

POLICY PROHIBITING TITLE IX SEXUAL HARASSMENT

AND

TITLE IX SEXUAL HARASSMENT GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES

POLICY PROHIBITING TITLE IX SEXUAL HARASSMENT

I. POLICY STATEMENT

Davis & Elkins College is committed to creating and maintaining a learning and work environment that is free from discrimination based on sex.

This Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy (the “Policy”) prohibits sex-based discrimination, including sex-based harassment, in all operations of the College. The Policy is intended to meet the College’s obligations under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (“Title IX”); the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (“Clery Act”), as amended by the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (“VAWA”), with respect to its application to sex-based misconduct; and other applicable law and regulations.

The College is committed to the principles of academic freedom and freedom of expression and the Policy should be interpreted, and will be applied, consistent with both of these principles.

The Policy also prohibits retaliation against an individual: (1) who makes a report or files a Formal Complaint of Title IX Sexual Harassment; (2) about whom a report is made or against whom a Formal Complaint is filed; (3) who participates in the reporting, investigation, or adjudication of possible violations of this Policy; or (4) who engages in good faith opposition to what another individual reasonably believes to be Title IX Sexual Harassment under this Policy.

The College’s Title IX Coordinator is responsible for administering the Policy and related procedures. Any inquiries about the Policy or procedures should be referred to the College’s Title IX Coordinator, Ms. Kate Garlick, who may be contacted as follows:

Davis & Elkins College Title IX Coordinator

Kate Garlick

Liberal Arts, 1st Floor

108

O: (304) 637-1241

C: (304) 276-2033

Email: garlickk@dewv.edu

II. APPLICABILITY AND SCOPE

This Policy applies to all members of the College community. This includes, but is not limited to, full and part-time students; full and part-time employees, including faculty members, staff, student employees, and temporary and contract employees; and certain third parties, including applicants for admission and employment, visitors, employees of College

contractors, and individuals who are participating in a College Education Program or Activity, but who are neither enrolled in an academic program/course at the College nor employed by the College (e.g. individuals participating in a College summer camp or attending a College Education Program or Activity by invitation or that is open to the public). The Policy applies regardless of the gender, gender identity, or sexual orientation of the parties.

This Policy prohibits Title IX Sexual Harassment committed against any member of the College community in the United States and within a College Education Program or Activity.

The College retains the discretion to determine that conduct that occurs outside of the United States or outside of a College Education Program or Activity, including online conduct that is not part of a College Education Program or Activity, is within the scope of this Policy. In making this determination, the College will consider the severity of the alleged conduct, the risk of ongoing harm, whether both parties are members of the College community, the impact on College programs or activities, and whether off-campus conduct is part of a series of actions that occurred both on and off campus.

Alleged incidents of discrimination or other misconduct on the basis of sex that are not covered by this Policy may be governed by other College policies, including but not limited to:

- [Davis & Elkins College Policy Manual Volume I: Governance and Administration](#)
- [Davis & Elkins College Policy Manual Volume II: Community Policies](#)
- [Davis & Elkins College Policy Manual Volume III: Personnel Policies](#)
- [Davis & Elkins College Policy Manual Volume IV: Faculty Handbook](#)
- [Davis & Elkins College Policy Manual Volume V: Academic Policies](#)
- [Davis & Elkins College Policy Manual Volume VI: Student Life Policies](#)
- [Davis & Elkins College Policy Manual Volume VII: Business and Financial Affairs Policies](#)

This Policy supersedes any conflicting information in any other College policy with respect to the definitions and procedures applicable to alleged Title IX Sexual Harassment. This Policy and the related procedures provide the exclusive remedy for alleged Title IX Sexual Harassment.

III. DEFINITIONS

A. Definitions of Conduct Prohibited by this Policy

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

- A College employee (including a faculty member) conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the College on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct. *Also known as quid pro quo sexual harassment.*
- Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to a College Education Program or Activity.

- **Sexual assault:** any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent. Sexual assault can occur between individuals of the same or different sexes and/or genders.

Sexual Assault includes the following:

- **Rape:** the carnal knowledge of a person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her/their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity;
 - **Sodomy:** oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her/their age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity;
 - **Sexual Assault with an Object:** to use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her/their age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity;
 - **Fondling:** the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her/their age or because of his/her/their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity;
 - **Incest:** sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law; or
 - **Statutory Rape:** sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.
- **Domestic violence:** a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the state of West Virginia, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of West Virginia.
 - **Dating violence:** an act of violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and where the existence of such a relationship is determined based on a consideration of the (1) length of the relationship, (2) type of relationship, and (3) frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

- **Stalking:** a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to (1) fear for his/her/their safety or the safety of others, or (2) suffer substantial emotional distress.

Retaliation: an adverse action or other form of negative treatment, including but not limited to intimidation, threats, coercion, discrimination or harassment, carried out in response to a good-faith reporting of or opposition to Title IX Sexual Harassment; an individual's or group's participation, including testifying or assisting in the College's Title IX Procedures; an individual's or group's refusal to participate in the College's Title IX Procedures; or other form of good faith opposition to what an individual reasonably believes to be Title IX Sexual Harassment under this Policy.

Individuals are also protected from retaliation for making good faith requests for accommodations on the basis of religion or disability.

To be a Policy violation, the challenged actions or treatment must be sufficiently serious to discourage a reasonable person from further reporting, participation, or opposition.

Charging an individual with a Policy violation for making a materially false statement in bad faith in the course the College's Title IX process does not constitute Retaliation. The exercise of rights protected under the First Amendment also does not constitute Retaliation.

B. Additional Definitions

Official with Authority: an official of the College with the authority to institute corrective action on behalf of the College and notice to whom causes the College to respond to Title IX Sexual Harassment. For a full list of College officials that meet this definition, see Appendix A attached to this Policy.

Complainant: an individual who is alleged to be the victim of Title IX Sexual Harassment.

Consent: Consent is defined as voluntary permission to engage in sexual activity. It may be given by words or actions, so long as those words or actions create clear, mutually understood permission to engage in (and the conditions of) sexual activity. Consent, which can be withdrawn at any time, must meet all of the following standards:

1. Active, not passive. Silence, in and of itself, cannot be interpreted as consent. There is no requirement that an individual resist a sexual act or advance, but resistance is a clear demonstration of non-consent. A person cannot give consent under force, threats, or unreasonable pressure (coercion). Coercion includes continued pressure after an individual has made it clear that he/she does not want to engage in the behavior.
2. Provided knowingly. Legally valid consent to sexual activity cannot be given by a person under the legal age to consent; or an individual who is known to be (or based on the circumstances should reasonably be known to be) mentally or physically incapacitated. An incapacitated individual is someone who cannot make rational, reasonable decisions because he or she lacks the capacity to understand the "who, what, when, where, why, or how" of a sexual interaction. This includes a person whose incapacity results from mental disability, sleep, involuntary physical restraint, unconsciousness, use of alcohol or other drugs.
3. Specific. Permission to engage in one form of sexual activity does not imply permission for another activity. In addition, previous relationships or prior consent do not imply consent to future sexual acts. It is the responsibility of the initiator of the act

to receive permission for the specific act. As a result, consent may be requested and given several times by multiple parties during a sexual encounter involving multiple acts. Moreover, consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not imply consent to engage in sexual activity with another.

The above definitions will be used in the compilation and evaluation of reports or complaints alleging that the Policy Prohibiting Title IX Sexual Harassment has been violated. In compliance with the Violence Against Women Act, the applicable criminal definition for Lack of Consent in the State of West Virginia is set forth in Appendix B.

College Education Program or Activity: all operations of the College, including (1) those locations, events, and circumstances where the College exercises substantial control and (2) any building owned or controlled by a student organization recognized by the College. Conduct that occurs on-campus occurs within the College's Education Program or Activity. Conduct that occurs off campus in locations or at events with no connection to the College is unlikely to occur in the College's Education Program or Activity.

Formal Complaint: a document filed by a Complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging Title IX Sexual Harassment against a Respondent and requesting that the College investigate the allegation of Title IX Sexual Harassment. A Formal Complaint may be filed with the Title IX Coordinator in person, by mail, or by email. A Formal Complaint may also be submitted electronically via the [Title IX Incident Report Form](#).

