

PROCEDURES FOR THE ILLINOIS COLLEGE POLICY ON SEX DISCRIMINATION, SEX-BASED HARASSMENT, AND RETALIATION

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THE FORMAL GRIEVANCE PROCESS FOR ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF THE POLICY

Overview

Illinois College will act on any Formal Complaint of violation of the Policy on Sex Discrimination, Sex-Based Harassment, and Retaliation (“the Policy”) that is received by the Title IX Coordinator or any other Official with Authority by applying these procedures, known as the Formal Grievance Process.

The procedures below apply to all Title IX and VAWA allegations involving students, staff, administrators, or faculty members. A set of technical dismissal requirements within the 2020 Title IX regulations may apply as described below, but when a technical dismissal under the Title IX allegations is required, any remaining allegations will proceed using these same grievance procedures, clarifying which policies are applicable.

The procedures below may be used to address collateral misconduct arising from the investigation of, or occurring in conjunction with, reported misconduct (e.g., vandalism, physical abuse of another), when alleged violations of the Policy are being addressed at the same time. All other allegations of misconduct unrelated to incidents covered by the Policy will be addressed through procedures described in the student, staff, and faculty handbooks.

Notice/Complaint

Upon receipt of a Formal Complaint or notice to the Title IX Coordinator of an alleged violation of the Policy, a prompt initial assessment to determine the next steps will be undertaken.

The College will initiate at least one of three responses:

- 1) Offering supportive measures because the Complainant does not want to proceed with a Formal Complaint; and/or
- 2) An Informal Resolution (upon submission of a Formal Complaint); and/or
- 3) A Formal Grievance Process including an investigation and a hearing (upon submission of a Formal Complaint).

The investigation and grievance process will determine whether or not the Policy has been violated. If so, the College will promptly implement effective remedies designed to ensure that it is not deliberately indifferent to harassment and/or discrimination, their potential recurrence, and/or their effects.

Initial Assessment

Following receipt of notice or a Formal Complaint of an alleged violation of this Policy, the Title IX Coordinator engages in an initial assessment, typically within 5 business days. The steps in an initial assessment can include:

- The Title IX Coordinator seeks to determine if the person impacted wishes to make a Formal Complaint, and will assist them to do so, if desired.
 - If they do not wish to do so, the Title IX Coordinator determines whether to initiate a Formal Complaint because a violence risk assessment indicates a compelling threat to health and/or safety.
- If a Formal Complaint is received, the Title IX Coordinator assesses its sufficiency and works with the Complainant to make sure it is correctly completed.
- The Title IX Coordinator reaches out to the Complainant to offer supportive measures.
- The Title IX Coordinator works with the Complainant to ensure they are aware of the right to have an Advisor.
- The Title IX Coordinator works with the Complainant to determine whether the Complainant prefers a supportive and remedial response, an Informal Resolution option, or a formal investigation and grievance process.
 - If a supportive and remedial response is preferred, the Title IX Coordinator works with the Complainant to identify their wishes and then seeks to facilitate implementation. No Formal Grievance Process is initiated, though the Complainant can elect to initiate one later, if desired.
 - If an Informal Resolution option is preferred, the Title IX Coordinator assesses whether the complaint is suitable for Informal Resolution and may seek to determine if the Respondent is also willing to engage in Informal Resolution.
 - If a Formal Grievance Process is preferred, the Title IX Coordinator determines if the misconduct alleged falls within the scope of the 2020 Title IX regulations:
 - If it does, the Title IX Coordinator will initiate the formal investigation and grievance process as outlined in these procedures, directing the investigation to address, based on the nature of the Formal Complaint:
 - an incident, and/or
 - a pattern of alleged misconduct, and/or
 - a culture/climate issue
 - If it does not, the Title IX Coordinator determines that Title IX does not apply (and will “dismiss” that aspect of the complaint, if any), assesses which policies may apply, and will refer the matter accordingly for Administrative Resolution.
 - Administrative Resolution for alleged student violations will follow the Code of Student Conduct (Blue Book) procedures.
 - Administrative Resolution for alleged faculty or staff violations will follow the Faculty Handbook and/or Employee Handbook and relevant Human Resource procedures.
 - Title IX requirements outside of Section 106.30 (based on the original 1975 regulations, the 2001 Revised Guidance, etc.) may also be applicable to Administrative Resolution.
 - Please note that dismissing a complaint under the 2020 Title IX regulations is just procedural and does not limit the College’s

authority to address a complaint with an appropriate process and remedies.

