

Sexual Misconduct (Title IX) Investigation Class

Presented by:

Adrienne Meador Murray

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<u>Sexual Misconduct Investigations Agenda</u> <u>ACC/WCU</u>

Online Course Agenda July 13-17, 2020 Four Hours per Day

9am-1pm PDT each day (15 min BREAK 10:30am and 11:30am) 11am-3pm CDT each day (15 min BREAK 12:30pm and 1:30pm) 12noon-4pm EDT each day (15 min BREAK 1:30pm and 2:30pm)

Day 1-July 13, 2020

- Introduction and Definition of Terms
- New Regs--Title IX Overview-Then and Now
- The Clery Act for Title IX Practitioners

Day 2-July 14, 2020

- Review & Reflection
- Title IX Structure and Roles of Institutional Stakeholders
- Group Exercise-Understanding Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking

Day 3-July 15, 2020

- Review & Reflection
- Special Considerations
- Intake and Supportive Measures
- Informal Resolution Considerations
- Role of the Advisor of Choice

Day 4-July 16, 2020

- Investigative Strategy and Evidence Collection
- Interviewing
- Considerations in Creating the Preliminary Report

Day 5-July 17, 2020

- Credibility and Relevancy
- Final Reports, Outcomes and Resolutions
- Final Activity

^{*}Breakout rooms, polling and group exercises not identified on schedule TBD by instructor

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Adrienne Meador Murray, Executive Director of Training and Compliance Activities



Adrienne Meador Murray began her career in municipal law enforcement as a civilian employee with the City of Richmond Police Department (Virginia). She graduated from the Virginia Commonwealth University Police Training Academy and began her career as a sworn police officer for the University of Richmond (UR) Police Department (Virginia). At UR, Murray progressed through the ranks from a night shift patrol officer to Operations Lieutenant (overseeing criminal investigations, crime prevention and patrol) over the span of a decade before becoming the Chief of Police at Davidson College in North Carolina. Most recently, Murray served as Chief of Police at Trinity Washington University (in Washington, D.C.). In January 2014, Murray joined the National Association of Clery Compliance Officers & Professionals (NACCOP) and D. Stafford & Associates where she currently serves as Executive Director of Training and Compliance Activities after having been affiliated with D. Stafford & Associates as a part-time Associate since 2012.

As the Executive Director, Equity Compliance and Civil Rights Services, Murray builds on her 17-year career in law enforcement in which she became a nationally recognized expert in the field of best practice postsecondary institutional response to the sexual victimization of college women in the United States and in Canada. She is also a trained civil rights investigator and is well respected throughout the country for her ability to aid institutions in understating how to do best practice criminal and civil rights investigations concurrently. She is well known for her work in having provided support, advocacy and criminal investigative services for victims of sexual assault, stalking and intimate partner violence and is a sought-out speaker and investigator. She has expertise in the construction of best practice law enforcement standard operating procedures and training police officers to respond in best practice and trauma-informed ways to victims of sexual assault and intimate partner violence. In her current role, Murray coordinates curriculum development and instruction for national classes, including basic and advanced sexual misconduct investigation classes; an investigation of dating violence, domestic violence and stalking class; and a Title IX Coordinator/Investigator class offered through D. Stafford & Associates. To date, Murray has trained more than 3,500 criminal and civil rights investigators throughout the U.S.

Drawing on her experiences as a trained criminal and civil rights investigator, Murray also oversees independent investigations of complex sexual misconduct cases; conducts audits of Title IX/VAWA Compliance; drafts institutional sexual misconduct policies and procedures; and conducts campus-based



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trainings pertaining to the resolution of sexual misconduct offenses on college and university campuses. Murray frequently presents at regional and national conferences on topics such as the *Sexual Victimization of College Women, Understanding Consent and Incapacitation*, and *Responding to Sexual Assault on Campus: Clery Act and Title IX Implications*. Murray also conducts provincially specific sexual misconduct trainings throughout Canada.

Murray is a graduate of the University of Richmond, where she received her Bachelor's Degree in Applied Studies in Human Resource Management and of New England College, where she received her Master's Degree in Campus Public Safety Administration. Murray is also a graduate of the 235th session of the prestigious FBI National Academy where she was awarded a graduate certificate in Criminal Justice from the University of Virginia. She has authored numerous journal articles.

INVESTIGATION CLASS ACRONYMS

ASR: Annual Security Report (often used as a reference to the Annual Security Report and/or the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report) that must be published by each institution of higher education.

CSA: Campus Security Authority—Individuals on each campus who have been identified by the Department of Education as persons who are required to report crimes that they become aware of to the Reporting Structure at each institution.

DCL: Dear Colleague Letter—this is a formal name of the method of communication from the Department of Education to college campuses. It is like naming their official "memo" to campuses.

FERPA: Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act—governs the confidentiality of student records.

FNE: Forensic Nurse Examiners

GO: General Order—some departments describe their operating procedures as general orders

HEOA: Higher Education Opportunity Act—the broader law that contains the Clery Act language and the fire safety and missing person language that is in the law but not contained within the "Clery Act" portion of the law.

HIPAA: Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 —governs privacy of medical records.

MOU: Memorandum of Understanding—an official agreement developed between agencies.

NIBRS: National Incident-Based Reporting System. 1 of 2 crime reporting systems developed by the FBI, but not the system that you are required to use for Clery Reporting—the only portion of this system that is used for Clery Act purposes are the 4 forcible and 2 non-forcible sex offense definitions.

OCR: Office for Civil Rights—the unit of the Department of Education that oversees Title IX Compliance.

RE: Responsible Employee as defined by Title IX (OCR)

PD: Police Department

PS: Public Safety

PNG: Persona-non-Grata—process used by some campuses not keep students from entering certain areas of the campus or the entire campus (administrative process) versus legal bar notice or trespass warning.

SANE: Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner

SART: Sexual Assault Response Team

SOP: Standard Operating Procedures—some departments describe their operating procedures as

Standard Operating Procedures. Some call them General Orders, etc...

TWN: Timely Warning Notice

UCR: Uniformed Crime Report. This is 1 of 2 crime statistics reporting systems developed by the FBI.

