



Title IX & Civil Rights Policy

2025 - 2026

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Section I. Policy Overview

Policy Rationale

Tiffin University (TU) is committed to providing a workplace and educational environment, as well as other benefits, programs, and activities, that are free from discrimination, harassment, and retaliation. To ensure compliance with federal and state civil rights laws and regulations, Tiffin University has developed internal policies and procedures that will provide a prompt, fair, and impartial process for those involved in an allegation of discrimination or harassment on the basis of protected class status.

Applicable Scope

The core purpose of this policy is the prohibition of all forms of discrimination, harassment, and retaliation. When an alleged violation of these policies is reported, the allegation(s) are subject to the Title IX & Civil Rights Resolution Procedures, below (see Section [XV](#)).

Federal regulations provide for certain procedures that must be used in the case of conduct that meets the definition of sexual harassment under Title IX. Specifically, alleged policy violations that fall within the scope of Title IX Sexual Harassment will be subject to the Title IX Resolution Procedures as detailed below (see Sections [XVI](#), [XVII](#) and [XVIII](#)).

Where conduct does not meet certain threshold requirements under Title IX, the same or similar conduct, when on the basis of sex and/or protected class, is still prohibited by the University. Alleged policy violations that fall within the scope of Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct, Discriminatory Harassment, Other Civil Rights Offenses, and Retaliation will be subject to the Civil Rights Resolution Procedures as detailed below (see Sections [XVI](#), [XVII](#) and [XIX](#)).

Tiffin University reserves the right to address offensive conduct and/or harassment that does not fall within the Scope of the Title IX & Civil Rights Policy. When conduct does not rise to the level of creating a hostile environment, or that is of a generic nature and not based on sex and/or perceived or actual membership to a protected class, such incidents may be referred to the Office of Student Affairs for students and the Office for Human Resources for employees, if it is not addressed under this Policy.

Internal Inquiries

The Title IX Coordinator oversees the implementation of the Title IX & Civil Rights Policy and manages the Title IX & Civil Rights Resolution Team. The Title IX Coordinator has the primary responsibility for coordinating the efforts of TU to stop, prevent, and remedy discrimination, harassment, and retaliation prohibited under this policy.

Inquiries or concerns regarding this policy and procedure may be made internally to the Title IX Coordinator, or designee, via email to OfficeforTIXCR@tiffin.edu.

The Title IX Coordinator acts with independence and authority free from bias and conflicts of interest. To raise any concerns involving bias or conflict of interest by the Title IX Coordinator, contact the University President at (419) 448-3053.

External Inquiries

Inquiries or concerns regarding this policy and procedure, may be made externally to:

<i>Office for Civil Rights (OCR)</i> U.S. Department of Education 400 Maryland Avenue, SW Washington, DC 20202-1100 Phone: (800) 421-3481 TDD: (877) 521-2172 Email: OCR@ed.gov Web: http://www.ed.gov/ocr	<i>Local Office for Civil Rights (OCR)</i> Office of Civil Rights One Government Center Room 936, Jackson & Erie Streets Toledo, Ohio 43604 (419) 245-2900
<i>Equal Employment Opportunity</i> Patrick V. McNamara Building 477 Michigan Avenue Room 865 Detroit, MI 48226 Phone: 1-800-669-4000 Fax: 313-226-4610 DY: 1-800-669-6820 Inquiry: https://publicportal.eeoc.gov/portal/ Web: https://www.eeoc.gov/	<i>Office for Civil Rights (DOJ)</i> Civil Rights Division 950 Pennsylvania Ave. NW Washington, DC 25030 Report at: https://civilrights.justice.gov/

Section II. University Statement on Nondiscrimination

Tiffin University is committed to a policy of nondiscrimination and equal opportunity for employees, applicants for employment, students or applicants for admission, and access to educational opportunities on the basis of race, religion, personal appearance, color, sex, pregnancy, social-economic class, place of business, residence, creed, ethnicity, national origin (including ancestry), citizenship status, physical or mental disability, age, marital status, family responsibilities, sexual orientation, gender, veteran or military status (including special disabled veteran, Vietnam-era veteran, or recently separated veteran), predisposing genetic characteristics, domestic violence victim status or any other protected category under applicable local, state or federal law, including protections for those opposing discrimination or participating in any resolution process on campus or within the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission or other human rights agencies.

This policy covers nondiscrimination in employment and in access to educational opportunities. Therefore, any member of the campus community who acts to deny, deprive, or limit the educational, employment, residential and/or social access, benefits and/or opportunities of any member of the campus community, guest, or visitor on the basis of their actual or perceived membership in the protected classes listed above is in violation of the University policy on nondiscrimination. When brought to the attention of the University, any such discrimination, including discriminatory harassment and retaliation, will be appropriately addressed and remedied by the University according to the Title IX & Civil Rights Resolution Procedures, below (see Section [XV](#)). Non-members of the campus community who engage in discriminatory actions, including discriminatory harassment and retaliation, within University programs or on University property are not under the jurisdiction of this policy but can be subject to actions that limit their access and/or involvement with University programs as the result of their misconduct. All vendors serving the University through third-party contracts are subject by those contracts to the policies and procedures of their employers or to these policies and procedures, to which their employer has agreed to be bound.

When brought to the attention of the University, any such discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation will be promptly and fairly addressed and remedied by the University according to the Title IX & Civil Rights Resolution Procedures, below (see Section [XV](#)).

Section III. University Statement on CAMPUS Act Compliance

In accordance with the Ohio Rev. Code § 3320.06 Campus Accountability and Modernization to Protect University Students (CAMPUS) Act, Tiffin University has adopted protocols as outlined in this Title IX & Civil Rights policy regarding racial and ethnic harassment and intimidation. Specifically, the Title IX & Civil Rights Resolution Procedures will provide a prompt, fair and impartial process for those involved in an allegation of discrimination or harassment on the basis of a protected class status, including but not limited to race and ethnicity.

Responding to Hate Incidents

Hate incidents or harassment of any kind, including incidents that occur during a class or event held at the institution, should be reported to the Office for Title IX & Civil Rights using any of the following options:

- Email to the Title IX Coordinator, or designee, via email to OfficeforTIXCR@tiffin.edu
- Online Report Form¹ - https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?TiffinUniv&layout_id=40
- In-Person at the Center for CARE located in Friedley Hall

For concerns of immediate safety, notice should also be given to Campus Safety and Security at 419-934-0721.

Alleged policy violations on the basis of race and ethnicity as a protected class will be addressed using Title IX & Civil Rights Resolution Procedures, below (see Section [XVI](#)).

The Title IX Coordinator, or designee, will create a campus task force to combat antisemitism, Islamophobia, anti-Christian discrimination, and hatred, harassment, bullying or violence toward others.

¹ Anyone wishing to submit an anonymous complaint and/or anonymously report threats of hate incidents or harassment may do so by using Tiffin University's Title IX & Civil Rights Online Report Form.

Section IV. University Statement on Discriminatory Harassment

Students, faculty, staff, and administrators are entitled to an employment and educational environment that is free of discriminatory harassment. The harassment policy at Tiffin University is not meant to inhibit or prohibit educational content or discussions inside or outside of the classroom that include relevant, but controversial or sensitive subject matters protected by academic freedom.

The sections below (see Section [XI](#)) describe the specific forms of legally prohibited harassment that are also prohibited under University policy. When speech or conduct is protected by academic freedom and/or the First Amendment, it will not be considered a violation of Tiffin University policy, though remedies may be offered to those impacted.

Section V. University Statement on Disability Discrimination

Tiffin University is committed to full compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), as amended, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which prohibit discrimination against qualified persons with disabilities, as well as other federal and state laws and regulations pertaining to individuals with disabilities.

The Coordinator for Disability Services has been designated as the 504 Coordinator and is responsible for overseeing efforts to comply with these disability laws. Visit the Office for Disability Services (ODS) website for the most up-to-date ODS Student Manual - tiffin.edu/about/center-for-care/disability-services/.

Inquiries or concerns regarding this policy and procedure may be made internally to the Coordinator for Disability Services, or designee, via email to disabilityservices@tiffin.edu. Alleged policy violations on the basis of disability status as a protected class will be addressed using the Title IX & Civil Rights Resolution Procedures, below (see Section [XV](#)).

Section VI. University Statement on Protection of Minors

In the State of Ohio, no person (adult) who is 18 years of age or older shall engage in sexual conduct with another, who is not the spouse of the adult, when the adult knows the other person is 13 years of age or older but less than 16 years of age, or the adult is reckless in that regard. This means that sexual contact by an adult with a person younger than 16 years old may be a crime, could require an immediate report to the applicable child welfare agency, and represents a potential violation of this policy, even if the minor welcomed the sexual activity.

Mandatory Reporting for Suspected Child Abuse and Maltreatment

All Tiffin University employees acting in an official or professional capacity and knows, or has reasonable cause to suspect based on facts that would cause a reasonable person in a similar position to suspect, that a child under eighteen years of age, or a person under twenty-one years of age with a developmental disability or physical impairment, has suffered or faces a threat of suffering any physical or mental wound, injury, disability, or condition of a nature that reasonably indicates abuse or neglect of the child must report to children's services or the county sheriff.

- Ohio Department of Job and Family Services² - 855-O-H-CHILD (855-642-4453)
- Seneca County Sheriff Office - (419) 447-3456

Notice should also be given to Tiffin University's Campus Safety and Security and the Title IX Coordinator:

- Campus Safety and Security - CampusSecurity@tiffin.edu or 419-934-0721
- Title IX Coordinator - OfficeforTIXCR@tiffin.edu

² This number is an automated telephone directory that will link callers directly to a child welfare or law enforcement office in their county.

Section VII. University Statement on Pregnancy & Parenting

In alignment with Tiffin University's commitment to a policy of nondiscrimination, the Title IX Coordinator works to prevent sex discrimination and ensure equal access to educational opportunities for students and employees who are pregnant or experiencing related conditions (pregnancy, false pregnancy, termination of pregnancy, and recovery therefrom).

Any student who is pregnant or experiencing related conditions may reach out to the Title IX Coordinator via email (OfficeforTIXCR@tiffin.edu) to discuss supportive measures available to them.

Any employee who is pregnant or experiencing related conditions may reach out to the Vice President for Human Resources to discuss supportive measures available to them.

Nadia Lewis - Vice President for Human Resources and the Center for Intercultural Excellence/Deputy Title IX Coordinator
419-448-3433, lewisna@tiffin.edu
Office for Human Resources - Seitz Hall

Pregnancy & Parenting Reporting Requirements

When an employee is made aware that a student is pregnant or experiencing related conditions, they should:

1. **Provide the student with the Title IX Coordinator's contact information** – inform the student that the Title IX Coordinator works to prevent sex discrimination and ensure equal access to educational opportunities. The student may schedule an appointment with the Title IX Coordinator to discuss support services available to them, if they choose.
2. **Notify the Title IX Coordinator** – email the Title IX Coordinator to provide the name of the student who is pregnant. Upon receiving notice, the Title IX Coordinator will reach out to the student to offer the opportunity to meet to discuss support services available to them.

Lactation Room

Located at the Center for CARE in Friedley Hall, the Lactation Room provides a private and comfortable space for anyone who is nursing to express breast milk. The Lactation Room is open during regular business hours (Monday – Friday, 8am – 5pm). If the Lactation Room is needed outside of regular business hours, requests for additional access can be made by email to the Center for CARE at CARE@tiffin.edu.

Section VIII. University Statement on Hazing

Tiffin University prohibits students and recognized organizations, fraternities and sororities, varsity and club sports, music and art organizations and all other student groups (including secret societies) from engaging in hazing as defined by Ohio Revised Code section 2903.31. This policy is in compliance with Collin's Law: The Ohio Anti-Hazing Act. Tiffin University will investigate and respond to all reports of hazing as defined in Tiffin University's Anti-Hazing Policy. Visit the Student Engagement: Anti-Hazing Policy website for the most up-to-date Anti-Hazing Policy - tiffin.edu/life-at-tu/student-engagement/anti-hazing-policy/

When alleged hazing is determined to be on the basis of a protected class, it may be addressed using the Title IX & Civil Rights Resolution Procedures, below (see Section [XV](#)). When alleged hazing is of a generic nature and not based on a protected status, this process may be managed through the Office of Student Affairs for students and the Office for Human Resources for employees.

Mandatory Reporting for Hazing

Immediately upon learning of potential hazing, all administrators, employees, faculty members, teachers, consultants, alumni and volunteers of any student organization, who are acting in an official and professional capacity who receive a complaint of hazing or who observes or learns of conduct that is reasonable believed to be in violation of the Anti-Hazing Policy is required to report the alleged conduct to Tiffin Police by dialing 911 or 419-447-2323.

Notice should also be made to the Title IX Coordinator and Dean of Student Development and Transformation:

- Dean of Student Development and Transformation – studentaffairs@tiffin.edu
- Title IX Coordinator - OfficeforTIXCR@tiffin.edu

Section IX. University Statement on Unethical Relationships

Tiffin University does not interfere with private choices regarding personal relationships when these relationships do not interfere with the goals and standards of Tiffin University. For the personal protection of members of this community, faculty/staff-student sexual relationships are strongly prohibited. Consensual romantic or sexual relationships in which one party retains a direct supervisory or evaluative role over the other party are unethical. Therefore, persons with direct supervisory or evaluative responsibilities who are involved in such relationships must bring those relationships to the attention of their supervisor, and will likely result in the necessity to remove the employee from the supervisory or evaluative responsibilities. This prohibition also applies to Head Residents, Resident Assistants, Campus Security, and students over whom they have direct responsibility. There are inherent risks in any romantic or sexual relationship between individuals in unequal positions (such as teacher and student, supervisor and employee). These relationships may be less consensual than perceived by the individual whose position confers power. The relationship also may be viewed in different ways by each of the parties, particularly in retrospect. Furthermore, circumstances may change, and conduct that was previously welcome may become unwelcome. Even when both parties have consented at the outset to a romantic or sexual involvement, this past consent does not remove grounds for a charge of a violation of this policy. The Title IX Coordinator will determine whether to refer potential violations of this provision to Human Resources for resolution, or to pursue resolution under this Policy, based on the circumstances of the allegation.