Incapacitation: Incapacitation is a state where an individual cannot make an informed and rational decision to engage in sexual activity because she/he lacks conscious knowledge of the nature of the act (e.g., to understand the who, what, when, where, why or how of the sexual interaction) and/or is physically helpless. An individual is incapacitated, and therefore unable to give consent, if she/he is asleep, unconscious or otherwise unaware that sexual activity is occurring.

Where alcohol or other drugs are involved, incapacitation is a state beyond drunkenness or intoxication. The impact of alcohol and other drugs varies from person to person; however, warning signs that a person may be approaching incapacitation may include slurred speech, vomiting, unsteady gait, odor of alcohol, combativeness or emotional volatility.

Evaluating incapacitation requires an assessment of how the consumption of alcohol and/or drugs affect an individual's:

- Decision-making ability;
- Awareness of consequences;
- Ability to make informed judgments;
- Capacity to appreciate the nature and the quality of the act; or
- Level of consciousness.

Evaluating incapacitation also requires an assessment of whether a respondent should have been aware of the reported victim's incapacitation based on objectivity and reasonably apparent indications of impairment when viewed from the perspective of a sober, reasonable person in the respondent's position.

An individual who engages in sexual activity with someone the individual knows or

reasonably should know is incapable of making a rational, reasonable decision about whether to engage in sexual activity is in violation of this Policy.

Report: formal notification to the Title IX Coordinator or an Official with Authority, either orally or in writing, of the belief that Title IX Sexual Harassment occurred.

Respondent: the person or office, program, department, or group against whom an allegation or complaint is made; i.e., the individual(s), organizational unit(s), or group(s) who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute Title IX Sexual Harassment.

Responsible Employee: an individual designated by College policy who is required to report information regarding Title IX Sexual Harassment to the Title IX Coordinator.

Student: an individual who was selected for part-time, full-time, special, associate, transfer, exchange, or any other enrollment, membership, or matriculation in or at the College.

IV. REPORTING AND RESOURCE OPTIONS

A. Reporting Title IX Sexual Harassment to the College

The College encourages all individuals to report allegations of Title IX Sexual Harassment directly to the Title IX Coordinator or to an Official with Authority (see Appendix A for a complete list of Officials with Authority). Any person, whether or not they are the Complainant, may report Title IX Sexual Harassment to the Title IX Coordinator.

Davis & Elkins does not limit the timeframe for filing a report. Reports can be submitted at any time following an incident, although the College's ability to take any action may be limited by the matriculation or employment status of the alleged respondent.

Reporting an incident of Title IX Sexual Harassment to the Title IX Coordinator or an Official with Authority allows the College to provide Supportive Measures (as described below) but does not necessarily result in the initiation of a grievance procedure.

A report may be made in person, in writing, by telephone, by email, or submitted electronically via the Title IX Incident Report Form which can be accessed via the [Title IX Incident Report Form](#).

To make a report, contact the Title IX Coordinator at:

Davis & Elkins College Title IX Coordinator

Kate Garlick Liberal

Arts, 1st Floor 108

O: (304) 637-1241

C: (304) 276-2033

Email: garlickk@dewv.edu

A report can also be made anonymously by telephone, in writing, or electronically via the [Title IX Incident Report Form](#). Depending on the level of information available about the incident or the individuals involved, the College's ability to respond to an anonymous report

may be limited. The College will, however, take whatever steps it deems appropriate and in the best interests of the overall College community, consistent with the information available.

Any report involving a minor will be shared with law enforcement agencies and child protective services.

In addition to the College's internal remedies, members of the campus community should also be aware that the Office of Civil Rights investigates and prosecutes complaints of prohibited sex discrimination. This agency may be contacted as follows:

Office for Civil Rights (OCR), Headquarters

400 Maryland Avenue, SW Washington, DC 20202-1100

Customer Service Hotline: 800-421-3481

TDD: 877-521-2172

Facsimile: (202) 453-6012

Email: OCR@ed.gov

Web: www.ed.gov/ocr

Office for Civil Rights, Philadelphia Office

U.S. Department of Education

The Wanamaker Building

100 Penn Square East, Suite 515

Philadelphia, PA 19107-3323

Telephone: (215) 656-8541

Facsimile: (215) 656-8605

Email: OCR.Philadelphia@ed.gov

Complaints with the Office for Civil Rights must be filed within one hundred eighty (180) days of the last act that the reported victim believes was discriminatory. There is no time limit for making a report to the College.

B. Required Reports by Responsible Employees

Responsible Employees are expected to be discreet but are required by the College to promptly consult with Title IX Coordinator by telephone, email, or online via the [Title IX Incident Report Form](#) to share known details of an incident of alleged Title IX Sexual Harassment.

The following have been designated by the College as Responsible Employees:

- Board of Trustees Members; the President; the Vice Presidents; the Deans; the Directors; Coordinators; Supervisors; All Athletic Department Coaches and Staff; All Admissions Staff; All Public Safety Staff; All Student Life Staff; All Resident Assistants; Resident Directors; Professional Academic Staff; and Faculty.

A Responsible Employee's receipt of information will not automatically trigger an obligation to respond to an allegation of Title IX Sexual Harassment. Only a report to the Title IX

Coordinator or an Official with Authority will trigger the College's obligation to respond to an allegation of Title IX Sexual Harassment.

C. Emergency Resources and Law Enforcement

Emergency medical assistance and campus safety/law enforcement assistance are available 24/7 both on and off campus. Individuals are encouraged to contact law enforcement and seek medical treatment as soon as possible following an incident that may pose a threat to safety or physical well-being or following a potential criminal offense.

Law Enforcement Assistance: Members of the College community who believe their safety or the safety of others is threatened or who have experienced or witnessed Title IX Sexual Harassment that may be criminal in nature should immediately call the Office of Public Safety at (304) 704-9111 24 hours a day, or call 911 to reach local law enforcement. The Office of Public Safety personnel will immediately report to the Title IX Coordinator all relevant details about the alleged incident that the College will need to determine what happened – including the names of the victim and alleged perpetrator, any witnesses, and any other relevant facts, including the date, time and specific location of the alleged incident.

Any member of the College community who has experienced an incident of Title IX Sexual Harassment involving potential criminal conduct has the option to report the conduct to the law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction over the location where the incident occurred by calling 911. In Elkins, the Elkins City Police Department may be contacted at (304) 636-0678 or by calling 911.

Emergency Medical Assistance: The College encourages individuals to seek assistance from a medical provider or crisis response service immediately after an incident that may require medical attention. This provides the opportunity to address physical well-being or health concerns, preserve any available evidence, and begin a timely investigative and remedial response.

The Davis & Elkins College Student Health Center is located in Gribble Hall and can be contacted at (304) 637-1234. The Student Health Center may be visited in person during normal business hours or an appointment may be made. The Student Health Center's normal hours of operation are:

Days and Time of Operation

Monday –Friday
11:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
Gribble Hall

Davis Medical Center
812 Gorman Avenue
Elkins, WV 26241
(304) 636-8080

D. Confidential Resources

Confidential Resources are employees or offices who are available to provide individuals with assistance, support, and additional information.

Confidential Resources are prohibited from disclosing confidential information unless (1) given permission by the person who disclosed the information; (2) there is an imminent threat of harm to self or others; (3) the conduct involves suspected abuse of a minor under the age of 18; or (4) as otherwise required or permitted by law or court order. Confidential Resources may be required to report non-identifying information to the Director of Public Safety for Clery Act crime reporting purposes.

The following College resources can provide counseling, information, and support in a confidential setting:

Margaret Falletta
College Counselor
Jennings Randolph Hall
Office: (304) 637- 1363
Email: fallettam@dewv.edu

Laura Brekke
College Chaplain
Liberal Arts Hall 209
Office: (304) 637-1267

Off-campus counselors, advocates, and health care providers will also generally maintain confidentiality and not share information with the College unless the victim requests the disclosure and signs a consent or waiver form. Confidential off campus resources include:

Centers Against Violence.

(www.centersagainstviolence.org) P.O. Box
2062

Elkins, WV 26241
Phone: (304) 636-8433
Fax: (304) 636-5564

Davis Medical Center
812 Gorman Avenue
Elkins, WV 26241
(304) 636-8080

National Sexual Assault Hotline
(800) 656-4673

Employee Assistance Program (For Employees)

www.MagellanHealth.com/member International
access: 1-800-662-4504
Toll-Free: 1-800-588-8412
For TTY Users: 1-800-456-4006

Note: While these off-campus counselors and advocates may agree not to share confidential information with Davis & Elkins College, they may have reporting or other obligations under state law.