Violence Risk Assessment

In many cases, the Title IX Coordinator may determine that a Violence Risk Assessment (VRA) should be conducted by SAFE IC as part of the initial assessment. A VRA can aid in 10 critical and/or required determinations, including:

- Emergency removal of a Respondent on the basis of immediate threat to physical health/safety
- Whether the Title IX Coordinator should pursue/sign a Formal Complaint absent a willing/able Complainant
- Whether the scope of the investigation should include an incident and/or pattern and/or climate of hostility/harassment
- To help identify potential predatory conduct
- To help assess/identify grooming behaviors
- Whether it is reasonable to try to resolve a complaint through Informal Resolution, and what modality may be most successful
- Whether to permit a voluntary withdrawal by the Respondent
- Whether to impose transcript notation or communicate with a transfer Recipient about a Respondent
- Assessment of appropriate sanctions/remedies (to be applied post-hearing)
- Whether a Clery Act Timely Warning/Trespass order/Persona-non-grata is needed

Threat assessment is the process of evaluating the actionability of violence by an individual against another person or group following the issuance of a direct or conditional threat. A VRA is a broader term used to assess any potential violence or danger, regardless of the presence of a vague, conditional, or direct threat.

A VRA authorized by the Title IX Coordinator will occur in collaboration with SAFE IC. Where a VRA is required by the Title IX Coordinator, a Respondent refusing to cooperate may result in a charge of failure to comply within the appropriate student or employee conduct process.

A VRA is not an evaluation for an involuntary behavioral health hospitalization, nor is it a psychological or mental health assessment. A VRA assesses the risk of actionable violence, often with a focus on targeted/predatory escalations, and is supported by research from the fields of law enforcement, criminology, human resources, and psychology.

Dismissal (Mandatory and Discretionary)¹

The College **must** dismiss a Formal Complaint or any allegations therein if, at any time during the investigation or hearing, it is determined that:

¹ These dismissal requirements are mandated by the 2020 Title IX Regulations, 34 CFR Part 106.45.

- 1) The conduct alleged in the Formal Complaint would not constitute Title IX Sexual Harassment as defined in the Policy, even if proven; and/or
- 2) The conduct did not occur in an educational program or activity controlled by the College (including buildings or property controlled by recognized student organizations); and/or
- 3) The College does not have control of the Respondent; and/or
- 4) The conduct did not occur against a person in the United States; and/or
- 5) At the time of filing a Formal Complaint, a Complainant is not participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activity of Illinois College.

The College **may** dismiss a Formal Complaint or any allegations therein if, at any time during the investigation or hearing:

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

This dismissal decision is appealable by any party under the procedures for appeal below. A Complainant who decides to withdraw a complaint may later request to reinstate it or refile it.

Upon any dismissal, the College will promptly send written notice of the dismissal and the rationale for doing so simultaneously to the parties.

Counterclaims

The College is obligated to ensure that the grievance process is not abused for retaliatory purposes, thus counterclaims made with retaliatory intent will not be permitted. The College permits the filing of counterclaims but uses an initial assessment, described above, to assess whether the allegations in the counterclaim are made in good faith.

Counterclaims determined to have been reported in good faith will be processed using the grievance procedures below. Investigation of such claims may take place after resolution of the underlying initial complaint, in which case a delay may occur.

Counterclaims may also be resolved through the same investigation as the underlying complaint, at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator. When counterclaims are not made in good faith, they will be considered retaliatory and may constitute a violation of this policy.

Right to an Advisor

The parties may each have an Advisor of their choice present with them for all meetings, interviews, and hearings within the Resolution Process, if they so choose. The parties may select

whoever they wish to serve as their Advisor as long as the Advisor is eligible and available.²

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

The College may permit parties to have more than one Advisor upon special request to the Title IX Coordinator. The decision to grant this request is at the sole discretion of the Title IX Coordinator and will be granted equitably to all parties.