Section X. Relevant Glossary of Terms

Actual Knowledge

The University is deemed to have actual knowledge of allegations of sexual harassment when notice of such allegations is provided to the Title IX coordinator or any University official who has authority to institute corrective measures on behalf of the University. These officials include the President, Provost, Deputy Title IX Coordinators, Dean of Student Development and Transformation, Assistant Dean of Student Life, Vice President for Athletics, and Vice President for Human Resources and Center for InterculTural Excellence.

Advisor

A person chosen by a party or appointed by the institution to accompany the party to meetings related to the resolution process, to advise the party on that process, and to conduct cross-examination for the party at the hearing, if any. Advisors may be, but do not have to be, attorneys.

Complainant

An individual who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute harassment or discrimination based on a protected class; or retaliation for engaging in a protected activity.

Formal Complaint

A document filed/signed by a Complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging harassment or discrimination based on a protected class or retaliation for engaging in a protected activity against a Respondent and requesting that the recipient investigate the allegation.

Confidential Resource

An employee who is not a Mandated Reporter (defined below) of notice of harassment, discrimination, and/or retaliation (irrespective of Clery Act Campus Security Authority status).

Day

A business day when Tiffin University is in normal operation.

Educational Program or Activity

Locations, events, or circumstances where Recipient exercises substantial control over both the Respondent and the context in which the sexual harassment or discrimination occurs and also includes any building owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by Tiffin University.

Employee

An employee is any individual who is hired by and receives compensation from the University in exchange for performing assigned duties or services. This includes, but is not limited to:

- **Faculty:** Individuals engaged in teaching or academic administration (e.g., professors and instructors,).
- **Staff:** Individuals performing administrative, technical, clerical, maintenance, or support functions.
- **Executive and Administrative Officers:** Individuals in leadership or managerial roles (e.g., C-level, Vice Presidents, Deans, Provosts, department heads).
- **Student Employees:** Students who are employed by the university through programs such as work-study or graduate assistantships.

Exclusions: This definition does **not** include independent contractors, vendors, volunteers, or employees of affiliated organizations who are not on the University's payroll.

Final Determination

A conclusion by the standard of proof, a preponderance of the evidence, that the alleged conduct occurred and whether it did or did not violate policy.

Finding

A conclusion by a preponderance of the evidence, that the conduct did or did not occur as alleged.

Title IX Formal Grievance Process

A method of formal resolution designated by the University to address conduct that falls within the policies which complies with the requirements of 34 CFR Part 106.45.

Grievance Process Pool

Includes any investigators, hearing officers, appeal officers, and Advisors who may perform any or all of these roles (though not at the same time or with respect to the same case), as identified by Tiffin University. Advisors may also be independently identified by a Complainant or Respondent.

Hearing Decision-Maker or Panel

Refers to those who have decision-making and sanctioning authority within the Formal Grievance process.

Investigator

The person or persons charged by the University with gathering facts about an alleged violation of this Policy, assessing relevance, synthesizing the evidence, and compiling this information into an investigation report and file of directly related evidence.

Mandated Reporter

An employee of the University who is obligated by policy to share knowledge, notice, and/or reports of harassment, discrimination, and/or retaliation with the Title IX Coordinator.

Notice

An employee, student, or third-party informs the Title IX Coordinator or other Official with Authority of the alleged occurrence of harassing, discriminatory, and/or retaliatory conduct.

Official with Authority (OWA)

An employee of the University explicitly vested with the responsibility to implement corrective measures for harassment, discrimination, and/or retaliation on behalf of the University.

Parties

Include the Complainant(s) and Respondent(s), collectively.

Remedies

Are post-finding actions directed to the Complainant and/or the community as mechanisms to address safety, prevent recurrence, and restore access to the educational program.

Respondent

An individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute harassment or discrimination based on a protected class; or retaliation for engaging in a protected activity.

Resolution

The result of an Alternative Dispute Resolution or Formal Grievance Process.

Sanction

A consequence imposed by Tiffin University on a Respondent who is found to have violated this policy.

Student

Any individual who has accepted an offer of admission, or who is registered or enrolled for credit or non-credit bearing coursework, and/or who maintains an ongoing relationship with Tiffin University.

Supportive Measures

Supportive measures are non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the parties to restore or preserve access to the education program or activity, including measures designed to protect the

safety of all parties or the educational environment, and/or deter harassment, discrimination, and/or retaliation.

Title IX Coordinator

Official designated by the University to ensure compliance with Title IX and the Title IX program of the University. References to the Coordinator throughout this policy may also encompass a designee of the Coordinator including but not limited to Deputy Coordinator for specific tasks and in the absence of the Title IX Coordinator.

Section XI. Prohibited Conduct: Policy Definitions

Federal regulations provide for certain procedures that must be used in the case of conduct that meets the definition of sexual harassment under Title IX. However, where conduct does not meet certain threshold requirements under Title IX, the same or similar conduct is still prohibited by the University. Where the types of prohibited conduct are listed as both, they are labeled as “Title IX” or “Non-Title IX” for clarity.

1. Title IX Sexual Harassment

Sexual Harassment, as an umbrella category, includes the offenses of sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. This definition applies to all formal complaints that fall within Title IX jurisdiction as determined by the Title IX Coordinator.

For reported behavior to qualify as prohibited conduct under this section, in addition to meeting the elements of the specific type of sexual harassment below, it must meet all of the following threshold requirements, as determined by the Title IX Coordinator and as mandated by federal regulations:

- The conduct must have occurred against a person in the United States.
- The conduct must have occurred within the University’s education program or activity. For purposes of this provision, this means that the conduct must have occurred either (a) in a location, event, or circumstances over which the University exercised substantial control over both the respondent and the context in which the sexual harassment occurs or (b) in relation to a building owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the University.
- The complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activity of the University at the time the formal complaint is filed.

Conduct that does not meet these threshold requirements is subject to a Title IX Dismissal, but may still be resolved through the Civil Rights Resolution Process as “Non-Title IX” prohibited behavior defined below (see [*Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct*](#))

Title IX Sexual Harassment includes conduct on the basis of sex, that satisfies one or more of the following:

1.1. Title IX Dating Violence

Is violence, on the basis of sex, committed by a person who is in or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the Complainant.

The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the Complainant’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, dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.

1.2. Title IX Domestic Violence

Is a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence, on the basis of sex, committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the Complainant, by a person with whom the Complainant shares a child in common; by a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the Complainant as a spouse or intimate partner; by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the Complainant under the domestic or family violence laws of the State of Ohio; or by any other person against an adult or youth Complainant who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of State of Ohio.

1.3. Title IX Stalking

Is engaging in a course of conduct, on the basis of sex, directed at a specific person, that would cause a reasonable person to fear for the person's safety, or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purposes of this definition, "course of conduct" means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the Respondent 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 Complainant. "Substantial emotional distress" means significant mental suffering or anguish that may but does not necessarily require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

1.4. Title IX Quid Pro Quo

When an employee of the University, conditions the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the University, on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct.

1.5. Title IX Hostile Environment Sexual Harassment

Is unwelcome conduct, determined by a reasonable person, to be so severe, and pervasive, and objectively offensive, that it effectively denies a person equal access to the education program or activity.

1.6. Title IX Sexual Assault

Under the Title IX Regulations, the term "Sexual Assault" is defined as a forcible or nonforcible sex offense as classified under the Uniform Crime Reporting system of the FBI. For the purposes of this Policy the following definitions will be used:

1.6.1. Title IX Penetrative Sexual Assault

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 Complainant, including instances where the Complainant is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

This definition combines the definitions of rape, sodomy and sexual assault with an object.

1.6.2. Title IX Fondling

The intentional touching of the clothed or unclothed body parts without consent of the Complainant for the purpose of sexual degradation, sexual gratification, or sexual humiliation; and/or the forced touching by the Complainant of the Respondent's clothed or unclothed body parts, without consent of the Complainant for the purpose of sexual degradation, sexual gratification, or sexual humiliation.

1.6.3. Title IX Incest

Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law. In Ohio, Revised Code Section 3101.01(A) provides that individuals nearer of kin than second cousins may not marry.

1.6.4. Title IX Statutory Rape

Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent. In Ohio, no person may have sex with a child under the age of thirteen, nor may a person over the age of eighteen have sex with a child under the age of sixteen.

2. Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct

The University may address conduct that meets the definitions of prohibited conduct in Section XI.1, above, but which does not meet all the threshold requirements to be charged under Title IX.

Non-Title IX sexual misconduct includes the offenses of sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking.

2.1. Non-Title IX Dating Violence

Conduct that meets the definition of Dating Violence in Section XI.1.1 above, but does not meet all of the threshold requirements to be charged under Title IX will be charged as "Non-Title IX Dating Violence."

2.2. Non-Title IX Domestic Violence

Conduct that meets the definition of Domestic Violence in Section XI.1.2., above, but does not meet all of the threshold requirements to be charged under Title IX will be charged as "Non-Title IX Domestic Violence."

2.3. Non-Title IX Stalking

Conduct that meets the definition of Stalking in Section XI.1.3., above, but does not meet all of the threshold requirements to be charged under Title IX as listed above will be charged "Non-Title IX Stalking."

Conduct that otherwise meets the definition of Stalking in Section XI.1.3., above, except that it is not "conduct on the basis of sex" shall also be charged as "Non-Title IX Stalking."

2.4. Non-Title IX Quid Pro Quo

Conduct that meets the definition of Quid Pro Quo in Section XI.1.4., above, but does not meet all of the threshold requirements to be charged under Title IX as listed above will be charged as “Non-Title IX Quid Pro Quo.”

2.5. Non-Title IX Sexual Harassment

Non-Title IX Sexual Harassment is defined as sexual harassment against a student or employee that is unwelcome verbal, written, graphic, and/or physical conduct; that is severe, pervasive, or objectively offensive; on the basis of sex/gender, that creates an environment that a reasonable person would also consider intimidating, hostile, or abusive.

Petty slights, annoyances, and isolated incidents (unless extremely serious) may not rise to the level of a policy violation.

Non-Title IX sexual harassment may also occur when an employee of the University, conditions the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the University, on an individual’s participation in unwelcome sexual conduct.

2.6. Non-Title IX Sexual Assault

Conduct that meets the definition of Sexual Assault in Section XI.1.6., above, but does not meet all of the threshold requirements to be charged under Title IX as listed above will be charged as “Non-Title IX Sexual Assault.”

2.6.1. Non-Title IX Penetrative Sexual Assault

Conduct that meets the definition of Penetrative Sexual Assault in Section XI.1.6.1., above, but does not meet all of the threshold requirements to be charged under Title IX as listed above will be charged as “Non-Title IX Penetrative Sexual Assault.”

2.6.2. Non-Title IX Fondling

Conduct that meets the definition of Fondling in Section XI.1.6.2., above, but does not meet all of the threshold requirements to be charged under Title IX as listed above will be charged as “Non-Title IX Fondling.”

2.6.3. Non-Title IX Incest

Conduct that meets the definition of Incest in Section XI.1.6.3., above, but does not meet all of the threshold requirements to be charged under Title IX as listed above will be charged as “Non-Title IX Incest.”

2.6.4. Non-Title IX Statutory Rape

Conduct that meets the definition of Statutory Rape in Section XI.1.6.4., above, but does not meet all of the threshold requirements to be charged under Title IX as listed above will be charged as “Non-Title IX Statutory Rape.”

2.7. Sexual Exploitation

Is taking non-consensual or abusive sexual advantage of another for their own benefit or for the benefit of anyone other than the person being exploited, and that conduct does not otherwise constitute sexual harassment under this policy.

Examples of Sexual Exploitation include, but are not limited to:

- Inducing incapacitation for the purpose of making another person vulnerable to non-consensual sexual activity.
- Masturbation in public, whether or not genitals are exposed.
- Indecent or lewd exposure or inducing others to expose themselves when others are not present
- Arranging for others to have non-consensual sexual contact or penetration with a person.
- The non-consensual recording, sharing, or streaming of images, video, audio recording, or other such material of an individual engaged in intimate activity or in a place when an expectation of privacy is expected.

3. Discriminatory Harassment

Unwelcome conduct on the basis of actual or perceived membership in a class protected by policy or law that rises to the level of creating a hostile environment.

These protected classes include but are not limited to: race, religion, personal appearance, color, sex, pregnancy, social-economic class, place of business, residence, creed, ethnicity, national origin (including ancestry), citizenship status, physical or mental disability, age, marital status, family responsibilities, sexual orientation, gender, veteran or military status (including special disabled veteran, Vietnam-era veteran, or recently separated veteran), predisposing genetic characteristics, domestic violence victim status or any other protected category under applicable local, state or federal law, including protections for those opposing discrimination or participating in any resolution process on campus or within the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission or other human rights agencies.

Tiffin University reserves the right to address offensive conduct and/or harassment that does not rise to the level of creating a hostile environment, or that is of a generic nature and not based on a protected status. This process may be managed through the Office of Student Affairs for students and the Office for Human Resources for employees.

3.1. Non-Sexual Harassment Hostile Environment

A hostile environment is one that unreasonably interferes with, limits, or denies an individual's educational or employment access, benefits, or opportunities that results from harassing verbal, written, graphic, or physical conduct that is severe or persistent or pervasive, and objectively offensive.