V. TIMEFRAME FOR REPORTING

In order to maintain and support a community that is respectful and free from Title IX Sexual Harassment and to maximize the College's ability to respond promptly and effectively, the College urges individuals to come forward with reports of Title IX Sexual Harassment as soon as possible. The sooner a report is made, the more effectively it can be investigated, e.g. while witnesses are still available, memories are fresh, and documentation may still be available. *There is, however, no time limitation for reporting Title IX Sexual Harassment.*

VI. AMNESTY

Sometimes students are reluctant to seek help after experiencing Title IX Sexual Harassment or may be reluctant to help others who may have experienced Title IX Sexual Harassment, because they fear being held responsible by the College or law enforcement for drug use or underage alcohol consumption.

The College generally will not pursue disciplinary action against a student who makes a good faith report to the College, or who participates as a party or witness in the grievance process related to Title IX Sexual Harassment, for personal consumption of alcohol or other drugs (underage or illegal) which would otherwise be a violation of the [Davis & Elkins College Policy Manual Volume VI: Student Life Policies](#), provided the misconduct did not endanger the health or safety of others. The College may, however, engage in an assessment or educational discussion or pursue other non-disciplinary options regarding alcohol or other drug use.

VII. PARTICIPANT PRIVACY AND CONFIDENTIALITY

The College recognizes that privacy is important. The College will attempt to protect parties' privacy to the extent reasonably possible. The Title IX Coordinator, investigators, advisors, facilitators of informal resolution, hearing officers, and any others participating in the process on behalf of the College shall keep the information obtained through the process private and, to the extent possible, confidential. All other participants in the process (including the Complainant, Respondent, non-College advisors, and witnesses) are encouraged to respect the privacy of the parties and the confidentiality of the proceedings and circumstances giving rise to the dispute and to discuss the matter only with those persons who have a genuine need to know.

While the College is committed to respecting the confidentiality of all parties involved in the process, it cannot guarantee complete confidentiality. Examples of situations in which confidentiality cannot be maintained include, but are not limited to, the following:

- When the College is required by law to disclose information (such as in response to a subpoena or court order).
- When disclosure of information is determined by the Title IX Coordinator to be necessary for conducting an effective investigation of the claim.
- When confidentiality concerns are outweighed by the College's interest in protecting the safety or rights of others.
- When a Formal Complaint is filed.

VIII. INTAKE PROCESS FOR REPORTS OF TITLE IX SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Once a report of Title IX Sexual Harassment is made to or received by the Title IX Coordinator, the Title IX Coordinator shall review the report to determine appropriate next steps.

If the allegations reported, if true, would not constitute Title IX Sexual Harassment as defined in this Policy, the Title IX Coordinator will not proceed under this Policy and its Procedures. Instead, if the allegations reported, if true, would not constitute Title IX Sexual Harassment as defined in this Policy, the Title IX Coordinator may take one of the following actions: (1) address the report under [Davis & Elkins College Policy Manual Volume VI: Student Life Policies](#), [Davis & Elkins College Policy Manual Volume IV: Faculty Handbook](#), or [Davis & Elkins College Policy Manual Volume III: Personnel Policies](#) as appropriate; (2) refer the matter to the Office of Public Safety or the Director of Human Resources as appropriate; or (3) if the reported conduct would not constitute a violation of any College Policy, take no further action. The Title IX Coordinator will notify the Complainant of the action or referral.

After receiving a report of conduct that, if true, would constitute Title IX Sexual Harassment as defined in this Policy, the Title IX Coordinator will promptly contact the Complainant and:

- discuss the availability of Supportive Measures;
- explain that Supportive Measures are available with or without the filing of a Formal Complaint of Title IX Sexual Harassment;
- inform the Complainant of the process for filing a Formal Complaint of Title IX Sexual Harassment; and
- inform the Complainant that even if they decide not to file a Formal Complaint of Title IX Sexual Harassment, the Title IX Coordinator may do so by signing a Formal Complaint.

The Title IX Coordinator will also ensure that the Complainant receives a written explanation of available resources and options, including the following:

- Support and assistance available through College resources, including the Complainant's option to seek Supportive Measures regardless of whether they choose to participate in a College or law enforcement investigation;
- The Complainant's option to seek medical treatment and information on preserving potentially key forensic and other evidence;
- The process for filing a Formal Complaint of Title IX Sexual Harassment, if appropriate;
- The College's procedural options including Formal and Informal resolution;
- The Complainant's right to an advisor of the Complainant's choosing;
- The College's prohibition of Retaliation against the Complainant, the Respondent, the witnesses, and any reporting parties, along with a statement that the College will take prompt action when Retaliation is reported (and how to report); and
- The opportunity to meet with the Title IX Coordinator in person to discuss the Complainant's resources, rights, and options.

IX. SUPPORTIVE MEASURES

Supportive Measures are non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services, accommodations, and other assistance that the College offers and may put in place, without fee or charge, after receiving notice of possible Title IX Sexual Harassment via a report to the Title IX Coordinator or an Official with Authority. Supportive Measures are designed to restore or preserve access to the College's Education Program and Activity, protect the safety of all parties and the College's educational environment, or deter Title IX Sexual Harassment, while not being punitive in nature or unreasonably burdening any party.

Supportive Measures are available regardless of whether the matter is reported to the College for the purpose of initiating any formal grievance proceeding and before, after, and regardless of whether a Formal Complaint is filed. A Complainant who requests Supportive Measures retains the right to file a Formal Complaint, either at the time the Supportive Measure is requested or at a later date. Any Complainant that requests Supportive Measures will be informed in writing of their right to simultaneously or subsequently file a Formal Complaint pursuant to this Policy.

The Title IX Coordinator will contact a Complainant after receiving notice of possible Title IX Sexual Harassment (1) to discuss the availability of Supportive Measures and (2) to explain that Supportive Measures are available with or without the filing of a Formal Complaint of Title IX Sexual Harassment. The Title IX Coordinator will consider the Complainant's wishes with respect to implementation of Supportive Measures.

Supportive Measures may also be requested by and made available to Respondents, witnesses, and other impacted members of the College community. The Title IX Coordinator will ultimately serve as the point of contact for any individual requesting Supportive Measures.

To determine the appropriate Supportive Measure(s) to be implemented, the College conducts an individualized assessment based on the unique facts and circumstances of a situation. Whether a possible Supportive Measure would unreasonably burden the other party is a fact-specific determination made by the College in its discretion that takes into account the nature of the education programs, activities, opportunities and benefits in which an individual is participating.

Examples of Supportive Measures include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Academic support services and accommodations, including the ability to reschedule classes, exams and assignments, transfer course sections, or withdraw from courses without penalty (with the agreement of the appropriate faculty);
- Academic schedule modifications (typically to separate Complainant and Respondent);
- Work schedule or job assignment modifications (for College employment);
- Changes in work or housing location;
- An escort to ensure safe movement on campus;
- On-campus counseling services and/or assistance in connecting to community-based

counseling services;

- Assistance in connecting to community-based medical services;
- Mutual no contact directives (to instruct individuals to stop all attempts at communication or other interaction with one another);
- Placing limitations on an individual's access to certain College facilities or activities;
- Work schedule or job assignment modifications, including suspending employment with or without pay consistent with any applicable written procedures (for College positions);
- Information about and/or assistance with obtaining personal protection orders;
- Leaves of absence;
- Preserving eligibility for academic, athletic or other scholarships, financial aid, internships, study abroad, or foreign student visas.
- Increased monitoring and security of certain areas of the campus; or
- A combination of any of these measures.

The College will maintain Supportive Measures provided to the Complainant or Respondent as confidential to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the College's ability to provide the Supportive Measures.

X. EMERGENCY REMOVAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE LEAVE

Emergency Removal of a Student-Respondent. Where there is an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any students or other individuals arising from reported Title IX Sexual Harassment, the College can remove a Student-Respondent from the College's education Program or Activity and issue any necessary related no-trespass and no-contact orders. The College will make the decision to remove a Student-Respondent from the College's Education Program or Activity based on an individualized assessment and risk analysis. If the College makes such a decision, the Student-Respondent will be provided with notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal.