Institutions are required to use UCR Standards for counting and classifying crimes for reporting

the Clery statistics.



How We Got Here

- Title IX Prohibits Discrimination On The Basis Of Sex
- ED And The Courts Have Interpreted Title IX To Prohibit Sexual Harassment (Including Sexual Assault)
- Among Other Things, Colleges And University Must Investigate Allegations Of Sexual Harassment And Take Appropriate Disciplinary Action

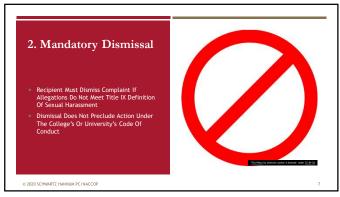
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How We Got Here (Cont.)

- Obama-Era ED Guidance Focused On Protecting Victims
- Including The 2011 "Dear Colleague" Letter, And
 The Mandatory "Preponderance Of The Evidence" Standard
- Trump/DeVos-Era ED Has Focused On The Due Process Rights Of The Accused:
- Rescinded Obama-Era Guidance
- Issued Informal Guidance (Including 2017 Q&A)
- Engaged In Formal Rulemaking Process

1. Definition Of Sexual Harassment Must Be Severe, Pervasive, and Objectively Offensive • Conduct Must Occur Within The Context Of An "Education Program Or Activity" and the institution must have control over the Respondent • Conduct Must Occur In The U.S.

1. Definition Of Sexual Harassment (Cont.) Sexual Harassment Will Also Expressly Include The Following (As Of August 14, 2020) (AND—these definitions use the Clery Act & VAWA definitions): Sexual Assault Dating Violence Domestic Violence Stalking



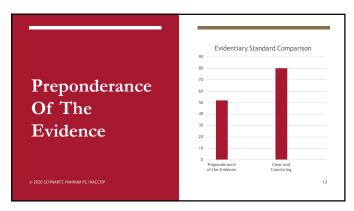
Colleges And Universities May Remove A Student From An Education Program Or Activity If The Institution: Conducts An Individualized Safety And Risk Analysis; Determines There Is An Immediate Physical Threat; And Provides Respondent With Notice And An Opportunity To Challenge Decision Immediately Following Removal.

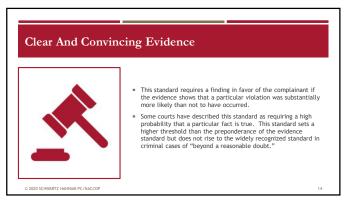
Respondent Must Receive Written Notice (With Sufficient Time To Prepare Before Initial Interview), Including: Including: Identities Of The Parties Involved Conduct Allegedly Constituting Sexual Harassment Date Of Alleged Incident Continuing Obligation To Update Written Notice Written Notice Must Also State That Respondent: Is Presumed Not Responsible May Have An Advisor (Attorney?) May Inspect And Review Evidence

Evidence Gathering Institution May Not Restrict Either Party From Either Discussing The Allegations Under Investigation of Gathering and Presenting Relevant Evidence ED: Restricting Respondent From Discussing Allegations May Limit Ability To Effectively Present Evidence 2020 SCHMARTZ HANNIAM PCIMACCOP

Informal Resolution Informal Resolution Process Allowed (Except For Allegations That An Employee Harassed A Student) Both Parties Must Agree To Informal Resolution Either Party May Withdraw From Informal Process And Resume Grievance Process







Considerations When Choosing Standard ### How Will Community React To Changes: ### Students? ### Faculty? ### Employees? ### Alumn!? ### Possible Impact Of Union-Represented Employees? ### Who Should Be Involved In Choice?

8. Inspection Of Evidence

- Both Parties Must Be Given An Equal Opportunity To Inspect Evidence Directly Related To The Allegations
 - At Least 10 Days Before Completion Of Investigative Report

Must Include Any Inculpatory And Exculpatory Evidence Whether Obtained From A Party Or Another Source



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9. Live Hearing



- Required Element For All Post-Secondary Grievance Procedures
- "Single Investigator" Now Prohibited
- Hearing May Be Held In One Location
- May Be Held Virtually, In Real Time
- At The Request Of A Party; Or
- At The Institution's Discretion
- Must Be Recorded Or Transcribed, With Recording Or Transcript Available To Parties For Inspection And Review

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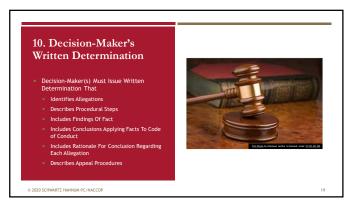
Cross-Examination

- ast Be Conducted by Advisor (Ur Attorney)
 Never By Party
 If Any Party Has No Advisor, Institution Must
 Provide One Free Of Charge
 iestions Challenging Credibility Are Allowed
 Decision-Maker May Preclude Irrelevant
 Questions
- Questions About Complainant's Prior Sexual Behavior Or Sexual Predisposition Generally Not Allowed





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And then don't forget to add the Clery Act Requirements!

As you redevelop your institutional policies and procedures related to Title IX, remember, half the Clery Act contains requirements related to institutional disclosures, training, and procedures you must have in place when responding to a report of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking.

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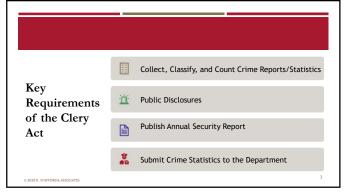
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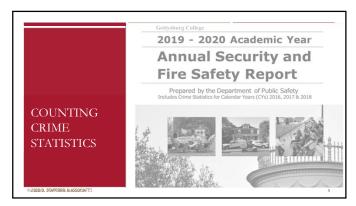










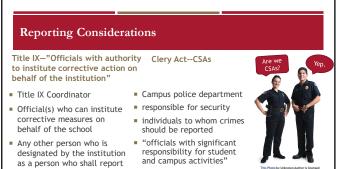


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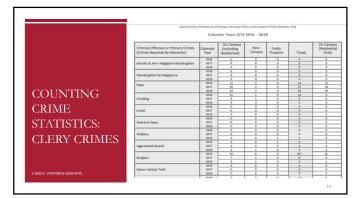