4. Other Civil Rights Offenses

Other Civil Rights Offenses include conduct on the basis of sex and/or protected class that satisfies one or more of the following:

4.1. Protected Class Harm/Endangerment

Is threatening or causing physical harm; extreme verbal, emotional, or psychological abuse; or other conduct which threatens or endangers the health or safety of any person or damages their property.

4.2. Protected Class Discrimination

Is actions that deprive, limit, or deny other members of the community of educational or employment access, benefits, or opportunities, including disparate treatment and/or impact.

4.3. Protected Class Intimidation

Is implied threats or acts that cause the Complainant reasonable fear of harm.

This definition includes Racial or Ethnic Intimidation³ consistent with Ohio Revised Code Section 3320.06.

4.4. Protected Class Hazing

Defined as acts likely to cause physical or psychological harm or social ostracism to any person within the University community, when related to the admission, initiation, pledging, joining, or any other group-affiliation activity (as defined further in the “Part III- Section VII –Conduct Policies: Code Of Student Conduct” of the Student Code Of Conduct).

4.5. Protected Class Bullying

Defined as repeated and/or severe aggressive behavior likely to intimidate or intentionally hurt, control, or diminish another person, physically and/or mentally, that is not speech or conduct otherwise protected by the First Amendment.

5. Retaliation (Title IX)

Retaliation is defined as intimidating, threatening, coercing, or discriminating against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by this Policy, Title

³ Under Ohio Revised Code 3320.05, Racial or Ethnic Intimidation is defined under Ohio Revised Code 2927.12 and includes:

Committing the following acts by reason of the race, color, religion, or national origin of another person or group of persons:

- **Aggravated Menacing** as defined by [Ohio Rev. Code 2903.21](#)
- **Menacing** as defined by [Ohio Rev. Code 2903.22](#)
- **Criminal Damaging or Endangering** as defined by [Ohio Rev. Code 2909.06](#)
- **Criminal Mischief** as defined by [Ohio Rev. Code 2909.07](#)
- **Telecommunications Harassment** as defined by [Ohio Rev. Code 2917.21\(A\)\(3\), \(4\), or \(5\)](#)

IX or its implementing regulations; or 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 Policy or under the complaint procedures relating to complaints filed with the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights, or Title IX complaints filed with the U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights.

The exercise of rights protected under the First Amendment does not constitute retaliation.

Retaliation also includes filing a complaint against an individual for code of conduct violations that do not involve sex discrimination or sexual harassment, but arise out of the same facts or circumstances as a report or complaint of sex discrimination, or a report or formal complaint of sexual harassment, for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by Title IX law or regulations.

A complaint may allege conduct of a sexual nature that might not meet the definition of sexual harassment under Title IX. The conduct could occur against a person outside the US (study abroad), might not occur within the institution's program or activity, or might not meet the severe, pervasive, or objectively offensive standard in this policy. Nonetheless, if someone files a complaint relating to such conduct, retaliation for doing so would be prohibited.

Retaliation does not include the University's decision to charge an individual with a code of conduct violation for making a materially false statement in bad faith in the course of a proceeding under this Policy. A determination regarding responsibility, alone, is not sufficient to conclude that any party made a materially false statement in bad faith. For example, if a Respondent is found not responsible for a violation of this Policy, this finding alone does not mean that the Complainant has provided materially false information in bad faith.

Section XII. Force, Coercion, Consent and Incapacitation

1. Force

Force is the use of physical violence and/or physical imposition to gain sexual access. Force also includes threats, intimidation (implied threats), or the reasonable belief of the threat of physical force, and coercion that is intended to overcome resistance or produce consent.

Sexual activity that is forced is, by definition, non-consensual, but non-consensual sexual activity is not necessarily forced. Silence or the absence of resistance alone is not consent. Consent is not demonstrated by the absence of resistance. While resistance is not required or necessary, it is a clear demonstration of non-consent (e.g., “Have sex with me or I’ll hit you,” “Okay, don’t hit me, I’ll do what you want.”).

2. Coercion

Coercion is defined as unreasonable pressure for sexual activity when someone makes clear that they do not want to engage in certain sexual activity, that they want to stop, or that they do not want to go past a certain point of sexual interaction, continued pressure beyond that point can be coercive.

3. Consent

Consent is knowing, and voluntary, and clear permission by word or action to engage in sexual activity.

Since individuals may experience the same interaction in different ways, it is the responsibility of each party to determine that the other has consented before engaging in the activity.

If consent is not clearly provided prior to engaging in the activity, consent may be ratified by word or action at some point during the interaction or thereafter, but clear communication from the outset is strongly encouraged.

For consent to be valid, there must be a clear expression in words or actions that the other individual consented to that specific sexual conduct. Reasonable reciprocation can be implied. For example, if someone kisses you, you can kiss them back (if you want to) without the need to explicitly obtain *their* consent to being kissed back.

Consent can also be withdrawn once given, as long as the withdrawal is reasonably and clearly communicated. If consent is withdrawn, that sexual activity should cease within a reasonable time.

Consent to some sexual contact (such as kissing or fondling) cannot be presumed to be consent for other sexual activity (such as intercourse). A current or previous intimate relationship is not sufficient to constitute consent.

Proof of consent or non-consent is not a burden placed on either party involved in an incident. Instead, the burden remains on the University to determine whether its policy has been violated.

The existence of consent is based on the totality of the circumstances evaluated from the perspective of a reasonable person in the same or similar circumstances, including the context in which the alleged incident occurred and any similar, previous patterns that may be evidenced.

Consent in relationships must also be considered in context. When parties consent to bondage, discipline/dominance, submission/sadism, and masochism (BDSM) or other forms of kink, non-consent may be shown by the use of a safe word. Resistance, force, violence, or even saying “no” may be part of the kink and thus consensual, so evaluation of communication in kink situations should be guided by reasonableness, rather than strict adherence to policy that assumes non-kink relationships as a default.

4. Incapacitation

Incapacitation is present when a person cannot consent if they are unable to understand what is happening or is disoriented, helpless, asleep, or unconscious, for any reason, including by alcohol or other drugs.

It is a defense to a sexual assault policy violation that the Respondent neither knew nor should have known the Complainant to be physically or mentally incapacitated. “Should have known” is an objective, reasonable person standard which assumes that a reasonable person is both sober and exercising sound judgment.

Incapacitation occurs when someone cannot make rational, reasonable decisions because they lack the capacity to give knowing/informed consent (e.g., to understand the “who, what, when, where, why, or how” of their sexual interaction).

Incapacitation is determined through consideration of all relevant indicators of an individual’s state and is not synonymous with intoxication, impairment, lack of memory, and/or being drunk.

This policy also covers a person whose incapacity results from a temporary or permanent physical or mental health condition, involuntary physical restraint, and/or the consumption of incapacitating drugs.

Section XIII. Reporting Discrimination, Harassment and/or Retaliation

Notice or complaints of discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation may be made using any of the following options:

- Email to the Title IX Coordinator, or designee, via email to OfficeforTIXCR@tiffin.edu
- Online Report Form - https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?TiffinUniv&layout_id=40
- In-Person at the Center for CARE located in Friedley Hall

All incidents of crime must be reported to Campus Safety and Security by calling 419-934-0721 or visiting the Campus Safety and Security office located in the Gillmor Student Center. Anonymous reports (or complaints of threats) are accepted but can give rise to a need to investigate. Tiffin University tries to provide supportive measures to all Complainants, which is impossible with an anonymous report. Because reporting carries no obligation to initiate a formal response, and as Tiffin University respects the Complainant requests to dismiss complaints unless there is a compelling threat to health and/or safety, the Complainant is largely in control and should not fear a loss of privacy by making a report that allows Tiffin University to discuss and/or provide supportive measures.

Mandated Reporting

All employees of Tiffin University, with the exception of those who are designated as Confidential Resources, are Mandated Reporters and must promptly share with the Title IX Coordinator all known details of a report made to them in the course of their employment. In addition, student employees who have responsibility for the welfare of other students, including Resident Assistants, Head Residents, Campus Security Officers, Peer Mentors, and Graduate Assistants, are required to report all known information. Other student employees who receive information within the context of their jobs are required to report to the Title IX Coordinator.

Under Ohio law, all individuals, excluding confidential resources, must report felonies, including sexual violence, to law enforcement. Under Ohio Revised Code Section 2921.22, medical professionals, mental health professionals and clergy are not required to report felonies. This legal requirement means that the Title IX Coordinator or Campus Safety must report any felony to local law enforcement. To the extent reasonably possible, the University will communicate with the Complainant in advance of any report to law enforcement. The Complainant has the choice whether and how to participate in any subsequent criminal investigation.

Employees must also promptly share all details of behaviors under this policy that they observe or have knowledge of, even if not reported to them by a Complainant or third-party. Failure of a Mandated Reporter, as described above in this section, to report an incident of discrimination,

harassment, and/or retaliation, of which they become aware, is a violation of University policy and can be subject to disciplinary action for failure to comply.

Complainants may want to carefully consider whether they share personally identifiable details with non-confidential Mandated Reporters, as those details must be shared with the Title IX Coordinator.

Generally, disclosures in climate surveys, classroom writing assignments or discussions, human subjects research, or at events such as “Take Back the Night,” marches ,or speak-outs do not provide notice that must be reported to the Coordinator by employees, unless the Complainant clearly indicates that they desire a report to be made or a seek a specific response from the Tiffin University. Supportive measures may be offered as the result of such disclosures without formal action.

When a Mandated Reporter is engaged in discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation, they still have a duty to report their own misconduct, though the University is technically not on notice when a harasser is also a Mandated Reporter unless the harasser does in fact report themselves.

Confidential Reporting

If a Complainant would like the details of an incident to be kept confidential, the Complainant may speak with:

Counseling and Wellness 419-448-3578, counseling@tiffin.edu Friedley Hall	Mercy Health - Tiffin University Health Clinic 419-448-3429, healthcenter@tiffin.edu Friedley Hall
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All of the above-listed individuals will maintain confidentiality when acting under the scope of their licensure, professional ethics, and/or professional credentials, except in extreme cases of immediacy of threat or danger or abuse of a minor/elder/individual with a disability, or when required to disclose by law or court order.

Tiffin University employees who are confidential will timely submit anonymous statistical information for Clery Act purposes unless they believe it would be harmful to their client, patient, or parishioner.

Anonymous Notice to Mandated Reporters

At the request of a Complainant, notice may be given by a Mandated Reporter to the Title IX Coordinator anonymously, without identification of the Complainant. The Mandated Reporter cannot remain anonymous themselves.

If a Complainant has requested that a Mandated Reporter maintain the Complainant’s anonymity, the Mandated Reporter may do so unless it is reasonable to believe that a compelling threat to health or safety could exist. The Mandated Reporter must consult with the Title IX Coordinator on that assessment.

Anonymous notice will be investigated by Tiffin University to the extent possible, both to assess the underlying allegation(s) and to determine if supportive measures or remedies can be provided. However, anonymous notice typically limits the ability for Tiffin University to investigate, respond, and provide remedies, depending on what information is shared.

Mandated reporters may not be able to maintain requests for anonymity for Complainants who are minors, elderly, and/or disabled, depending on state reporting of abuse requirements.

Federal Timely Warning Obligations

Parties reporting some types of crimes, including, but not limited to, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and/or stalking (including non-sex based stalking, dating violence, and domestic violence) should be aware that under the Clery Act, Tiffin University must issue timely warnings for incidents reported to them that pose a serious or continuing threat of bodily harm or danger to members of the campus community.

Tiffin University will ensure that the name of the Complainant and other identifying information is not disclosed, while still providing enough information for community members to make safety decisions in light of the potential danger.

Amnesty for Involved Parties

Tiffin University community encourages the reporting of misconduct and crimes by Complainants and witnesses. Sometimes, Complainants or witnesses are hesitant to report to University officials or participate in grievance processes because they fear that they themselves may be in violation of certain policies, such as underage drinking or use of illicit drugs at the time of the incident. Respondents may hesitate to be forthcoming during the process for the same reasons.

It is in the best interests of the University community that Complainants choose to report misconduct to University officials, that witnesses come forward to share what they know, and that all parties be forthcoming during the process.

To encourage reporting and participation in the process, Tiffin University maintains a policy of offering parties and witnesses amnesty from some policy violations – such as underage consumption of alcohol or the use of illicit drugs – related to the incident.

Amnesty does not apply to more serious allegations such as physical abuse of another or illicit drug distribution. The decision not to offer amnesty to a Respondent is based on neither sex nor gender, but on the fact that collateral misconduct is typically addressed for all students within a progressive discipline system, and the rationale for amnesty – the incentive to report serious misconduct – is rarely applicable to Respondent with respect to a Complainant.

Student Amnesty - Sometimes, students are hesitant to assist others for fear that they may get in trouble themselves (for example, an underage student who has been drinking

alcohol or using cannabis might hesitate to help take an individual who has experienced sexual misconduct to Campus Safety & Security).

Tiffin University maintains a policy of amnesty for students who offer help to others in need. While policy violations cannot be overlooked, the University may provide purely educational options with no official disciplinary finding, rather than punitive sanctions, to those who offer their assistance to others in need.

Employee Amnesty - Sometimes, employees are hesitant to report harassment or discrimination they have experienced for fear that they may get in trouble themselves. For example, an employee who has violated the unethical relationship statement and is then assaulted in the course of that relationship might hesitate to report the incident to University officials.

Tiffin University may, at its discretion, offer employee Complainants amnesty from such policy violations (typically more minor policy violations) related to the incident. Amnesty may also be granted to Respondents and witnesses on a case-by-case basis.

