

# Title IX Resolution Steps (Process A)

Upon receipt of a report, the Title IX Coordinator will make an immediate threat assessment to determine implementation of emergency removals.

Informal Resolutions may be pursued after this point, with written consent of all parties, upon approval by the Title IX Coordinator.

A report is shared with the Title IX Coordinator

Title IX Coordinator reaches out to Complainant to explain process, offer supportive measures, and explain Formal Complaint options.

Complainant declines to file a Formal Complaint

Title IX Coordinator determines whether to file a Formal Complaint

If not, case closed. Supportive measures are continued.

Formal Complaint is signed by Complainant or Title IX Coordinator.

RCC Investigator is assigned and Notice of Investigation and Allegations (NOIA) sent to all parties

Parties and witnesses are interviewed. Evidence is gathered.

Investigator begins working on Investigative Report.

Follow-Up Interviews Occur

Investigator consults with the Title IX Coordinator to ensure impartiality of the report. Draft Investigative Report is then shared with all parties, along with all directly related evidence, for a minimum of 10 days.

If a condition that prompts mandatory or permissive dismissal occurs, the Formal Complaint may be dismissed under Title IX but reinstated under other applicable BPs and APs.

Investigative Report + any comments or responses from parties is sent to a Decision-Maker.

Live Hearing is scheduled.

Investigative report is sent to all parties.

Title IX Coordinator reviews Investigative Report to ensure completeness.

Investigator finalizes Investigative Report, including incorporating any necessary changes or additions based on the feedback from the parties.

Any pre-hearing relevancy determinations are made.

Live Hearing occurs.

Decision-Maker deliberates and issues a written determination of findings and sanctions (or recommended sanctions).

Parties accept Findings.

Appeal denied. Findings and any sanctions are final.

One or both parties appeal under permissible grounds.

If an appeal occurs, the Appeal Decision-Maker determines whether the complaint should be reinstated.

If no one appeals, the case is closed under Title IX BPs and APs.

If appeal is granted, the case is scheduled for re-hearing or re-investigation.

If sufficient, Appeal Decision-Maker reviews hearing materials or other relevant information.

Appeal Decision-Maker reviews appeal grounds for sufficiency.

If not sufficient, appeal is denied. Findings and any sanctions are final.

