



Springfield College

Sexual and Gender-based Misconduct Policy

Effective January 20, 2025

Contents

1. Introduction	4
2. Purpose and Scope of Policy	4
2.1. Statement of Institutional Values	4
2.2. Notice of Non-Discrimination	5
2.3. Purpose of Policy	6
2.4. Policy Terminology	6
2.5. Scope	8
2.6. Role of the Title IX Coordinator	9
2.7. College Statement on Privacy and Confidentiality	10
2.8. Communication	11
2.9. Modifications to Procedures and Timelines	12
3. Prohibited Conduct	12
3.1. Title IX Sexual Harassment	12
3.2. Title VII Workplace Sexual Harassment	14
3.3. Non-Title IX Sexual Assault	14
3.4. Sexual Exploitation:	15
3.5. Non-Title IX Intimate Partner Violence:	15
3.6. Non-Title IX Stalking:	15
3.7. Gender-based Harassment:	15
3.8. Retaliation:	15
3.9. Additional Policy Statements	16
4. Confidential Resources and Reporting Options	18
4.1. Emergency/Immediate Reporting Options	19
4.2. Confidential Resources	20
4.3. Law Enforcement Reporting Options	23
4.4. Campus Reporting Options	25
4.4.1. Title IX Coordinators	25
4.4.2. Responsible Employees	26
4.4.3. Campus Security Authorities (CSA)	27
4.5. Additional Reporting Options and Considerations	27
4.6. Requesting Confidentiality/No Further Action	28
4.7. Timely Warning	30
4.8. False Complaint/False Information	30
4.9. Springfield College Reporting Obligations	31
5. Supportive Measures	31
5.1. No Contact Order	31
5.2. Academic, Employment, or Residence Modifications	32
5.3. Emotional Support	32
6. Emergency Actions	32
6.1. Threat Assessment	33

7. Initiating a Complaint	34
7.1. Filing a Formal Complaint	34
7.2. Complaints Against Non-Community Members	35
7.3. Notice/Complaint	35
7.4. Initial Assessment of Complaint	36
7.5. Dismissal of Formal Complaint	36
7.6. Withdrawal of Complaint	37
7.7. Acceptance of Responsibility	37
7.8. Consolidation of Formal Complaints	38
7.9. Timeframe for Resolution	38
7.10. Effect of Pending Complaint When Withdrawing or Taking Leave of Absence from the College	38
7.11. Effect of Criminal Proceedings	39
8. Resolution Processes	39
8.1. Informal Resolution	39
8.2. Formal Resolution	43
8.3. Notice of Outcome	66
8.4. Sanctioning Process	67
8.5. Appeal Process	68
9. Records	70
9.1. Records Maintained	70
10. Policy Questions and Contact	70

1. Introduction

The Springfield College mission calls our community “to educate the whole person in spirit, mind, and body for leadership in service to others.” To maintain an environment that is consistent with our mission and values, Springfield College (the “College”) is committed to the prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based misconduct which unreasonably interferes with the academic and professional experiences of any member of the Springfield College community. Consistent with this commitment, the College complies with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (“Title IX”), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in the College’s education programs and activities; Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (“Title VII”), which prohibits sex discrimination in employment; as well as relevant and applicable state laws, including MGL Chapter 6, Section 168E, pertinent to preventing sexual violence and discrimination in education and employment. The College also complies with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (“Clery Act”), as amended by provisions of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (“VAWRA”) and the Stop Campus Hazing Act of 2024.

The Springfield College Sexual and Gender-based Misconduct Policy (“SGBM policy”) prohibits acts of sexual assault, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and retaliation as well as discrimination on the basis of sex, gender, gender expression, gender identity, sexual orientation, and/or pregnancy or related conditions (collectively referred to throughout this policy as “sexual and gender-based misconduct” or “SGBM”) in all College programs and activities. This policy applies to programs and activities such as recruitment, admissions, financial aid and scholarships, course offerings, athletics, employee hiring and retention, and employee benefits and leave policies.

2. Purpose and Scope of Policy

2.1. Statement of Institutional Values

Sexual and gender-based misconduct is a violation of a person’s rights, dignity, and integrity. Acts of SGBM represent a fundamental failure by a community member to recognize and to respect the intrinsic worth and dignity of another. Acts of SGBM are harmful to our community as a whole and will not be tolerated at the College. Such acts corrupt the integrity of the educational process and are contrary to the Humanics philosophy, upon which the College mission is built.

All members of the College community should be free from any SGBM in the classroom; the social, recreational, and residential environment; and the workplace. The College seeks to foster a climate free from SGBM through a coordinated education and prevention program and clear and effective policies, including investigative and grievance procedures that are prompt, equitable, and accessible to all. In response to any reported SGBM, the College will take all

appropriate steps to eliminate the misconduct, prevent its recurrence, and address its effects.

To foster a climate of respect for oneself, for one another, and to provide for the safety and security of our community, the College expects all community members to take action to prevent acts of SGBM. Creating a safe campus environment is the responsibility of all members of the College community, both individually and collectively.

To foster a climate that encourages reporting of SGBM, the College will actively educate the community, will respond to all allegations promptly, and will provide supportive measures to address the safety, emotional well-being, and academic needs of the individuals involved. Employees responding to reports of SGBM will act in a manner that recognizes the inherent dignity of the individuals involved.

To achieve equitable results, the College will carefully review and/or investigate all reports with an earnest intent to understand the perspective and experiences of each individual involved and provide for fair and impartial evaluation and resolution.

2.2. Notice of Non-Discrimination

The College does not discriminate against any person on the basis of race, color, religion, national or ethnic origin, age, sex (as required by Title IX), sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, disability, veteran status, or any other legally protected basis in admission and access to, and employment and treatment in, its programs and activities.

Inquiries regarding the application of this Notice of Non-Discrimination and the College's non-discrimination policies may be referred to the following:

The Equal Employment Opportunity coordinator and coordinator of the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 is Jason Talbert, Director of Human Resources, Blake Hall, 263 Alden Street, Springfield, MA, 01109-3797, Telephone: (413) 748-3964, Email: hroffice@springfieldcollege.edu.

The coordinator of Title IX of the Education Amendment of 1972 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 is Rebecca Kalagher, Director of Community Standards and Interim Title IX Coordinator, Campus Union 228, 263 Alden Street, Springfield, MA, 01109-3797, Telephone: (413) 748-3922, Email: titleix@springfield.edu.

Office for Civil Rights, U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, 400 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C., 20202-1100, Telephone: 1-800-421-3481

2.3. Purpose of Policy

The purpose of the SGBM policy is to provide the College community with a clearly articulated set of behavioral standards, common understandings of definitions, and key concepts and descriptions of prohibited conduct, in addition to the resolution options available to address the misconduct. This policy applies to all community members, including guests and visitors, regardless of sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression. It is intended to protect and guide students, employees, and non-members who have been affected by SGBM, whether as a complainant, a respondent, or a third party.

2.4. Policy Terminology

- 2.4.1. **Advisor of choice:** Any complainant or respondent may be accompanied by one advisor of their choosing (who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney) to any meetings, hearings, or interviews pertaining to the investigation or resolution of a complaint. In most instances, an advisor's role is limited to observing, consulting with, and providing support to the party, unless otherwise expressly written.
- 2.4.2. **Complainant:** Any individual (including students, employees, and any other person participating or attempting to participate in the College's education program or activity at the time of the alleged misconduct) who is alleged to be the victim of SGBM. A person may be a complainant or respondent, even where no complaint has been filed and no grievance process is pending.
- 2.4.3. **Confidential Employee:** A College employee whose communications are privileged or confidential under Federal or State Law. The employee's confidential status is only with respect to information received while the employee is functioning within the scope of their duties to which privilege or confidentiality applies. The College may also designate other employees as confidential for the purpose of providing services to persons related to this policy, such as the Ombuds.
- 2.4.4. **Consent:** clear, informed, unambiguous, mutual, and voluntary agreement to engage in specific sexual activity, as further defined below.
- 2.4.5. **Disciplinary Sanctions:** consequences imposed on a respondent following a determination of responsibility under this policy.
- 2.4.6. **Educational program or activity:** all of the operations of the College, including but not limited to recruitment, admissions, financial aid and scholarships, course offerings, athletics, employee hiring and retention, and employee benefits and leave policies.

- 2.4.7. **Employee:** Both staff and faculty members, including but not limited to, full-time, part-time, temporary, or adjunct employees. Where an employee is also a student, their primary relationship with the College takes precedence in determining which policies and procedures apply.
- 2.4.8. **Formal complaint:** A document that initiates the College's grievance process. A formal complaint is not required for the College to take preventative or remedial actions such as offering supportive measures to a complainant.
- 2.4.9. **Parental status:** a person, who with respect to another person who is under the age of 18 or who is 18 or older but is incapable of self-care because of a physical or mental disability is:
 - 2.4.9.1. a biological parent;
 - 2.4.9.2. an adoptive parent;
 - 2.4.9.3. a foster parent;
 - 2.4.9.4. a stepparent;
 - 2.4.9.5. a legal custodian or guardian;
 - 2.4.9.6. In loco parentis with respect to such a person; or
 - 2.4.9.7. actively seeking legal custody, guardianship, visitation, or adoption of such a person.
- 2.4.10. **Party:** complainant or respondent.
- 2.4.11. **Pregnancy or related conditions:**
 - 2.4.11.1. Pregnancy, childbirth, termination of pregnancy, or lactation;
 - 2.4.11.2. Medical conditions related to pregnancy, childbirth, termination of pregnancy, or lactation; or
 - 2.4.11.3. Recovery from pregnancy, childbirth, termination of pregnancy, lactation, or related medical conditions.
- 2.4.12. **Relevant:** related to allegations of SGBM under investigation as part of this policy.
- 2.4.13. **Remedies:** measures provided, as appropriate, to a complainant or any other person found by the College to have had their equal access to the College's education program or activity limited or denied by SGBM. These measures are provided to restore or preserve that person's access to the recipient's education program or activity after it is determined that sex discrimination occurred.
- 2.4.14. **Report:** Any incident or concern regarding SGBM that is disclosed to the Title IX coordinator, one of the deputy Title IX coordinators, or any other College employee.
- 2.4.15. **Reporting party:** Any individual who is alleging that misconduct has occurred, but who is not the complainant.
- 2.4.16. **Respondent:** Any individual who is reported to be the perpetrator of SGBM. A person may be a complainant or respondent, even where no formal complaint has been filed and no grievance process is pending.
- 2.4.17. **Retaliation:** intimidation, threats, coercion, or discrimination against any person by the College, a student, or an employee authorized to provide

aid, benefit, or service on behalf of the College, for the purpose of interfering any right and/or privilege granted by the SGBM policy and/or Title IX.

- 2.4.17.1. **Peer Retaliation:** retaliation by a student against another student.
- 2.4.18. **Sexual and Gender-based Misconduct (“SGBM”):** an umbrella term that includes acts of sexual assault, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, as well as discrimination on the basis of sex, gender, gender expression, gender identity, sexual orientation, sex stereotypes, sex characteristics and/or pregnancy or related conditions.
- 2.4.19. **Supportive measure:** individualized measures offered as appropriate and reasonably available, without unreasonably burdening a complainant or respondent, not for punitive or disciplinary reasons, and without fee or charge to the complainant or respondent to:
 - 2.4.19.1. Restore or preserve a party’s access to the College’s education program or activity, including measures that are designed to protect the safety of the parties or the College’s educational environment
 - 2.4.19.2. Provide support during the College’s grievance process.
- 2.4.20. **Student:** Matriculated and non-matriculated students participating or attempting to participate in any College educational programs or activities at all campus locations and online learning. Where a student is also an employee, their primary relationship with the College takes precedence in determining which policies and procedures apply.
- 2.4.21. **Violence:** physical, sexual, emotional, economic, or psychological action or threats of actions that influence another person. This includes any behavior that intimidates, frightens, terrorizes, coerces, threatens, hurts, injures, or wounds someone.
- 2.4.22. **Witness:** Any individual who witnessed an incident of misconduct or has information regarding an incident.

2.5. Scope

As stated above, this policy applies to all members of the College community, including all employees, students, visitors, and independent contractors, regardless of sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression.

All College community members are responsible for their actions and behavior, whether the conduct in question occurs on the main campus, regional campuses, or in another location. Members of the College community have a responsibility to adhere to College policies and local, state, and federal laws.

As a result, this policy applies both to on-campus and off-campus conduct that occurs in educational programs or activities, including College-owned buildings and College-sponsored trips. Off-campus behaviors that have an actual or

potential adverse impact on any member of the College community or the College may fall under this policy, or constitute a violation of another College policy.

Any individual may make a report alleging a violation of this policy. The College will provide support options and respond promptly and equitably to all allegations of SGBM. The College is committed to maintaining fairness for all parties as well as balancing the needs and interests of the individuals involved with the safety of the community as a whole.

As long as the College has jurisdiction over the respondent (as a student, employee, contractor, tenant or otherwise), there is no time limit to invoking this policy in cases of alleged SGBM. Nevertheless, individuals are encouraged to report alleged SGBM as soon as possible in order to maximize the College's ability to respond promptly and effectively.

Behavior that allegedly occurred prior to the effective date of this policy shall be subjected to the policy definitions in place at the time of the incident (unless it allegedly occurred between August 1, 2024 and the effective date of this policy, in which case the policy definitions in this policy shall be used), however, the procedures outlined in this policy shall be used as of the effective date of this policy.

Under the 2020 Title IX Regulations, additional jurisdictional limits may exist. Behavior subjected to the 2020 Title IX regulations must have occurred within the United States, on Springfield College campus, or off campus when the location is part of the College's operations and when the College has substantial control over the respondent. Behavior that occurred outside these jurisdictional limits may still be subjected to the SGBM policy, but will not fall within the scope of Title IX.

2.6. Role of the Title IX Coordinator

The Title IX coordinator oversees the College review, investigation, and resolution process for reports of SGBM and coordinates the College's compliance with Title IX and other federal and state laws regarding SGBM. The Title IX coordinator is supported by several College administrators who serve as deputy Title IX coordinators. Each is knowledgeable and trained in state and federal laws that apply to matters of SGBM, as well as College policy and procedure.

The duties and responsibilities of the Title IX coordinator and deputy Title IX coordinators include training, education, and climate assessments as well as the oversight of procedures that promptly and equitably eliminate SGBM, prevent its

recurrence, and address its effects on individuals and our community. The Title IX coordinator and/or deputy Title IX coordinators will:

- 2.6.1. Oversee the investigation and resolution of all reports of SGBM;
- 2.6.2. Meet with any individual, whether a complainant, a respondent, or a third party, to discuss supportive measures, resources, and procedural questions;
- 2.6.3. Ensure prompt and equitable resolutions that comply with all requirements and timeframes specified in the complaint procedures;
- 2.6.4. Conduct ongoing climate assessments and audits, tracking and monitoring of SGBM allegations on campus; and
- 2.6.5. Coordinate all training, education, and prevention efforts.