Federal Statistical Reporting Obligations

Those deemed Campus Security Authorities (CSA) – have a duty to report the following for federal statistical reporting purposes (Clery Act):

- All “primary crimes,” which include homicide, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson;
- Hate crimes, which include any bias motivated primary crime as well as any bias motivated larceny or theft, simple assault, intimidation, or destruction/damage/vandalism of property;
- Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) based crimes, which include sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking; and
- Arrests and referrals for disciplinary action for weapons-related law violations, liquor-related law violations, and drug abuse-related law violations.

All personally identifiable information is kept private, but statistical information must be passed along to Campus Safety & Security regarding the type of incident and its general location (on or off-campus or in the surrounding area, but no addresses are given) for publication in the Annual Security Report and daily campus crime log.

Campus Security Authorities include Campus Safety & Security and local police.

Time Limits on Reporting

There is no time limitation on providing notice/complaints to the Title IX Coordinator. However, if the Respondent is no longer subject to the jurisdiction, and/or significant time has passed, the ability to investigate, respond, and provide remedies may be more limited or impossible.

Acting on notice/complaints significantly impacted by the passage of time (including, but not

limited to, the rescission or revision of policy) is at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator, who may document allegations for future reference, offer supportive measures and/or remedies, and/or engage in informal or formal action, as appropriate.

When notice/complaint is affected by significant time delay, the University will typically apply the policy in place at the time of the alleged misconduct and the procedures in place at the time of notice/complaint.

False Allegations and Evidence

Deliberately false and/or malicious accusations under this policy, as opposed to allegations which, even if erroneous, are made in good faith, are a serious offense and will be subject to appropriate disciplinary action.

Additionally, witnesses and parties knowingly providing false evidence, tampering with or destroying evidence after being directed to preserve such evidence, or deliberately misleading an official conducting an investigation can be subject to discipline under University policy.

Section XIV. Title IX & Civil Rights Resolution Overview

Tiffin University will act on any formal or informal notice/complaint of violation of the policy on Title IX & Civil Rights (“the Policy”) that is received by the Title IX Coordinator or any other Official with Authority by applying these procedures in this manual.

The procedures below (see Section [XV](#)) apply to all allegations of harassment, discrimination, and/or retaliation on the basis of protected class status involving students, staff, administrators, or faculty members. A set of technical dismissal requirements within the Title IX regulations may apply as described below (see [Mandatory Dismissal](#) and [Discretionary Dismissal](#)), but when a technical dismissal under the Title IX allegations is required, any remaining allegations will proceed using these same grievance procedures, clarifying which policies above are applicable. While the effect of the Title IX regulations can be confusing, these grievance procedures apply to all policies above.

Promptness

All allegations are acted upon promptly by Tiffin University once it has received notice or a formal complaint. Complaints can take 60-120 business days to resolve, typically. There are always exceptions and extenuating circumstances that can cause a resolution to take longer, but Tiffin University will avoid all undue delays within its control.

Any time the general timeframes for resolution outlined in University procedures will be delayed, Tiffin University will provide written notice to the parties of the delay, the cause of the delay, and an estimate of the anticipated additional time that will be needed as a result of the delay.

Jurisdiction

This policy applies to the educational programs and activities of the University; to conduct that took place on the campus or on property owned or controlled by Tiffin University; at University-sponsored events; in buildings owned or controlled by the University as recognized student organizations; or conduct that has continuing adverse effects on campus, on any member of the Tiffin University community, or in the context of any education or employment activities and programs of the University, regardless of where the conduct occurred. The Respondent must be a member of the University community for its policies to apply or the Respondent must have been a member of the University at the time the conduct occurred.

If the Respondent is unknown or is not a member of the University community, the Title IX Coordinator will assist the Complainant in identifying appropriate campus and local resources and support options and/or, when criminal conduct is alleged, in contacting local or campus law enforcement if the individual would like to file a police report.

Further, even when the Respondent is not a member of the University community, supportive measures, remedies, and resources may be accessible to the Complainant by contacting the Title IX Coordinator.

In addition, the University may take other actions as appropriate to protect the Complainant against third parties, such as barring individuals from University property and/or events.

All vendors serving the University through third-party contracts are subject to the policies and procedures of their employers.

When the Respondent is enrolled in or employed by another institution, the Title IX Coordinator can assist the Complainant in liaising with the appropriate individual at that institution, as it may be possible to allege violations through the policies at the appropriate institution.

Similarly, the Title IX Coordinator may be able to provide support to a student or employee Complainant who experiences discrimination in an externship, study abroad program, or other environment external to the University where sexual harassment or nondiscrimination policies and procedures of the facilitating or host organization may give recourse to the Complainant.

Online Harassment and Misconduct

The policies of Tiffin University are written and interpreted broadly to include online and cyber manifestations of any of the behaviors prohibited in this policy, when those behaviors occur in or have an effect on the education programs and activities at the University or use University networks, technology, or equipment.

While Tiffin University may not control websites, social media, and other venues in which harassing communications are made, when such communications are reported to the University, it will engage in a variety of means to address and mitigate the effects.

Members of the community are encouraged to be good digital citizens and to refrain from online misconduct, such as feeding anonymous gossip sites, sharing inappropriate content via Snapchat or other social media, unwelcome sexting, revenge porn, breaches of privacy, or otherwise using the ease of transmission and/or anonymity of the Internet or other technology to harm another member of the University community.

Any online postings or other electronic communication by students including cyber-bullying, cyber-stalking, cyber-harassment, etc., occurring completely outside of the control of the University (e.g., not on University networks, websites, or between University email accounts) will only be subject to this policy when such online conduct can be shown to cause a substantial in-program disruption.

Otherwise, such communications are considered speech protected by the First Amendment. Supportive measures for Complainants may be provided, but protected speech cannot legally be subjected to discipline.

Off-campus harassing speech by employees, whether online or in person, may be regulated by the University only when such speech is made in an employee's official or work-related capacity.

Privacy

Every effort is made by Tiffin University to preserve the privacy of reports assessed under this policy. Tiffin University will not share the identity of any individual who has made a report or complaint of harassment, discrimination, or retaliation, except to a limited group of individuals whose knowledge is necessary to respond to and investigate claims of prohibited conduct. Moreover, Tiffin strives to protect the privacy of any Complainant, any individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of sex discrimination, any Respondent, or any witness, except as permitted by the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), 20 U.S.C. 1232g; FERPA regulations, 34 CFR part 99; or as required by law; or to carry out the purposes of 34 CFR Part 106, including the conducting of any investigation, hearing, or grievance proceeding arising under these policies and procedures. Student health records maintained by the University are protected by FERPA. Access to employee personnel records is restricted in accordance with Tiffin's policies and Ohio law.

The University reserves the right to designate which University officials who have a legitimate educational interest in being informed about incidents that fall within this policy, pursuant to FERPA.

Only a small group of officials who need to know will typically be told about the complaint, including but not limited to: The Center for Compliance, Accessibility, Resources & Education (CARE), Division of Student Affairs, and Campus Safety & Security. Information will be shared as necessary with Investigators, Hearing Panel members/Decision-makers, witnesses, and the parties. The circle of people with this knowledge will be kept as tight as possible to preserve each parties' rights and privacy.

Tiffin University may contact parents/guardians to inform them of situations in which there is a significant and articulable health and/or safety risk but will usually consult with the student first before doing so.

Tiffin will not impose prior restraints on students' and employees' ability to discuss the allegations under investigation, including with a parent, friend, other source of emotional support, with an advocacy organization, or with persons who may have information regarding the underlying incident. However, all persons who participate in the Resolution of a Complaint under this policy are expected to respect the privacy of these proceedings and protect the integrity of the process.

Disabilities Accommodations in the Resolution Process

Tiffin University is committed to providing reasonable accommodations and support to qualified students, employees, or others with disabilities to ensure equal access to the resolution process.

Anyone needing such accommodations or support should contact the Coordinator of Disability Services (disabilityservices@tiffin.edu) or appropriate HR staff member (if employee), who will review the request and, in consultation with the person requesting the accommodation and the

Title IX Coordinator, determine which accommodations are appropriate and necessary for full participation in the process.

Title IX Coordinator

The Title IX Coordinator oversees the implementation of the Title IX & Civil Rights Policy and manages the Title IX & Civil Rights Resolution Team. The Title IX Coordinator has the primary responsibility for coordinating the efforts of TU to stop, prevent, and remedy discrimination, harassment, and retaliation prohibited under this policy.

Title IX & Civil Rights Resolution Team

The Grievance Process relies on a team of administrators to carry out the process. The list of Title IX & Civil Rights Resolution Team members can be found on the Title IX & Civil Rights Resolution Team webpage - tiffin.edu/about/title-ix-and-civil-rights/resolution-team/. Tiffin University reserves the right to identify additional individuals to carry out the process.

Title IX & Civil Rights Resolution Team Training

The Title IX & Civil Rights Resolution Team members receive annual training to serve in the role of Advisor, Investigator, Hearing Decision Maker/Panel Member, or Appeal Decision Maker/Panel Member.

In accordance with 34 CFR Part 106.45(b)(10), all materials used to train the Title IX & Civil Rights Resolution Team members are publicly available on the Title IX & Civil Rights Resolution Team webpage - tiffin.edu/about/title-ix-and-civil-rights/resolution-team/.

Section XV. Title IX & Civil Rights Resolution Procedures

Notice/Complaint

Upon receipt of a complaint or notice to the Title IX Coordinator of an alleged violation of the Policy, Tiffin University initiates a prompt initial assessment to determine the next steps the University needs to take.

Preliminary Assessment

Following receipt of notice or a complaint of an alleged violation of this Policy, the Title IX Coordinator engages in a preliminary assessment process, which is typically three (3) to five (5) business days in duration. The steps in an initial assessment include, but are not limited to:

1. **Supportive Measures & Preliminary Assessment Meeting** - The Complainant may choose to meet with the Title IX Coordinator to discuss the alleged conduct. During the meeting, the Title IX Coordinator will assess jurisdiction, impact, the relevant policy, and the Complainant's requests regarding resolution. Additionally, information on Title IX & Civil Rights Resolution processes and supportive measures will be provided. The Title IX Coordinator may collaborate with campus and community partners as needed to implement supportive measures.
2. **Preliminary Assessment** - The Title IX Coordinator reviews the information provided in the incident report and/or preliminary assessment meeting to determine if the alleged conduct falls within the scope of the Title IX & Civil Rights Policy.
3. **Preliminary Assessment Follow Up Meeting** - The Title IX Coordinator will share the outcome of the Preliminary Assessment and notify the Complainant whether or not the alleged violation falls within the scope of the Title IX & Civil Rights Policy.
 - a. If the alleged conduct does fall within the scope of the Title IX & Civil Rights Policy, the Complainant will have the option to file a Formal Complaint and move forward with the Title IX & Civil Rights Resolution Process of their choosing (if any) (see [Tiffin University Response Options](#)).
 - b. If the alleged conduct does not fall within the scope of the Title IX & Civil Rights Policy, the Title IX Coordinator will notify the Complainant that the claim will be dismissed from the Title IX and Civil Rights Resolution Process and referred to another process (e.g., Student Conduct, Human Resources, etc.) (See [Mandatory Dismissal](#) and [Discretionary Dismissal](#)).

Tiffin University Response Options

Following the completion of a Preliminary Assessment, Tiffin University will initiate the Title IX & Civil Rights Resolution Process indicated by the Complainant:

- **Response 1:** Supportive Measures
- **Response 2:** Formal Complaint Seeking Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)
- **Response 3:** Formal Complaint Seeking Title IX Formal Grievance Process

- **Response 4:** Formal Complaint Seeking Non-Title IX/Civil Rights Formal Grievance Process

The Title IX Coordinator will collaborate with campus and community partners as needed to implement supportive measures for involved parties, including the Complainant, Respondent, and Witnesses at any point in the Title IX & Civil Rights Resolution Process.

When a Complainant Does Not Wish to Proceed or is Unresponsive

If a Complainant does not wish for their name to be shared, does not wish for an investigation to take place, or does not want a formal complaint to be pursued, they may make such a request to the Title IX Coordinator, who will evaluate that request in light of the duty to ensure the safety of the campus and to comply with state or federal law.

If a Complainant does not respond following the report of an alleged policy violation, the Title IX Coordinator will make two (2) additional attempts to contact the Complainant. If the Complainant does not respond at all, the Title IX Coordinator will send written acknowledgement of nonparticipation. The Complainant may choose to participate at a later time.

The Title IX Coordinator has discretion over whether Tiffin University proceeds when the Complainant does not wish to do so, and the Title IX Coordinator may sign a formal complaint to initiate a grievance process upon completion of an appropriate Violence Risk Assessment (VRA) (see [*Violence Risk Assessment*](#)).

The decision of the Title IX Coordinator should be based on results of the VRA that show a compelling risk to health and/or safety that requires Tiffin University to pursue formal action to protect the community.

A compelling risk to health and/or safety may result from evidence of patterns of misconduct, predatory conduct, threats, abuse of minors, use of weapons, and/or violence. Additionally, Tiffin University may act on alleged employee misconduct irrespective of the wishes of the Complainant.

The Title IX Coordinator must also consider the effect that non-participation by the Complainant may have on the availability of evidence and the ability of the University to pursue a Formal Grievance Process fairly and effectively.

When the Title IX Coordinator executes the written complaint, they do not become the Complainant. The Complainant is the individual who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute a violation of this policy.

When the University proceeds, the Complainant (or their Advisor) may have as much or as little involvement in the process as they wish. The Complainant retains all rights of a Complainant under this Policy irrespective of their level of participation. The Advisor does not and cannot provide testimony at the hearing or during the investigation.

Note that the ability for the University to remedy and respond to notice may be limited if the Complainant does not want the University to proceed with an investigation and/or grievance process⁴. The goal is to provide the Complainant with as much control over the process as possible, while balancing the obligation of the University to protect its community.

