

When a Title IX Report is Submitted You Have Rights:

You have the right to meet with a Title IX team member to discuss your options for support, the resolution process, and get your questions answered.

You have the right to receive information, support, and accommodations without disclosing any details of your experience.

You have the right to resources and accommodations. There are many options for supportive measures that can be tailored to meet your unique needs.

You have the right to a fair and impartial information gathering (investigation) process. You have the right to provide information and witnesses to be contacted.

You have the right to choose if you participate in the investigation process and what you share with the investigator. No one is required to participate in an information gathering interview. People who are participating in an information gathering interview can choose not to answer any/all questions.

You have the right to a fair and impartial (informal or formal) resolution process.

You have the right to choose if you want to have an active role in the appropriate resolution of the incident via an informal resolution process.¹

You have the right to choose an outcome that meets your needs,² in an informal resolution process.

You have the right to have a decision made in a formal resolution/hearing process by trained and impartial decision makers. Decision makers decide if it is more likely than not that a violation of university policy occurred based on a preponderance of the evidence. If the respondent is found responsible for a violation of university policy, the decision makers decide what the appropriate sanction(s) is.

You have the right to choose whether or not you participate in a formal resolution/hearing process.³ People who are participating in a formal resolution/hearing can choose not to answer any/all questions.

1. In order to utilize the informal resolution process, both the complainant and respondent have to voluntarily choose to participate in an informal resolution process. For the informal process to occur, it needs to be determined that informal resolution is appropriate

2. In an informal resolution process, the complainant and respondent reach a mutually agreed upon resolution. If a mutually agreed upon resolution cannot be reached, the formal resolution/hearing process can be utilized so trained decision makers can determine an appropriate resolution.

3. Decision makers will still proceed with a hearing and decision making process with the information available, regardless of the participation of complainants and/or respondents.