2.7. College Statement on Privacy and Confidentiality

The College is committed to protecting the privacy of all individuals involved in reporting and resolution procedures under this policy. The College is also committed to assisting students, employees, and non-community members to make informed choices regarding how they choose to respond or participate in a response to SGBM. With respect to any report under this policy, the College will take reasonable efforts to protect the privacy of participants, in accordance with applicable state and federal law, while balancing the need to gather information to assess the report to take steps to eliminate SGBM, prevent its recurrence, and remedy its effects. The College will not disclose the identity of the parties, except as necessary to carry out a disciplinary process or as permitted under state or federal law.

- 2.7.1. Privacy and confidentiality have distinct meanings under this policy:

- 2.7.1.1. **Privacy** means that information related to a report of SGBM will be shared with a limited number of College employees who “need to know” in order to assist in support of the complainant, respondent, or witnesses in the assessment, investigation, and resolution of the report. Only employees of the College who are essential to functions of this policy are notified of any or all of the elements of a report or formal complaint.

- 2.7.1.2. **Confidentiality:** Confidentiality exists in the context of laws that protect certain relationships, including medical and clinical care providers, mental health providers, counselors, and ordained clergy (but not those who provide administrative services related to the provision of those services), all of whom may engage in confidential communications under Massachusetts law. The College provides a number of confidential resources, both on and off campus, for both the complainant and respondent.

2.7.2. The College will keep confidential the identity of any individual who has made a report or complaint of SGBM, including any individual who has made a report or filed a formal complaint of SGBM; any complainant; any respondent; and any witness, except as may be permitted by the 2020 Title IX regulations, the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and its implementing regulations or as required by law, or to carry out this policy, including to conduct any investigation, hearing, or judicial proceeding arising thereunder.

2.7.3. Unauthorized Disclosure of Information

2.7.3.1. Parties and Advisors are prohibited from unauthorized disclosure of information obtained by the College through the Resolution Process, to the extent that information is the work product of the College (meaning it has been produced, compiled, or written by the College for purposes of its investigation and resolution of a Complaint). It is also a violation of this policy to publicly disclose a work product or a party's personally identifiable information without authorization or consent. Violation of this policy is subject to significant sanctions up to and including dismissal from the College or termination of employment.

2.8. Communication

All communications and notices required by these procedures may be made electronically, in hard copy, or in person.

The College's primary means of communication with all students and employees is through their College-issued email account. A party must notify the Title IX coordinator if another communication method is preferred. The Title IX coordinator, investigator(s), and decision-maker(s) must communicate directly with the parties. If the complainant or respondent would like their advisor of choice to be copied on any communication, they must indicate this in writing to the Title IX coordinator and must also notify the Title IX coordinator if/when they no longer wish to have their advisor of choice copied on any communication.

The College will not release any information regarding a complaint under this policy to any spouse, parent/guardian(s), support person, or other faculty/staff who do not have an educational need to know without written permission from the involved party(ies).

2.9. Modifications to Procedures and Timelines

The College reserves the right to make any modifications to the procedures and/or timelines outlined in this policy. When modifications are made, all parties will be notified in writing.

If any party would like to request an extension of a timeline, they must do so in writing to the Title IX coordinator who will determine the appropriateness of such request. Timeline extensions will generally be provided to all parties when granted.

3. Prohibited Conduct

Students and employees are entitled to an educational and employment environment that is free of discriminatory harassment. The SGBM policy is not meant to inhibit or prohibit educational content or discussions inside or outside of the classroom that include germane, but controversial or sensitive subject matters protected by academic freedom. When speech or conduct is protected by academic freedom, it will not be considered a violation of Springfield College policy, though supportive measures will be offered to those impacted.

The sections below describe the specific forms of legally prohibited harassment that also are prohibited under the Springfield College policy.

3.1. Title IX Sexual Harassment

Conduct on the basis of sex that aligns with one or more of the following conditions as defined by the Title IX 2020 Final Rule:

- 3.1.1. An employee of the College conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the College on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct;
- 3.1.2. Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the College's education program or activity; or
- 3.1.3. **Sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking** as defined below as required by the United States Department of Education:
 - 3.1.3.1. **Sexual Assault:** An offense classified as a forcible or nonforcible sex offense under the uniform crime reporting (UCR) system of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), which includes the following sexual acts directed against another person without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent, and unlawful sexual intercourse (i.e., incest and statutory rape), as defined below:

- 3.1.3.2. **Rape (except Statutory Rape):** Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, or by a sex-related object. This definition also includes instances in which the victim is incapable of giving consent because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (including due to the influence of drugs or alcohol) or because of age. Physical resistance is not required on the part of the victim to demonstrate lack of consent.
- 3.1.3.3. **Prohibited Sexual Contact:** The intentional touching of the clothed or unclothed body parts without consent of the victim for the purpose of sexual degradation, sexual gratification, or sexual humiliation, or the forced touching by the victim of the actor's clothed or unclothed body parts, without consent of the victim for the purpose of sexual degradation, sexual gratification, or sexual humiliation. This offense includes instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of age or incapacity due to temporary or permanent mental or physical impairment or intoxication for the purpose of sexual degradation, sexual gratification, or sexual humiliation.
- 3.1.3.4. **Incest:** Nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- 3.1.3.5. **Statutory Rape:** Nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.
- 3.1.4. **Dating Violence:** Violence committed by a person (a) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the complainant; (b) where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: (i) the length of the relationship; (ii) the type of relationship; and (iii) the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
- 3.1.5. **Domestic Violence:** This includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the complainant, by a person with whom the complainant shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the complainant as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the complainant under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth complainant who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.
- 3.1.6. **Stalking:** Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to (a) fear for the person's safety or the safety of others, or (b) suffer substantial emotional distress.

3.2. Title VII Workplace Sexual Harassment

In the employment context, any unwelcome sexual advance, request for sexual favors, or other unwelcome verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature. Sexual harassment is further defined as:

- 3.2.1. **Hostile Environment Harassment:** Unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that is sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive as to limit a person's ability to work or participate in a College program or activity.
- 3.2.2. **Quid Pro Quo Harassment:** When a person with authority uses submission to or rejection of unwelcome sexual conduct as the basis for making academic or employment decisions affecting a subordinate or a student. This kind of harassment usually involves explicit or implicit threats of retaliation for refusing to submit to sexual advances.

It should be emphasized, however, that isolated instances (e.g., a single comment or joke) ordinarily will not constitute harassment unless it is repeated or egregious. Harassment may not be present if the conduct is welcomed or encouraged.

3.3. Non-Title IX Sexual Assault

Behavior that would meet the definition of sexual assault stated above, but that does not fall within the scope of Title IX because it did not occur against a complainant in the context of an education program or activity of the College in the United States, where the College has jurisdiction over the respondent, including:

- 3.3.1. **Non-consensual sexual contact:** touching of the private body part(s) (e.g. breast, buttocks, groin) of another person without the consent of that person, or using private body part(s) (e.g. breast, buttocks, groin) to touch another person without the consent of that person.
- 3.3.2. **Non-consensual sexual intercourse:** Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus, with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, or by a sex-related object, without the consent of that person. This term includes instances when the person is unable to consent due to being under the legal age of consent in the state when the behavior occurred; if the person was unable to consent due to temporary or permanent mental incapacity, including intoxication; or when the perpetrator has threatened, coerced, or exhibited a use of force against the other person.

3.4. Sexual Exploitation:

An act or acts committed through non-consensual abuse or exploitation of another person's sexuality for the purpose of sexual gratification, financial gain, personal benefit or advantage, or any other non-legitimate purpose. The act or acts of sexual exploitation are prohibited even though the behavior does not constitute one of the other sexual misconduct offenses. Sexual exploitation may involve individuals who are known to one another, such as those engaged in an intimate or sexual relationship, and/or individuals not known to one another.

3.5. Non-Title IX Intimate Partner Violence:

Behavior within a domestic, intimate, or romantic relationship that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm, including acts of physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviors. This definition covers violence by both current and former spouses and partners.

3.6. Non-Title IX Stalking:

Behavior that would meet the definition of stalking stated above but that does not fall within Title IX because it did not occur against a complainant in the context of an education program or activity of the College in the United States, where the College has jurisdiction over the respondent.

3.7. Gender-based Harassment:

Gender-based harassment is verbal, nonverbal, graphic, or physical aggression, intimidation, or hostile conduct based on sex, sex-stereotyping, sexual orientation, gender, gender expression or gender identity, but not involving conduct of a sexual nature, when such conduct is sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive that it interferes with or limits a person's ability to participate in or benefit from the College's education or work programs or activities.

3.8. Retaliation:

No person may intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by Title IX, its implementing regulations, or the College's SGBM policy, including but not limited to an individual's report or complaint, testimony, assistance, or participation or refusal to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding or hearing under this policy.

Any intimidation, threats, coercion, or discrimination, for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by Title IX, its implementing regulations, or the SGBM policy constitutes retaliation. This includes any charges filed against an

individual for code of conduct violations that do not involve SGBM, but that arise from the same facts or circumstances as a report or complaint of sex discrimination or a report or formal complaint of SGBM, and that are filed for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by Title IX, its implementing regulations, or the SGBM policy.

3.9. Additional Policy Statements

3.9.1. Consent, Coercion, Incapacitation, and Alcohol and Other Drugs

- 3.9.1.1. **Consent to engage in sexual activity must be knowing and voluntary.** Consent to engage in sexual activity must exist from the beginning to the end of each instance of sexual activity and for each form of sexual contact. Consent to one form of sexual contact does not constitute consent to all forms of sexual contact. For example, an individual may agree to kiss, but choose not to engage in touching intimate body parts or sexual intercourse. An individual must obtain consent before moving from one act to another.
- 3.9.1.2. **Consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not imply consent to engage in sexual activity with another.** Each person must obtain individual consent.
- 3.9.1.3. **Consent may be withdrawn by any party at any time.** Withdrawal of consent must also be outwardly demonstrated by words or actions that clearly indicate a desire to end sexual activity. Once withdrawal of consent has been expressed, sexual activity must cease.
- 3.9.1.4. **Consent consists of an outward demonstration indicating that an individual has freely chosen to engage in sexual activity.** Consent is demonstrated through mutually understandable words and/or actions that clearly indicate a willingness to engage freely in sexual activity.
- 3.9.1.5. **A current or previous dating or sexual relationship, by itself, is not sufficient to constitute consent. Even in the context of a relationship, there must be mutually understandable communication that clearly indicates willingness to engage in sexual activity each time such activity occurs.** Consent to previous sexual activity does not constitute consent in the future. Consent must be obtained each time. In the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, consent can never be given by minors under the age of 16. The age of consent may be different in other states in which the College has regional locations. Individuals in those states should ensure they are aware of the minimum age of consent.
- 3.9.1.6. **Consent is not effective if it results from the use or threat of physical force, intimidation or coercion, or any other factor**

that would eliminate an individual's ability to exercise their own free will to choose whether or not to have sexual contact. Coercion includes the use of pressure and/or oppressive behavior, including express or implied threats of harm and/or severe and/or pervasive emotional intimidation, which places an individual in fear of immediate or future harm or physical injury or causes a person to engage in unwelcome sexual activity. A person's words or conduct amount to coercion if they wrongfully impair the other's freedom of will and ability to choose whether or not to engage in sexual activity.

3.9.1.7. **An individual who is incapacitated is not capable of giving consent.** Incapacitation is the inability, temporarily or permanently, to give consent because the individual is mentally and/or physically helpless due to drug or alcohol consumption, either voluntarily or involuntarily, or the individual is unconscious, asleep, or otherwise unaware that the sexual activity is occurring. In addition, an individual is incapacitated if the individual demonstrates that they are unaware of where they are, how they got there, or why or how they became engaged in a sexual interaction. Where alcohol is involved, incapacitation is a state beyond drunkenness or intoxication. Some indicators of incapacitation may include, but are not limited to, lack of control over physical movements, lack of awareness of circumstances or surroundings, or the inability to communicate. An individual may experience a blackout state in which they appear to be giving consent but does not actually have conscious awareness or the ability to consent. It is especially important, therefore, that anyone engaging in sexual activity be aware of the other person's level of intoxication due to alcohol and/or drug use. The relevant standard that will be applied is whether the respondent knew, or a sober reasonable person in the same position should have known, that the other party was incapacitated, and therefore could not consent to the sexual activity. This "sober reasonable person" standard applies even where a respondent is intoxicated or impaired; in other words, a respondent's intoxication or impairment is not a defense to an allegation of SGBM covered by this policy.

3.9.1.8. **The College considers sexual contact while under the influence of alcohol or drugs to be risky behavior.** Alcohol and drug use impair a person's decision-making capacity, awareness of the consequences, and ability to make informed judgments. Being intoxicated or impaired by drugs or alcohol is never an excuse for sexual and gender-based misconduct and does not excuse one from the responsibility to obtain consent.

3.9.2. Consensual Sexual Relationships Between Employees and Students

The College is committed to maintaining an environment where the education of students is of the greatest importance. Dating, romantic, or sexual relationships between College employees and students, even if consensual, can negatively interfere with the student's pursuit of learning and the educational environment and the integrity of the College. Power differentials, real or perceived, can diminish a student's ability to give meaningful consent to such a relationship. An employee's ability to provide College services without partiality is suspect when the employee and the student have a consensual relationship. Even when the employee and student act with integrity, others may perceive bias, partiality, or influence. Furthermore, the dissolution of these relationships can create discord and significantly impair the normal operations of the College.

For these reasons, consensual relationships between students and employees, including relationships that occur when College is not in session or students are on leave, are prohibited. For more information, view the College's Consensual Relationship Policy located on the HR PrideNet page.

4. Confidential Resources and Reporting Options

Members of the Springfield community are strongly encouraged to seek support and information from available reporting resources. Immediate reporting is essential for the protection of all community members.

The College is committed to treating all individuals with dignity, care, and respect. Any individual affected by SGBM, whether as a complainant, a respondent, or a third party, will have access to support services through the College. The College recognizes that any individual involved in an incident of SGBM may have questions and we encourage College community members to seek the support of campus and community resources. The College can provide guidance in making decisions about resources, obtaining information about available resources, and assisting either party in the event that a report and/or resolution is pursued. Individuals are encouraged to use all available resources, regardless of whether the incident occurred recently or in the past.

Complainants, respondents, and third parties can expect the following:

- The opportunity to meet with the Title IX coordinator or a deputy Title IX coordinator to answer questions regarding the College complaint resolution options;
- Notice of confidential resources, including health care and mental health counseling services, on campus and/or within the local community;
- Notice of the option to pursue law enforcement action and to be assisted by the Springfield College Department of Public Safety or other College officials in

accessing and communicating with such authorities. This notice will include a discussion of the importance of the preservation of evidence.