Who Can Serve as an Advisor

The Advisor may be a friend, mentor, family member, attorney, or any other individual a party chooses to advise, support, and/or consult with them throughout the Resolution Process. The parties may choose Advisors from inside or outside of the Illinois College community.

The Title IX Coordinator will also offer to assign a trained Advisor for any party if the party so chooses. If the parties choose an Advisor from the pool available from the College, the Advisor will be trained by the College and be familiar with the College's Resolution Process.

If the parties choose an Advisor from outside the pool of those identified by the College, the Advisor may not have been trained by the College and may not be familiar with Illinois College policies and procedures.

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

Advisors in Hearings/College-Appointed Advisor

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

A party may reject this appointment and choose their own Advisor, but they may not proceed without an Advisor. If the party's Advisor will not conduct cross-examination, the College will appoint an Advisor who will do so thoroughly, regardless of the participation or non-participation of the advised party in the hearing itself. Extensive questioning of the parties and witnesses will also be conducted by the Decision-makers during the hearing.

² "Available" means the party cannot insist on an Advisor who simply doesn't have inclination, time, or availability. Also, the Advisor cannot have institutionally conflicting roles, such as being a Title IX administrator who has an active role in the matter, or a supervisor who must monitor and implement sanctions.

Advisor's Role

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

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.

Pre-Interview Meetings

Advisors and their advisees may request to meet with the Investigators conducting interviews/meetings in advance of these interviews or meetings. This pre-meeting allows Advisors to clarify and understand their role and College's policies and procedures.

Advisor Violations of Illinois College Policy

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

The parties are expected to ask and respond to questions on their own behalf throughout the investigation phase of the Resolution Process. Although the Advisor generally may not speak on behalf of their advisee, the Advisor may consult with their advisee, either privately as needed, or by conferring or passing notes during any Resolution Process meeting or interview. For longer or more involved discussions, the parties and their Advisors should ask for breaks to allow for private consultation.

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

Sharing Information with the Advisor

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

The College also provides a consent form that authorizes the College to share such information directly with their Advisor. The parties must either complete and submit this form to the Title IX

Coordinator, or provide similar documentation demonstrating consent to a release of information to the Advisor before the College is able to share records with an Advisor.

If a party requests that all communication be made through their attorney Advisor, the College will not comply with that request.

Privacy of Records Shared with Advisor

Advisors are expected to maintain the privacy of the records shared with them. These records may not be shared with third parties, disclosed publicly, or used for purposes not explicitly authorized by Illinois College. Advisors will be asked to sign Non-Disclosure Agreements (NDAs). The College may seek to restrict the role of any Advisor who does not respect the sensitive nature of the process or who fails to abide by the College's privacy expectations.

Expectations of an Advisor

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

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

Expectations of the Parties with Respect to Advisors

A party may elect to change Advisors during the process and is not obligated to use the same Advisor throughout. The parties are expected to inform the Investigators of the identity of their Advisor at least two (2) business days before the date of their first meeting with Investigators (or as soon as possible if a more expeditious meeting is necessary or desired).

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

Resolution Processes

Resolution proceedings are private. All persons present at any time during the Resolution Process are expected to maintain the privacy of the proceedings in accordance with Illinois College policy. While there is an expectation of privacy around what Investigators share with parties during interviews, the parties have discretion to share their own knowledge and evidence with others if they so choose, except for information the parties agree not to disclose as part of an Informal Resolution. The College encourages parties to discuss this with their Advisors before doing so.

Informal Resolution

Informal Resolution can include three different approaches:

- 1. Alternative Resolution:** When the parties agree to resolve the matter through an alternate resolution mechanism including mediation, restorative practices, etc.
- 2. Accepted Responsibility:** When the Respondent accepts responsibility for violating policy, and desires to accept a sanction and end the Resolution Process
- 3. Supportive Resolution:** When the Title IX Coordinator can resolve the matter informally by providing supportive measures to remedy the situation

To initiate Informal Resolution, a Complainant needs to submit a Formal Complaint, as defined above. A Respondent who wishes to initiate Informal Resolution should contact the Title IX Coordinator. The parties may agree, as a condition of engaging in Informal Resolution, that statements made, or evidence shared, during the Informal Resolution process will not be considered in the Formal Grievance Process unless all parties consent.