Local law enforcement

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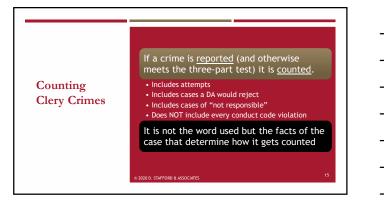


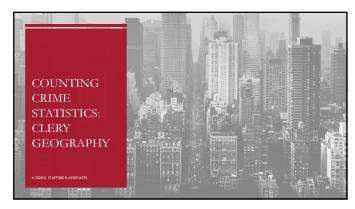
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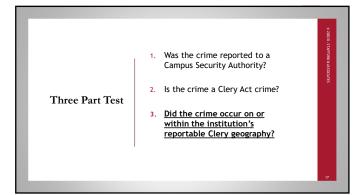
Three Part Test	 Was the crime reported to a Campus Security Authority? Is the crime a Clery Act crime? Did the crime occur on or within the institution's reportable Clery geography? 	O 2010 D. STAFFORD & ASSOCIATES
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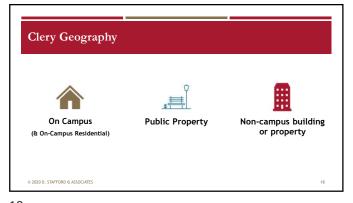


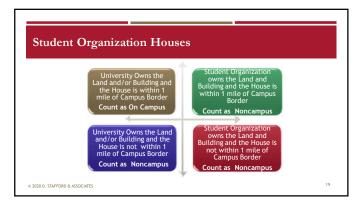














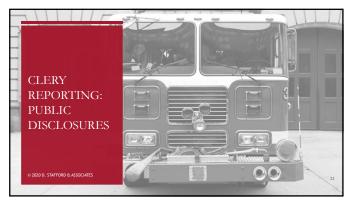
Impact of Location & Party

- 2020 Title IX Regulations
 - Conduct that occurs within its 'education program or activity'
 - Against a person within the United States
- Against a person within the officer states
 School must have exercised substantial control over both the respondent and the context in which the sexual harassment occurs

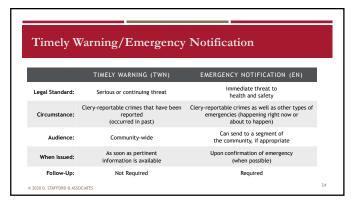
 Also includes any building owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by a postsecondary institution
- Clery Act
- On campus; on public property within or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus; in or on non-campus buildings or property that your institution (or a recognized student organization) owns/controls
 May include some study abroad programs
- For VAWA crimes, must use processes even if occurs off-campus

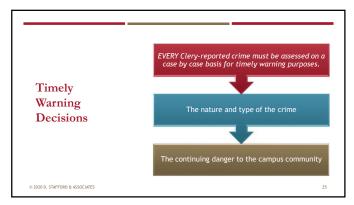
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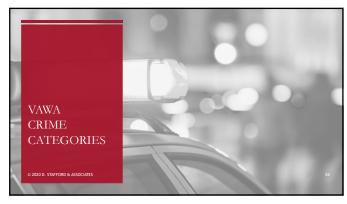
Geography versus Jurisdiction Jurisdiction generally describes authority to apply law to a certain area and/or to certain persons. For example, under Title IX, an act may not physically occur on campus, but if it occurs within certain programs between certain people, Title IX attaches. Geography is the defined physical area in which the Clery Act attaches. A crime MUST occur within the institution's physical Clery geography to be captured. © 2020 D. STAFFORD & ASSOCIATES

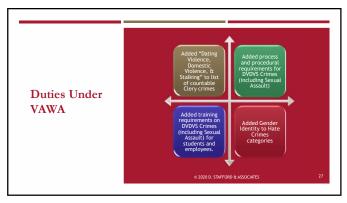


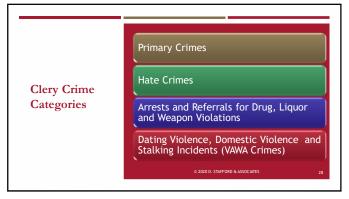












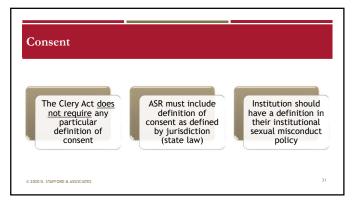
Rape

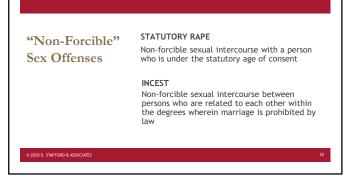
Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. This definition includes any gender of victim or respondent.

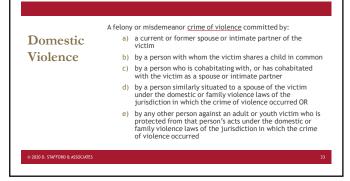
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Fondling

The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification without consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent b/c of his/her age or temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.







According to Section 16 of title 18 of the United States Code, the term "crime of violence" means

an offense that has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another, or

any other offense that is a felony and that, by its nature, involves a substantial risk that physical force against the person or property of another may be used in the course of committing the offense.

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Violence i. The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. ii.For the purposes of this definition— A. Dating Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. B. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

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Stalking Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to— a) Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or b) Suffer substantial emotional distress

Stalking (related definitions)

- a) Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means-follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person's property.
- Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

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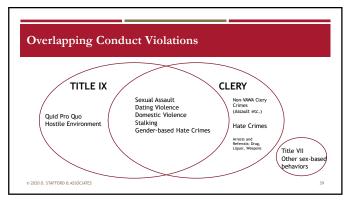
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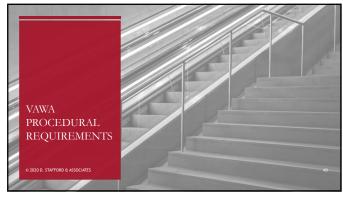
Discussion: What's Missing?