- The opportunity to request that the College take steps to prevent unnecessary or unwelcome contact or communication with another member of the community.
- The right to be free from retaliation. Any concerns of retaliatory behavior, by or against any party, should be immediately reported to the Springfield College Department of Public Safety, the Title IX coordinator, or a deputy Title IX coordinator.
- The College will endeavor to respect the wishes of the complainant regarding how and if to move forward; however, in some circumstances, the College may have to move forward with reviewing the report and a potential investigation and adjudication. Under these circumstances, the College will weigh the request for confidentiality or that no further action be taken against certain factors, including but not limited to, those described below in the section of this policy titled "Requesting Confidentiality/No Further Action."

4.1. Emergency/Immediate Reporting Options

The College encourages all individuals to seek assistance from a medical provider and/or law enforcement immediately after an incident of SGBM. This is the best option to ensure preservation of evidence and to begin a timely investigative and remedial response. The College will assist any College community member in getting to a safe place and will facilitate transportation to the hospital, coordinate with law enforcement, and/or provide information about the resources available on and off campus as well as the process for filing a complaint. Assistance is available from the College 24 hours a day year-round by calling the Department of Public Safety or local law enforcement. Any individual can request that a member of the Department of Public Safety respond and take a report. Students can request to speak with a member of the Counseling Center without making a report to Public Safety. There is no requirement that an individual file a complaint with the Department of Public Safety in order to speak with a member of the Counseling Center or receive supportive measures from the College.

Any individual can also contact the YWCA 24-hour hotline at 413-733-7100 for over the phone counseling and support.

A medical provider can provide emergency and/or follow-up medical services, and has the ability to discuss any health care concerns related to the incident in a confidential medical setting, which may bring peace of mind. The medical exam has two goals: first, to diagnose and treat the full extent of any injury or physical effect (e.g., sexually transmitted infection or the possibility of becoming pregnant) and, second, if qualified as a sexual assault nurse examiner, to properly collect

and preserve evidence. There is a limited window of time (typically 72 to 96 hours) following an incident of sexual assault to preserve physical and other forms of evidence. To preserve evidence, avoid changing clothes, showering/bathing, or brushing teeth or hair. Taking the steps to gather evidence immediately does not commit an individual to any course of action.

The decision to seek medical attention and gather any evidence will remain confidential and preserve the full range of options to seek resolution through the College complaint processes or through the criminal justice process. The College encourages individuals to obtain medical attention promptly after an assault.

4.2. Confidential Resources

4.2.1. Individuals seeking to talk to someone about an incident of SGBM in a confidential manner without making a report to the College or triggering any investigation or action by the College may utilize the following confidential support and medical resources. Students and employees have access to resources located in the local community, see [4.2.3.2](#) for a listing. These organizations can provide crisis intervention services, counseling, medical attention, and assistance with interfacing with the criminal justice system.

4.2.2. All individuals are encouraged to utilize the resources that are best suited to their needs, whether on or off campus. In general, off-campus resources can provide assistance to individuals wishing to make a report to the College, but will not notify the College without the consent of the complainant. These resources hold a statutorily protected confidentiality that prohibits the release of an individual's information without that individual's express consent (except under limited circumstances that pose an imminent danger to the individual or to others). The following resources allow individuals seeking to talk to someone about an incident of sexual and gender-based misconduct to do so in a confidential manner without making a report to the College or triggering an investigation.

4.2.3. Support

4.2.3.1. On-campus Support

4.2.3.1.1. For Students: Counseling Center - (413) 748-3345
Counselors are available during regular office hours. To reach a counselor after business hours, call Public Safety at (413) 748-5555 and ask for the counselor on call.

4.2.3.1.2. For Employees: Employee Assistance Plan - (800) 252-4555

4.2.3.1.3. Office of Spiritual Life - (413) 748-3209
Spiritual Life Chaplains can provide confidential pastoral counseling for students, faculty, and staff. While the associate ministers represent specific traditions, they are

prepared and equipped to serve the whole campus community.

4.2.3.1.4. Office of the Ombuds - (413) 748-3943

The ombuds assists individuals and groups on campus through confidential voluntary consultation and providing information, guidance, and assistance in developing options to address conflicts or concerns.

4.2.3.2. Off-campus Support

4.2.3.2.1. YWCA of Western Massachusetts - (413) 733-7100

A 24/7 confidential crisis hotline, including support and advocacy for domestic violence and sexual assault victims, is available.

A confidential victim advocate also holds campus drop-in hours as advertised during the academic year.

4.2.3.2.2. National Sexual Assault Hotline – (800) 656-4673

A 24/7 confidential crisis hotline that connects individuals with sexual assault service provider in the caller's area.

4.2.3.2.3. National Domestic Violence Hotline – (800) 799-7233

A 24/7 anonymous, confidential helpline for individuals experiencing domestic violence.

4.2.3.2.4. For Employees: Employee Assistance Plan - (800) 252-4555

4.2.3.3. Medical

4.2.3.3.1. To preserve evidence of sexual assault, if you have not already done so, do not take a shower or brush your teeth. Place clothes, sheets, etc., into a paper bag and bring to the hospital. These local hospitals provide specialized sexual assault exams, including evidence collection, preventative treatment for sexually transmitted infections, and pregnancy:

Baystate Medical Center – (413) 794-3233

Mercy Medical Center – (413) 748-9000

4.2.3.3.2. In addition to the area hospitals above, the Springfield College Health Center staff is available to students for services during regular business hours. The center staff provide health services, including sexually transmitted infection testing and emergency contraception.

Health Center – (413) 748-3175

4.2.3.4. Confidential Resource Advisor

Confidential resource advisors are college employees who can provide information regarding: (i) reporting options and the effects of each option, (ii) counseling services available on campus and through a local, community-based rape crisis center or domestic violence program, (iii) medical and health services available on campus and off campus, (iv) available academic and residence life accommodations and supportive measures, (v) the disciplinary process of the institution, and (vi) the legal process carried out through local law enforcement agencies. Confidential resource advisors have no obligation to report an incident to the institution or law enforcement (other than abuse of a minor), and all information shared about an incident will be kept confidential unless otherwise required by state or federal law.

- 4.2.3.4.1.** Individuals may find an updated list of the College's confidential resource advisors on our website: <https://springfield.edu/belonging/titleix>
- 4.2.3.4.2.** If requested by the complainant, the confidential resource advisor, using only the complainant's identifying information, shall coordinate with the institutional designee to arrange possible supportive or safety measures to allow the complainant to change academic, living, campus transportation, or working arrangements in response to the alleged SGBM. Confidential resource advisors shall not provide services to more than one student involved in an incident and shall ensure confidentiality is maintained.
- 4.2.3.4.3.** The confidential resource advisor shall also notify the complainant of their rights and the institution's responsibilities regarding a protection order, no contact order, and any other lawful orders issued by the institution or by a criminal, civil, or tribal court. The confidential resource advisor shall not be required to report an incident to the institution or a law enforcement agency unless otherwise required to do so by state or federal law and shall provide confidential services to students and employees. A request for a possible interim protective measure made by a confidential resource advisor on behalf of a complainant to change an academic, living, campus transportation, or working situation in response to alleged SGBM shall not constitute notice to a responsible employee for Title IX purposes. A confidential resource advisor may agree to, but is not required to, attend an administrative or institution-based adjudication proceeding as the advisor of the individual's choice.

- 4.2.3.4.4.** A confidential resource advisor shall not act as a counselor or therapist unless the confidential resource advisor holds a valid license to do so, the complainant engages the confidential resource advisor in that capacity, and the confidential resource advisor expressly agrees to provide counseling and/or therapy to the complainant.

4.3. Law Enforcement Reporting Options

It is the complainant's decision whether or not to file a criminal report. In the event an individual chooses to report to law enforcement, they may do so on their own or request assistance from the Title IX coordinator or the Department of Public Safety. Public Safety is a police department that is the primary responder for campus emergencies and reports of criminal activity on the main campus and our regional campuses. Public Safety officers are fully certified by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts with full arrest powers, and they cooperate with the City of Springfield police and Massachusetts state police.

Public Safety can respond to any location on campus to take a statement and ensure that the complainant is physically safe. Options for speaking with an officer virtually may also be available. The police will also interview the complainant about what happened. The interview is conducted in private, but the complainant can request to have a friend or another supportive person accompany them if they wish. Public Safety will get as much information as possible about the incident and investigate the case further and can also assist a complainant in the process of obtaining protective restraining orders and abuse prevention orders for sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.

Once an investigation is completed by Public Safety, they will refer the case to the district attorney's office. The district attorney's office decides whether or not the case will be prosecuted by considering factors such as the amount of evidence available to prove the charge(s) in court. If the district attorney decides not to prosecute, this does not mean that the district attorney doesn't believe that an assault occurred. It means that based on past experience, the district attorney does not believe that there is sufficient evidence to successfully prosecute the case. Decisions made in the context of the criminal justice system do not affect whether and how the College will address reported SGBM through College processes.

To report to local law enforcement, complainants can contact the following agencies:

- Springfield College Department of Public Safety: (413) 748-5555

- Springfield Police Department: 911 or (413) 787-6302 (non-emergency line)
- Special Victim's Unit: (413) 787-6352
- Massachusetts State Police, Troop B: (413) 736-8390
- Hampden County District Attorney: (413) 747-1001

When filing a criminal report, complainants should expect to speak with a trained sexual assault investigator. Most agencies have specially trained investigators and officers who work specifically on crimes related to dating and domestic violence, and sexual violence, including stalking.

A person reporting a crime, or who has been a victim or witness to a crime, does not need a lawyer. A victim/witness advocate will be assigned to the person reporting the crime and updates are generally communicated through that person.

For more information on what to expect when filing a criminal report, visit the [RAINN web page](#).

4.3.1. Coordination with law enforcement

Complainants can make both a criminal report and a report to the College and do not have to choose one or the other. Because the standards for determining a violation of criminal law are different from the standards for determining a violation of this policy, criminal investigations, reports, or outcomes are not determinative of whether SGBM has occurred for purposes of this policy. In other words, conduct may constitute SGBM under this policy, even if a finder of fact in a criminal matter determines there was insufficient evidence to meet the criminal burden of proof or if law enforcement agencies decline to prosecute. The filing of a complaint of SGBM under this policy is independent of any criminal investigation or proceeding, and the College will not await the conclusion of any criminal investigation or proceedings to: (i) commence its own investigation; (ii) provide supportive and safety measures to protect the complainant and the College community, if necessary; and/or (iii) implement disciplinary proceedings without regard to any pending criminal proceedings.

While the investigations are separate and the College does not typically provide a copy of its investigative report to law enforcement, the applicable law enforcement agency may subpoena all documentation, materials, evidence, or recordings associated with a case file. The College will comply with any lawfully issued subpoena received from an appropriate law enforcement agency or body and will comply with state and federal laws relative to evidentiary disclosures.

4.4. Campus Reporting Options

The College is committed to providing a variety of welcoming and accessible means to report so that as many instances of SGBM will be reported as possible. The College also recognizes that the decision whether or not to report SGBM is a personal one and that there are many barriers to reporting, both individual and societal. Not every individual will be prepared to make a report to the College or to law enforcement, and individuals are not expected or required to pursue a specific course of action.

An individual does not have to decide whether or not to request an investigation at the time the report is made. The College recognizes that choosing to make a report, and deciding how to proceed after making the report, can be a process that unfolds over time. The College will respect an individual's autonomy in making these important decisions and provide support that will assist each individual in making that determination, subject to the considerations explained in the Requesting Confidentiality/No Further Action section below.

As outlined above, there are confidential resources on campus and in the community available to individuals who do not wish to make a report to the College. Information shared with these confidential resources will not be reported to the College but may be shared as aggregate data. The College respects the privacy interests of students, faculty, and staff. All information reported will be shared only with those College employees who will assist in the investigation and/or resolution of the complaint.

4.4.1. Title IX Coordinators

To enable the College to respond to all reports in a prompt and equitable manner, the College encourages all individuals to directly report any incident of SGBM to the Title IX coordinator or a deputy Title IX coordinator. All of the employees listed below are College administrators who are trained to assist faculty, staff, and students with understanding their rights, resources, and options. While not bound by confidentiality, these resources will nevertheless maintain the privacy of an individual's information within the limited number of those involved in the Title IX resolution process.

4.1.1.1.

Role	Name	Title	Office Location	Contact Information
Title Coordinator	IX Marilu Gamboa	Director of Non-Discrimination Initiatives, Title IX Administrator, and §504 Coordinator	Campus Union Suite 227	(413)748-3248 titleix@springfieldcolleg.ed u

Deputy Title IX Coordinator (Students)	Sue Nowlan	Dean of Students/Deputy Title IX Coordinator	Campus Union Suite 325	(413) 748-3100 snowlan@springfield.edu
Deputy Title IX Coordinator (Pregnancy)	Camille Elliott	Associate Director, Student Services	Learning Commons, Room 306	(413) 748-3978 celliot@springfield.edu
Deputy Title IX Coordinator (Athletics)	Michelle Lee Scecina	Associate Athletic Director	Physical Education Complex Athletic Office	(413) 748-3334 mscecina@springfield.edu
Deputy Title IX Coordinator (Employees)	Jason Talbert	Director of Human Resources	Administration Building, Second Floor	(413) 748-5678 italbert@springfield.edu

4.4.2. Responsible Employees

The College recognizes that a student or employee may choose to report SGBM to any trusted employee of the College. For example, a student may choose to confide in a resident assistant, faculty member, or a coach, all of whom are considered responsible employees. Under this policy, responsible employees must report the incident to the Title IX coordinator or a deputy Title IX coordinator. An employee may choose to confide in a supervisor, also considered a responsible employee. Under this policy, any employee (who has not been designated as a confidential resource) who receives a report of SGBM must share the report with the Title IX coordinator or a deputy Title IX coordinator.

All College employees, including faculty, staff, and administrators, except confidential resources, are identified as “responsible employees,” and have a responsibility for student and employee welfare. Responsible employees are required to share with the Title IX coordinator any report of SGBM they receive or of which they become aware. Failure of a responsible employee to report an incident of SGBM or retaliation of which they become aware will be reported to Human Resources for a disciplinary response.

Some student employees may also be considered responsible employees and have the responsibility to report information regarding SGBM of which they become aware while acting in official capacities, including:

- Resident assistants and community directors
- Graduate fellows and associates

All College community members are strongly encouraged to report information regarding any incident of SGBM to the Title IX coordinator or a deputy Title IX coordinator.

All information reported will be shared only with those College employees who will assist in providing supportive measures and/or the investigation and/or resolution of the complaint.

4.4.3. Campus Security Authorities (CSA)

The Clery Act defines a Campus Security Authorities (CSA) as “*an official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline, and campus judicial proceedings.*” A CSA is charged with reporting Clery Act crimes to the appropriate law enforcement personnel, either Public Safety or local police, or to any official or office that should be informed of the crime or complaint due to the nature of the crime or complaint, such as sexual and gender-based misconduct. A CSA is not responsible for determining whether a crime took place, as that is the function of law enforcement and its investigatory process.