Administrative Leave of an Employee/Faculty-Respondent. The College may place an Employee/Faculty-Respondent on administrative leave during the pendency of a Formal Complaint. An employee alleged to have committed Title IX Sexual Harassment will not be placed on administrative leave unless and until a Formal Complaint has been filed with the College. The College, in its discretion and based on the circumstances, will determine whether any administrative leave imposed is to be imposed with or without pay or benefits.

Title IX Sexual Harassment Grievance Procedures

XI. FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF TITLE IX SEXUAL HARASSMENT

A. Filing a Formal Complaint

A Complainant has the option to file a Formal Complaint against a Respondent alleging Title IX Sexual Harassment and requesting that the College investigate those allegations. In order to file a Formal Complaint, the Complainant should contact the Title IX Coordinator and sign the College's Formal Complaint form. This may be done online, in person, or by email by contacting the Title IX Coordinator.

When a Complainant does not wish to file a Formal Complaint on their own behalf, the Title IX Coordinator may, in their discretion, file a Formal Complaint by signing the Formal Complaint form. When the Title IX Coordinator signs a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator is not the Complainant or otherwise a party. While the Complainant may choose to not participate in the grievance process initiated by the Title IX Coordinator's signing of a Formal Complaint of Title IX Sexual Harassment, the Complainant will still be treated as a party entitled to inspect and review evidence and to receive all notices, including the notice of allegations, the notice of hearing, and the notice of outcome. At no time will the College coerce or retaliate against a Complainant in order to convince the Complainant to participate in the grievance process.

After a Formal Complaint is filed, the matter will proceed to either the Informal Resolution process or Formal Resolution process, as described below. A Formal Complaint must be filed before the College can commence an investigation or the Informal Resolution process under the Title IX Sexual Harassment Procedures.

B. Mandatory Dismissal of Formal Complaint for Title IX Purposes

When the Title IX Coordinator receives a Formal Complaint alleging conduct, which, if true, would meet the definition of Title IX Sexual Harassment, the Title IX Coordinator will evaluate the allegations in the Formal Complaint to determine whether the allegations satisfy the following conditions:

- The Title IX Sexual Harassment conduct is alleged to have been perpetrated against a person in the United States;
- The Title IX Sexual Harassment conduct is alleged to have taken place within the College's programs and activities; and
- At the time of the filing or signing of the Formal Complaint, the Complainant is participating in or attempting to participate in the College's programs or activities.

If the Title IX Coordinator determines that all of the above conditions are satisfied, the College will address the Formal Complaint of Title IX Sexual Harassment under these Procedures.

If the Title IX Coordinator determines that the allegations in the Formal Complaint do not meet the definition of Title IX Sexual Harassment or that not all of the conditions above are satisfied, the College will dismiss the Formal Complaint for Title IX purposes. However, if the College dismisses the Formal Complaint for Title IX purposes, it may, in its discretion,

address the Formal Complaint under the [Davis & Elkins College Policy Manual](#), as appropriate.

Additionally, if the Title IX Coordinator investigates a matter as Title IX Sexual Harassment based on the allegations in the Formal Complaint, but, during the course of the investigation, the Title IX Coordinator determines that all of the above conditions are no longer satisfied, the College will dismiss the Formal Complaint for Title IX purposes and instead pursue the matter under the [Davis & Elkins College Policy Manual](#), as appropriate and applicable, or will dismiss the Formal Complaint in its entirety.

If the Title IX Coordinator determines that a Formal Complaint of Title IX Sexual Harassment will not be adjudicated under the Title IX Procedures, either at the outset after reviewing the Formal Complaint or during the course of the investigation, the parties will receive simultaneous written notice of the dismissal and the reasons for that dismissal.

Either party may appeal the decision to dismiss a Formal Complaint as explained below in Section XVI.

C. Discretionary Dismissal of Formal Complaint for Title IX Purposes

In addition to the reasons discussed above in Section XI(B) regarding mandatory dismissals, the College may, in its discretion, choose to dismiss a Formal Complaint or any allegations therein, if at any time during the investigation or hearing:

- A Complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing that the Complainant would like to withdraw the Formal Complaint or any allegations therein;
- The Respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by the recipient; or
- Specific circumstances prevent the recipient from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination as to the Formal Complaint or allegations therein.

The College retains discretion on a case-by-case basis to determine if it will dismiss a Formal Complaint for Title IX purposes based on any of the above reasons. Just because one or all of the conditions above are satisfied, does not mean the College will automatically dismiss the Formal Complaint for Title IX purposes as is the case with respect to the conditions listed in the “Mandatory Dismissal” section above. Instead, the College will determine if such a decision is appropriate under the circumstances.

If the College dismisses a Formal Complaint for Title IX purposes, it may in its discretion address the Formal Complaint under the [Davis & Elkins College Policy Manual](#), as appropriate.

The parties will receive simultaneous written notice of the dismissal and the reasons for that dismissal. Either party may appeal the decision to dismiss as explained below in Section XVI.

D. Consolidation of Formal Complaints

In their discretion, the Title IX Coordinator may consolidate multiple Formal Complaints for resolution under this Policy. Consolidation might involve a single Complainant or multiple Complainants, a single Respondent or multiple Respondents, and allegations of conduct that is temporally or logically connected (even where some of that alleged conduct is not Title IX Sexual Harassment or where the above conditions are not met with respect to some of the alleged conduct). If Formal Complaints involving multiple Complainants and/or multiple Respondents are consolidated, each party will have access to all of the information being

considered; including as provided by all involved Complainants, all involved Respondents, and all involved witnesses. The decision to consolidate Formal Complaints is not subject to appeal.

E. Notice of Allegations

If a Complainant files, or the Title IX Coordinator signs, a Formal Complaint of Title IX Sexual Harassment within the scope of this Policy, the Title IX Coordinator will simultaneously send both parties a written Notice of Allegations that contains the following:

- Notice that the Informal and Formal Resolution processes comply with the requirements of Title IX;
- Notice of the allegations potentially constituting Title IX Sexual Harassment, providing sufficient detail for a response to be prepared before any initial interview, including (1) identities of the parties, if known; (2) the conduct allegedly constituting Title IX Sexual Harassment; and (3) the date and location of the alleged incident, if known;
- A statement that the Respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged Title IX Sexual Harassment and a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process;
- Notice that each party may have an advisor of their choice who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney and who may inspect and review evidence;
- Information regarding the availability of support and assistance through College resources and the opportunity to meet with the Title IX Coordinator in person to discuss resources, rights, and options;
- Notice of the College's prohibition of Retaliation of the Complainant, the Respondent, and witnesses; that the College will take prompt action when Retaliation is reported; and how to report acts of Retaliation; and
- Notice that the [Davis & Elkins College Policy Manual Volume VI: Student Life Policies 6.4.6 Code of Conduct](#) prohibits knowingly making false statements and knowingly submitting false information during the grievance process.

If, during the course of an investigation, the Title IX Coordinator decides to investigate additional allegations about the Complainant or Respondent relating to the same facts or circumstances but not included in the earlier written notice, the Title IX Coordinator will provide an amended Notice of Allegations to the parties.

XII. TIMELINES

Throughout these Procedures, the College designates timelines for different steps of the process. The Title IX Coordinator has authority to extend such timelines for good cause. Good cause may include, but is not limited to, considerations such as the absence of a party, a party's advisor, or a witness; concurrent law enforcement activity; or the need for language assistance or accommodation of disability. In the case of such an extension, the Title IX Coordinator will notify the affected parties of the extension, including the reason(s) for the extension.

The phrase “business days” shall refer to those days ordinarily recognized by the College administrative calendar as workdays.

XIII. ADVISORS

Throughout the resolution process (whether informal or investigative), the Complainant and a Respondent may each have an advisor of their choice to provide support and guidance. An advisor may accompany the Complainant/Respondent to any meeting with the Title IX Coordinator, the investigator, or to a hearing.

Prior to the hearing, a party’s advisor has an exclusively non-speaking role, and may not otherwise present evidence, argue, or assert any right on behalf of the party. And, at the hearing, an advisor’s role is limited to quietly conferring with the Complainant/Respondent through written correspondence or whisper. An advisor may not speak for the party they are supporting or address any other participant or the Hearing Officer except as necessary to conduct cross-examination as explained below. Advisors must conduct the cross-examination of all witnesses directly, orally, and in real time at the hearing. Neither party may conduct cross-examinations personally.