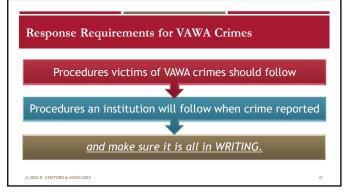
- Are there sex-based offenses that are not included here but should be included in our conduct codes?
- Are there other behaviors that are sex-based that are not included here but should be included in our conduct codes?

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Written Explanation of Student or Employee's Rights

(b)(11)(vii) "When a student or employee reports to the institution that the student or employee has been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, the institution will provide the student or employee a written explanation of the student's or employee's rights and options, as described in paragraphs (b)(11)(ii) through (vi) of this section. . . "

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Written Explanation of Rights and Options



- The importance of preserving evidence that may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order
 - Not required but recommended: Where to obtain forensic exams, contact info, does not require police report and can have exam now, decide later
- How and to whom the alleged offense should be reported
- List any person or organization that can assist the
- Recommended: Also include community organizations

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Written Explanation of Rights and Options



- 3. Notification of the victim's option to
 - Notify proper law enforcement authorities, including on-campus and local police;
 - Be assisted by campus authorities in notifying law enforcement authorities if the victim so chooses; and
 - Decline to notify such authorities
- The rights of victims and the institution's responsibilities for
 - orders of protection,
 - "no contact" orders,
- restraining orders, or
- similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, tribal, or institutional

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Written Explanation of Rights and Options



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- 5. To students AND employees about existing:
 - Counseling
 - Health
 - Mental Health
 - Victim Advocacy Legal Assistance
 - · Visa and Immigration Assistance
 - Student Financial Aid
- Other services available for victims
- 6. Options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to (if requested and reasonably available)
 - Academic, Living, Transportation, Working

Written Explanation of Rights and Options



7. Confidentiality

- Publicly available recordkeeping has no personally identifying information about the victim. (not required for respondent but best practice in most cases)
- Accommodations and protective measures are confidential (to the extent they can be without impairing the ability to provide them)

8. Disciplinary Procedures

An explanation of the procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, as required by paragraph (k)

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Response to "Actual Knowledge"

2020 Title IX Regulations

Clery Act

- existing counseling, mental health, assistance etc.
 access to law enforcement and no contacts etc.
- changes to academic, living, transportation and working situations, institutional procedures
- Assess for Timely Warning Notice OR Emergency Notification

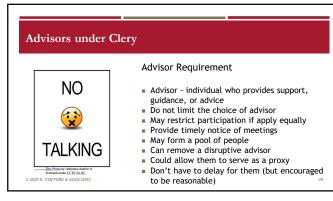
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Clery Requirements for Disciplinary Proceedings



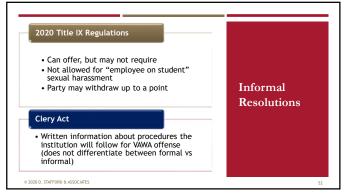
- Anticipated timelines ("reasonably prompt")
- Decision-making process
- How to and options for filing a school complaint (with contact info)
- How school determines which process to use
- Who makes decisions
- Include employee procedures
- Use procedures regardless of Clery geography

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Written Determination Title IX Identification of the allegations Clery Act Result (include any sanctions and rationale for results and sanction) Procedural steps taken from receipt through determination notifications to the parties interviews with parties and witnesses Appeals procedures site visits Any change to the result methods used to gather other evidence When such results become final hearings held Findings of fact supporting the determination Conclusions regarding the application of code of conduct to the facts Result (responsibility, rationale, sanctions, remedies for each allegation) Appeals procedures

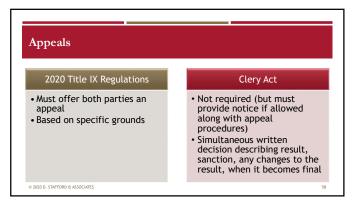
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■ When results become final (post appeal)
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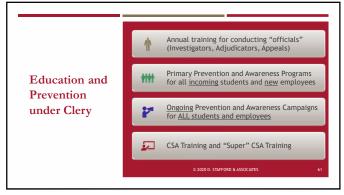
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Bias Free and Training for "Officials" Title IX ("Title IX Personnel") Clery ("Officials") Training for all on... Annual training on definition of sexual harassment in § 106.30 the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence sexual assault and stalking and on • the scope of the recipient's education program or activity how to conduct an investigation and grievance process how to serve impartially, including by avoiding prejudgment of the facts how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of the victims and promotes accountability training on any technology and on issues of relevance Investigators relevance to create an investigative report that fairly summarizes Training materials must not rely on sex stereotypes © 2020 D. STAFFORD & ASSOCIATES









Primary Prevention Best Practices "Programming, initiatives, and strategies intended to stop dating violence...stalking... before they occur through the promotion of positive and healthy behaviors that foster healthy, mutually respectful relationships and sexuality, encourage safe bystander intervention, and seek to change behavior and social norms in a health and safe directions." Not required that all students take or attend (but mandate encouraged) Must show "good faith effort" to reach them with "active notification" Format and timeframe encouraging maximum attendance Equally important to prevent perpetration as it is to prevent victimization

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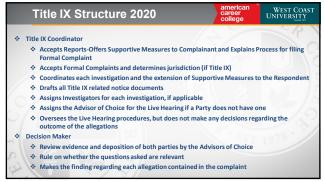
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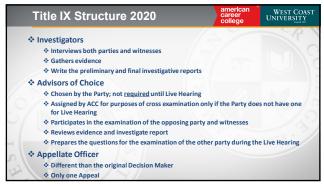
Primary Prevention & Awareness "The institution's primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees, which must include... the action or Statement prohibiting dating DVDVSAS prevention. no Definitions of DVDVSAS something f Definition of consent stopping s Safe and positive options for <u>bystander</u> intervention; uthor is licensed ■ Information on <u>risk reduction</u> This Photo by Un under CC BY-SA © 2020 D. STAFFORD & ASSOCIATES

Ongoing Prevention & Awareness "Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for students and employees...must provide the same information as the primary awareness and prevention programs" Deeper dives Sustained over time Promote services Range of strategies\audiences Social media, email, posters, ads Take Back the Night Sports teams, Greek, dorms Student fairs or campus events DV program for supervisors