Springfield College has designated certain staff and faculty as CSA in recognition that many students, faculty, and staff may be hesitant about reporting crimes to Springfield College Public Safety, and may be more inclined to report incidents to non-law enforcement administrators and staff instead. Additional information regarding CSAs can be found in the [College’s Annual Security and Fire Safety Report, published by Public Safety annually.](#)

4.5. Additional Reporting Options and Considerations

4.5.1. Anonymous Reporting

Any individual may make an anonymous report concerning an act of SGBM. An individual may report the incident without disclosing their name, identifying the respondent, or requesting any action. Depending on the level of information available about the incident or the individuals involved, however, the College’s ability to respond to an anonymous report may be limited.

The College offers a public reporting form found on the [Title IX web page](#). All information provided through this form is deemed private until a decision to move forward with a complaint has been made. This form may be submitted online anonymously. You also may fill out a printed reporting form and send it anonymously to the Title IX coordinator or a deputy Title IX coordinator.

4.5.2. Timeframe for Reporting

So long as the respondent is a matriculating student or an employee at the College, there is no time limit on reporting an incident of SGBM; however, individuals are encouraged to report SGBM immediately to maximize the ability of the College to respond promptly and equitably. Unless otherwise noted, the College does not limit the timeframe for reporting.

Please be mindful that the College will not be able to initiate an investigation against an individual who is no longer affiliated with the College. Under those circumstances, the College will still conduct a review and take appropriate steps, depending on the level of control (if any) the College has over the alleged respondent or circumstances that lead to an incident occurring and may implement appropriate remedies to restore a complainant's equal access to the College's education program or activity.

4.6. Requesting Confidentiality/No Further Action

- 4.6.1. Prior to filing a formal complaint, a complainant can request that, even though the College has received actual notice of an incident, no further action be taken by the College and that the incident remains private. The Title IX coordinator and/or designee will review the information received and decide if that option is available. If this option is available, the incident will remain private, and no formal investigation or disciplinary action by the College will be initiated, but the College will offer supportive measures to the complainant. The incident will be kept on file with the Title IX Coordinator and may be considered in the event that a future pattern emerges. The College's response to the incident may be re-evaluated if a pattern does emerge. The Title IX coordinator or designee may deem it necessary for the College to respond to a report, regardless of the complainant's participation in the process.
- 4.6.2. In the event that a complainant decides at any point in the process that they do not wish to proceed with an investigation or adjudication process, the Title IX coordinator or designee will determine, based on the available information, including any investigative report, whether the investigation or conduct proceedings should nonetheless go forward.
- 4.6.3. When weighing an individual's request for confidentiality or that no investigation or discipline be pursued, the Title IX coordinator or designee will consider a range of factors, including, but not limited to, the following:
- 4.6.4. The increased risk that the respondent will commit additional acts of SGBM or other violence, such as:
 - 4.6.4.1. Whether there have been other SGBM complaints about the same respondent;

- 4.6.4.2. Whether available information indicates that the respondent has a history of arrests or records from a prior school indicating a history of violence;
- 4.6.4.3. Whether the respondent threatened further SGBM or other violence against the complainant or others;
- 4.6.4.4. Whether the misconduct was committed by multiple perpetrators;
- 4.6.4.5. Whether the misconduct was perpetrated with a weapon;
- 4.6.4.6. Whether the victim was a minor at the time of the incident;
- 4.6.4.7. Whether the respondent has admitted to the conduct;
- 4.6.4.8. The extent of prior remedial methods taken with the respondent;
- 4.6.5. Whether the College possesses other means to obtain relevant evidence of the misconduct (e.g., security cameras or personnel, physical evidence);
- 4.6.6. Whether the report reveals a pattern of perpetration (e.g., via illicit use of drugs or alcohol) at a given location or by a particular group.
- 4.6.7. Whether the incident represents escalation in unlawful conduct on behalf of the respondent from previously noted behavior; and
- 4.6.8. Whether the respondent is identified as an employee (the College will generally be required to investigate allegations of employee misconduct).
- 4.6.9. The presence of one or more of these factors could lead the College to investigate and, if appropriate, pursue an investigation and disciplinary action. If none of these factors is present, the College will likely respect the complainant's request for confidentiality.
- 4.6.10. Where the College decides it must take action even though the complainant requests otherwise, the Title IX coordinator or designee will communicate with the complainant about the College's chosen course of action, which may include the Title IX coordinator filing a formal complaint and the College choosing to pursue an investigation on its own behalf. Alternatively, the course of action may also include steps to limit the effects of the alleged SGBM and prevent its recurrence that do not involve formal investigation and/or disciplinary action against a respondent or revealing the identity of the complainant.
- 4.6.11. If the College determines that it cannot maintain a complainant's confidentiality, the College will inform the complainant prior to starting an investigation and will, to the extent possible, only share information with people responsible for handling the College's response and as necessary to conduct an investigation and adjudication process.
- 4.6.12. The College may not require a complainant or respondent to participate in any investigation or adjudication process. Because the College is under a continuing obligation to address the issue of SGBM campus wide, reports of SGBM (including non-identifying reports) will also prompt the College to consider broader remedial action – such as increased monitoring, supervision or security at locations where the reported SGBM occurred; increasing education and prevention efforts, including to targeted

population groups; conducting climate assessments/victimization surveys; and/or revisiting its policies and practices.

- 4.6.13. If the College determines that it can respect a complainant's request for confidentiality, the College may nevertheless implement supportive measures as necessary that are designed to promote the safety of the complainant. If the College honors the request for confidentiality, the complainant must understand that the College's ability to meaningfully investigate the incident and pursue disciplinary action against the respondent may be limited.

4.7. Timely Warning

If a report of SGBM under this policy or other policies discloses information indicating a serious or continuing threat to the College community, the College may issue a campus-wide timely warning (which can take the form of campus flyers and/or an email/text communication to the campus community) designed to promote the health or safety of the community. The College will make every effort to ensure that a complainant's name and other identifying information are not disclosed, while still providing enough information for community members to make safety decisions in light of the danger.

At no time will the College release the name of the complainant to the general public without the express consent of the complainant. The release of the respondent's name to the general public is guided by FERPA and the Clery Act.

4.8. False Complaint/False Information

The College will not tolerate false reporting and reserves the right to discipline members of the College community who knowingly bring false complaints of SGBM or provide false information during an investigation or hearing. If a respondent or complainant is determined to have provided false information during the investigation or sanctioning process, the respondent or complainant may be charged with providing false information under the Student Code of Conduct or other applicable policy, and/or the false information may be considered an aggravating circumstance during the sanctioning phase. No complaint will be considered "false" solely because a policy violation was not established by a preponderance of the evidence, as discussed below. A finding of "not responsible" is not the same as an unfounded report or a report determined to be a false report.

4.9. Springfield College Reporting Obligations

The College may have a duty to report certain crimes to the City of Springfield Police Department for federal statistical reporting purposes (as dictated by state or federal law). Personally identifiable information is not provided, but statistical information must be reported regarding the type of incident and its general location (on or off-campus, in the surrounding area, but no addresses are given). Crimes reported to the City of Springfield may be included in the College's annual Campus Security Report if required by Clery Act regulations.

5. Supportive Measures

Upon receipt of a report, the College will provide supportive measures designed to prevent further acts of misconduct and to provide a safe educational and work environment. The College may choose to impose other measures at its discretion to restore or preserve equal access to its education programs or activities without unreasonably burdening the other party, including measures designed to promote the safety of all parties, the broader College community, and/or the integrity of the process, and/or to deter sexual harassment, after an individualized analysis. The College will determine the necessity and scope of any supportive measures.

Individuals seeking supportive measures should speak with the Title IX coordinator or a deputy Title IX coordinator, who will coordinate supportive measures on the behalf of the individual. Individuals can also seek assistance from a Confidential Resource Advisor who can coordinate supportive measures without triggering a report to the Title IX Coordinator. The College will maintain contact with the parties to ensure that all safety, emotional, and physical well-being concerns are being addressed.

All individuals are encouraged to report concerns about failure of another individual to abide by any restrictions imposed directly to the Title IX coordinator or deputy Title IX coordinator. The College will take immediate and responsive action to enforce services or restrictions previously ordered or implemented by the College.

The College may impose any remedy that can be tailored to the involved parties to achieve the goals of this policy, even if not specifically listed here. The range of supportive measures may include:

5.1. No Contact Order

An individual may request, or the College may impose, communication and contact restrictions to prevent further potentially harmful interaction. These communications and contact restrictions generally preclude in-person, telephone, electronic, or third-party communications. In some cases, an individual may also wish to consider a restraining order, which can be obtained from the local courts. This is a civil proceeding independent of the College. If a court order is issued,

the College will, to the extent possible, assist the protected person in benefiting from the restrictions imposed by the court and also will facilitate on-campus compliance with the order. The College also may limit an individual or organization's access to certain College facilities or activities as part of the no-contact order.

5.2. Academic, Employment, or Residence Modifications

An individual involved with the sexual and gender-based misconduct process may request academic or employment modifications or a change in residence. Individuals who request assistance in changing their academic, working, or living situation will receive appropriate and reasonably available modifications. These may include:

- 5.2.1. Academic modifications, including a change in class schedule, taking an incomplete, dropping a course without penalty, attending a class remotely or other alternative means, providing an academic tutor, or extending deadlines for assignments;
- 5.2.2. Change of housing assignment;
- 5.2.3. Change in work assignment or schedule; or
- 5.2.4. Access to an escort to ensure safe movement between work or academic activities.

5.3. Emotional Support

The College will provide counseling services through the Counseling Center or will assist in providing a referral to off-campus agencies as needed at regional campuses. For campus and community resources, please see the Confidential Resources listed in this policy. Counseling and emotional support are available to any member of the campus community.

The College will maintain as confidential any supportive measures provided to the complainant or respondent, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the College's ability to provide the supportive measures.

6. Emergency Actions

The College reserves the right to remove a respondent from the College on an emergency basis if an individualized safety and risk analysis determines that there is an immediate and significant threat of substantial harm to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising from the allegations of SGBM to justify the removal. An emergency removal does not assume that the removed student is responsible for the alleged violations.

If such a removal were to take place, the respondent would be provided notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal.

Emergency removals are imposed after an individualized safety and risk analysis and in consultation with the Title IX coordinator, deputy Title IX coordinator(s), chief of Public Safety, and/or additional administrators as deemed necessary by the Title IX coordinator (such as the director of the Counseling Center) based on the allegations known at the time.

For employees, the College reserves the right to administer an administrative leave consistent with existing policies outside of the scope of this policy; however, for student-employees, such an administrative leave cannot be punitive or disciplinary, such as the loss of wages, salary, or other forms of compensation, pending the outcome of the process. A decision to administer an administrative leave will be determined in consultation with the Title IX coordinator and director of Human Resources.

6.1. Threat Assessment

The Title IX coordinator or their designee may determine that a threat assessment should be conducted by the College's Threat Assessment Team as a part of the initial assessment. The Threat Assessment Team can aid in determining some or all of the following:

- 6.1.1. Whether emergency removal of a respondent on the basis of immediate threat to physical health/safety is warranted;
- 6.1.2. Whether the Title IX coordinator should pursue/sign a formal complaint absent a complainant if a complainant is unwilling or unable to participate;
 - 6.1.2.1. Whether the alleged conduct should be assessed in conjunction with a separate incident and/or a pattern of behavior or conduct and/or climate;
- 6.1.3. Whether the alleged conduct was predatory in nature or related to potentially predatory conduct;
- 6.1.4. Whether grooming behaviors or patterns of conduct were involved in the alleged conduct;
- 6.1.5. Whether informal resolution would be possible, and if so, what mechanisms of informal resolution would likely be most successful;
- 6.1.6. Whether to include a transcript notation on the respondent's transcript;
- 6.1.7. The appropriateness of sanctions/remedies (to be applied post-hearing); and/or
- 6.1.8. Whether a Clery Act Timely Warning, trespass order, and/or no-contact order are warranted.

A threat assessment is not the same as an evaluation for an involuntary behavioral health hospitalization. A threat assessment is conducted by internal staff to specifically evaluate the risk of actionable violence with a focus on predatory escalation or targeted behaviors.

7. Initiating a Complaint

A complainant who believes they have experienced an incident of SGBM as defined in this policy, may file a complaint against the person allegedly responsible for that conduct, who will be identified as the respondent. Respondents may include any member of the College community, including students, faculty, administrators, and staff members, or a non-member, such as a third-party contractor, that the complainant believes is responsible for that conduct.

Counterclaims by the respondent of alleged SGBM may be made in good faith. As counterclaims can be made for purposes of retaliation, the College will assess whether the allegations are made in good faith to prevent any abuse of this policy for retaliatory purposes.

The College will permit the filing of counterclaims but maintains the right to address a counterclaim until after the resolution of the complainant's complaint if necessary. Some counterclaims may be resolved through the same investigative process as the complainant's complaint. The Title IX coordinator reserves the right to determine the appropriate resolution process.

7.1. Filing a Formal Complaint

The filing of a formal complaint typically begins the complaint resolution process. Generally, the complainant files a formal (signed, dated) complaint with the Title IX coordinator; however, in some cases, the College may move forward with a complaint resolution process even if the complainant chooses not to make or move forward with a formal complaint. If the College decides that it has an obligation to move forward with a complaint resolution process, the Title IX coordinator will sign the formal complaint and the College will notify the complainant before proceeding. See [Section 4.4.](#) for information regarding when the Title IX coordinator will move forward with signing a formal complaint. The Title IX coordinator's signing the formal complaint does not make the Title IX coordinator a party to the complaint resolution process or adverse to the respondent.

The formal complaint should contain sufficient information to permit the Title IX coordinator or the deputy Title IX coordinator to properly determine if and how the report is subject to the College's policy and which resolution process is appropriate. The statement need not reflect every detail related to the allegations in the complaint as additional information may be discovered during the investigation.

A formal complaint is required in order for the College to conduct any of the following resolution processes. If no complaint is filed, a complainant is still able to request supportive measures.

7.2. Complaints Against Non-Community Members

When the respondent is not a member of the College community, the complainant will be provided with all available support services both on and off campus, as well as offered support services that will assist them in feeling safe on campus. The complainant will be encouraged to make a complaint to the local law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the alleged incident. When a respondent is believed to be a community member at another institution of higher education, the Title IX coordinator can work with the complainant to file a report with the appropriate campus authorities.

At its discretion, the College may determine that the non-community member poses a continued risk to the campus community and issue a letter of no trespass.

7.3. Notice/Complaint

Upon receipt of a report, formal complaint or notice to the Title IX coordinator or their designee of an alleged violation of this policy, the College will initiate an assessment to determine the next appropriate steps considering any requests of the complainant, the College's responsibility to the community, and policy implications.