The College (including any official acting on behalf of the College such as the Hearing Officer) has the right at all times to determine what constitutes appropriate behavior on the part of an advisor. For example, the College will not tolerate an advisor questioning a witness in an abusive, intimidating, or disrespectful manner. The College has the right to take appropriate steps to ensure compliance with the Policy and Procedures, including by placing limitations on the advisor’s ability to participate in future meetings and proceedings.

XIV. INFORMAL RESOLUTION

Informal Resolution is an alternative resolution process that does not include an investigation or hearing. Informal Resolution is typically a spectrum of facilitated, or structured, and adaptable processes between the Complainant, the Respondent, and/or other affected community members that seeks to identify and meet the needs of the Complainant while providing an opportunity for the Respondent to acknowledge harm and seek to repair the harm (to the extent possible) experienced by the Complainant and/or the College community.

Informal Resolution is not available in cases involving a Student-Complainant and Employee-Respondent. Additionally, the Informal Resolution process may not commence unless and until a Formal Complaint of Title IX Sexual Harassment is filed. Informal Resolution may be available, under appropriate circumstances, at any time prior to reaching a determination regarding responsibility.

The Title IX Coordinator reserves the right to determine whether Informal Resolution is appropriate in a specific case. Before the Title IX Coordinator commences the Informal Resolution process, both parties must provide informed consent in writing. In addition, where both parties and the College determine that Informal Resolution is worth exploring, the College will provide the parties with a written notice disclosing:

- the allegations,
- the requirements of the Informal Resolution process, and

- any consequences resulting from participating or withdrawing from the process, including the records that may be maintained by the College.

At any time prior to reaching a resolution, either party may withdraw from the Informal Resolution process and proceed with the formal grievance process for resolving the Formal Complaint.

Once an Informal Resolution is agreed to by all parties, the resolution is binding and the parties generally are precluded from resuming or starting the formal grievance process related to that Formal Complaint. Any breach of the terms of an Informal Resolution agreement may result in disciplinary action.

XV. FORMAL RESOLUTION PROCESS

A. The Investigation

An investigation affords both the Complainant and the Respondent an opportunity to submit information and other evidence and to identify witnesses. Although the parties have the option to submit evidence and suggest witnesses to be interviewed, the burden of gathering information in the investigation is with the College.

When the formal resolution process is initiated, the Title IX Coordinator will designate an investigator or an investigative team who will be responsible for gathering evidence directly related to the allegations raised in a Formal Complaint of Title IX Sexual Harassment. The investigator(s) must be impartial, free of any actual conflict of interest, and have specific and relevant training and experience. Specifically, the investigator(s) will be trained on (1) issues of relevance; (2) the definitions in the Policy; (3) the scope of the College's Education Program or Activity; (4) how to conduct an investigation; and (4) how to serve impartially, including by avoiding prejudgment of the facts at issue, conflicts of interest, and bias.

A Complainant or a Respondent who has concerns that the assigned investigator(s) cannot conduct a fair and unbiased review (e.g., has a personal connection with one of the parties or witnesses, etc.) may report those concerns to the Title IX Coordinator within 48 hours of receiving notice of the name of the investigator(s), who will assess the circumstances and determine whether a different investigator should be assigned to the matter.

1. Investigation Timeframe

The investigation of a Formal Complaint will be usually concluded within 90 days of the filing of the Formal Complaint. The parties will be provided with updates on the progress of the investigation, as needed, and will be alerted if the process will go beyond the 90-day timeframe.

2. Interviews and Gathering Evidence

Interviews. The investigator(s) will interview the Complainant and Respondent in order to review the disciplinary process and to hear an overview of each party's account of the incident. Before any interview, the individual being interviewed will be informed in writing of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of the interview. Such notice will be provided with sufficient time for the individual to prepare for the interview. The Respondent will be informed in writing if, during the investigation, additional information is disclosed that may constitute additional Title IX Sexual Harassment under the Policy.

Following the interview, each party will be provided with a draft summary of their statement so that they have the opportunity to comment on the summary and ensure its accuracy and completeness. The parties' feedback may be attached or otherwise incorporated into the final investigative report to the extent deemed relevant by the investigator(s).

Evidence. During the interview, and while gathering evidence, each party will be given the opportunity to identify witnesses and to provide other information, such as documents, communications, photographs, and other evidence. Although the College has the burden of gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding responsibility, all parties are expected to share any relevant information and/or any information that is requested by the investigator(s). Such information shared by the parties with the investigator(s) may include both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence.

The investigator(s) will review all information identified or provided by the parties, as well as any other evidence they obtain. Evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the allegations in the Formal Complaint will be shared with the parties for their review and comment, as described below.

3. Draft Investigative Report and Opportunity to Inspect and Review Evidence

After all the evidence is gathered, and the investigator has completed witness interviews, the investigator will prepare a draft investigative report. The investigator(s) will send each party, and the party's advisor, if any, the draft investigative report.

The investigator(s) will also provide the parties, and their advisors, if any, with copies of all evidence directly related to the allegations of the Formal Complaint that was gathered during the investigation. Before doing so, the investigator(s) may redact information in the evidence that is not directly related to the allegations of the Formal Complaint; information prohibited from disclosure pursuant to a recognized legal privilege; and/or a party's medical or mental health information/records unless the party consents in writing to the disclosure. The evidence may be provided in either an electronic format or a hard copy. Parties and their advisors will sign a non-disclosure agreement that permits review and use of the evidence only for purposes of the Title IX grievance process.

The parties will have ten (10) days to review the draft investigative report and evidence and to submit a written response. The parties' written responses must include any comments, feedback, additional documents, evidence, requests for additional investigation, names of additional witnesses, or any other information they deem relevant to the investigation. Any party providing new evidence in their written response should identify whether that evidence was previously available to them, and if so, why it was not previously provided. The parties' feedback will be attached to the final investigation report.

Generally, only information that is provided to, or otherwise obtained by, the investigator(s) during the course of the investigation will be considered in the determination of whether a Policy violation occurred. Any and all information for consideration by the Hearing Officer must be provided to the investigator(s) prior to the final investigation report and will not be allowed during the hearing unless it can be clearly demonstrated that such information was not reasonably available to the parties at the time of the investigation or that the evidence has significant relevance to a material fact at issue in the investigation. If, after the final investigation report is issued, a party provides or identifies evidence that they did not previously provide or identify despite that evidence being reasonably available to them during the investigation process, the Hearing Officer may, at their discretion, draw a negative inference from the party's delay in providing or identifying the evidence.

The investigator(s) will review the feedback to the report, interview additional relevant witnesses (as deemed appropriate).

4. Final Investigative Report

After the time has run for both parties to provide any written response to the draft investigative report and evidence, and after the investigator(s) complete(s) any additional investigation, the investigator(s) will complete a final investigative report. The investigator(s) will submit the final investigative report of relevant information to the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator will review the report for completeness and relevance, and direct further investigation as necessary before the report is provided to the Complainant and Respondent.

The investigator(s) and/or Title IX Coordinator, as appropriate, may exclude and/or redact information or evidence from the final investigative report as follows:

- Information that is not relevant to the allegations raised in the Formal Complaint;
- Information about a Complainant's prior or subsequent sexual activity, unless such information about the Complainant's prior sexual behavior is offered to prove that someone other than the Respondent committed the conduct alleged by the Complainant, or if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the Complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the Respondent and are offered to prove consent; and
- Medical or mental health information, treatment and/or diagnosis, unless the party consents.

After the Title IX Coordinator reviews the report and any further investigation, if necessary, is completed, the final report will be shared with the Complainant, Respondent, and their advisors. The parties will have ten (10) business days to respond in writing to the final investigative report. The Complainant and Respondent must also submit in writing by that time the names of any witnesses the Complainant/Respondent wishes to testify and a summary of information each witness would provide through their testimony. Names of witnesses provided by the Complainant/Respondent will be shared with the other party.

After the ten-business-day deadline, the Complainant and Respondent may not provide any additional written information for the hearing, unless that information was not reasonably available prior to the closing of the ten-business-day window. The Hearing Officer determines whether to grant exceptions to this ten-business-day deadline.