Agenda

- Group Discussion Understanding the Offenses
- Report Out
- Questions & Answers

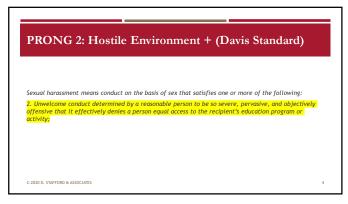
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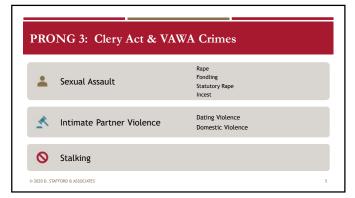
PRONG 1: Quid Quo Pro Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment means conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:

1. An employee of the recipient conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the recipient on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct;

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Sexual Assault-Rape

Rape is the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus, with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. This offense includes the rape of both males and females

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Sexual Assault-Fondling

Fondling is 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 his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

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Dating Violence

Dating Violence is defined as violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social Dating violence is defined as violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. For the purposes of this definition—

 $\label{eq:decomposition} \textit{Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such }$

Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

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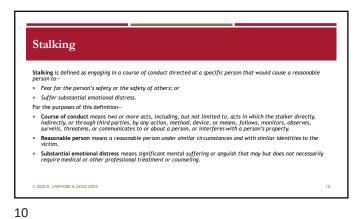
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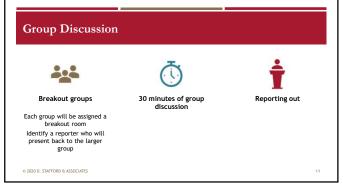
Domestic Violence

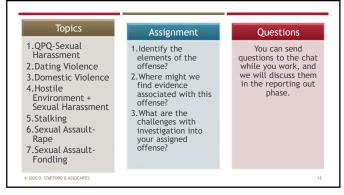
Domestic Violence is defined as a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed—
a) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
b) By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;

- by a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- d) By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred;
 e) 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 the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence

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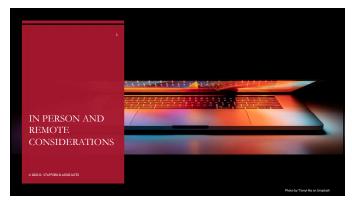