The College will respond to an allegation of SGBM by either:

- 7.3.1. Offering supportive measures because the complainant does not wish to proceed formally; and/or
- 7.3.2. Initiating an informal resolution; and/or
- 7.3.3. Initiating a formal resolution or Title IX grievance process, including an investigation and hearing.

The informal resolution, formal resolution, or Title IX grievance process may determine whether the respondent is found responsible or not responsible for violating College policy. The respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct; a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the formal grievance process. If the respondent is found responsible for a policy violation, the College will promptly implement effective sanctions and remedies designed to ensure that the College is not deliberately indifferent to harassment, discrimination, or SGBM, its potential recurrence, or its effects.

7.4. Initial Assessment of Complaint

The College's responsibility to review and respond to all allegations of SGBM exists regardless of whether that review culminates in an investigation under this policy or referral to another College procedure, if appropriate.

The Title IX coordinator or deputy Title IX coordinator will review any reports of alleged SGBM, regardless of whether a formal complaint is received, and will evaluate if the conduct described within the report is subject to Title IX, Title VII, or the College community standards as described in this policy.

7.4.1. Steps in the initial assessment can include, but are not limited to:

- 7.4.1.1. The Title IX coordinator, or their designee, communicates with the complainant to determine if they wish to make a formal complaint. The coordinator will assist them in doing so, if desired. If the complainant does not wish to do so, the coordinator will determine whether to initiate a complaint without the complainant.
- 7.4.1.2. If a formal complaint is received, the coordinator will assess its sufficiency and will work directly with the complainant to ensure it is correctly completed.
- 7.4.1.3. The coordinator will offer supportive measures to the complainant.
- 7.4.1.4. The coordinator will review the available processes and ensure that the complainant is aware of their rights and will work with the complainant to determine if they prefer a supportive response, an informal resolution, or if they wish to move forward with a formal resolution or Title IX grievance process, which includes an investigation and hearing.
- 7.4.1.5. If an informal resolution option is preferred, the Title IX coordinator will assess whether the complaint is suitable for informal resolution, which informal mechanisms may best serve the situation, and may seek to determine if the respondent is willing to engage in informal resolution, if applicable.
- 7.4.1.6. If a formal resolution process is preferred, the Title IX coordinator will initiate the appropriate resolution process as described in this policy.

7.5. Dismissal of Formal Complaint

If a formal complaint is filed alleging Title IX sexual harassment and the Title IX coordinator determines the conduct alleged in the formal complaint (i) would not constitute Title IX sexual harassment as defined by this policy, even if proved, (ii) did not occur in the College's education program or activity, or (iii) did not occur against a person in the United States, then the College must dismiss the formal complaint with regard to that conduct for purposes of Title IX sexual harassment under Title IX and this policy; however, a dismissal of a formal complaint that alleges SGBM as defined by this policy for one of the aforementioned reasons

does not preclude action under a different process provided for in this policy, another College policy, or the College's Student Handbook.

The College may dismiss the formal complaint or any allegations therein, if at any time during the investigation or hearing: the 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 College; or specific circumstances prevent the College from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination as to the formal complaint or allegations therein.

Upon a dismissal required or permitted pursuant to this section, the College will promptly send written notice of the dismissal and reason(s) therefore simultaneously to the parties. Any party may appeal the dismissal of a formal complaint, in accordance with the appeal process described in this policy.

7.6. Withdrawal of Complaint

If a complainant notifies the Title IX coordinator in writing at any time during the investigation or resolution process that they wish to withdraw their formal complaint, the Title IX coordinator will determine whether or not to dismiss the complaint or continue the resolution process without the complainant's participation. Withdrawal of a formal complaint, by itself, does not mean that the complaint was falsely filed or that the respondent did not engage in the alleged misconduct.

7.7. Acceptance of Responsibility

The respondent may accept responsibility for some or all of the alleged policy violations at any point during the resolution process. If the respondent accepts responsibility for some but not all of the alleged policy violations, the grievance process will continue as described in this policy.

If the respondent accepts responsibility, the Title IX coordinator, or their designee, will make a determination that the individual violated the SGBM policy. The Title IX coordinator, or their designee, will then determine appropriate sanction(s), which will be promptly implemented in order to effectively stop the harassment, discrimination, and/or retaliation; prevent its recurrence; and remedy the effects of the conduct, both on the complainant and the community.

If the respondent accepts responsibility for all of the alleged policy violations and the Title IX coordinator, or designee, has determined appropriate sanction(s) or responsive actions which are promptly implemented, the process will be complete. The complainant will be informed of the outcome.

7.8. Consolidation of Formal Complaints

The College reserves the right to consolidate formal complaints into one complaint resolution process as to allegations of SGBM against more than one respondent, by more than one complainant against one or more respondents, or by one party against the other party, where the allegations arise out of the same facts or circumstances.

The College may also use the SGBM process to adjudicate non-SGBM policy violations that arise out of the same facts or circumstances that are not otherwise covered by the amnesty for minor violations. Sanctions for non-SGBM policy violations will be consistent with applicable policies or the Student Handbook.

All decisions to consolidate complaints are made by the Title IX coordinator, or their designee.

7.9. Timeframe for Resolution

The investigation of all reports will be completed promptly and without undue delay. The College strives to complete investigations as quickly as possible while ensuring that all investigations are conducted thoroughly and equitably. Generally, the resolution process will be completed by the College within 60-90 business days. Extenuating circumstances may arise that require the investigation process to extend beyond these timeframes, including, for instance: the complexity and severity of a complaint, if there is a parallel criminal investigation and law enforcement requests that the College delay its process temporarily, or if the investigation occurs during College breaks or between academic years. In general, a complainant and respondent can expect to receive periodic updates as to the status of the review or investigation.

7.10. Effect of Pending Complaint When Withdrawing or Taking Leave of Absence from the College

If a student applies for a temporary leave of absence from the College, and that student is involved in a SGBM matter under investigation, the College may, at its discretion, complete the investigation, even with the student physically absent from the College. If a student respondent withdraws from the College while a SGBM complaint is pending, the respondent's transcript will reflect a withdrawal and the pending complaint. If a respondent, during an open investigation, should apply for a leave of absence from the College, the College reserves the right to continue the investigation substantially in progress.

Should a student be granted a leave of absence, the Title IX coordinator and/or designee shall reasonably attempt to provide the student with remote access to the process if the student is physically unavailable.

Should an employee who is involved in a SGBM matter under investigation leave the College for any reason, the College may, at its discretion, complete the investigation and grievance process.

7.11. Effect of Criminal Proceedings

As stated above, the filing and processing of a complaint of SGBM is independent of any criminal investigation or proceeding. The College will not wait for the conclusion of any criminal investigation or proceedings to commence its own investigation and proceedings outlined herein. Neither law enforcement's determination whether to prosecute a respondent, nor the outcome of any criminal prosecution, are determinative of whether SGBM under the College policy occurred.

8. Resolution Processes

Regardless of the College affiliation of the complainant (e.g. student, employee, or third-party), the College will respond to allegations of SGBM using the following applicable resolution processes. The Office of Non-discrimination Initiatives is responsible for the oversight of investigations of SGBM complaints where the respondent is a student or student group. The Title IX coordinator will work in coordination with the Office of Human Resources to coordinate investigations of SGBM complaints where the respondent is an employee of the College or third-party contractor.

8.1. Informal Resolution

8.1.1. Procedures for entering and exiting an Informal Resolution process

- 8.1.1.1. Parties who do not wish to proceed with an investigation and live hearing may seek the College's assistance in resolving allegations of Sexual and Gender-based Misconduct by entering an informal resolution process. Generally speaking, these resolution options are less time-intensive than an investigation and live hearing, while still affording participants the opportunity to actively participate in a College facilitated process to resolve complaints.
- 8.1.1.2. The Parties may elect to enter the College's informal resolution process at any time after the filing of the Formal Complaint, by providing informed written consent. This [informed written consent](#) will include all terms of the elected informal process, including a statement that any agreement reached through the process is binding on the Parties.

- 8.1.1.3. No Party may be required to participate in an informal resolution.
- 8.1.1.4. A Party may elect to withdraw from the informal resolution process at any time prior to its conclusion. If a Party elects to leave the informal resolution process, the formal resolution process recommences. In participating in the informal resolution process, the Parties understand that the timeframes governing the formal process temporarily cease, and only recommence upon reentry into the formal process.

8.1.2. Determination to approve entry into the informal resolution process

- 8.1.2.1. Even where the Parties agree to submit a matter to informal resolution, the Title IX Coordinator or designee may either approve the decision to proceed to an informal resolution or may determine that an informal resolution is not appropriate under the circumstances.
- 8.1.2.2. Factors that the Title IX Coordinator or other designated official may weigh in considering the appropriateness of the informal resolution process include, but are not limited to, the gravity of the allegations, whether there is an ongoing threat of harm or safety to the campus, whether the respondent has prior offenses, and whether the Parties are participating in good faith. This determination is not subject to appeal.
- 8.1.2.3. The College does not offer or facilitate informal resolution processes to resolve allegations that an employee engaged in Title IX Sexual Harassment of a student.
- 8.1.2.4. At any time after the commencement of the informal resolution process, the Title IX Coordinator or other designated official may determine that the informal resolution process is not an appropriate method for resolving the matter and may require that the matter be resolved through the formal process. This determination is not subject to appeal.

8.1.3. Role of the facilitator

- 8.1.3.1. Informal resolution processes are managed by facilitators, who may not have a conflict of interest or bias in favor of or against complainants or respondents generally or regarding the specific Parties in the matter. The Title IX Coordinator or designee may serve as the facilitator, subject to these restrictions.
- 8.1.3.2. All facilitators must have training on the rules and practices associated with the recipient's informal resolution process and on how to serve impartially.

8.1.4. Confidentiality and Resolution Agreements

- 8.1.4.1. Upon entering the informal resolution process, the Parties agree that any testimony and evidence (including admissions of responsibility) they share or receive during the informal resolution process regarding the allegations in the Formal Complaint are confidential. All parties must abide by the signed Informal Resolution Agreement. Agreements resulting from an Informal Resolution process are not subject to appeal.

8.1.5. Informal resolution options

Springfield College offers the following informal resolution procedures for addressing Sexual and Gender-based Misconduct covered under this Policy:

8.1.5.1. Administrative Resolution

- 8.1.5.1.1. Should the Parties mutually determine to enter the informal resolution process, and the respondent elects to accept responsibility for the allegations of the Formal Complaint at any point during the informal resolution process, the institution may administratively resolve the Formal Complaint. [See section 7.7 Acceptance of Responsibility.](#)

8.1.5.2. Mediation

- 8.1.5.2.1. The purpose of mediation is for the parties who are in conflict to identify the implications of a student's actions and, with the assistance of a trained facilitator, identify points of agreement and appropriate remedies to address them. Either party can request mediation to seek a resolution; mediation will be used only with the consent of both parties, who will be asked not to contact one another during the process. The Title IX Coordinator will review any request for mediation and may decline to mediate based on the facts and circumstances of the particular case. Either party has the right to terminate the mediation process and choose or resume another option for resolution at any time.
- 8.1.5.2.2. The mediation process will typically commence within seven business days after the Title IX Coordinator receives consent to mediate from both parties and will continue until concluded or terminated by either party or the Title IX Coordinator. During mediation, any potential investigation will be halted, and calculations of time frames will be stayed. If the mediation results in a resolution, the disciplinary process will be concluded, and the matter will be closed. If a resolution cannot be reached, the matter will be referred to the Title IX Coordinator for re-evaluation of other resolution options, including investigation.

- 8.1.5.2.3. During mediation, a facilitator will guide a discussion between the parties. When the parties do not wish to meet face to face, either party may request "caucus" mediation, and the facilitator will conduct separate meetings. Whether or not the parties agree to meet face to face, each party will be permitted to bring an advisor of their choice to any meetings, who may, but is not required to, be an attorney.
- 8.1.5.2.4. At the conclusion of the mediation, the facilitator will memorialize the agreement that was reached between the parties. The Title IX Coordinator will monitor adherence to the proposed solution and close the matter when compliance is satisfactory.

8.1.5.3. Restorative Justice

- 8.1.5.3.1. A restorative justice ("RJ") Conference is a dialogue, facilitated by a College official or approved vendor, intended to restore relationships and repair harm after a conflict has occurred. Both the responsible party and the individuals affected by the conflict come together to identify the harm caused and, collaboratively, determine how the conflict and trust might be, respectively, resolved and repaired.
- 8.1.5.3.2. A Party may request RJ at any stage of the disciplinary process. However, restorative justice may not be an appropriate mechanism for all conflicts. To qualify for RJ, the student accused of wrongdoing must accept responsibility and express remorse for the harm that was caused. The harmed party must also be willing to accept an apology offered by the student accused of wrongdoing. Additionally, all involved parties must agree to and abide by measurable and timely actions within the scope of this Policy and directives. The Title IX Coordinator will review any request for RJ, and may decline to initiate RJ based on the facts and circumstances of the particular case.
- 8.1.5.3.3. The RJ Conference proceeds only if all parties agree to participate willingly. Upon doing so, the RJ process typically commences within 7 business days of the Title IX Coordinator receiving written agreements from all involved parties. The conference will continue until it is successfully concluded or until the Title IX Coordinator determines that it will not be successful. If successful, all involved parties reach an agreeable resolution, at which time the process is concluded, and the matter is resolved. If a resolution cannot be reached, the matter will be referred to the Title IX Coordinator for re-evaluation of other resolution options.

- 8.1.6. The Title IX Coordinator will monitor the parties' adherence to their proposed solution and reserves the right to close the matter when compliance is satisfactory

8.2. Formal Resolution

8.2.1. Investigation Procedures

8.2.1.1. Notice of Investigation and Allegations (NOIA)

The Title IX coordinator or deputy Title IX coordinator will provide written notice of the investigation and allegations (NOIA) to the respondent upon commencement of the formal resolution process. This facilitates the respondent's ability to prepare for the interview and to identify and choose an advisor to accompany them. The written notice also is copied to the complainant, who is to be given advance notice of when the NOIA will be delivered to the respondent.

8.2.1.1.1. The written notice will include:

- 8.2.1.1.1.1. A specific statement of which policies were allegedly violated and by what actions;
- 8.2.1.1.1.2. The identity of the involved parties (if known);
- 8.2.1.1.1.3. The date and location of the alleged incident(s) (if known);
- 8.2.1.1.1.4. A description of the applicable procedures;
- 8.2.1.1.1.5. A statement of the potential sanctions/responsive actions that could result;
- 8.2.1.1.1.6. A statement that the College presumes the respondent is not responsible for the reported misconduct and that a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the process;
- 8.2.1.1.1.7. A statement that the parties will be given an equal opportunity to inspect and review all directly related evidence, whether inculpatory or exculpatory, obtained during the review and comment period;
- 8.2.1.1.1.8. An instruction to preserve any evidence that is directly related to the allegations;
- 8.2.1.1.1.9. A statement about the College's policy on retaliation;
- 8.2.1.1.1.10. Information about the privacy of the process;
- 8.2.1.1.1.11. Information on the need for each party to have an advisor of their choosing and suggestions for ways to identify an advisor;

8.2.1.1.1.12. A statement informing the parties that College policy prohibits knowingly making false statements, including knowingly submitting false information during the resolution process; and

8.2.1.1.1.13. Details on how the party may request disability accommodations during the interview process.

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

Notice will be made in writing and emailed to the parties' Springfield College-issued email, or designated accounts. The notice may additionally be provided in-person or by mail depending on the circumstances. Once the notice is emailed to the parties, it will be presumed delivered.