The Title IX Coordinator will determine what, if any, final changes or additions are made to the final investigative report based upon its review of the report and feedback as described above from the Complainant and Respondent.

The matter will then be referred to a Hearing Officer.

B. Hearing Procedure

1. The Hearing Officer Panel

The Hearing Officer Panel will be formed by the Title IX Deputy Coordinators. The Title IX Deputy Coordinators at Davis & Elkins College are:

Jane Corey

Director of Human Resources

Office: (304) 637-1344 | Cell: (304) 940-3575 coreym@dewv.edu

Liberal Arts Hall, Room 203

100 Campus Drive, Elkins, WV 26241

Scott Goddard

Vice President for Student Affairs Office: (304) 637-1352 | Cell: (304) 642-1352

goddards@dewv.edu

Liberal Arts Hall, Suite 102

100 Campus Drive, Elkins, WV 26241

Robert Phillips

Vice President of Academic Affairs

Office: (304) 637-1292

phillipsr@dewv.edu

Liberal Arts Hall, Suite 106

100 Campus Drive, Elkins, WV 26241

Amanda Larkin

Assistant Athletic Director

Director for NCAA Compliance

Office: (304) 637-1222 larkina@dewv.edu

Hermanson Center, Room C

100 Campus Drive, Elkins, WV 26241

The Chair will be determined by the following:

- If the Respondent is a student: The Chair will be the Vice President for Student Affairs.
- If the Respondent is an employee: The Chair will be the Director of Human Resources.
- If the Respondent is a member of Faculty: The Chair will be the Provost & Vice President for Academic Affairs.
- If the Respondent is a third party: The Chair will be the Assistant Athletic Director for NCAA Compliance

All Hearing Officers receive annual training on the following: how to conduct a hearing; issues of relevance, including when questions and evidence about the Complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant; how to serve impartially by, among other things, avoiding prejudgment of the facts at issue, conflicts of interest, and bias; and other relevant issues. The Hearing Officer will also be trained on any technology that might be used during a hearing. The Hearing Officer that will serve the designated appellate decision-maker will not participate in the hearing.

2. Notice

Both the Complainant and the Respondent will be notified in writing of the date and time of the hearing and the name of the Hearing Officer at least five business days in advance of the hearing, with the hearing to occur no fewer than ten days after the parties are provided with the final investigative report. The Hearing Officer will receive the names of the Complainant and the Respondent at the same time.

3. Bias and Conflict Of Interest

The Hearing Officer must be impartial and free from bias or conflict of interest, including bias for or against a specific Complainant or Respondent or for or against complainants and respondents generally. If the Hearing Officer has concerns that they cannot conduct a fair or unbiased review, the Hearing Officer may report those concerns to the Title IX Coordinator and a different Hearing Officer will be assigned.

A Complainant and/or Respondent may challenge the participation of the Hearing Officer because of perceived conflict of interest, bias, or prejudice. Such challenges, including rationale, must be made within 48 hours of notification of the name of the Hearing Officer.

At their discretion, the Title IX Coordinator will determine whether such a conflict of interest exists and whether a Hearing Officer should be replaced. Postponement of a hearing may occur if a replacement Hearing Officer cannot be immediately identified.

4. Pre-Hearing Procedures and Ground Rules

The Hearing Officer and/or the Title IX Coordinator may establish pre-hearing procedures relating to issues such as scheduling, hearing structure and process, witness and advisor participation and identification, and advance determination of the relevance of certain topics. The Hearing Officer will communicate with the parties prior to the hearing with respect to these issues and establish reasonable, equitable deadlines for party participation/input.

The Hearing Officer also has wide discretion over matters of decorum at the hearing, including the authority to excuse from the hearing process participants who are unwilling to observe rules of decorum.

5. Participation of Advisors

Both parties must be accompanied by an advisor to the hearing. If a party does not have an advisor for the hearing, the College will provide an advisor of the College's choice for that party.

Each party's advisor must conduct any cross-examination of the other party and any witnesses. Apart from conducting cross-examination, the parties' advisors do not have a speaking role at the hearing; an advisors' participation is limited to conferring with the party at intervals set by the Hearing Officer.

6. Participation of Parties And Witnesses

A party or witness who elects to participate in the process is expected, although not compelled, to participate in all aspects of the process (e.g., a witness who chooses to participate in the investigation is expected to make themselves available for a hearing if requested to do so).

If a party or witness elects to not participate in the live hearing, or participates in the hearing but refuses to answer questions posed by the other party through their advisor, the Hearing Officer will not rely on any statement of the non-participating party or witness in reaching a determination regarding responsibility. The Hearing Officer will never draw any inferences based solely on a party's or witness's absence or refusal to answer questions.

“Statements” for purposes of the hearing means factual assertions made by a party or witness. Statements might include factual assertions made during an interview or conversation, written by the individual making the assertions (including those found in a Formal Complaint), and memorialized in the writing of another (e.g. in an investigative report, police report, or medical record). Where evidence involves intertwined statements of both parties (e.g. a text message exchange or an email thread) and one party refuses to participate in the hearing or submit to questioning about the evidence while the other does participate and answer questions, the statements of only the participating party may be relied on by the Hearing Officer.

If a party does not appear for the hearing, their advisor may still appear for the purpose of asking questions of the other party and witnesses. If a non-participating party's advisor also does not appear for the hearing, the College will appoint an advisor to participate in the hearing for the purpose of asking questions of the other party on behalf of the non-participating party.

Parties are reminded that, consistent with the prohibition on Retaliation, intimidation, threats of violence, and other conduct intended to cause a party or witness to not appear for a hearing are expressly prohibited.

7. Witnesses

The Hearing Officer may, at their discretion, exclude witnesses or witness testimony the Hearing Officer considers irrelevant or duplicative. The Hearing Officer will explain any decision to exclude a witness or testimony as not relevant.

8. Electronic Devices and Record the Hearing

A Respondent, Complainant, advisor, and/or witness may not bring electronic devices that capture or facilitate communication (e.g., computer, cell phone, audio/video recorder, etc.) into a hearing room, unless authorized by the Hearing Officer.

The Title IX Coordinator will arrange for there to be an audio recording, or audiovisual recording, or transcript (or combination) of the hearing, which will be made available to the parties for review and kept on file by the College for seven years.

Reasonable care will be taken to create a quality recording or transcript and if making recording minimize technical problems, however, technical problems that result in no recording or an inaudible recording are not a valid basis for appeal.

9. Hearing Location and Use of Technology

The hearing will be live, with all questioning conducted in real time. Upon request, the parties may be located in separate rooms (or at separate locations) with technology enabling the Hearing Officer and the parties to simultaneously see and hear the party or witness answering questions. A hearing may be conducted entirely virtually through the use of remote

technology so long as the parties and Hearing Officer are able to hear and see one another in real time.

10. Hearing Structure

The Hearing Officer has general authority and wide discretion over the conduct of the hearing. Although the Hearing Officer has discretion to modify the hearing structure, the general course of procedure for a hearing is as follows:

- Introductions;
- Respondent's statement accepting or denying responsibility;
- Opening Statement from the Complainant;
- Opening Statement from the Respondent;
- Questioning of the Complainant by the Hearing Officer;
- Cross-examination of the Complainant by the Respondent's advisor;
- Questioning of the Respondent by the Hearing Officer;
- Cross-examination of the Respondent by the Complainant's advisor;
- Hearing Officer questioning of other witnesses (if applicable);
- Cross-examination of other witnesses by the parties' advisors;
- Closing comments from the Complainant; and,
- Closing comments from the Respondent.

A Complainant or Respondent may not question each other or other witnesses directly; they must conduct the cross-examination through their advisors. Before a party or witness answers a cross-examination or other question, the Hearing Officer will first determine whether the question is relevant. The Hearing Officer may exclude irrelevant information and/or questions. The Hearing Officer will explain any decision to exclude a question or information as not relevant.

The evidence collected as part of the investigative process will be made available at the hearing to give each party an equal opportunity to refer to such evidence during the hearing, including for purposes of cross-examination.

C. Determination Regarding Responsibility

Following the hearing, the Hearing Officer will consider all relevant evidence and make a determination, by preponderance of evidence standard, whether the Respondent has violated the Policy. A preponderance of the evidence standard means that, based on the information

acquired during the investigation and the hearing, it is more likely than not the Respondent engaged in the alleged conduct.