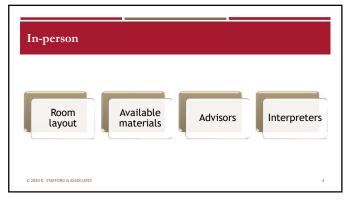


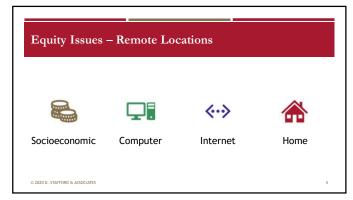


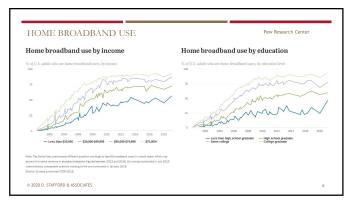




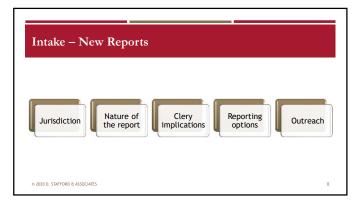










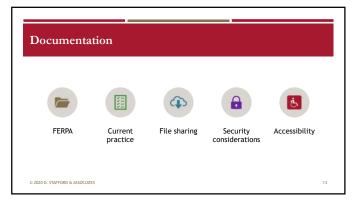


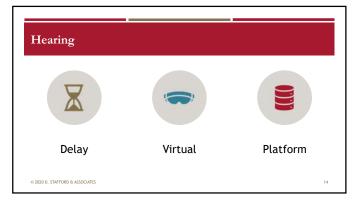








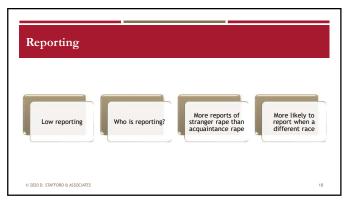


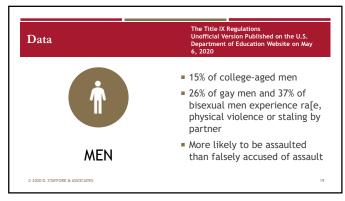




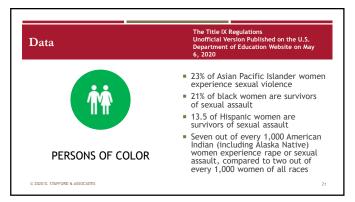


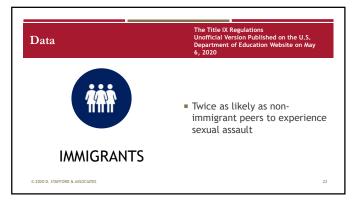


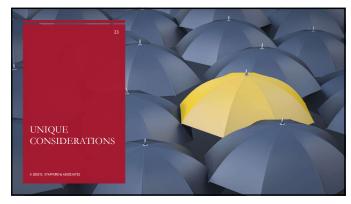


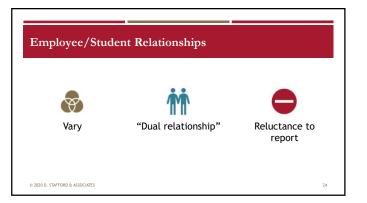


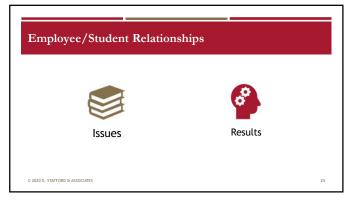




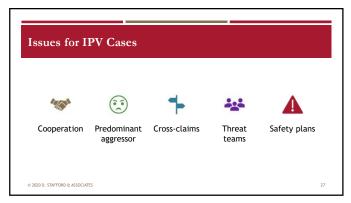




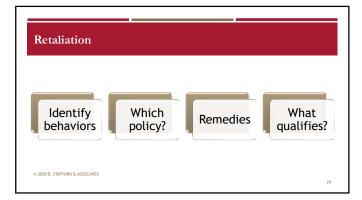








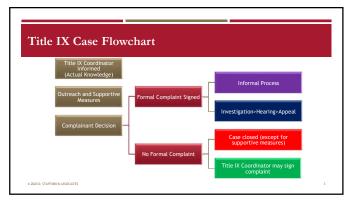


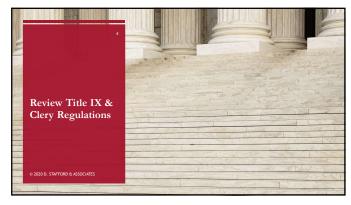




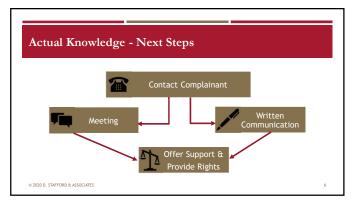






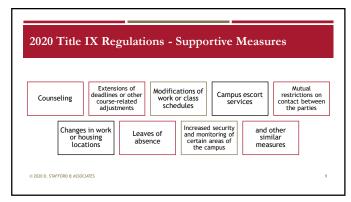


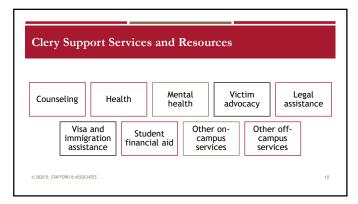
Title IX "Actual knowledge means notice of sexual harassment or allegations of sexual harassment to a recipient's Title IX Coordinator or any official of the recipient who has authority to institute corrective measures on behalf of the recipient, or to any employee of an elementary and secondary school." Clery Campus police, security, or official with significant responsibility for student and campus activities "Official" is any person who has the authority and the duty to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution



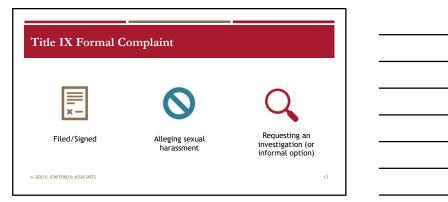


Non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services Non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services Offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge To the complainant and/or the respondent Before or after the filing of a formal complaint or where no formal complaint has been filed Designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the recipient's educational environment, or deter sexual harassment The recipient must maintain as confidential any supportive measures provided to the complainant or respondent, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the recipient to provide the supportive measures The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of supportive measures



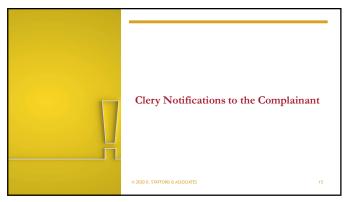










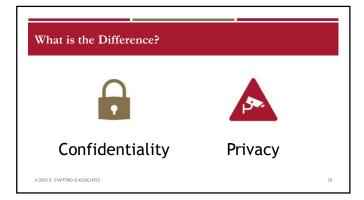


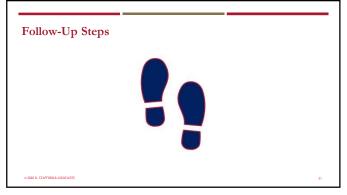




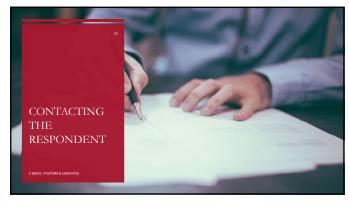








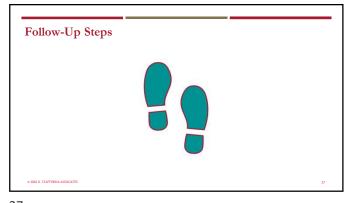




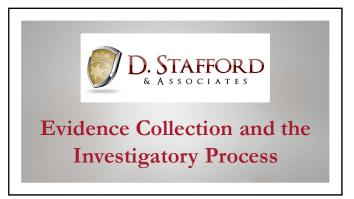














Agenda

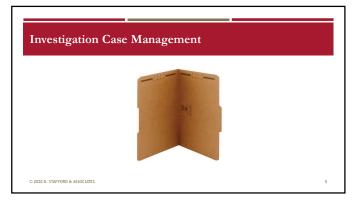
- Investigators
- Developing an Investigative Strategy
- Breaking Down the Definitions
- Evidence Collection

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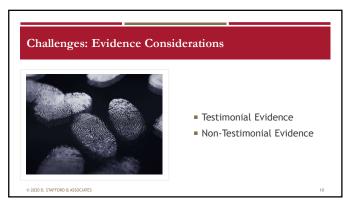




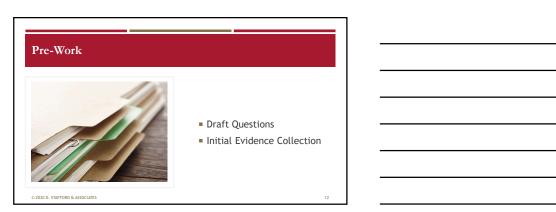


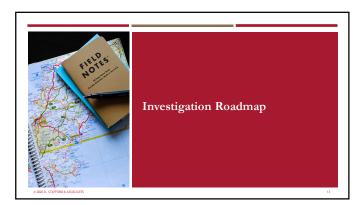


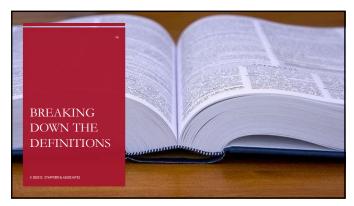












Sexual harassment under Title IX

1. An employee of the recipient conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the recipient on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct; unwelcome sexual conduct;

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

3. "Sexual assault" as defined in 20 U.S.C. 1092[f](6)(A)IV), "dating violence" as defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(8), or "stalking" as defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(8), or "stalking" as defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(30).