8.2.1.2. Advisors

8.2.1.2.1. An advisor is any one person chosen by a party or appointed by the College to accompany the party to meetings related to the resolution, grievance, or appeals processes, who serves as support for the party and to advise the party on that process. The party will notify the Title IX Coordinator who will serve as the Advisor by completing [this Advisor Selection form](#). Advisors are not permitted to advocate for a student or speak on the student's behalf during any of the aforementioned meetings. In the Title IX grievance process, advisors also are responsible for conducting the cross-examination on behalf of the party they are advising at any hearing. Students must utilize an advisor during the Title IX grievance process hearings if they wish to ask any questions of parties or witnesses involved.

8.2.1.2.2. Each party has the right to have an advisor of their choosing present for all meetings, interviews, and hearings within the resolution process. An advisor may be whoever the party wishes as long as they are eligible and available. While the College may assign an advisor if a party is unable to identify one, the College will not compel a particular individual into serving as an advisor, and employees of the College reserve the right not to serve as advisors. The College will ensure any College-assigned advisor is trained and familiar with the College's process.

8.2.1.2.3. While advisors who are witnesses to a case are not strictly prohibited, their serving as both an advisor and a witness

creates potential for bias and conflict-of-interest if a hearing is necessary. Parties should be aware that the issue of potential bias may be subject to exploration by the decision-maker(s).

- 8.2.1.2.4.** If a student cannot or does not wish to self-identify an advisor, one will be assigned by the College for the purposes of conducting cross-examination at the live hearing. If a student decides to use a College-assigned advisor, the College will ensure the College-assigned advisor is trained and familiar with the College process.
- 8.2.1.2.5.** The College will share all directly related materials gathered during the investigation with the parties and will solicit written consent, with the [Advisor Selection form](#), to share information with the advisor identified by the parties. The College may request renewed consent for information sharing at each phase of the resolution process.
- 8.2.1.2.6.** The advisor's name and relationship to a party (e.g., student, faculty member, family member, attorney, etc.) must be disclosed to the Title IX coordinator or investigator(s) prior to the meeting for which they will serve as the advisor by completing [this Advisor Selection form](#). If a party changes advisors, the party is responsible for notifying the College of the change.
- 8.2.1.2.7.** The College reserves the right to remove an advisor, either from an individual setting or the proceedings as a whole, if the advisor fails to act appropriately and in accordance with reasonable conduct expectations. Harassment of a party by an advisor will not be tolerated. Advisors are expected to advise their party without disrupting the proceedings. Advisors must understand that their role is not to speak on behalf of or represent their party within the proceedings. Advisors should speak during the proceedings only when directly invited by investigator(s), hearing officer(s) and/or College administrators. Parties are expected to ask and respond to questions on their own behalf throughout the investigation phase of the resolution process, and to answer questions on their own behalf during the hearing procedures, if any.
- 8.2.1.2.8.** The College cannot guarantee equal advisory rights, meaning that if one party selects an advisor who is an attorney, but the other party does not or cannot afford an attorney, the College is not obligated to provide an attorney. The College is responsible for training only College-appointed advisors. Advisors identified or hired by

the parties are responsible for understanding the processes related to this policy.

8.2.1.2.9. Meetings will not generally be delayed or rescheduled due to an advisor's schedule or availability. The Title IX coordinator has the sole discretion to consider requests made to delay or reschedule a meeting due to an advisor's availability. The College reserves the right to have its own legal counsel present during any meeting.

8.2.1.3. Appointment of Investigators:

Once the decision to move forward with the formal process has been made, the Title IX coordinator will appoint one or more investigators to facilitate the investigation. The investigator(s) may either be internal (employees of the College) or external (non-College employees) at the discretion of the coordinator. The Title IX coordinator is responsible for ensuring that a conflict check is completed and that there are no conflicts of interest between the investigator(s) assigned to the complaint and the parties to the complaint. The name of the investigator(s) will be provided to the parties as a part of this conflict check. Investigators will receive not less than annual training on issues relating to sexual misconduct, investigatory procedures and hearing procedures to protect the safety and rights of students and employees and promote accountability.

8.2.1.4. Steps in the Investigation Process:

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

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

8.2.1.4.1. The investigator(s) typically take(s) the following steps, if not already completed (not necessarily in this order):

8.2.1.4.1.1. Commence a thorough, reliable, and impartial investigation.

8.2.1.4.1.2. Provide parties with written notice of the date, time, and location of the meeting, as well as the expected participants and purpose.

8.2.1.4.1.3. Meet with identified parties and witnesses (as deemed appropriate at the investigator's or

- investigators' discretion) to conduct an interview and collect any evidence they have.
- 8.2.1.4.1.4. Allow each party the opportunity to suggest witnesses and to provide questions they wish the investigator(s) to ask of the other party and witnesses. If any party would like a specific witness to be present at a live hearing, they must provide their name as part of the investigation process to be interviewed by the investigator(s).
 - 8.2.1.4.1.5. Provide each interviewed party or witness an opportunity to review and verify the investigator's summary notes (or transcript) of the evidence/testimony from their respective interviews and meetings.
 - 8.2.1.4.1.6. Conduct follow-up interviews, as necessary.
 - 8.2.1.4.1.7. Complete the investigation promptly and without unreasonable deviation from the intended timeline.
 - 8.2.1.4.1.8. Provide regular status updates to the parties throughout the investigation.
 - 8.2.1.4.1.9. Prior to the conclusion of the investigation, provide the parties and their respective advisors (if so desired by the parties) a secured electronic or hard copy of a draft investigation report as well as an equal opportunity to inspect and review all of the evidence obtained as part of the investigation. This could include evidence upon which the investigator(s) may deem to be not relevant and not included in the final investigation report. Parties will have 10 business days to review and comment on the draft report so that each party may meaningfully respond to the evidence. More information about reviewing and responding to evidence is provided below.
 - 8.2.1.4.1.10. The investigator(s) may elect to respond in writing in the investigation report to the parties' submitted responses and/or to share the responses between the parties for additional responses.
 - 8.2.1.4.1.11. The investigator(s) will incorporate relevant elements of the parties' written responses into the final investigation report, include any additional relevant evidence, make any necessary revisions, and finalize the report. The investigator(s) should document all rationales for any changes made after the review and comment period.

- 8.2.1.4.1.12. Write a comprehensive investigation report fully summarizing the investigation, all witness interviews, and addressing all relevant evidence. Appendices, including all relevant physical or documentary evidence, will be included.
- 8.2.1.4.1.13. The investigator(s) will submit the report to the Title IX coordinator who will determine which resolution process will occur next.
- 8.2.1.4.1.14. Upon confirmation that the investigation process is complete, the Title IX coordinator will disseminate the final investigation report to the parties with information about the next steps in the resolution process.

8.2.1.5. Evidence and Draft Report Review

The parties will have an equal and independent opportunity to inspect and review any evidence obtained as part of the investigation process that is directly related to the allegations raised in the formal complaint, including evidence upon which the College does not intend to rely in reaching a determination regarding responsibility and inculpatory and exculpatory evidence whether obtained from a party or other source.

Prior to the completion of the investigation, the parties will have an equal opportunity to inspect and review the evidence obtained through the investigation. The purpose of the inspection and review process is to allow each party the equal opportunity to meaningfully respond to the evidence prior to conclusion of the investigation.

- 8.2.1.5.1. Evidence that will be available for inspection and review by the parties will be any evidence that is directly related to the allegations raised in the Formal Complaint. It will include any:
 - 8.2.1.5.1.1. Evidence that is relevant, even if that evidence does not end up being relied upon by the institution in making a determination regarding responsibility;
 - 8.2.1.5.1.2. Inculpatory or exculpatory evidence (i.e. evidence that tends to prove or disprove the allegations) that is directly related to the allegations, whether obtained from a party or other source.

The parties will also have an opportunity at this stage to review a draft investigation report. The parties and their advisors may use

the information reviewed at this step only for purposes of participating in the complaint resolution process and are prohibited from disseminating or otherwise sharing the information with any other individual.

The investigator(s) will send such evidence and a draft of the investigation report to each party and each party's advisor in electronic format or hard copy. The parties will have 10 business days to review the information and prepare a written response to the evidence and draft report. The parties may elect to waive the full 10 days. Each copy of the materials shared will be watermarked on each page with the role of the person receiving it (e.g., complainant, respondent, complainant's advisor, respondent's advisor) and should not be shared with others in order to preserve the integrity of the investigation process.

The written response must be submitted to the investigator(s) within the 10 business days described above. The response may be used as an opportunity to clarify information contained in the directly related evidence, to present the party's viewpoint about whether the evidence directly related to the allegations is relevant and therefore whether it should be included in the investigation report, to identify evidence previously provided to the investigator that was not included in the directly related evidence which the party believes is directly related and relevant, and to provide any comment or response to the draft investigation report. While the parties may be assisted by their advisors in preparation of the written response, the response must be submitted by the party, must be the party's own statement, and may not be used to submit the statements of others on the party's behalf.

8.2.1.6. History of the Principal Parties

8.2.1.6.1. **Sexual History** - Neither the past sexual history nor sexual character of either party will be considered in the investigation or any other proceeding unless such information is determined by the investigator(s) and/or Title IX coordinator to be specifically and directly relevant to a pending charge. Questions and evidence about the complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant, unless such questions and evidence about the complainant's prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the conduct alleged by the complainant, or if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the

complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the respondent and are offered to prove consent.

8.2.1.6.2. **Disciplinary History and History of Previous Complaints** - When legally permitted, previous disciplinary history or previously filed complaints may be considered in the course of the investigation only if: 1) the facts related to the previous disciplinary history or complaints are substantially similar to the facts related to the present charge(s); 2) the information indicates a pattern of behavior and substantial conformity with that pattern by the respondent; or 3) there are other reasons deemed by the Title IX coordinator to be specifically and directly relevant to the present charge(s). If any previous disciplinary history or complaints are considered during the investigation, the relevant party will be notified and will be permitted to review the information that is to be considered.

8.2.1.7. **Referral for Resolution**

Following the completion of the investigation, the investigation report will be submitted to the Title IX coordinator for referral to a resolution process.

If the allegations would constitute an alleged violation of Title IX sexual harassment, the [Title IX formal grievance process](#) will be followed, which includes a live hearing and an opportunity for the parties' advisors to cross-examine any party or witness.

If the allegations would constitute a violation of the SGBM policy but not Title IX sexual harassment, the [Formal Resolution Process for Students \(Non Title IX\)](#) or the [Formal Resolution Process for Employees](#) will be followed.

If the respondent would like to accept responsibility for the violations of the SGBM policy at this time, they may so indicate in writing to the Title IX coordinator. The Title IX coordinator will follow the procedures in the section above titled "[Acceptance of Responsibility](#)" to resolve the case.

Except in alleged Title IX sexual harassment cases, if the allegations were not substantiated through the investigation process, the Title IX coordinator reserves the right to dismiss the allegations and not continue the resolution process. In such cases, parties still have an opportunity to appeal this outcome pursuant to

the procedures outlined in this policy. Alleged Title IX sexual harassment cases will proceed to a hearing as described below.

8.2.1.8. Amnesty for Minor Violations

The College will extend amnesty for minor violations of policy, including but not limited to, the possession and/or consumption of drugs or alcohol, when the violation is related to a report of SGBM. The seriousness of SGBM is a significant concern for the College, and the College wants to remove obstacles to the prompt reporting of SGBM and cooperation with an investigation. When amnesty is granted for minor violations of College policy, the College may refer students to resources such as alcohol and/or drug education, but there will be no disciplinary record or sanction regarding the violation for which amnesty was granted. The Title IX coordinator, or designee, will determine what policy violations will be considered “minor” and therefore eligible for amnesty in this context. Amnesty for minor policy violations may be extended to all parties involved in the case, including but not limited to, the complainant, the respondent, and witnesses.

8.2.1.9. Attendance Expectations

To enable the most accurate and fair review of the facts, the respondent is expected to attend and participate in meetings during an investigation under this policy. If an individual chooses not to attend one or more meetings, the charges will be reviewed based on the information and evidence available, and a decision regarding responsibility will be made. Although no inference may be drawn against any party for failing to attend a meeting or remaining silent, the process will proceed, and the conclusion will be based on the evidence presented. No decision shall be based solely on the failure of the respondent to attend one or more meetings, to participate in such meeting(s), or to answer the charges.

8.2.2. Title IX Formal Grievance Process

When an investigation has been referred to the Title IX formal grievance process, a hearing will be scheduled no earlier than 10 business days from the conclusion of the investigation, which is marked by the final investigation report being transmitted to the parties and the decision-maker(s), unless all parties and the decision-maker(s) agree to an altered timeline. The parties will notify the Title IX coordinator in writing if they consent to an altered timeline.

The Title IX coordinator, or their designee, may identify a hearing panel of up to three Springfield College members after completing a check to ensure there is not a conflict of interest. One of the member(s) of the panel will be appointed as the chairperson. If Springfield College uses an external partner (non College employees) a single hearing officer will be used. The single hearing officer will be known as the chairperson. The hearing panel may be either internal (employees of the College) or external (non-College employees) at the discretion of the Title IX coordinator. Neither the panel/chair may have any previous involvement with the investigation. The Title IX coordinator reserves the right to replace panelists or the chairperson should a conflict of interest arise.

8.2.2.1. Notice of Hearing:

8.2.2.1.1. The Title IX coordinator or chairperson will notify the parties of the hearing date no less than 10 business days prior to the hearing. Notice of the hearing date will be sent via email. The parties are responsible for sharing this notice with any advisor of choice that they would like to have present. Notice will include:

- 8.2.2.1.1.1. Date and time of the hearing;
- 8.2.2.1.1.2. The charges the respondent is facing and brief summary of the allegations;
- 8.2.2.1.1.3. The platform of the hearing (in person, Zoom, FaceTime, or other similar digital platform);
- 8.2.2.1.1.4. Instructions for accessing the hearing;
- 8.2.2.1.1.5. Information about the audio and/or visual recording of the hearings;
- 8.2.2.1.1.6. Information regarding the permissible use of an advisor of their choosing; (Parties will be instructed to notify the Title IX coordinator of the identity of their advisor at least seven business days prior to the hearing for the purpose of notifying all parties of who will be in attendance);
- 8.2.2.1.1.7. The names of the panelist(s) who will serve as the decision-maker(s); and
- 8.2.2.1.1.8. An invitation to contact the Title IX coordinator to arrange any disability-related accommodations, language assistance, and/or interpretation services that may be needed at the hearing at least seven business days prior to the hearing.

