioning;
- During the Parties' cross-examination, the Hearing Officer will have the authority to pause cross-examination at any time for the purposes of asking the Hearing Officer's own follow-up questions and at any time necessary in order to enforce the established 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 Hearing Officer. A Party's waiver of cross-examination does not eliminate the ability of the Hearing Officer to use statements made by the Party.

## Live Cross-Examination Procedure

Each party's advisor will conduct a 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, Hearing Officer will determine if the question is relevant (see *Relevant evidence and questions*). Cross-examination questions that are duplicative of those already asked, including by the Hearing Officer may be deemed irrelevant if they have been asked and answered.

## Review of Recording

The recording of the hearing will be available for review by the parties within 2 business days unless there are any extenuating circumstances. Typically, any party wishing to review the recording must do so in the Office of Student Conduct or adjoining area. The recording of the hearing will *not* be provided to parties or advisors of choice.

## Determination Regarding Responsibility

### Standard of Proof

Alfred State 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 Hearing Officer.

The Hearing Officer shall not draw inferences regarding a party or witness' credibility based on the party or witness's status as a complainant, respondent, or witness, nor shall it base its judgments on 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 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 own 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 Alfred State allow parties to call "expert witnesses" for direct and cross examination. While the expert witness will be allowed to testify and be crossed as required by the Final Rule, the Hearing Officer 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 Alfred State allow parties to call character witnesses to testify if the College does not provide for character witnesses in other proceedings (it does not). While the character witnesses will be allowed to testify and be crossed as required by the Final Rule, the Hearing Officer will be instructed to afford very low weight to any non-factual character testimony of any witness.

The Final Rule requires that Alfred State 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 Hearing Officer will be instructed to afford lower weight to such processes relative to the testimony of fact witnesses.

Where a party 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 Hearing Officer 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 institution 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 the Student Code of Conduct, if any, the respondent has or has not violated.
5. For each allegation:
  - a. A statement of, and rationale for, a determination regarding responsibility;
  - b. A statement of, and rationale for, any disciplinary sanctions the recipient imposes on the respondent; and
  - c. A statement of, and rationale for, whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient’s education program or activity will be provided by the recipient to the complainant; and
6. The recipient’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 Alfred State 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 or any included allegations 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 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 sanction is too severe given the findings in the case.
- The Title IX Coordinator, investigator(s), or Hearing Officer 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 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 may be no longer than 2,000 words or 4 pages (including attachments). Appeals should be submitted in electronic form using ARIAL or TIMES NEW ROMAN, 12-point font, and single-spaced. Appeals should use footnotes, not endnotes. Appeals that do not meet these standards may be returned to the party for correction, but the time for appeal will not be extended unless there is evidence that a technical malfunction caused the appeal document not to meet these standards.

Appeals will be decided by the College's Appellate Panel, which will be free of conflict of interest and bias and will not serve as investigator, Title IX Coordinator, or Hearing Officer 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

Alfred State 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. See also the College's *Policy for Alcohol and/or Drug Use Amnesty in Sexual Violence Cases* ([Student Code of Conduct](#)).

Complaints alleging retaliation may be filed according to Alfred State's grievance procedures for sex discrimination (<https://www.alfredstate.edu/webforms/discrimination-complaint-reporting-form>).

## Decorum Policy for Title IX Grievance Process Hearings

### Purpose of the Rules of Decorum

Title IX hearings are not civil or criminal proceedings and are not designed to mimic formal trial proceedings. They are primarily educational in nature, and the U.S. Department of Education, writing about Title IX in the Final Rule “purposefully designed these final regulations to allow recipients to retain flexibility to adopt rules of decorum that prohibit any party advisor or decision-maker from questioning witnesses in an abusive, intimidating, or disrespectful manner.” 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30319 (May 19, 2020). The Department has determined that institutions “are in a better position than the Department to craft rules of decorum best suited to their educational environment” and build a hearing process that will reassure the parties that the institution “is not throwing a party to the proverbial wolves.” Id.