In cases in which the Complainant requests confidentiality and/or no formal action and the circumstances allow the Tiffin University to honor that request, the University will offer alternative dispute resolution, supportive measures, and remedies to the Complainant and the community, but will not otherwise pursue formal action.

If the Complainant elects to take no action, they can change that decision if they decide to pursue a formal complaint at a later date. Upon making a formal complaint, a Complainant has the right, and can expect, to have allegations taken seriously by Tiffin University, and to have the incidents investigated and properly resolved through these procedures.

Violence Risk Assessment

In some cases, the Title IX Coordinator may determine that a Violence Risk Assessment (VRA) should be conducted in conjunction with offices such as Student Affairs and/or Human Resources, using their standard objective violence risk assessment procedures.

A VRA is not a psychological or mental health assessment. A VRA assesses the risk of actionable violence, often with a focus on targeted/predatory escalations, and is supported by research from the fields of law enforcement, criminology, human resources, and psychology.

Temporary Emergency Removal

Tiffin University can act to temporarily remove a Respondent entirely or partially from its education program or activities on an emergency basis when a VRA has determined that an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual justifies removal. For Title IX matters, the University will undertake an individualized safety and risk analysis and determine whether there is an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising from the allegations of Title IX sexual harassment that justifies removal.

In all cases in which a Temporary Emergency Removal is imposed, the student and/or employee will be given notice of the action, and the option to request to meet with the Title IX Coordinator prior to such action/removal being imposed, or as soon thereafter as reasonably possible, to show cause why the action/removal should not be implemented or should be modified. This notice will include information on how to request a meeting with the Title IX Coordinator and that the meeting request should be received within two (2) business days of the Notice of Temporary Emergency Removal.

⁴ No adverse inferences will be drawn because of a Complainant, Respondent, or Witness' lack of participation in the resolution process.

This meeting is not a hearing on the merits of the allegation(s), but rather is an administrative process intended to determine solely whether the emergency removal is appropriate. When this meeting is not requested within 48-hours, objections to the emergency removal will be deemed waived for the purposes of ceasing the removal process.

A Respondent may be accompanied by an Advisor of their choice when meeting with the Title IX Coordinator for this meeting. The Respondent will be given access to a written summary of the basis for the Temporary Emergency Removal prior to the meeting to allow for adequate preparation.

The Title IX Coordinator, in consultation with Counseling and Wellness and Campus Safety and Security, has sole discretion under this policy to implement a Temporary Emergency Removal and to determine the conditions and duration. Failure to comply with a Temporary Emergency Removal under this policy will be grounds for discipline, which may include expulsion or termination.

Tiffin University will implement the least restrictive emergency actions possible in light of the circumstances and safety concerns. As determined by the Title IX Coordinator, these actions could include, but are not limited to: removing a student from a residence hall, temporarily re-assigning an employee, restricting access to or use of facilities or equipment, allowing a student to withdraw or take grades of incomplete without financial penalty, authorizing an administrative leave, and suspending participation in extracurricular activities, student employment, student organizational leadership, or intercollegiate/intramural athletics.

At the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator, alternative coursework options may be pursued to ensure as minimal an academic impact as possible on the parties.

The conditions of a Temporary Emergency Removal will remain in place until after an investigation into the allegations in the formal complaint and any applicable hearing concludes or available information demonstrates that the Respondent no longer poses an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of a student or other individual.

Mandatory Dismissal

Tiffin University will dismiss a report or Formal Complaint of Title IX Sexual Harassment and any allegations therein if, at any time during the preliminary assessment or Resolution Procedures, it is determined that:

- The conduct alleged in the report and/or formal complaint would not constitute a violation of the Title IX & Civil Rights Policy herein above, even if proved; and/or
- The conduct alleged did not occur in an educational program or activity controlled by the University (including buildings or property controlled by recognized student organizations), and/or the University does not have control of the Respondent; and/or
- At the time of filing a report and/or formal complaint, a Complainant is not participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activity of the University

Tiffin University will dismiss a report or Formal Complaint of Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct, Discriminatory Harassment, Other Civil Rights Offenses, Retaliation and any allegations therein if, at any time during the preliminary assessment or Resolution Procedures, it is determined that:

- The conduct alleged in the report and/or formal complaint would not constitute a violation of the Title IX & Civil Rights Policy herein above, even if proved; and/or
- The conduct alleged in the report and/or formal complaint is not on the basis of sex or protected class; and/or
- the University does not have control of the Respondent; and/or
- the conduct does not have continuing adverse impacts on campus

Discretionary Dismissal

Tiffin University may dismiss a report or Formal Complaint and any allegations therein if, at any time during the preliminary assessment or Title IX/Civil Rights Resolution Procedures, it is determined that:

- A Complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing that the Complainant would like to withdraw the formal complaint or any allegations therein⁵; and/or
- The Respondent is no longer enrolled in or employed by the University; and/or
- Specific circumstances prevent the University from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination as to the formal complaint or allegations therein

The University will promptly send written notice of any dismissal and the rationale for doing so simultaneously to the parties. When conduct is dismissed from the Title IX & Civil Rights process, such incidents may be referred to the Office of Student Affairs for students and the Office for Human Resources for employees, if it is not addressed under this Policy.

Dismissal Appeals

This dismissal decision is appealable by any party. Procedures for dismissal appeal follow the same procedures outlined in Section XXI – Appeals (see Section [XXI](#)).

Counterclaims

The Title IX Coordinator will conduct an initial assessment process to evaluate counterclaims in the same manner as it evaluates initial reports. Investigation of such claims may take place after resolution of the initial allegation, in which case a delay may occur. Counterclaims may also be resolved through the same investigation as the underlying allegation, at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator.

⁵ A Complainant who decides to withdraw a complaint may later request to reinstate it or refile it.

Section XVI. Response 1: Supportive Measures

Applicable Prohibited Conduct:

All Title IX & Civil Rights Prohibited Conduct

Upon receipt of a report of an alleged policy violation, the University may impose reasonable and appropriate supportive measures to ensure equal access to the University's educational programs with as minimal an impact on the parties as possible. The University will implement measures in a way that does not unreasonably burden the other party, without fee or charge, and without treating the Respondent as responsible for the alleged policy violations unless and until the completion of a Formal Grievance Process that determines the Respondent to be responsible for a policy violation.

Supportive measures are non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and on a case-by-case basis. They include measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the University's educational environment, and include measures to deter policy violations. Supportive measures are available to both the Complainant and Respondent regardless of whether the Complainant chooses to file a Formal Complaint.

Tiffin University will maintain the privacy of the supportive measures, provided that privacy does not impair the ability of the University to provide the supportive measures.

Possible Supportive Measures

Potential supportive measures, implemented on behalf of the Complainant and/or the Respondent to the extent reasonably available and warranted by the circumstances, include, but are not limited to:

Academic Support	Physiological Support
Medical Support	Financial Aid Support
Mental Health Support	International Support
Safety & Security Support	Disability Support
Reporting Support	Insurance Support

Section XVII. Response 2: Formal Complaint Seeking Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)

Applicable Prohibited Conduct:

All Title IX & Civil Rights Prohibited Conduct

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) can include three different approaches:

- When the parties agree to resolve the matter through Facilitated Resolution;
- When the Title IX Coordinator can resolve the matter informally by providing a Negotiated Resolution to remedy the situation; or
- When the Respondent accepts responsibility for violating policy, and desires to accept a sanction and end the resolution process

To initiate ADR, a Complainant needs to submit a Formal Complaint Seeking ADR, as defined above. If a Respondent wishes to initiate ADR, they should contact the Title IX Coordinator to so indicate.

It is not necessary to pursue ADR first in order to pursue a Formal Grievance Process, and any party participating in ADR can stop the process at any time and begin or resume the Formal Grievance Process.

The University will obtain voluntary, written confirmation that all parties wish to resolve the matter through ADR before proceeding and will not pressure the parties to participate in ADR.

Prior to implementing ADR, the University will provide the parties with written notice of the reported misconduct and any sanctions or measures that may result from participating in such a process, including information regarding any records that will be maintained or shared by the University.

ADR is not available in cases of alleged Title IX Sexual Harassment that involves a student complainant and employee respondent.

The Title IX Coordinator retains the ultimate discretion to determine if a case is eligible for ADR under the policy.

Right to an Advisor

Parties may consult with an Advisor and/or have an Advisor accompany them to ADR proceedings, if they choose. Advisors may not attend or speak on behalf of their advisee.

Facilitated Resolution

Facilitated Resolution is an informal process by which a mutually agreed upon resolution of an

allegation is reached. All parties must consent to the use of Facilitated Resolution.

The ultimate determination of whether Facilitated Resolution is available or successful is to be made by the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator maintains records of any resolution that is reached and failure to abide by the resolution agreement may result in appropriate responsive/disciplinary actions. The results of complaints resolved by Facilitated Resolution are not appealable.

Negotiated Resolution

The Title IX Coordinator, with the consent of the parties, may negotiate and implement an agreement to resolve the allegations that satisfies all parties and the University. Negotiated Resolutions are not appealable.

The ultimate determination of whether Negotiation is available or successful is to be made by the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator maintains records of any resolution that is reached, and failure to abide by the resolution agreement may result in appropriate responsive/disciplinary actions. Results of complaints resolved by Negotiation are not appealable.

Respondent Accepts Responsibility for Alleged Violations

The Respondent may accept responsibility for all or part of the alleged policy violations at any point during the resolution process. If the Respondent indicates an intent to accept responsibility for all of the alleged misconduct, the formal process will be paused, and the Title IX Coordinator will determine whether ADR can be used.

If ADR is applicable, the Title IX Coordinator will determine whether all parties and the University are able to agree on responsibility, sanctions, and/or remedies. If so, the Title IX Coordinator implements the accepted finding that the Respondent is in violation of University policy and implements agreed-upon sanctions and/or remedies, in coordination with other appropriate administrator(s), as necessary.

This result is not subject to appeal once all parties indicate their written assent to all agreed upon terms of resolution.

If all parties do not consent to ADR or the parties cannot agree on all terms of resolution, the Formal Grievance Process will initiate or resume at the same point where it was paused.

When a resolution is accomplished, the appropriate sanction or responsive actions are promptly implemented in order to effectively stop the harassment or discrimination, prevent its recurrence, and remedy the effects of the discriminatory conduct, both on the Complainant and the community.

Section XVIII. Response 3: Formal Complaint Seeking Title IX Formal Grievance Process

Applicable Prohibited Conduct:

1. Title IX Sexual Harassment
 - 1.1. Title IX Dating Violence
 - 1.2. Title IX Domestic Violence
 - 1.3. Title IX Stalking
 - 1.4. Title IX Quid Pro Quo
 - 1.5. Title IX Hostile Environment Sexual Harassment
 - 1.6. Title IX Sexual Assault
 - 1.6.1. Title IX Penetrative Sexual Assault
 - 1.6.2. Title IX Fondling
 - 1.6.3. Title IX Incest
 - 1.6.4. Title IX Statutory Rape

Resolution Timeline

The University will make a good faith effort to complete the resolution process within a (60-120) business days, including appeal, which can be extended as necessary for appropriate cause by the Title IX Coordinator, who will provide notice and rationale for any extensions or delays to the parties as appropriate, as well as an estimate of how much additional time will be needed to complete the process.

Hearings for possible violations that occur near or after the end of an academic term and are unable to be resolved prior to the end of term will typically be held immediately after the end of the term or during the summer, as needed, to meet the resolution timeline followed by the University and remain within the 60-120 business day goal for resolution.

In these cases, if the Respondent is a graduating student or transferring, a hold may be placed on graduation and/or official transcripts until the matter is fully resolved (including any appeal). A student facing charges under this Policy is not in good standing to graduate.

Notice of Investigation and Allegations

The Title IX Coordinator will provide simultaneous written Notice of the Investigation and Allegations (NOIA) to the Complainant and Respondent upon commencement of the Title IX Formal Grievance Process and receipt of a signed formal complaint. This allows both parties to prepare for the investigation interview and to identify and choose an Advisor to accompany them.

Notification will be delivered via email. Once emailed, notice will be presumptively delivered.

Amendments and updates to the NOIA may be made as the investigation progresses and more information becomes available regarding the addition or dismissal of various charges.

Appointment of Investigator(s)

Once the decision to commence a Title IX Formal Grievance Process is made, the Title IX Coordinator appoints a Title IX & Civil Rights Resolution Team Member(s) to conduct the investigation (typically using one or a team of two Investigators), usually

within two (2) to five (5) business days of determining that an investigation should proceed.

Ensuring Impartiality

Any individual materially involved in the administration of the resolution process including the Title IX Coordinator, Investigator(s), and Decision-maker(s) may neither have nor demonstrate a conflict of interest or bias for a party generally, or for a specific Complainant or Respondent.

The Title IX Coordinator will vet the assigned Investigator(s) to ensure impartiality by ensuring there are no actual or apparent conflicts of interest or disqualifying biases. The parties may, at any time during the resolution process, raise a concern regarding bias or conflict of interest, and the Title IX Coordinator will determine whether the concern is reasonable and supportable. If so, another Pool member will be assigned and the impact of the bias or conflict, if any, will be remedied.

The Title IX Formal Grievance Process involves an objective evaluation of all relevant evidence obtained, including evidence which supports that the Respondent engaged in a policy violation and evidence which supports that the Respondent did not engage in a policy violation. Credibility determinations may not be based solely on an individual's status or participation as a Complainant, Respondent, or Witness.

The University operates with the presumption that the Respondent is not responsible for the reported misconduct unless and until the Respondent is determined to be responsible for a policy violation by the preponderance of evidence standard.

Right to an Advisor

The parties may each have an Advisor of their choice present with them for all meetings and interviews within the resolution process, if they so choose. The parties may select whoever they wish to serve as their Advisor as long as the Advisor is available.