8.2.2.2. Pre-Hearing Preparation:

The Title IX coordinator will meet individually with the complainant and respondent to go over the hearing procedures. At this meeting, the complainant and respondent will be asked to provide

the name of the advisor of their own choosing that will be present for the hearing and the names of any witnesses that they would like to have at the hearing to answer questions from the parties and/or the panelist(s). The Title IX coordinator will provide the names of all persons who will be participating in the hearing to the parties at least five business days prior to the hearing.

Any witness scheduled to participate in the hearing must have been first interviewed by the investigator(s) or have provided a written statement or answered written questions. Any evidence to be presented at the hearing must have first been presented at the investigation phase unless a justification exists to show that it was not reasonably available at that time. Any new witnesses or evidence presented during the pre-hearing timeframe may result in the case being referred back to the investigation phase for proper consideration by the investigator(s).

The parties will be given a list of the names of the panelist(s) in the hearing notice letter. The parties may submit an objection to any panelist in writing, detailing the rationale for the objection. Any objection must be submitted to the Title IX coordinator via email as soon as possible, and no later than seven business days prior to the hearing. Panelists will only be removed if the Title IX coordinator concludes that their bias or conflict of interest precludes an impartial hearing of the allegation(s).

The Title IX coordinator will give the panelist(s) a list of the names of all parties, witnesses, and advisors at least five business days in advance of the hearing. Any panelist who cannot make an objective determination must recuse themselves from the proceedings when notified of the identity of the parties, witnesses, and advisors in advance of the hearing. If a panelist is unsure of whether a bias or conflict of interest exists, they must raise the concern to the Title IX coordinator as soon as possible.

During the 10 business days prior to the hearing, the parties will have the opportunity for continued review and comment on the final investigation report and available evidence. That review and comment can be shared with the Title IX coordinator who will ensure that the information is shared with the hearing officer/panel.

8.2.2.3. Pre-Hearing Meetings:

The Title IX Coordinator will convene a pre-hearing meeting(s) with the parties and/or their advisors to invite them to submit the questions or topics they (the parties and/or their advisors) wish to ask or discuss at the hearing, so that the chair can rule on their relevance ahead of time to avoid any improper evidentiary introduction in the hearing or provide recommendations for more appropriate phrasing. However, this advance review opportunity does not preclude the parties from submitting questions at the hearing for a reconsideration based on any new information or testimony offered at the hearing. The chair must document and share the rationale for any exclusion or inclusion of questions or information at this pre-hearing meeting.

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

The pre-hearing meeting(s) will not be recorded, but a record of when the meetings occurred and who attended, and any supporting documentary materials, will be included in the case file.

8.2.2.4. Impact Statement:

Prior to the commencement of the hearing, the parties may submit an impact statement to the Title IX coordinator in a sealed envelope. The impact statement will be reviewed by the hearing officer/panel, during deliberations if a respondent is found responsible for violating College policy. If the respondent is found not responsible, the statements will be returned to the parties or destroyed and will not be reviewed by the hearing officer/panel under any circumstances.

8.2.2.5. Hearing Procedures:

At the hearing, the hearing officer/panel has the authority to hear and make determinations on all allegations of SGBM and/or retaliation, and also may hear and make determinations on any additional alleged policy violations that have occurred in concert with the SGBM, even though those collateral allegations may not specifically fall within the SGBM policy.

Participants at the hearing will include the chair, any additional panelists, the Title IX coordinator or their designee to serve as a hearing facilitator, the investigator(s) who conducted the investigation, the parties, advisors to the parties, any called

witnesses, and anyone providing authorized accommodations or assistive services. The hearing is otherwise considered closed to any other individuals and private.

The chair will answer all questions of procedure, but may defer to the Title IX coordinator or hearing facilitator as needed for clarification. Anyone appearing at the hearing to provide information will respond to questions on their own behalf.

The chair will allow witnesses who have relevant information to appear at a portion of the hearing in order to respond to specific questions from the decision-maker(s) and the parties and will then be excused.

8.2.2.6. Joint Hearings:

In hearings involving more than one respondent, or in which two or more complainants have accused the same individual of substantially similar conduct, the default procedure will be to hear the allegations jointly.

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

8.2.2.7. The Order of the Hearing – Introductions and Explanation of Procedure:

8.2.2.7.1. During hearings under the formal resolution process, parties can expect the following:

8.2.2.7.1.1. The chair explains the procedures and introduces the participants.

8.2.2.7.1.2. The chair and/or hearing facilitator then conducts the hearing, generally according to a hearing script. At the hearing, recording, witness logistics, party logistics, curation of documents, separation of the parties, and other administrative elements of the hearing process are managed by a non-voting hearing facilitator. The hearing facilitator may attend to: logistics of physical or virtual rooms for various parties/witnesses as they wait; flow of parties/witnesses in and out of the physical or virtual hearing space; ensuring recording and/or

virtual conferencing technology is working as intended; copying and distributing materials to participants, as appropriate, etc.

8.2.2.7.1.3. The investigator(s) will then present a summary of the final investigation report, including items that are contested and those that are not, and will be subject to questioning by the hearing officer/ panel and cross-examination by the parties' advisors. The investigator(s) may be present during the entire hearing process, but not during deliberations. Neither the parties nor the hearing officer/panel should ask the investigator(s) their opinions on credibility, recommended findings, or determinations, and the investigators, advisors, and parties will refrain from discussion of or questions about these assessments. If such information is introduced, the chair will direct that it be disregarded.

8.2.2.7.1.4. Once the investigator(s) present their report and are questioned, the parties and witnesses may provide relevant information in turn and be subjected to questioning by the hearing officer/panel and cross-examination by the parties' advisors, beginning with the complainant, and then in the order determined by the chair. All questions posed by the parties' advisors are subject to a relevance determination by the chair. The chair will explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant, or to reframe it for relevance.

8.2.2.7.1.4.1. Further information regarding the cross-examination process follows this section.

8.2.2.7.1.5. Once all parties have had the opportunity to provide a statement and to answer any questions, the chair will allow the parties to make a final closing statement before closing out the hearing.

8.2.2.8. Cross-examination

All parties/witnesses will submit to questioning by the hearing officer/panel and then by the parties through their advisors ("cross-examination"). All questions are subject to a relevance determination by the chair. The advisor, who will remain seated during questioning, will pose the proposed question orally, electronically, or in writing (orally is the default, but other means of

submission may be permitted by the chair upon request or agreed to by the parties and the chair), the proceeding will pause to allow the chair to consider it, and the chair will determine whether the question will be permitted, disallowed, or rephrased.

The chair may explore arguments regarding relevance with the advisors, if the chair so chooses. The chair will then state their decision on the question for the record and advise the party/witness to whom the question was directed, accordingly. The chair will explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant, or to reframe it for relevance.

The chair will limit or disallow questions on the basis that they are irrelevant, unduly repetitious (and thus irrelevant), or abusive. The chair has final say on all questions and determinations of relevance, subject to any appeal. The chair may consult with the hearing facilitator on any questions of admissibility. The chair may ask advisors to explain why a question is or is not relevant from their perspective, but will not entertain arguments from the advisors on relevance once the chair has ruled on a question.

If a party or witness chooses not to submit to cross-examination at the hearing, either because they do not attend the hearing, or they attend but refuse to participate in questioning or refuse to answer any question, the hearing officer/ panel may not draw any inference solely from a party's or witness's absence from the hearing or refusal to answer cross-examination or other questions.

If a party's advisor of choice refuses to comply with the College's established [rules of decorum](#) for the hearing of the chair's determinations regarding decorum-related issues, including while conducting cross-examination, the College may require the party to use a different advisor. If a College-provided advisor refuses to comply with the [rules of decorum](#), the College may provide that party with a different advisor to conduct cross-examination on behalf of that party.

8.2.2.9. Deliberation, Decision-making, and Standard of Proof:

The hearing panel/chair will deliberate in closed session to determine whether the respondent is responsible or not responsible for the policy violation(s) in question. If a panel is used, a simple majority vote is required to determine the finding. The hearing facilitator may be invited to attend the deliberation by the chair, but is there only to facilitate procedurally, not to address

the substance of the allegations. The facilitator may help answer questions related to matters of law or policy application but may not provide guidance or answer questions in relation to the findings of the hearing or investigation.

The hearing panel/chair will use the preponderance of the evidence standard in their determinations regarding responsibility of formal complaints under this policy. This means that the hearing panel/chair will determine whether it is more likely than not that a violation of the policy occurred.

When there is a finding of responsibility on one or more of the allegations, the hearing panel/chair may then consider the previously submitted party impact statements in determining appropriate sanction(s). The hearing panel/chair may – at their discretion – consider the statements, but they are not binding. The hearing panel/chair will review the statements and any pertinent conduct history and will determine the appropriate sanction(s).

The chair will then prepare a written determination and deliver it to the Title IX coordinator. The written determination will include:

- identification of the allegations potentially constituting sexual harassment;
- a summary description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the formal complaint through the determination, including any notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits, methods used to gather other evidence, and hearings held;
- findings of fact supporting the determination;
- conclusions regarding the application of the recipient's code of conduct to the facts;
- a statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility, any disciplinary sanctions the 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 parties will be informed in writing of the results of a

hearing or disciplinary proceeding no later than 7 business days after a final determination of a complaint, unless good cause for additional time is shown.

The Title IX coordinator will issue the Notice of the Outcome to the parties following the procedures outlined in the later section.

8.2.2.10. Recording Hearings:

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

The hearing panel/chair, the parties, their advisors, and appropriate administrators of the College will be permitted to listen to the recording in a controlled environment determined by the Title IX coordinator for the purposes of drafting the deliberation statement or drafting and/or responding to an appeal. A transcript of the hearing may also be available upon request to the Title IX coordinator. No person will be given or be allowed to make a copy of the recording without permission of the Title IX coordinator

8.2.3. Formal Resolution of Complaints Against Students (Non Title IX)

For allegations against a student of SGBM that do not constitute Title IX sexual harassment, the investigation will be referred to the Formal Resolution of Complaints Against Students Process. A hearing will be scheduled no earlier than 10 business days from the conclusion of the investigation, which is marked by the final investigation report being transmitted to the parties and the decision-maker(s), unless all parties and the decision-maker(s) agree to an altered timeline. The parties will notify the Title IX coordinator in writing if they consent to an altered timeline.

The Title IX coordinator, or their designee, may identify a hearing panel of up to three Springfield College members after completing a check to ensure there is not a conflict of interest. One of the member(s) of the panel will be appointed as the chairperson. If Springfield College uses an external partner (non College employees) a single hearing officer will be used. The single hearing officer will be known as the chairperson. The hearing panel may be either internal (employees of the College) or external (non-College employees) at the discretion of the Title IX coordinator. Neither the panel/chair may have any previous involvement

with the investigation. The Title IX coordinator reserves the right to replace panelists or the chairperson should a conflict of interest arise.

8.2.3.1. Notice of Hearing:

8.2.3.1.1. The Title IX coordinator will notify the parties of the hearing date no less than 10 business days prior to the hearing. Notice of the hearing date will be sent via email. The parties are responsible for sharing this notice with the advisor of choice that they would like to have present.

Notice will include:

- 8.2.3.1.1.1. Date and time of the hearing;
- 8.2.3.1.1.2. The charges the respondent is facing and brief summary of the allegations;
- 8.2.3.1.1.3. The platform of the hearing (in person, Zoom, FaceTime, or other similar digital platform);
- 8.2.3.1.1.4. Instructions for accessing the hearing;
- 8.2.3.1.1.5. Information about the audio and/or visual recording of the hearings;
- 8.2.3.1.1.6. Information regarding the permissible use of an advisor of their choosing (parties will be instructed to notify the Title IX coordinator of the identity of their advisor at least seven business days prior to the hearing for the purpose of notifying all parties of who will be in attendance);
- 8.2.3.1.1.7. The names of the panelists or hearing officer who will serve as the decision-makers;
- 8.2.3.1.1.8. An invitation to contact the Title IX coordinator to arrange any disability-related accommodations, language assistance, and/or interpretation services that may be needed at the hearing at least seven business days prior to the hearing.

8.2.3.2. Pre-Hearing Preparation:

The Title IX coordinator will meet individually with the complainant and respondent to go over the hearing procedures. At this meeting, the complainant and respondent will be asked to provide the name of their advisor of choice that will be present for the hearing and the names of any witnesses that they would like to have at the hearing to answer questions from the parties and/or the panelists if used, or the chair, . The Title IX coordinator will provide the names of all persons who will be participating in the hearing to the parties at least five business days prior to the hearing.

Any witness scheduled to participate in the hearing must have been first interviewed by the investigator(s) or have proffered a written statement or answered written questions. Any evidence to be presented at the hearing must have first been presented at the investigation phase unless a justification exists to show that it was not reasonably available at that time. Any new witnesses or evidence presented during the pre-hearing timeframe may result in the case being referred back to the investigation phase for proper consideration by the investigator(s).

The parties will be given a list of the names of the panelists in the hearing notice letter. The parties may submit an objection to any panelist in writing, detailing the rationale for the objection. Objections must be submitted to the Title IX coordinator via email as soon as possible, and no later than seven business days prior to the hearing. Panelists will only be removed if the Title IX coordinator concludes that their bias or conflict of interest precludes an impartial hearing of the allegation(s).

The Title IX coordinator will give the panelists, if used, or the chair, a list of the names of all parties, witnesses, and advisors at least five business days in advance of the hearing. Any panelist if used, or the chair, cannot make an objective determination must recuse themselves from the proceedings when notified of the identity of the parties, witnesses, and advisors in advance of the hearing. If a panelist, if used, or the chair is unsure of whether a bias or conflict of interest exists, they must raise the concern to the Title IX coordinator as soon as possible.

During the 10-business-day period prior to the hearing, the parties will have the opportunity for continued review and comment on the final investigation report and available evidence. That review and comment can be shared with the Title IX coordinator who will ensure that the information is shared with the hearing panel/chair and all parties.

8.2.3.3. Pre-Hearing Meetings:

The Title IX Coordinator will convene a pre-hearing meeting(s) with the parties and/or their advisors to invite them to submit the questions or topics they (the parties and/or their advisors) wish to ask or discuss at the hearing, so that the chair can rule on their relevance ahead of time to avoid any improper evidentiary introduction in the hearing or provide recommendations for more

appropriate phrasing. However, this advance review opportunity does not preclude the parties from submitting questions at the hearing for a reconsideration based on any new information or testimony offered at the hearing. The chair must document and share their rationale for any exclusion or inclusion of questions or information at this pre-hearing meeting.