D. Remedies And Sanctions

In the event the Hearing Officer finds the Respondent responsible for a violation of the College's policies, appropriate remedies and sanctions will be determined by the Hearing Officer. Remedies are designed to resort or preserve equal access to the College's Education Program or Activity and may be disciplinary or punitive.

Should a respondent accept responsibility for a Policy violation, or if it is determined that the preponderance of evidence establishes that it is more likely than not that the respondent violated the Policy, the assigned Title IX Coordinator will determine an appropriate sanction in conjunction with the appropriate administrator.

- If the Respondent is a student: The sanction will be administered by the Vice President for Student Affairs.
- If the Respondent is an employee: The sanction will be administered by the Director of Human Resources.
- If the Respondent is a member of Faculty: The sanction will be administered by the Provost & Vice President for Academic Affairs.
- If the Respondent is a third party: The sanction will be administered by the Assistant Athletic Director for NCAA Compliance.

The Administrative Officer must be a neutral and impartial decision-maker. Any Administrative Officer who has reason to believe s/he cannot make an objective determination must recuse oneself from the process.

Upon a finding of responsibility, the Complainant will be provided with remedies designed to restore access to the College's educational and employment programs and activities.

Sanctions for a finding of responsibility for Student Respondents include, but are not limited to, any of the sanctions outlined in the Code of Student Conduct, education, referral to counseling, warnings, probation, suspension, suspension from participation in activities or privileges, suspension from the College or the residence halls, or expulsion. In determining (a) sanction(s), the Hearing Officer will consider whether the nature of the conduct at issue warrants removal from the College, either permanent (expulsion) or temporary (suspension). Other factors pertinent to the determination of what sanction applies include, but are not limited to, the nature of the conduct at issue, prior disciplinary history of the Respondent (shared only upon a finding of responsibility for the allegation), previous College response to similar conduct, and College interests (e.g., in providing a safe environment for all).

Sanctions for findings of responsibility for Employee and Faculty Respondents include, but are not limited to, education, referral to counseling, and disciplinary actions such as warnings, reprimands, withholding of a promotion or pay increase, reassignment, restriction in activities or privileges, temporary suspension without pay, compensation adjustments, or termination.

E. Written Notice Regarding Outcome and, if applicable, Sanctions/Remedies

After a determination regarding responsibility and, if applicable, a determination regarding appropriate remedies and/or sanction has been made, the Complainant and Respondent will

receive a simultaneous written notification including the decision regarding responsibility and, as applicable, remedies and sanctions. The written notification will include the following:

- Identification of the allegations potentially constituting Title IX Sexual Harassment;
- A description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the Formal Complaint of Title IX Sexual Harassment, 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 College'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 College imposes on the Respondent, and whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to the College's Education Program or Activity will be provided by the College to the Complainant; and
- The College's procedures and permissible bases for the Complainant and Respondent to appeal.

The written notification of outcome becomes final seven days after it is sent to the Parties, unless an appeal is filed on or before that day.

XVI. APPEALS

A Respondent and Complainant both have the right to appeal (1) The Title IX Coordinator's decision to dismiss a Formal Complaint of Title IX Sexual Harassment; and (2) the Hearing Officer's decision regarding responsibility.

A party wishing to appeal the Title IX Coordinator's decision to dismiss a Formal Complaint of Title IX Sexual Harassment must file a written appeal statement within five business days of the date the decision to dismiss is communicated to the parties.

A party wishing to appeal a Hearing Officer's decision must file a written appeal statement within five business days of the date the written decision is sent to the parties. Appeal statements are limited to five pages. The written appeal statement must identify the ground(s) upon which the appeal is being made.

The only grounds for appeal are:

- New information not reasonably available at the time of the decision/hearing that could affect the outcome of the matter;
- The Title IX Coordinator, investigator, or Hearing Officer had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or the individual Complainant or Respondent specifically that affected the outcome of the matter; and/or
- Procedural error(s) that affected the outcome of the matter.

An appeal is not a re-hearing of the case. The College may summarily deny an appeal if it is not based on one of the enumerated grounds for appeal.

Appellate decision-maker. If the College does not summarily deny the appeal, the College will appoint an appellate decision-maker.

- If the Respondent is a student: The written appeal shall be submitted to the Provost & Vice President for Academic Affairs.
- If the Respondent is a staff member, volunteer, or third party: The written appeal shall be submitted to the Vice President for Student Affairs.
- If the Respondent is a faculty member: The written appeal shall be submitted to the Director of Human Resources.

The appellate decision-maker's role is limited to reviewing the underlying record of the investigation and hearing, the appealing party's ("Appellant") written appeal statement, any response to that statement by the other party ("Appellee"), and information presented at a meeting of the appellate decision-maker, if convened.

Conflict of interest. The College will notify the Appellant and Appellee of the name of the appellate decision-maker. The Appellant and/or Appellee may challenge the participation of an appellate decision-maker because of an actual conflict of interest, bias, or prejudice. Such challenges, including rationale, must be submitted in writing to the College no later than 48 hours after notification of the name of the appellate decision-maker. The College will determine whether such a conflict of interest exists and whether an appellate decision-maker should be replaced.

Response to Appeal. The appellate decision-maker will provide written notice to the Appellee that an appeal has been submitted and will give the Appellee an opportunity to review the appeal statement. The Appellee may submit a written response to the appeal ("response"). The response is due two business days from the date the College provides written notice of the appeal to the Appellee and is limited to five pages. The College will provide the Appellant an opportunity to review the response.

Written Decision. The appellate decision-maker will provide written notification of the final decision to the Appellant and Appellee simultaneously.

The appellate decision-maker will typically notify the parties of its decision regarding an appeal in writing within five business days from receipt of the appeal statement. If the decision will take longer, the parties will be informed. The decision of the appellate decision-maker will be final and no subsequent appeals are permitted.

XVII. CONFIDENTIALITY

The College will keep confidential the identity of any individual who has made a report or complaint of sex discrimination, including any individual who has made a report or filed a Formal Complaint of Title IX Sexual Harassment, any Complainant, any individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of sex discrimination, any Respondent, and any witness, except as may be permitted by the FERPA statute, 20 U.S.C. 1232g, or FERPA regulations, 34

CFR part 99, or as required by law, or to carry out the purposes of 34 CFR part 106, including the conduct of any investigation, hearing, or other proceeding arising thereunder.

XVIII. RECORD RETENTION

The College shall retain for a period of seven years after the date of case closure: the official file relating to a formal resolution, including any investigation hearing, sanctioning, and/or appeals processes involving allegations of Title IX Sexual Harassment. In cases in which a Respondent was found to have violated the Policy and was expelled or terminated, the College may retain such official case files indefinitely.

APPENDIX A

The following is a list of College officials designated as “Officials with Authority.” An Official with Authority, as defined in this Policy, refers to an official of the College with the authority to institute corrective action on behalf of the College, and notice to whom causes the College to respond to Title IX Sexual Harassment.

Chris Wood

President

Office: (304) 637-1243

chris.wood@dewv.edu

Halliehurst

100 Campus Drive, Elkins, WV 26241

Rosemary Thomas

Vice President for Enrollment Management & Institutional Advancement

Office: (304) 637-1337

thomasr@dewv.edu

Halliehurst

100 Campus Drive, Elkins, WV 26241

Robert Hardman

Vice President for Business and Administration

Office: (304) 637-1330

hardmanr@dewv.edu

Liberal Arts Hall

100 Campus Drive, Elkins, WV 26241

Scott Goddard

Vice President for Student Affairs

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Robert Phillips

Provost & Vice President of Academic Affairs

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phillipsr@dewv.edu

Liberal Arts Hall, Suite 106

100 Campus Drive, Elkins, WV 26241

Jane Corey

Director of Human Resources

Office: (304) 637-1344 | Cell: (304) 940-3575

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Liberal Arts Hall, Room 203
100 Campus Drive, Elkins, WV 26241

Jamie Joss

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APPENDIX B

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT DISCLOSURES

In compliance with Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, the local definitions of the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence and stalking, as well as the definition of consent, are set forth below. Please note that the state of West Virginia does not legally define Dating Violence.