	1
PRONG 1: Quid Pro Quo	
PRONG I: Quid Pio Quo	
An employee of the recipient conditioning the provision of an aid,	
benefit, or service of the recipient on an individual's participation	
in unwelcome sexual conduct	
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16	
16	
]
PRONG 2: Hostile Environment +	
Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively	
denies a person equal access to the recipient's education program	
or activity	
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17	
	1
PRONG 3: Sexual Assault	
Rape is the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or	
anus, with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.	-
Jan e, and the person, mande the consent of the methin	
Fondling is the touching of the private body parts of another	
person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent	
of the victim	
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PRONG 3: Intimate Partner Violence

Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.

Domestic Violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim. . .

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PRONG 3: Stalking

Sexual harassment means conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following: Stalking

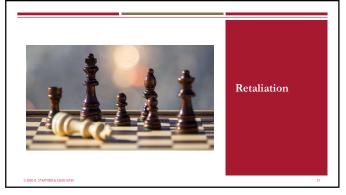
Stalking is defined as engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to—

- Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
 - $\bullet \ \textit{Suffer substantial emotional distress}\\$

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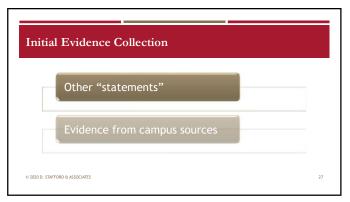