Choosing an Advisor who is also a witness in the process may create potential for bias and conflict-of-interest. A party who chooses an Advisor who is also a witness can anticipate that issues of potential bias will be explored by the hearing Decision-maker(s).

The University cannot guarantee equal Advisory rights, meaning that if one party selects an Advisor who is an attorney, but the other party does not or cannot afford an attorney, the University is not obligated to provide an attorney. Similarly, if a party's advisor fails to abide by the expectations set forth in this Policy, Tiffin University may require the party to identify a different advisor.

Who Can Serve as an Advisor

The Advisor may be a friend, mentor, family member, attorney, or any other individual a party chooses to advise, support, and/or consult with them throughout the resolution

process. The parties may choose Advisors from inside or outside of the University community.

The Title IX Coordinator will also offer to assign a trained Advisor for any party if the party so chooses.⁶ If the parties choose an Advisor from the pool available from the University, the Advisor will be trained by the University and be familiar with the resolution process.

If the parties choose an Advisor from outside the Title IX & Civil Rights Resolution Team, the Advisor may not have been trained by the University and may not be familiar with University policies and procedures.

Parties also have the right to choose not to have an Advisor in the initial stages of the resolution process, prior to a hearing.

An Advisor cannot have institutionally conflicting roles, such as being a Title IX administrator who has an active role in the matter, or a supervisor who must monitor and implement sanctions.

Role of the Advisor

The parties may be accompanied by their Advisor in all meetings and interviews at which the party is entitled to be present, including intake and interviews. Advisors should help the parties prepare for each meeting and are expected to advise ethically, with integrity, and in good faith.

While the advisor generally may not speak on behalf of their advisee, the advisor may consult with their advisee, either privately as needed, or quietly by-passing notes during any resolution process meeting or interview, as long as they do not disrupt the process. For longer or more involved discussions, the parties and their advisors should ask for breaks to step out of meetings to allow for private consultation.

Under U.S. Department of Education regulations applicable to Title IX, cross-examination is required during the hearing, but must be conducted by the parties' Advisors. The parties are not permitted to directly cross-examine each other or any witnesses. If a party does not have an Advisor for a hearing, the University will appoint a trained Advisor for the limited purpose of conducting any cross-examination.

A party may reject this appointment and choose their own Advisor, but they may not proceed without an Advisor. If the party's Advisor will not conduct cross-examination, the University will appoint an Advisor who will do so thoroughly, regardless of the participation or non-participation of the advised party in the hearing itself. Questioning of

⁶ Upon receiving notice that a party would like to be assigned a trained Advisor, the University will appoint a trained Advisor as promptly as circumstances permit. If a party does not have an Advisor for a hearing, the University will appoint a trained Advisor for the limited purpose of conducting any cross-examination.

the parties and witnesses may also be conducted by the Decision-maker(s) during the hearing.

Advisors may request to meet with the administrative officials conducting interviews/meetings in advance of these interviews or meetings. This pre-meeting allows Advisors to clarify and understand their role and policies and procedures of the University.

Expectations of an Advisor

Tiffin University generally expects an Advisor to adjust their schedule to allow them to attend University meetings when planned but the University may change scheduled meetings to accommodate the Advisor's inability to attend, if doing so does not cause an unreasonable delay.

Tiffin University may also make reasonable provisions to allow an Advisor who cannot attend in person to attend a meeting by telephone, video conferencing, or other similar technologies as may be convenient, reliable, and available.

Advisor Violations of University Policy

All Advisors are subject to the same University policies and procedures, whether they are attorneys or not. Advisors are expected to advise their advisees without disrupting proceedings. Advisors should not address University officials in a meeting or interview unless invited to (e.g., asking procedural questions). The Advisor may not make a presentation or represent their advisee during any meeting or proceeding and may not speak on behalf of the advisee to the Investigator(s) or other Decision-maker(s) except during a hearing proceeding, during cross-examination.

Any Advisor who oversteps their role as defined by this policy will be warned only once. If the Advisor continues to disrupt or otherwise fails to respect the limits of the Advisor role, the meeting will be ended, or other appropriate measures implemented. Subsequently, the Title IX Coordinator will determine how to address the Advisor's non-compliance and future role.

Sharing Information with the Advisor

Tiffin University expects that the parties may wish to have the University share documentation and evidence related to the allegations with their Advisors. Parties may share this information directly with their Advisor or other individuals if they wish. Doing so may help the parties participate more meaningfully in the resolution process.

Tiffin University also provides a consent form that authorizes the University to share such information directly with their Advisor. The parties must either complete and submit this form to the Title IX Coordinator or provide similar documentation demonstrating consent to a release of information to the Advisor before University is able to share records with an Advisor.

If a party requests that all communication be made only through their Advisor, the University will not comply with that request as it leaves the party uninformed and pose as a challenge if the party changes Advisors during the process.

Privacy of Records Shared with the Advisor

Advisors are expected to maintain the privacy of the records shared with them. These records may not be shared with third parties, disclosed publicly, or used for purposes not explicitly authorized by University. Tiffin University may seek to restrict the role of any Advisor who does not respect the sensitive nature of the process or who fails to abide by the privacy expectations of the University.

Expectations of the Parties with Respect to Advisors

A party may elect to change Advisors during the process and is not obligated to use the same Advisor throughout.

The parties are expected to provide timely notice to the Title IX Coordinator if they change Advisors at any time. It is assumed that if a party changes Advisors, consent to share information with the previous Advisor is terminated, and a release for the new Advisor must be secured. Parties are expected to inform the Title IX Coordinator of the identity of their hearing Advisor at least two (2) business days before the hearing.

Investigation

Investigations are completed expeditiously, normally within 45-60 business days. Depending on the nature, extent, and complexity of the allegations, availability of witnesses, police involvement, etc., this timeline may be extended with just cause. The University will make a good faith effort to complete investigations as promptly as circumstances permit and will communicate regularly with the parties to update them on the progress and timing of the investigation.

All investigations are thorough, reliable, impartial, prompt, and fair. Investigations involve interviews with all relevant parties and witnesses; obtaining available, relevant evidence; and identifying sources of expert information, as necessary.

All parties have a full and fair opportunity, through the investigation process, to suggest witnesses and questions, to provide evidence and expert witnesses, and to fully review and respond to all evidence on the record.

Steps in the Investigation Process

The Investigator(s) typically takes the following steps, if not already completed – additional investigatory steps may also be deemed relevant and necessary:

- Schedule and complete investigation interviews with the Complainant and Respondent
- Schedule and complete investigation interviews with Witnesses

- Get transcriptions made of all investigation interviews
- Allow the Complainant, Respondent, and Witnesses the opportunity to review and comment on investigation interview transcriptions to ensure that it is complete, truthful, and fully captures their account
- Write a comprehensive draft investigation report fully summarizing the investigation, all witness interviews, and addressing all relevant evidence, including appendices with relevant physical, or documentary evidence
- Gather, assess, and synthesize evidence, but make no conclusions, engage in no policy analysis, and render no recommendations as part of their report
- Share the report with the Title IX Coordinator who may share with legal counsel for their review and feedback, and incorporate any relevant feedback in the final report
- Share the draft investigation report and evidence, through secure electronic transmission, with the Complainant, Respondent and their Advisors for a ten (10) business day review and comment period
- Update the draft report incorporating the Parties' comments and suggestions, as appropriate
- Share the updated final investigation report and evidence, through secure electronic transmission, with the Complainant, Respondent and their Advisors for a final ten (10) business day review and comment period - at least ten (10) business days prior to a hearing

Role and Participation of Witnesses in the Investigation

Identified Witnesses will be invited to participate in an investigation interview with the assigned Investigator(s). Witness participation in the investigation interview is voluntary. Any witness may choose not to offer evidence and/or answer questions during an investigation interview, either because they do not attend an interview, or because they attend but refuse to participate in some or all questioning.

The Decision-maker(s) can only rely on whatever relevant evidence is available through the investigation and hearing in making the ultimate determination of responsibility.

Recording of Interviews

The Investigator(s) will record investigation interviews for transcription and documentation purposes. No unauthorized audio or video recording of any kind is permitted during investigation interviews.

Delays in the Investigation Process

The University may undertake a delay in its investigation if circumstances require. Such circumstances include but are not limited to a request from law enforcement to temporarily delay the investigation, the need for language assistance, the absence of parties and/or witnesses, and/or accommodations for disabilities or health conditions.

The University will communicate in writing the anticipated duration of the delay and reason to the parties and provide the parties with status updates if necessary. The University will promptly resume its investigation and resolution process as soon as feasible. During such a delay, the University will implement supportive measures as deemed appropriate.

University action(s) are not typically altered or precluded on the grounds that civil or criminal charges involving the underlying incident(s) have been filed or that criminal charges have been dismissed or reduced.

Notice of Hearing

At the conclusion of the investigation, once the final investigation report is shared with the parties, the Title IX Coordinator will send a notice of the hearing to the parties. Notification will be delivered via email. Once emailed, notice will be presumptively delivered. The hearing cannot be less than ten (10) business days from the conclusion of the investigation, unless all parties and the Hearing Chair agree to an expedited timeline.

Appointment of Hearing Panel

The Title IX Coordinator will select an appropriate three-member hearing panel from the Title IX & Civil Rights Resolution Team. The University will designate a three-member panel from the Title IX & Civil Rights Resolution Team, at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator. With a panel, one of the three members will be appointed as Hearing Chair by the Title IX Coordinator.

The three-member panel will not have had any previous involvement with the investigation. The Title IX Coordinator may elect to have an alternate from the Title IX & Civil Rights Resolution Team sit in throughout the resolution process in the event that a substitute is needed for any reason.

Those who have served as Investigators may be witnesses in the hearing and therefore may not serve on the three-member panel. Those who are serving as Advisors for any party may not serve as the three-member panel in that matter.

The parties will be given a list of the names of the three-member panel at least five (5) business days in advance of the hearing. All objections to any panel members must be raised in writing, detailing the rationale for the objection, and must be submitted to the Title IX Coordinator as soon as possible and no later than one day prior to the hearing. Any members of the three-member panel will only be removed if the Title IX Coordinator concludes that their bias or conflict of interest precludes an impartial hearing of the allegation(s).

The Title IX Coordinator will give the three-member panel a list of the names of all parties, witnesses, and Advisors at least five (5) business days in advance of the hearing. Any members of the three-member panel who cannot make an objective determination

must recuse themselves from the proceedings when notified of the identity of the parties, witnesses, and Advisors in advance of the hearing. If a member of the three-member panel is unsure of whether a bias or conflict of interest exists, they must raise the concern to the Title IX Coordinator as soon as possible.

Pre-Hearing Meeting

The purpose of the Pre-Hearing Meeting is to review the hearing procedures, the rights and expectations of the Parties in this process, and answer any questions in preparation for the hearing. The parties have the opportunity to submit questions or topics they (the parties and/or their Advisors) wish to ask or discuss at the hearing, so that the Chair can rule on their relevance ahead of time to avoid any improper evidentiary introduction in the hearing or provide recommendations for more appropriate phrasing. However, this advance review opportunity does not preclude the Advisors from asking at the hearing for a reconsideration based on any new information or testimony offered at the hearing.

During the ten business day period prior to the hearing, the parties have the opportunity for continued review and comment on the final investigation report and available evidence. That review and comment can be shared with the Chair at the pre-hearing meeting or at the hearing and will be exchanged between each party by the Chair.

The Chair, only with full agreement of the parties, may decide in advance of the hearing that certain witnesses do not need to be present if their testimony can be adequately summarized by the Investigator(s) in the investigation report or during the hearing.

The parties may each submit a written impact statement prior to the hearing for the consideration of the three-member panel at the sanction stage of the process when a determination of responsibility is reached.

Hearing

At the hearing, the three-member panel has the authority to hear and make determinations on all allegations of policy violations including those allegations that may not specifically fall within this Policy.

Participants at the hearing may include the Hearing Chair, Hearing Panelists, the Hearing Facilitator, the Parties, Advisors to the Parties, any called witnesses, the Title IX Coordinator, and anyone providing authorized accommodations or assistive services. The Chair and/or the Title IX Coordinator will answer all questions of procedure.

Role and Participation of Witnesses in the Hearing

The Chair will allow witnesses who have relevant information to appear at a portion of the hearing in order to respond to specific questions from the Hearing Panel and the parties and will then be excused.

Evidence and witnesses may only be presented at the hearing if they were submitted to

the investigator(s) and made available to the parties for review, unless they were unavailable at the time of the investigation or the relevance was unknown until the investigative report was submitted. The decision-maker will address any requests to present new evidence and new witnesses at the pre-hearing conference.

Identified Witnesses will be invited to participate in the Hearing. Participation in the Hearing is voluntary. Any witness may choose not to answer questions during a hearing, either because they do not attend the Hearing, or because they attend but refuse to participate in some or all questioning. If a Party or witness does not appear at the Hearing or make themselves available for cross examination, the Decision Maker may still consider that Party's or witness's previous statements but may, in the Decision Maker's discretion, give lesser weight to that Party or witness's statements when reaching a determination of responsibility.

The Decision-maker(s) can only rely on whatever relevant evidence is available through the investigation and hearing in making the ultimate determination of responsibility, including prior statements and evidence provided by witnesses who do not participate at the hearing.

The Decision Maker will not draw an inference about the determination regarding responsibility based solely on a Party's or witness's absence from the Hearing or refusal to answer cross examination or other questions.

Recording Hearings

Hearings (but not deliberations) are recorded by the University for purposes of review in the event of an appeal. The parties may not record the proceedings and no other unauthorized recordings are permitted.

The three-member panel, the parties, their Advisors, and appropriate administrators of the University will be permitted to listen to the recording in a controlled environment determined by the Title IX Coordinator. No person will be given or be allowed to make a copy of the recording.