Sexual Assault

In the State of West Virginia, Sexual Assault is legally referred to as a Sexual Offense and law enforcement will utilize the legal definitions set forth below to determine whether criminal charges will be pursued. See [W.V.S. §61-8B](#) (Sexual Offenses). The decision to investigate and sanction an incident under the College's Policy does not constitute a determination that the incident is a criminal offense. The decision to criminally charge an incident as a "sexual assault" is determined by local law enforcement authorities. Below is a listing of Sexual Offenses crimes in the State of West Virginia.

§61-8B-3. Sexual assault in the first degree.(a) A person is guilty of sexual assault in the first degree when:

(1) The person engages in sexual intercourse or sexual intrusion with another person and, in so doing:

(i) Inflicts serious bodily injury upon anyone; or

(ii) Employs a deadly weapon in the commission of the act; or

(2) The person, being fourteen years old or more, engages in sexual intercourse or sexual intrusion with another person who is younger than twelve years old and is not married to that person.

(b) Any person violating the provisions of this section is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in a state correctional facility not less than fifteen nor more than thirty-five years, or fined not less than one thousand dollars nor more than ten thousand dollars and imprisoned in a state correctional facility not less than fifteen nor more than thirty-five years.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b) of this section, the penalty for any person violating the provisions of subsection (a) of this section who is eighteen years of age or older and whose victim is younger than twelve years of age, shall be imprisonment in a state correctional facility for not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred years and a fine of not less than five thousand dollars nor more than

twenty-five thousand dollars.

§61-8B-4. Sexual assault in the second degree.(a) A person is guilty of sexual assault in the second degree when:

(1) Such person engages in sexual intercourse or sexual intrusion with another person without the person's consent, and the lack of consent results from forcible compulsion; or

(2) Such person engages in sexual intercourse or sexual intrusion with another person who is physically helpless.

(b) Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than ten nor more than twenty-five years, or fined not less than one thousand dollars nor more than ten thousand dollars and imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than ten nor more than twenty-five years.

§61-8B-5. Sexual assault in the third degree.(a) A person is guilty of sexual assault in the third degree when:

(1) The person engages in sexual intercourse or sexual intrusion with another person who is mentally defective or mentally incapacitated; or

(2) The person, being sixteen years old or more, engages in sexual intercourse or sexual intrusion with another person who is less than sixteen years old and who is at least four years younger than the defendant and is not married to the defendant.

(b) Any person violating the provisions of this section is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in a state correctional facility not less than one year nor more than five years, or fined not more than ten thousand dollars and imprisoned in a state correctional facility not less than one year nor more than five years.

§61-8B-7. Sexual abuse in the first degree.(a) A person is guilty of sexual abuse in the first degree when:

(1) Such person subjects another person to sexual contact without their consent, and the lack of consent results from forcible compulsion; or

(2) Such person subjects another person to sexual contact who is physically helpless; or

(3) Such person, being fourteen years old or more, subjects another person to sexual contact who is younger than twelve years old.

(b) Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in a state correctional facility not less than one

year nor more than five years, or fined not more than ten thousand dollars and imprisoned in a state correctional facility not less than one year nor more than five years.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b) of this section, the penalty for any person violating the provisions of subsection (a) of this section who is eighteen years of age or older and whose victim is younger than twelve years of age, shall be imprisonment for not less than five nor more than twenty-five years and fined not less than one thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars.

§61-8B-8. Sexual abuse in the second degree. a) A person is guilty of sexual abuse in the second degree when such person subjects another person to sexual contact who is mentally defective or mentally incapacitated.

(b) Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be confined in the county jail not more than twelve months, or fined not more than five hundred dollars and confined in the county jail not more than twelve months.

§61-8B-9. Sexual abuse in the third degree.(a) A person is guilty of sexual abuse in the third degree when he subjects another person to sexual contact without the latter's consent, when such lack of consent is due to the victim's incapacity to consent by reason of being less than sixteen years old.

(b) In any prosecution under this section it is a defense that: (1) The defendant was less than sixteen years old; or
(2) The defendant was less than four years older than the victim.

(c) Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be confined in the county jail not more than ninety days, or fined not more than five hundred dollars and confined in the county jail not more than ninety days.

Domestic Violence

W.V.S. [§48-27-202](#) defines Domestic Violence as:

§48-27-202. Domestic violence defined. "Domestic violence" or "abuse" means the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between family or household members, as that term is defined in section two hundred four of this article:

- (1) Attempting to cause or intentionally, knowingly or recklessly causing physical harm to another with or without dangerous or deadly weapons;
- (2) Placing another in reasonable apprehension of physical harm;

(3) Creating fear of physical harm by harassment, stalking, psychological abuse or threatening acts;

(4) Committing either sexual assault or sexual abuse as those terms are defined in articles eight-b and eight-d, chapter sixty-one of this code; and

(5) Holding, confining, detaining or abducting another person against that person's will. West Virginia law enforcement agencies will utilize the above in determining whether to pursue criminal Domestic Violence charges. *The decision to investigate and sanction an incident under this procedure does not constitute a determination that the incident is a criminal offense. The decision to criminally charge an incident is determined by local law enforcement authorities.*

Stalking

In the State of West Virginia (West Virginia Code [§61-2-9](#)), Stalking is defined as:

(a) Any person who willfully and repeatedly follows and harasses a person with whom he or she has or in the past has had or with whom he or she seeks to establish a personal or social relationship, whether or not the intention is reciprocated, a member of that person's immediate family, his or her current social companion, his or her professional counselor or attorney, is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be incarcerated in the county or regional jail for not more than six months or fined not more than one thousand dollars, or both.

(b) Any person who willfully and repeatedly follows and makes a credible threat against a person with whom he or she has or in the past has had or with whom he or she seeks to establish a personal or social relationship, whether or not the intention is reciprocated, or against a member of that person's immediate family, his or her current social companion, his or her professional counselor or attorney with the intent to place or placing him or her in reasonable apprehension that he or she or a member of his or her immediate family will suffer death, sexual assault, kidnaping, bodily injury or battery is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be incarcerated in the county or regional jail for not more than six months or fined not more than one thousand dollars, or both.

(c) Any person who repeatedly harasses or repeatedly makes credible threats against a person with whom he or she has, or in the past has had or with whom he or she seeks to establish a personal or social relationship, whether or not the intention is reciprocated, or against a member of that person's immediate family, his or her current social companion, his or her professional counselor or attorney, is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be incarcerated in the county or regional jail for not more than six months or fined not more than one thousand dollars, or both.

(g) For purposes of this section:

(1) "Harasses" means willful conduct directed at a specific person or persons which would cause a reasonable person mental injury or emotional distress;

(2) "Credible threat" means a threat of bodily injury made with the apparent ability to carry out the threat and with the result that a reasonable person would believe that the threat could be carried out;

(3) "Bodily injury" means substantial physical pain, illness or any impairment of physical condition; and

(4) "Immediate family" means a spouse, parent, stepparent, mother-in-law, father-in-law, child, stepchild, sibling, or any person who regularly resides in the household or within the prior six months regularly resided in the household.

See W.V.S. §61-2-9a. West Virginia law enforcement agencies will utilize the above in determining whether to pursue criminal Stalking charges. The decision to investigate and sanction an incident under the College's Policy does not constitute a determination that the incident is a criminal offense. The decision to criminally charge an incident as a "stalking" is determined by local law enforcement authorities.

Consent

The state of West Virginia ([W.V.S. §61-8B-2](#)) defines lack of consent, which is applicable to criminal prosecutions for sex offenses in West Virginia, as follows:

- (a) Whether or not specifically stated, it is an element of every offense defined in this article that the sexual act was committed without the consent of the victim.
- (b) Lack of consent results from:
 - (1) Forcible compulsion;
 - (2) Incapacity to consent; or
 - (3) If the offense charged is sexual abuse, any circumstances in addition to the forcible compulsion or incapacity to consent in which the victim does not expressly or impliedly acquiesce in the actor's conduct.
- (c) A person is deemed incapable of consent when such person is:
 - (1) Less than sixteen years old;
 - (2) Mentally defective;
 - (3) Mentally incapacitated; (4) Physically helpless; or
 - (5) Subject to confinement or supervision by a state or local government entity, when the actor is a person prohibited from having sexual intercourse, or causing sexual intrusion or sexual contact pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of section ten of this article.