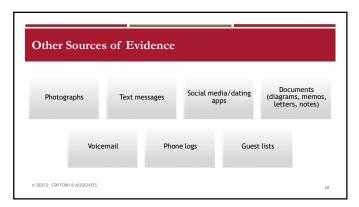


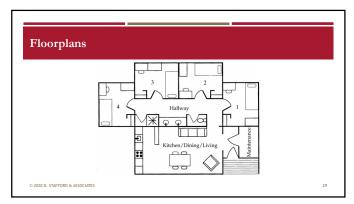




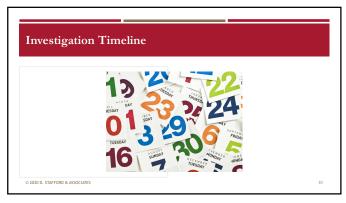










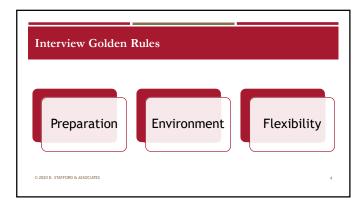






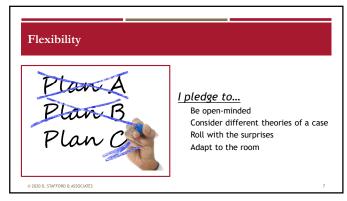


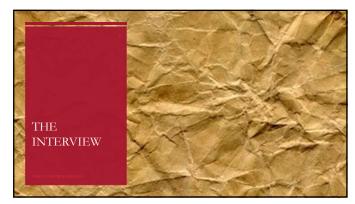




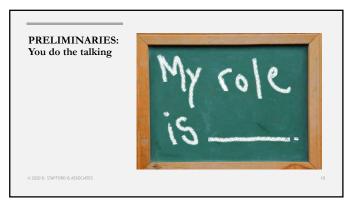








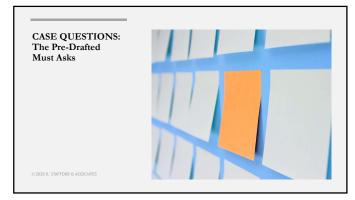












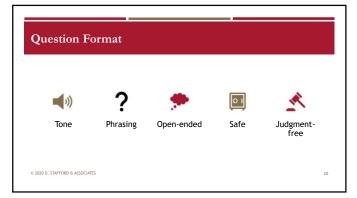














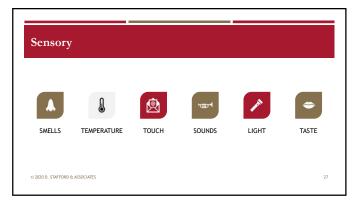






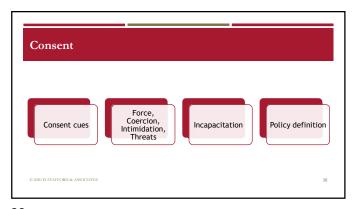


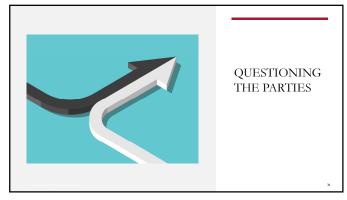










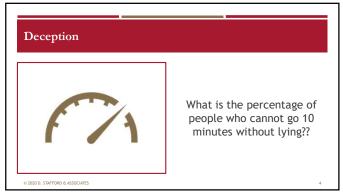


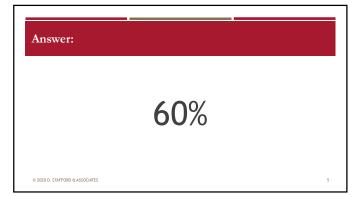


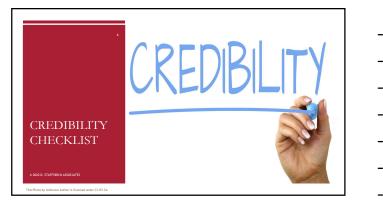




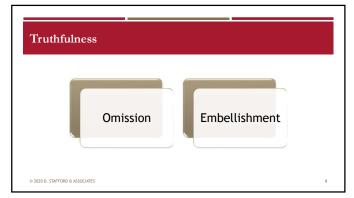








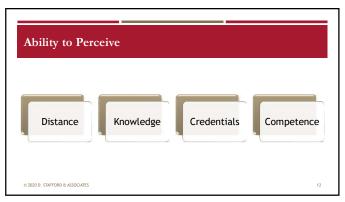




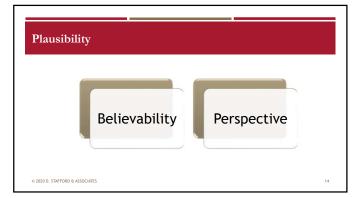




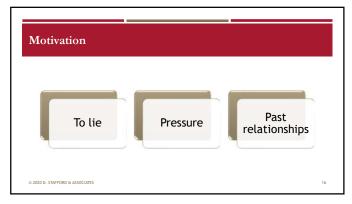


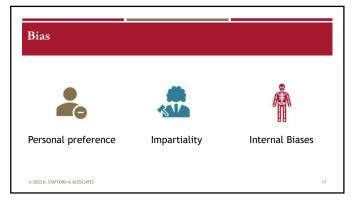


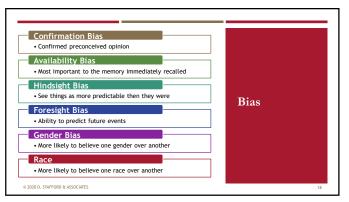


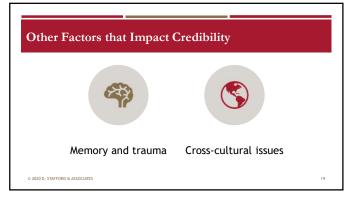




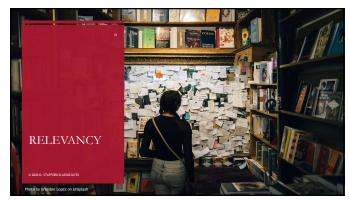


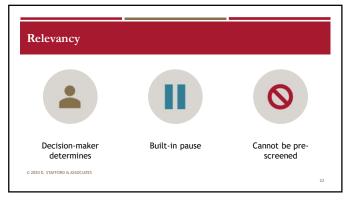




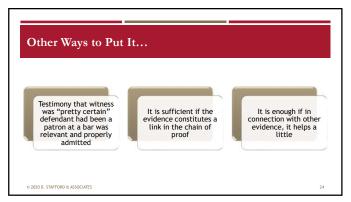








What Does Relevancy Mean? Directly related to the issue and helps prove or disprove the issue AND fact must be material to an issue in the case Makes something more/less true or more/less false The tendency to make a fact more or less probable than the fact would be without the evidence Questions are irrelevant when they are not related to the issue at hand



Relevancy Exceptions

"Questions and evidence about the complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant, unless such questions and evidence about the complainant's prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the conduct alleged by the complainant, or if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the respondent and are offered to prove consent."

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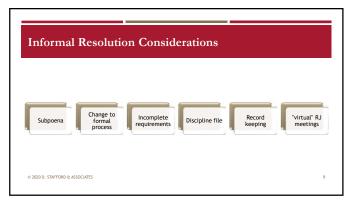


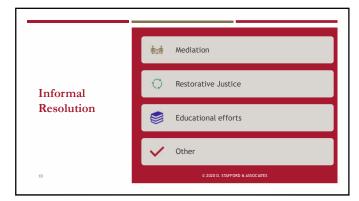
\$106.45(b)(9) — Informal Resolution

"However, at any time prior to reaching a determination regarding responsibility the recipient may facilitate an informal resolution process, such as mediation, that does not involve a full investigation and adjudication..."

















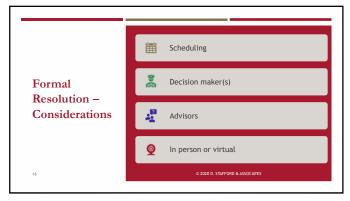
14

Single Adjudicator Model

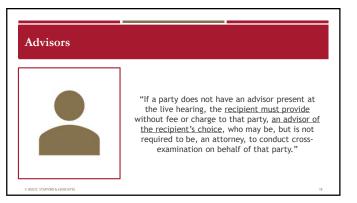


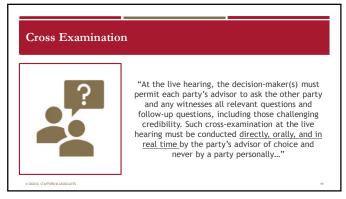
"Combining the investigative and adjudicative functions in a single individual may decrease the accuracy of the determination regarding responsibility, because individuals who perform both roles may have confirmation bias and other prejudices that taint the proceedings, whereas separating those functions helps prevent bias and prejudice from impacting the outcome."

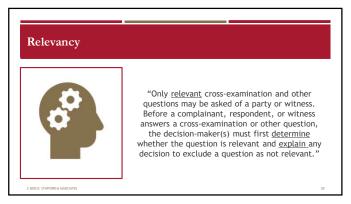
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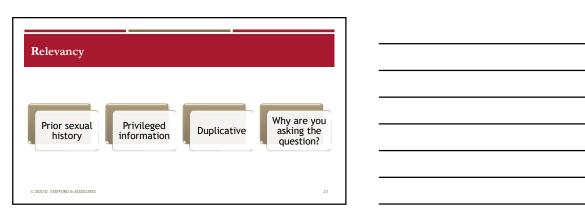


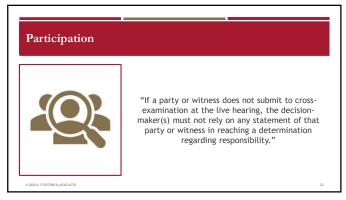










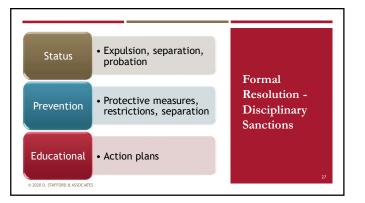


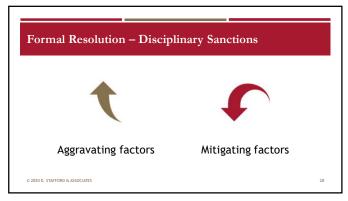


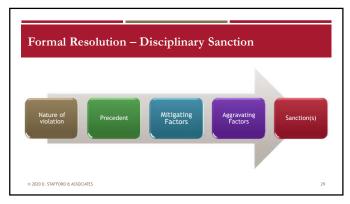














Written Out	come	
Allegations		
Procedural steps		
Findings of fact		
Conclusion/applicatio	1	
Rationale (each allega	tion, determination regarding responsibil	ity, disciplinary sanctions, remedies
Appeal procedures		
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