Joint Hearings

In hearings involving more than one Respondent or in which two (2) or more Complainants have accused the same individual(s) of substantially similar conduct, the default procedure will be to hear the allegations jointly.

However, the Title IX Coordinator may permit the investigation and/or hearings pertinent to each Respondent to be conducted separately if there is a compelling reason to do so. In joint hearings, separate determinations of responsibility will be made for each Respondent with respect to each alleged policy violation.

Steps in the Hearing Process

- Welcome and Procedural Reminders
- Introductions and Overview of Roles
- Overview of the Hearing Process
- Party Rights and Responsibilities
- Review of Policy
- Complainant Testimony and Cross Examination
- Respondent Testimony and Cross Examination
- Witness Testimony and Cross Examination
- Closing Statements
- Conclusion and Next Steps

Cross Examination, Decorum, and Relevancy Determinations

The Parties and Witnesses will be invited to submit to questioning by the three-member panel and then by the Parties through their Advisors.

Parties are permitted to communicate with the Advisors at any time during the hearing, except while a question is pending. Advisors are not permitted to tell their parties how to answer questions as they are responding. If the party wishes to consult privately with their Advisor, they may do so. If lengthy private consultations are necessary, they may request a break.

All questions must be asked by an Advisor. The Hearing Chair must verbally declare each question to be relevant or not relevant before the question is answered. The Chair will explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant, or to reframe it for relevance. Parties should wait until the Hearing Chair has determined relevance before answering.

Relevant questions are those tending to prove or disprove a fact at issue, or those that go to credibility. Questions that are not relevant include:

- Repetitive questions that have already been asked and answered.
- Questions seeking information that is protected by a legally recognized privilege, such as attorney-client privilege, where that privilege has not been waived.
- Questions seeking to elicit information about the party's medical, psychological, or counseling records, unless the Party has given voluntary, written consent for their use in this process.
- Questions regarding the Complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior, unless the questions are either:
 - Offered to prove that someone other than the Respondent committed the conduct

- The questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the Complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the Respondent as are offered to prove consent.

The Hearing is not a court proceeding, and is not nearly as formal. There are no "objections" and things like hearsay are not excluded. However, the Hearing Chair will be transparent about relevance determinations. If an Advisor has any questions or concerns regarding a relevance determination, they should inform the Hearing Chair and the Hearing Chair will consult with Advisors as appropriate. This will be permitted as long as it does not become disruptive.

If a party's Advisor of choice refuses to comply with the established rules of appropriateness for the hearing, the University may require the party to use a different Advisor. If a University-provided Advisor refuses to comply with the rules of decorum, the University may provide that party with a different Advisor to conduct cross-examination on behalf of that party.

Refusal to Submit to Cross-Examination

Any party or witness may choose not to offer evidence and/or answer questions at the hearing, either because they do not attend the hearing, or because they attend but refuse to participate in some or all questioning. The Decision-maker(s) can only rely on whatever relevant evidence is available through the investigation and hearing in making the ultimate determination of responsibility. The Decision-maker(s) may not draw any inference solely from a party's or witness's absence from the hearing or refusal to submit to cross-examination or answer other questions.

Deliberation, Decision-Making, and Standard of Proof

The three-member panel will deliberate in closed session to determine whether the Respondent is responsible or not responsible for the policy violation(s) in question. A simple majority vote is required to determine the finding for the panel. The preponderance of the evidence standard of proof is used. The Title IX Coordinator will attend the deliberation, but is there only to facilitate procedurally, not to address the substance of the allegations. This process may take three to five business days. Title IX Coordinator will provide notice and rationale for any extensions or delays to the parties as appropriate, as well as an estimate of how much additional time will be needed to complete the process.

Evidentiary Considerations

Any evidence that the three-member panel determine(s) is relevant and credible may be considered. The hearing panel does not consider: 1) incidents not directly related to the possible violation, unless they evidence a pattern; 2) irrelevant character evidence related to the parties; or 3) questions and evidence about the sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior of the Complainant, unless such questions and evidence about prior sexual behavior of the Complainant 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 prior sexual behavior of the Complainant with respect to the Respondent and are offered to prove consent.

Previous disciplinary action of any kind involving the Respondent may be considered in determining an appropriate sanction upon a determination of responsibility.

When there is a finding of responsibility on one or more of the allegations, the three-member panel may then consider the previously submitted Party impact statements in determining appropriate sanction(s).

The Chair will ensure that each of the Parties has an opportunity to review any impact statement submitted by the other party(ies). The three-member panel may – at their discretion – consider the statements, but they are not binding.

The three-member panel will review the statements and any pertinent conduct history provided by the appropriate administrator and will determine the appropriate sanction(s) in consultation with other appropriate administrators, as required.

Notice of Outcome

Following deliberations, the Title IX Coordinator will work with the Chair to prepare a Notice of Outcome. The Notice of Outcome will then be reviewed by legal counsel. The Title IX Coordinator will then share the Notice of Outcome, including the final determination, rationale, and any applicable sanction(s) with the parties and their Advisors. This process may take seven to ten business days depending on the availability and recommendations from legal counsel. Title IX Coordinator will provide notice and rationale for any extensions or delays to the parties as appropriate, as well as an estimate of how much additional time will be needed to complete the process.

The Notice of Outcome will then be shared with the parties simultaneously. Notification will be delivered via email. Once emailed, notice will be presumptively delivered.

Per 34 C.F.R § 106.45(b)(7)(ii), the Notice of Outcome must include:

- Identification of the allegations potentially constituting sexual harassment as defined in § 106.30;
- 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;
- Findings of fact supporting the determination;
- Conclusions regarding the application of the recipient's code of conduct to the facts;
- A statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including a

determination regarding responsibility, any disciplinary sanctions the recipient imposes on the respondent, and 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

- The recipient's procedures and permissible bases for the complainant and respondent to appeal.

Section XIX. Response 4: Formal Complaint Seeking Non-Title IX/ Civil Rights Formal Grievance Process

Applicable Prohibited Conduct:

- 2. Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct
 - 2.1. Non-Title IX Dating Violence
 - 2.2. Non-Title IX Domestic Violence
 - 2.3. Non-Title IX Stalking
 - 2.4. Non-Title IX Quid Pro Quo
 - 2.5. Non-Title IX Sexual Harassment
 - 2.6. Non-Title IX Sexual Assault
 - 2.6.1. Non-Title IX Penetrative Sexual Assault
 - 2.6.2. Non-Title IX Fondling
 - 2.6.3. Non-Title IX Incest
 - 2.6.4. Non-Title IX Statutory Rape
 - 2.7. Sexual Exploitation
- 3. Discriminatory Harassment
 - 3.1. Non-Sexual Harassment Hostile Environment
- 4. Other Civil Rights Offenses
 - 4.1. Protected Class Harm/Endangerment
 - 4.2. Protected Class Discrimination
 - 4.3. Protected Class Intimidation
 - 4.4. Protected Class Hazing
 - 4.5. Protected Class Bullying
- 5. Retaliation (Title IX)

Resolution Timeline

The resolution timeline for Formal Complaints Seeking Non-Title IX/Civil Rights Formal Grievance Process will follow the same timeline as the Formal Complaints Seeking Title IX Formal Grievance Process but typically will not take as long as the Title IX Formal Grievance Process as there is no live hearing.

Notice of Investigation and Allegations

The Title IX Coordinator will provide simultaneous written Notice of Investigation and Allegations (NOIA) to the Complainant and Respondent upon commencement of the Non-Title IX/Civil Rights Formal Grievance Process and receipt of a signed Formal Complaint Form. Notification will be delivered via email. Once emailed, notice will be presumptively delivered. Any amendments and updates to the NOIA throughout the investigation process will be shared with the parties via University official email as information becomes available.

Notice of Resolution Officer

The NOIA will also include notice of which member of the Title IX & Civil Rights Resolution Team will serve as the Resolution Officer for the case. The Resolution Officer will serve as the Investigator and Decision Maker for the case.

Ensuring Impartiality

The Resolution Officer may neither have nor demonstrate a conflict of interest or bias for a party generally, or for a specific Complainant or Respondent. The Title IX Coordinator will vet the assigned Resolution Officer to ensure impartiality by ensuring there are no actual or apparent conflicts of interest or disqualifying biases.

Upon notice of the assigned Resolution Officer, parties will have two (2) business days to raise a concern regarding bias or conflict of interest. The Title IX Coordinator will determine whether

the concern is reasonable and supportable. If so, another member of the Title IX & Civil Rights Resolution Team will be assigned.

The Non-Title IX/Civil Rights Formal Grievance Process involves an objective evaluation of all relevant evidence obtained, including evidence which supports that the Respondent engaged in a policy violation and evidence which supports that the Respondent did not engage in a policy violation. Credibility determinations may not be based solely on an individual's status or participation as a Complainant, Respondent, or Witness.

The University operates with the presumption that the Respondent is not responsible for the reported misconduct unless and until the Respondent is determined to be responsible for a policy violation by the preponderance of evidence standard.

Right to an Advisor

Parties may consult with an Advisor and/or have an Advisor accompany them to investigation proceedings, if they so choose. Advisors may not speak on behalf of their advisee.

Investigation

Investigations are completed expeditiously, normally within 60-90 business days. Depending on the nature, extent, and complexity of the allegations, availability of witnesses, police involvement, etc., this timeline may be extended with just cause. The University will make a good faith effort to complete investigations as promptly as circumstances permit and will communicate regularly with the parties to update them on the progress and timing of the investigation.

All investigations are thorough, reliable, impartial, prompt, and fair. Investigations involve interviews with all relevant parties and witnesses; obtaining available, relevant evidence; and identifying sources of expert information, as necessary.

All parties have a full and fair opportunity, through the investigation process, to suggest witnesses and questions, to provide evidence and expert witnesses, and to fully review and respond to all evidence on the record.

Steps In the Investigation Process

The Resolution Officer typically takes the following steps, if not already completed – additional investigatory steps may also be deemed relevant and necessary:

- Schedule and complete investigation interviews with the Complainant and Respondent
- Schedule and complete investigation interviews with Witnesses
- Get transcriptions made of all investigation interviews
- Allow the Complainant, Respondent, and Witnesses the opportunity to review and comment on investigation interview transcriptions to ensure that it is complete, truthful, and fully captures their account,

- Write a comprehensive draft investigation report fully summarizing the investigation, all witness interviews, and addressing all relevant evidence, including appendices with relevant physical, or documentary evidence
- Share the report with the Title IX Coordinator who may share with legal counsel for their review and feedback, and incorporate any relevant feedback in the final report
- Share the draft investigation report and evidence with the Complainant and Respondent through secure electronic transmission for a five (5) business day review and comment period. Parties may submit any follow up questions they wish the Resolution Officer to ask the other party and/or witness(es)⁷.
 - Schedule follow up investigation interviews with the parties and/or witnesses, as appropriate
 - Update the draft report incorporating the party and witness comments and responses to follow-up questions, as appropriate
- Share the final investigation report and evidence with the Complainant and Respondent for a final five (5) business day review and comment period. During this final review and comment period, the parties may each submit a written impact statement prior to the decision-making for the consideration of the Resolution Officer at the sanction stage of the process when a determination of responsibility is reached.

Role and Participation of Witnesses in the Investigation

Identified Witnesses will be invited to participate in an investigation interview with the assigned Resolution Officer. Witness participation in the investigation interview is voluntary. Any witness may choose not to offer evidence and/or answer questions during an investigation interview, either because they do not attend an interview, or because they attend but refuse to participate in some or all questioning.

The Resolution Officer can only rely on whatever relevant evidence is available through the investigation in making the ultimate determination of responsibility.

⁷ The Resolution Officer will determine if each question is relevant or not relevant, and will only include the relevant questions in follow up investigation interviews. Relevant questions are those tending to prove or disprove a fact at issue, or those that go to credibility. Questions that are not relevant include:

- Repetitive questions that have already been asked and answered.
- Questions seeking information that is protected by a legally recognized privilege, such as attorney-client privilege, where that privilege has not been waived.
- Questions seeking to elicit information about the party's medical, psychological or counseling records, unless the Party has given voluntary, written consent for their use in this process.
- Questions regarding the Complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior, unless the questions are either: 1) offered to prove that someone other than the Respondent committed the conduct; or 2) The questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the Complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the Respondent as are offered to prove consent.

Recording of Interviews

The Resolution Officer will record investigation interviews for transcription and documentation purposes. No unauthorized audio or video recording of any kind is permitted during investigation interviews.

Delays in the Investigation Process

The University may undertake a delay in its investigation if circumstances require. Such circumstances include but are not limited to a request from law enforcement to temporarily delay the investigation, the need for language assistance, the absence of parties and/or witnesses, and/or accommodations for disabilities or health conditions.

The University will communicate in writing the anticipated duration of the delay and reason to the parties and provide the parties with status updates if necessary. The University will promptly resume its investigation and resolution process as soon as feasible. During such a delay, the University will implement supportive measures as deemed appropriate.

University action(s) are not typically altered or precluded on the grounds that civil or criminal charges involving the underlying incident(s) have been filed or that criminal charges have been dismissed or reduced.

Decision-Making and Standard of Proof

The Resolution Officer will review the final investigation report to determine whether the Respondent is responsible or not responsible for the policy violation(s) in question. The preponderance of the evidence standard of proof is used. This process may take (7) to ten (10) business days. The Resolution Officer will provide notice and rationale for any extensions or delays to the parties as appropriate, as well as an estimate of how much additional time will be needed to complete the process.

When there is a finding of responsibility on one or more of the allegations, the Resolution Officer may – at their discretion – consider the previously submitted Party impact statements, but they are not binding in determining appropriate sanction(s). Previous disciplinary action of any kind involving the Respondent may be considered in determining an appropriate sanction upon a determination of responsibility.