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

The pre-hearing meeting(s) will not be recorded, but a record of the meetings and any supporting documentary materials will be included in the case file.

8.2.3.4. Impact Statement:

Prior to the commencement of the hearing, the parties may submit an impact statement to the Title IX coordinator in a sealed envelope. The impact statement will be reviewed by the hearing panel/chair during deliberations if a respondent is found responsible for violating College policy. If the respondent is found not responsible, the statements will be returned to the parties or destroyed and will not be reviewed by the hearing panel/chair under any circumstances.

8.2.3.5. Hearing Procedures:

The hearing panel/chair has the authority to hear and make determinations on all allegations of sexual and gender-based misconduct and also may hear and make determinations on any additional alleged policy violations related to the same incident.

Hearing participants will include the chair, any additional panelists, the Title IX coordinator or their designee to serve as a hearing facilitator, the parties, advisors to the parties, any called witnesses, and anyone providing authorized accommodations or assistive services. The hearing is otherwise considered closed to any other individuals.

The chair will address all questions of procedure, but may consult with the Title IX coordinator or hearing facilitator as needed for clarification. Anyone appearing at the hearing to provide information will respond to questions on their own behalf.

The chair will allow witnesses who have relevant information to appear at a portion of the hearing in order to respond to specific questions from the decision-maker(s) and the parties and will then be excused.

8.2.3.6. Joint Hearings:

In hearings involving more than one respondent, or in which two or more complainants have accused the same individual of substantially similar conduct, the default procedure will be to hear the allegations jointly.

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

8.2.3.7. The Order of the Hearing – Introductions and Explanation of Procedure:

8.2.3.7.1. For hearings under the formal resolution process for students, parties can expect the following:

8.2.3.7.1.1. The chair will explain the procedures and introduce the participants.

8.2.3.7.1.2. The chair and/or hearing facilitator will then conduct the hearing, generally according to the hearing script. At the hearing, recording, witness logistics, party logistics, curation of documents, separation of the parties, and other administrative elements of the hearing process are managed by a non-voting hearing facilitator. The hearing facilitator may attend to: logistics of physical or virtual meeting rooms for various parties/witnesses as they wait; flow of parties/witnesses in and out of the physical or virtual hearing space; ensuring recording and/or virtual conferencing technology is working as intended; copying and distributing materials to participants, as appropriate, etc.

8.2.3.7.1.3. The investigator(s) will then present a summary of the final investigation report, including items that in writing are contested and those that are not, and will be subject to questioning by the hearing panel/chair and the parties. Questions must be submitted in writing to the hearing chair at the

specified time and the chair will read the questions to the investigator(s) to respond. The chair will explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant, or to reframe it for relevance. The investigator(s) may be present during the entire hearing process, but not during deliberations. Neither the parties nor the hearing panel/chair should ask the investigator(s) their opinions on credibility, recommended findings, or determinations, and the investigators, advisors, and parties will refrain from discussion of or questions about these assessments. If such information is introduced, the chair will direct that it be disregarded.

8.2.3.7.1.4. Once the investigator(s) present their report and are questioned, the parties and witnesses may provide relevant information in turn and be subjected to questions from the hearing panel/chair and parties, beginning with the complainant, and then in the order determined by the chair. Questions must be submitted in writing to the hearing chair at the specified time and the chair will read the questions to the investigator(s) to respond. All questions are subject to a relevance determination by the chair. The chair will explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant, or to reframe it for relevance.

8.2.3.7.1.5. Once all parties have had the opportunity to provide a statement and to answer any questions, the chair will allow the parties to make a final closing statement before closing out the hearing.

8.2.3.8. Deliberation, Decision-making, and Standard of Proof:

The hearing panel/chair will deliberate in closed session to determine whether the respondent is responsible or not responsible for the policy violation(s) in question. If a panel is used, a simple majority vote is required to determine the finding. The hearing facilitator may be invited to attend the deliberation by the chair, but is there only to facilitate procedurally, not to address the substance of the allegations. The facilitator may help answer questions related to matters of law or policy application but may not provide guidance or answer questions in relation to the findings of the hearing or investigation.

The hearing panel/chair will use the preponderance of the evidence standard in their determinations regarding responsibility of formal complaints under this policy. This means that the hearing panel/chair will determine whether it is more likely than not that a violation of the policy occurred.

When there is a finding of responsibility on one or more of the allegations, the hearing panel/chair may then consider the previously submitted party impact statements in determining appropriate sanction(s). The hearing panel/chair may – at their discretion – consider the statements, but they are not binding. The hearing panel/chair will review the statements and any pertinent conduct history and will determine the appropriate sanction(s).

The chair will then prepare a written deliberation statement and deliver it to the Title IX coordinator, detailing the determination, rationale, the evidence used in support of its determination, the evidence disregarded, credibility assessments, and, if applicable, any sanctions.

The Title IX coordinator will issue the Notice of the Outcome to the parties following the procedures outlined in the later section. The parties shall be informed in writing of the results of a hearing or disciplinary proceeding not later than 7 business days after a final determination of a complaint, unless good cause for additional time is shown.

8.2.3.9. Recording Hearings:

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

The hearing panel/chair, the parties, their advisors, and appropriate administrators of the College will be permitted to listen to the recording in a controlled environment determined by the Title IX coordinator for the purposes of drafting the deliberation statement or drafting and/or responding to an appeal. A transcript of the hearing may also be available upon request to the Title IX coordinator. No person will be given or be allowed to make a copy of the recording without permission of the Title IX coordinator.

8.2.4. Formal Resolution of Complaints Against Employees

For allegations against an employee of SGBM that do not constitute a violation of Title IX sexual harassment, the investigation will be referred to the formal resolution of complaints against employees' process. The investigation report will be submitted to the Human Resources director, or their designee, who must not have served as an investigator for the matter, who will act as the decision-maker. The director may choose to meet with the complainant and/or respondent to review the investigation report and ask any questions in order to render a decision. Within 10 days of the completion of the investigation, the director will issue a notice of the outcome consistent with the procedures outlined in [section 8.3](#) of this policy.

In determining appropriate disciplinary measures, the director will review the respondent's prior disciplinary record, if one exists.

8.3. Notice of Outcome

Using the deliberation statement, the Title IX coordinator will work with the chair to prepare a Notice of Outcome. The Title IX coordinator will simultaneously share the Notice of Outcome, including the final determination, rationale, and any applicable sanction(s), with the parties and their advisors within five business days of receiving the decision-maker(s)' deliberation statement. Notice will be made in writing and emailed to the parties' Springfield College-issued email, or designated accounts. The notice may additionally be provided in-person or by mail depending on the circumstances. Once the notice is emailed to the parties, it will be presumed delivered.

The Notice of Outcome will identify the specific policy(ies) reported to have been violated, including the relevant policy section, and will contain a summary description of the procedural steps taken by the College that the College is permitted to share according to state or federal law; and any remedies provided to the complainant designed to ensure access to the College educational or employment program or activity, to the extent the College is permitted to share such information under state or federal law (this detail is not typically shared with the respondent unless the remedy directly relates to the respondent).

The Notice of Outcome will also include information on when the results are considered by the College to be final, any changes that occur prior to finalization, and the relevant procedures and bases for any available appeal options. The parties shall be informed in writing of the results of a hearing or disciplinary proceeding not later than 7 business days after a final determination of a complaint, unless good cause for additional time is shown.

8.4. Sanctioning Process

Upon a determination of responsibility, the hearing panel/chairer will confer with the Title IX coordinator regarding potential sanctions. Before determining sanctions, the chair may review the case file and investigators' conclusions, the respondent's prior disciplinary record, if one exists, and any impact statements submitted by either party. The hearing panel/chair will include the sanction(s) and the rationale for the sanction(s) in the deliberation statement provided to the Title IX coordinator.

Sanctions are designed to stop the harassing behavior, prevent its recurrence, and remedy the effects upon the complainant and community. Sanctions preserve individual and institutional safety and integrity and, whenever possible and appropriate, help respondents repair the damage to the individual and community for which they have been found responsible. Respondents found to be responsible for SGBM offenses involving penetration, regardless of the genders of the parties involved, will likely face a recommended sanction of suspension, expulsion, or termination. Respondents found to be in repeat violation of SGBM offenses will likely face a recommended sanction of suspension, expulsion, or termination.

8.4.1. Sanction Guidelines:

When considering appropriate sanctions for the violation, the hearing panel/chair or adjudicator will consider the following information (in no particular order), as applicable:

- 8.4.1.1. The nature and violence of the conduct;
- 8.4.1.2. The respondent's prior discipline history;
- 8.4.1.3. The impact of the conduct on the complainant, and their desired sanctions, if known;
- 8.4.1.4. The impact of the conduct on the Springfield community, its members, and/or its property;
- 8.4.1.5. How the College has sanctioned similar incidents in the past; and
- 8.4.1.6. Any other mitigating or aggravating circumstances, including the College's values.

8.4.2. The sanctions available to the hearing officer or panel to assign include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 8.4.2.1. **Warning of Violation:** An official verbal, written, or final notice of the College's disapproval of a respondent's actions indicating that any future violation will be dealt with more severely.
- 8.4.2.2. **Intervention:** Educational or informative workshops, events, reflective or research papers, meetings, counseling sessions, or activities related to the violation or incident.

- 8.4.2.3. **Loss of Housing:** An individual residing in College-owned housing will be required to vacate. Students removed from housing due to disciplinary sanctions will forfeit any refund.
- 8.4.2.4. **Probation:** Official notice that any further/future violations are likely to result in loss of housing, suspension, or expulsion from the College. A student on probation may not be permitted to serve in select leadership positions in student organizations and may experience additional restrictions and loss of privileges from varying programs and events as specified in the policies of such activities.
- 8.4.2.5. **Restitution:** Compensation for loss, damage, or injury made payable to the affected party.
- 8.4.2.6. **Restriction:** Temporary or permanent loss of privileges or the use of or participation in a College facility, program, or service.
- 8.4.2.7. **Suspension:** A complete separation from all College classes, activities, events, services, facilities, grounds, and campus property (including College-owned houses in the adjacent neighborhoods) for a specific period of time and/or until specific conditions are met. Any violation of these terms will result in additional action up to and including expulsion. Suspensions are immediate regardless of the timing of the academic year, unless otherwise specified. Students removed from housing due to disciplinary sanctions will forfeit any refund.
- 8.4.2.8. **Suspension (employment):** A disciplinary suspension issued to an employee, with or without pay, depending on the severity of the allegation at the discretion of Human Resources.
- 8.4.2.9. **Expulsion:** Complete and permanent termination of the student's relationship with the College. This termination pertains to all classes, activities, services, facilities, grounds, and precludes any future enrollment in the College's undergraduate, graduate, and regional and online schools. Students removed from housing due to disciplinary sanctions will forfeit any refund.
- 8.4.2.10. **Termination:** Complete and permanent termination of the employee's relationship with the College. This termination pertains to all work responsibilities, classes, activities, services, facilities, grounds, and precludes any future employment with the College.

8.5. Appeal Process

Both the respondent and the complainant can submit an appeal based on the outcome of the resolution and/or the sanction as set forth below.

Guiding principles of the appeal process:

- 8.5.1. Appeals are confined to a review of the case file based on one or more permitted grounds for appeal described below. Appeals are not intended as a re-hearing of the allegations or a second opinion on the evidence.
- 8.5.2. Absent clear and material error, appeal determinations are intended to be deferential to the original decision-maker. Findings should be revised by an appeal officer only when remanding for further investigation or granting a new investigation would be insufficient, impractical, or unnecessary. Sanctions should be revised by the appeal officer only if there is a compelling justification to do so.
- 8.5.3. An appeal must be submitted within five business days after the decision letter is delivered to the parties' Springfield College email account. If a party is no longer a Springfield College student, an alternative email address must be provided to the Title IX Coordinator prior to the hearing. An appeal may be made solely on the grounds of:
 - 8.5.3.1. Procedural error in violation of the policy that likely affected the outcome of the matter;
 - 8.5.3.2. New evidence that (i) was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made (due in no part to the fault of the appealing party) and (ii) is reasonably likely to affect the outcome of the matter;
 - 8.5.3.2.1. A summary of this new evidence and its potential impact must be included in the written appeal; or
- 8.5.4. The Title IX coordinator, investigator(s), or decision-maker(s) had a conflict of interest or demonstrated bias for or against an individual party that likely affected the outcome of the matter.

When the respondent is a student, the vice president of Campus Life and Community Engagement, or their designee, shall act as the appeal officer. When the respondent is a faculty member, the vice president of Academic Affairs, or their designee, shall act as the appeal officer. When the respondent is a staff member, a member of the President's Leadership Team shall act as the appeal officer. The specific appeal officer will typically not be from the staff member's division and will be named in the Notice of Outcome.

The appeal must be made in writing to the Title IX coordinator and must clearly and succinctly outline and explain how the specific grounds listed above have been met. The party submitting the appeal has the burden of demonstrating how the permissible grounds for appeal listed above have been met.

When one party submits an appeal, a copy of the appeal will be provided to the other party by the Title IX coordinator. The other party will have an opportunity to submit a written statement to the Title IX coordinator within three business days to be considered with the original appeal. The written statement shall be limited to a response to the content of the original appeal. Should both parties appeal, a

copy of each appeal will be provided to the other party for a response limited to the content of what is being appealed.

The Title IX coordinator will supply the appeal officer with the written appeal(s) and the associated case file and resolution documents.

After reviewing the written appeal(s), written statements, and associated case file, the appeal officer will take one of the following actions:

- 8.5.5. Reject the appeal as untimely or lacking permissible grounds;
- 8.5.6. Uphold the original decision and/or sanction(s); or
- 8.5.7. Grant the appeal in whole or in part and:
 - 8.5.7.1. Return the case with specific instructions to the hearing officer or panel for further consideration.
 - 8.5.7.2. Eliminate, reduce or enhance the sanction(s) and state the rationale for the modification.

The complainant and respondent will receive simultaneous written notification of the appeal officer's decision regarding the appeal via their Springfield College email accounts within 30 days of the confirmation of appeal submission. Except where the case is returned to the hearing officer or panel for further consideration, the decision of the appeal officer is final and not subject to further review.

9. Records

9.1. Records Maintained

The documents, information, and other evidence obtained through the investigative process will serve as the record of the case and will be maintained by the Office of Non-discrimination Initiatives in cases not involving College employees, and in cases involving College employees, by the Department of Human Resources.

If the respondent has been found responsible for violating this policy, such records shall be used in reviewing any future conduct issues or developing sanctions, and/or shall remain a part of a respondent's personnel record, if applicable.

Records of all reports, complaints, and resolution documents will be maintained by the College for a period of no less than seven (7) years.

10. Policy Questions and Contact

Questions regarding this policy should be directed to the Title IX Coordinator, titleix@springfield.edu.

Individuals seeking information regarding additional protected class discrimination or harassment should seek out the appropriate policy on the Springfield College website and/or PrideNET.