To achieve this purpose, institutions may provide for reasonable rules of order and decorum, which may be enforced through the removal of an advisor who refuses to comply with the rules. Id., at 30320. As the Department explains, the removal process “incentivizes a party to work with an advisor of choice in a manner that complies with a recipient's rules that govern the conduct of a hearing, and incentivizes colleges and universities to appoint advisors who also will comply with such rules, so that hearings are conducted with respect for all participants.” Id.

At base, these Rules of Decorum require that all parties, advisors of choice, and institutional staff treat others who are engaged in the process with respect.

The rules and standards apply equally to all Parties and their Advisors regardless of sex, gender, or other protected class, and regardless of whether they are in the role of Complainant or Respondent.

### Rules of Decorum

The following Rules of Decorum are to be observed in the hearing and applied equally to all parties (meaning the complainant and respondent) and advisors:

1. Questions must be conveyed in a neutral tone.
2. 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.
3. No party may act abusively or disrespectfully during the hearing toward any other party or to witnesses, advisors, or decision-makers.
4. While an advisor may be an attorney, no duty of zealous advocacy should be inferred or enforced within this forum.
5. 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 Hearing Officer.
6. 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.
7. The advisor may not ask repetitive questions. This includes questions that have already been asked by the Hearing Officer or the advisor in cross-examination. When the Hearing Officer determines a question has been “asked and answered” or is otherwise not relevant, the advisor must move on.
8. 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.

### Warning and Removal Process

The Hearing Officer shall have sole discretion to determine if the Rules of Decorum have been violated. The Hearing Officer will notify the offending person of any violation of the Rules.

Upon a second or further violation of the Rules, the Hearing Officer shall have the discretion to remove the offending person or allow them to continue participating in the hearing or other part of the process.

Where the Hearing Officer removes a party's advisor, the party may select a different advisor of their choice or accept an advisor provided by the institution for the limited purpose of cross-examination at the hearing. Reasonable delays, including the temporary adjournment of the hearing, may be anticipated should an advisor be removed. A party cannot serve as their own advisor in this circumstance.

The Hearing Officer shall document any decision to remove an advisor in the written determination regarding responsibility.

For flagrant, multiple, or continual violations of this Rule, in one or more proceedings, advisors may be prohibited from participating in future proceedings at the institution in the advisor role on a temporary or permanent basis. Evidence of violation(s) of this agreement will be gathered by the Title IX Coordinator, Associate Dean for Judicial Affairs, or a designee of either and presented to the Vice President for Student Affairs for cases involving students or Chief of Staff for cases involving employees. The Advisor accused may provide an explanation or alternative evidence in writing for consideration by the Vice President for Student Affairs for cases involving students or the Chief of Staff for cases involving employees. Such evidence or explanation is due within fifteen (15) calendar days of receipt of a notice of a charge of re-disclosure or improper access to records. There shall be no right to a live hearing, oral testimony, or cross-examination. The Vice President for Student Affairs for cases involving students or Chief of Staff for cases involving employees shall consider the evidence under a preponderance of the evidence standard and issue a finding in writing and, if the finding is Responsible, shall include a Sanction. The finding shall be issued in writing to all Parties and Advisors (if there is a current case pending) within thirty (30) days unless extended for good cause. There is no appeal of this finding. In the event that an Advisor is barred permanently or for a term from serving in the role of Advisor in the future, they may request a review of that bar from the Vice President for Student Affairs for cases involving students or Chief of Staff for cases involving employees no earlier than three-hundred and sixty-five (365) days after the date of the findings letter.

### **Relevant Questions Asked in Violation of the Rules of Decorum**

When an advisor asks a relevant question that violates the Rules, such as yelling, screaming, badgering, or leaning into the witness or party's personal space, the question may not be deemed irrelevant by the decision-maker simply because of how it was delivered. Under that circumstance, the decision-maker will notify the advisor of the violation of the Rules, and, if the question is relevant, will allow the question to be re-asked in a respectful, non-abusive manner by the advisor (or a replacement advisor, should the advisor be removed for violation of the Rules). *See*, 85 Fed. Reg. 30331.