The Resolution Officer will review the statements and any pertinent conduct history provided by the appropriate administrator and will determine the appropriate sanction(s) in consultation with other appropriate administrators, as required.

Evidentiary Considerations

Any evidence that the Resolution Officer determine(s) is relevant and credible may be considered. The Resolution Officer does not consider: 1) incidents not directly related to the possible violation, unless they evidence a pattern; 2) irrelevant character evidence related to the parties; or 3) questions and evidence about the sexual predisposition or

prior sexual behavior of the Complainant, unless such questions and evidence about prior sexual behavior of the Complainant 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 prior sexual behavior of the Complainant with respect to the Respondent and are offered to prove consent.

Notice of Outcome

After a decision is reached, the Resolution Officer will work with the Title IX Coordinator to prepare a Notice of Outcome. The Notice of Outcome will then be reviewed by legal counsel. The Resolution Officer will then share the Notice of Outcome, including the final determination, rationale, and any applicable sanction(s) with the parties and their Advisors. This process may take seven (7) to ten (10) business days depending on the availability and recommendations from legal counsel. The Resolution Officer will provide notice and rationale for any extensions or delays to the parties as appropriate, as well as an estimate of how much additional time will be needed to complete the process.

The Notice of Outcome will be sent simultaneously to the parties. Notification will be delivered via email. Once emailed, notice will be presumptively delivered. The Notice of Outcome will include a determination regarding responsibility, rationale and/or findings of fact supporting the determination, any disciplinary sanctions the University imposes on the Respondent (if applicable), and information on the Parties' right to appeal and the procedures for that appeal (as outlined in Section [XX](#)).

Section XX. Appeals

Any party may file a request for appeal, but it must be submitted in writing to the Title IX Coordinator within five (5) business days of the delivery of the Notice of Outcome (for both Title IX Formal Grievance Process and Non-Title IX/Civil Rights Formal Grievance Process) or Notice of Dismissal and must state the specific grounds for appeal.

A single Appeal Decision-Maker (“Appeal Chair”) chosen from the Title IX & Civil Rights Resolution Team will be designated by the Title IX Coordinator who was not previously involved in the process, including any dismissal appeal that may have been heard earlier in the process.

The Request for Appeal will be forwarded to the Appeal Chair for consideration to determine if the request meets the grounds for appeal. This review is not a review of the merits of the appeal, but solely a determination as to whether the request meets the grounds for appeal and is timely filed.

Grounds for Appeal

Appeals are limited to the following grounds:

- Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter (e.g. material deviation from established 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. A summary of this new evidence and its potential impact must be included in the submitted appeal request.
- The Title IX Coordinator, Investigator(s), or Decision-maker(s) had a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or the specific Complainant or Respondent that affected the outcome of the matter.

If any of the grounds in the Request for Appeal do not meet the grounds in this Policy, that request will be denied by the Appeal Chair and the parties and their Advisors will be notified in writing of the denial and the rationale.

Disagreement with the investigation findings or determination is not, by itself, grounds for appeal.

If any of the grounds in the Request for Appeal meet the grounds in this Policy, then the Appeal Chair will notify the Title IX Coordinator who will notify the Parties, and, when appropriate, the Investigators and/or the original Decision-Makers.

The Parties and, when appropriate, the Investigators and/or the original Decision-Makers will be emailed a copy of the request with the approved grounds and then be given five (5) business days to submit a response to the portion of the appeal that was approved and involves them. All responses will be forwarded by the Title IX Coordinator to the Appeal Chair to all Parties for review and comment.

The non-appealing Party (if any) may also choose to raise a new ground for appeal at this time. If so, that will be reviewed by the Appeal Chair and either denied or approved following the same procedures listed above. If approved, it will be forwarded to the Party who initially requested an appeal, the Investigator(s) and/or original Decision-Makers, as necessary, who will submit their responses in three business days, which will be circulated for review and comment by all Parties.

Neither party may submit any new requests for appeal after this time period. All information needed and all documentation regarding the approved grounds and the subsequent responses will be reviewed by the Appeals Chair. The Chair will render a decision in five to ten business days. All decisions apply using the preponderance of the evidence standard.

A Notice of Appeal Outcome will be sent to all parties simultaneously including the decision on each approved ground and rationale for each decision. The Notice of Appeal Outcome will specify the finding on each ground for appeal, any specific instructions for remand or reconsideration, any sanctions that may result which the University is permitted to share according to state or federal law, and the rationale supporting the essential findings to the extent the University is permitted to share under state or federal law.

Notification will be delivered via email. Once emailed, notice will be presumptively delivered.

Sanctions Status During the Appeal

Any sanctions imposed as a result of the hearing remain in place during the appeal process. Supportive measures may be reinstated, subject to the same supportive measure procedures above.

Tiffin University may still place holds on official transcripts, diplomas, graduations, and course registration pending the outcome of an appeal.

Appeal Considerations

- Decisions on appeal are to be deferential to the original decision, making changes to the finding only when there is clear error and to the sanction(s)/responsive action(s) only if there is a compelling justification to do so.
- Appeals are not intended to provide for a full re-hearing (de novo) of the allegation(s). In most cases, appeals are confined to a review of the written documentation or record of the original hearing and pertinent documentation regarding the specific grounds for appeal.

- An appeal is not an opportunity for the Appeal Chair to substitute their judgment for that of the original Decision-Maker(s) merely because they disagree with the finding and/or sanction(s).
- The Appeal Chair may request any additional information necessary to the review of the Appeal. This includes requests for clarification or additional explanation from the Investigator(s) or Decision-Maker(s). If requested, such information will be provided to the parties who will be given the opportunity to respond before the appeal is finalized.
- Appeals granted based on new evidence will be remanded to the original Investigator(s) and/or Decision-Maker(s) for reconsideration. Other appeals may be remanded at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator or, in limited circumstances, decided on appeal.
- Once an appeal is decided, the outcome is final: further appeals are not permitted, even if a decision or sanction is changed on remand (except in the case of a new hearing).
- In rare cases where a procedural error cannot be cured by the original Decision-Maker(s) (as in cases of bias), the appeal may order a new hearing with a new Decision-Maker(s).
- The results of a remand to a Decision-Maker(s) cannot be appealed. The results of a new hearing can be appealed, once, on any of the three available appeal grounds.
- In cases in which the appeal results in reinstatement to the University or resumption of privileges, all reasonable attempts will be made to restore the Respondent to their prior status, recognizing that some opportunities lost may be irreparable in the short term.

Section XXI. Sanctions & Remedies

Factors considered when determining a sanction/responsive action may include, but are not limited to:

- The nature, severity of, and circumstances surrounding the violation(s)
- The Respondent's disciplinary history
- Previous allegations or allegations involving similar conduct
- The need for sanctions/responsive actions to bring an end to the discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation
- The need for sanctions/responsive actions to prevent the future recurrence of discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation
- The need to remedy the effects of the discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation on the Complainant and the community
- The impact on the parties
- Any other information deemed relevant by the Decision-Makers

The sanctions will be implemented as soon as is feasible, either upon the outcome of any appeal or the expiration of the window to appeal without an appeal being requested.

The sanctions described in this policy are not exclusive of, and may be in addition to, other actions taken, or sanctions imposed by external authorities.

Sanctions Defined

- **Campus Accessibility Restriction** – A temporary or permanent restriction of access to certain campus areas, properties, buildings, living units, public spaces, parking lots, activities, etc.
- **Disciplinary Probation** - A status set by the Title IX Coordinator for an established amount of time where any further violation of the Title IX & Civil Rights Policy will result in further sanctions and/or jeopardize the Student's status with Tiffin University
- **Dismissal** - The permanent separation of Tiffin University and a Student. Any Student that is dismissed is not permitted to be on campus unless given prior permission from the Title IX Coordinator. Students found to be in violation of their dismissal may face legal action by the University.
- **Educational Assignment** - Educational assignments are designed to assist in the development of students who are found responsible for violating the Title IX & Civil Rights Policy and are at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator based on the circumstances of the case.
- **Housing Restriction** - The University reserves the right to remove anyone from housing immediately should circumstances warrant it. This action can be temporary or permanent. Once a person has been removed from housing or placed with restrictions, that person no

longer has guest access to residential areas of campus. Housing Sanctions or Restrictions include:

- **Relocation** - Students may be required to relocate their housing arrangements.
- **Removal** - The immediate removal from Tiffin University housing either permanently, or for a set period of time.
- **Loss of Privilege** - The withdrawal of a privilege, use of a service, participation in a program, event, or activity for a set period of time. This sanction may prohibit a student or organization from participating in extracurricular or athletic activities.
- **Counseling Referral** - A student may be required to attend one or more psychoeducational counseling sessions as a restorative action to prevent and remedy the alleged conduct.
- **Acknowledgment of Harm Letter** – The person found responsible for a policy violation may be required to write a letter to the Complainant that acknowledges any harm that was caused as a result of the alleged conduct. This letter will be available for the Complainant to read/review one time - either in person or via Microsoft Teams. The letter is read only, and the Complainant may not keep, record (video or photograph), or copy the letter. A copy of the letter will be maintained in the case file.

Student Sanctions

Any student who has been found responsible for violating the Title IX & Civil Rights Policy may be subject to the following sanctions and/or the student sanctions that are outlined in Tiffin University's Student Handbook.

Applicable Sanctions for Title IX Sexual Harassment	
<i>Prohibited Conduct</i>	<i>Sanctions may include but are not limited to:</i>
Title IX Dating Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Campus Accessibility Restriction ● Housing Restriction – relocation or removal ● Loss of Privilege ● Dismissal
Title IX Domestic Violence	
Title IX Stalking	
Title IX Quid Pro Quo	
Title IX Sexual Assault – Penetrative Sexual Assault	
Title IX Sexual Assault – Fondling	
Title IX Sexual Assault – Incest	
Title IX Sexual Assault – Statutory Rape	
Title IX Hostile Environment Sexual Harassment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Campus Accessibility Restriction ● Disciplinary Probation ● Dismissal ● Educational Assignment ● Housing Restriction – relocation or removal ● Loss of Privilege

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counseling Referral • Acknowledgment of Harm Letter
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Applicable Sanctions for Non-Title IX Sexual Harassment	
<i>Prohibited Conduct</i>	<i>Sanctions may include but are not limited to:</i>
Non-Title IX Dating Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campus Accessibility Restriction • Housing Restriction – relocation or removal • Loss of Privilege • Dismissal
Non- Title IX Domestic Violence	
Non- Title IX Stalking	
Non- Title IX Quid Pro Quo	
Non- Title IX Sexual Assault – Penetrative Sexual Assault	
Non- Title IX Sexual Assault – Fondling	
Non- Title IX Sexual Assault – Incest	
Non- Title IX Sexual Assault – Statutory Rape	
Sexual Exploitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campus Accessibility Restriction • Disciplinary Probation • Dismissal • Educational Assignment • Housing Restriction – relocation or removal • Counseling Referral • Acknowledgment of Harm Letter
Non- Title IX Hostile Environment Sexual Harassment	

Applicable Sanctions for Other Civil Rights Offenses	
<i>Prohibited Conduct</i>	<i>Sanctions may include but are not limited to:</i>
Hazing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campus Accessibility Restriction • Housing Restriction – relocation or removal • Loss of Privilege • Dismissal
Discriminatory Harassment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campus Accessibility Restriction • Disciplinary Probation • Dismissal • Educational Assignment • Housing Restriction – relocation or removal • Counseling Referral • Acknowledgment of Harm Letter
Non-Sexual Harassment Hostile Environment	
Harm/Endangerment	
Discrimination	
Intimidation	
Bullying	
Retaliation	

Employee Sanctions

Sanctions that may be imposed upon employees of the university include but are not limited to those that are outlined in “Section 2: Personnel Practices- Corrective Action” of the Personnel Handbook.

Section XXII. Operational Information

Recordkeeping

Tiffin University will maintain for a period of seven years records of:

- Each sexual harassment investigation including any determination regarding responsibility and any audio or audiovisual recording or transcript required under federal regulation.
- Any disciplinary sanctions imposed on the Respondent.
- Any remedies provided to the Complainant designed to restore or preserve equal access to the University's education program or activity.
- Any appeal and the result therefrom.
- Any ADR and the result therefrom.
- All materials used to train Title IX Coordinators, Investigators, Decision-makers, and any person who facilitates an ADR process. University will make these training materials publicly available on University's website. (Note: If the University does not maintain a website, the University must make these materials available upon request for inspection by members of the public.); and
- Any actions, including any supportive measures, taken in response to a report or formal complaint of sexual harassment, including:
 - The basis for all conclusions that the response was not deliberately indifferent.
 - Any measures designed to restore or preserve equal access to the University's education program or activity; and
 - If no supportive measures were provided to the Complainant, document the reasons why such a response was not clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances.

Tiffin University will also maintain all records in accordance with state and federal laws.

Revision of this Policy and Procedures

This Policy and procedures supersede any previous Policies addressing harassment, sexual misconduct, discrimination, and/or retaliation and will be reviewed and updated annually by the Title IX Coordinator. The University reserves the right to make changes to this document as necessary, and once those changes are posted online, they are in effect.

During the resolution process, the Title IX Coordinator may make minor modifications to procedures that do not materially jeopardize the fairness owed to any party. The Title IX Coordinator may also vary procedures materially with notice (on the institutional website, with the appropriate effective date identified) upon determining that changes to law or regulation require policy or procedural alterations not reflected in this Policy.

If government laws or regulations change or court decisions alter the requirements in a way that

impacts this document, this document will be updated to comply with the most recent government regulations or holdings.

This document does not create legally enforceable protections beyond the protection of the background state and federal laws which frame such policies and codes, generally.

This Policy and Procedures are effective September 1, 2025.