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

Prior to implementing Informal Resolution, the College will provide the parties with written notice of the reported misconduct and any sanctions (only in the case of Accepted Responsibility) or measures that may result from participating in such a process, including information regarding any records that will be maintained or shared by the College.

The Title IX Coordinator will obtain voluntary, written confirmation that all parties wish to resolve the matter through Informal Resolution before proceeding and will not pressure the parties to participate in Informal Resolution.

Alternative Resolution

Alternative Resolution is an informal process by which a mutually agreed upon resolution of a complaint is reached. All parties must consent to the use of an Alternative Resolution.

The Title IX Coordinator may look to the following factors to assess whether Alternative Resolution is appropriate, or which form of Alternative Resolution may be most successful for the parties:

- The parties' amenability to Alternative Resolution
- Likelihood of potential resolution, taking into account any power dynamics between the parties
- The nature and severity of the alleged misconduct
- The parties' motivation to participate

- Civility of the parties
- Cleared violence risk assessment/ongoing risk analysis
- Disciplinary history
- Whether an emergency removal is needed
- Skill of the Alternate Resolution facilitator with this type of complaint
- Complaint complexity
- Emotional investment/intelligence of the parties
- Rationality of the parties
- Goals of the parties
- Adequate resources to invest in Alternate Resolution (time, staff, etc.)

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

[Respondent Accepts Responsibility for Alleged Violations](#)

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

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

This result is not subject to appeal once all parties indicate their written assent to all agreed upon terms of resolution. When the parties cannot agree on all terms of resolution, the Formal Grievance Process will resume at the same point where it was paused.

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

Grievance Process Pool

The Formal Grievance Process relies on a pool of administrators (“the Pool”) to carry out the process. The Title IX Coordinator, in consultation with administration, appoints pool members

to serve with independence and impartiality. Members of the Pool are announced in an annual distribution of this policy to all students, parents/guardians of students, employees, prospective students, and prospective employees.

The list of Pool members and a description of the Pool can be found [HERE](#).

Formal Grievance Process: Notice of Investigation and Allegations

The Title IX Coordinator, will provide written Notice of the Investigation and Allegations (the “NOIA”) to the Respondent upon commencement of the Formal Grievance Process. This facilitates the Respondent’s ability to prepare for the interview and to identify and choose an Advisor to accompany them. The NOIA is also copied to the Complainant, who is to be given advance notice of when the NOIA will be delivered to the Respondent.

The NOIA will include all of the following:

- A meaningful summary of all of allegations
- The identity of the involved parties (if known)
- The precise misconduct being alleged
- The date and location of the alleged incident(s) (if known)
- The specific policies implicated
- A description of the applicable procedures
- A statement of the potential sanctions/responsive actions that could result
- A statement that the College presumes the Respondent is not responsible for the reported misconduct unless and until the evidence supports a different determination
- A statement that determinations of responsibility are made at the conclusion of the process and that the parties will be given an opportunity to inspect and review all directly related and/or relevant evidence obtained during the review and comment period
- A statement about the College’s policy on retaliation
- Information about the privacy of the process
- Information on the need for each party to have an Advisor of their choosing and suggestions for ways to identify an Advisor
- A statement informing the parties that the College’s Policy prohibits knowingly making false statements, including knowingly submitting false information during the Resolution Process
- Detail on how the party may request disability accommodations during the interview process
- A link to the College’s VAWA Brochure
- The name(s) of the Investigators, along with a process to identify, in advance of the interview process, to the Title IX Coordinator any conflict of interest that the Investigators may have
- An instruction to preserve any evidence that is directly related to the allegations.

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' College-issued email or may be mailed to the local or permanent address(es) of the parties as indicated in official College records. Once emailed, and/or mailed, notice will be presumptively delivered.

Resolution Timeline

The College will make a good faith effort to complete the Resolution Process within a sixty to ninety (60-90) business day time period, including appeal, which can be extended as necessary for appropriate cause by the Title IX Coordinator, who will provide notice and rationale for any extensions or delays to the parties as appropriate, as well as an estimate of how much additional time will be needed to complete the process.

Investigation

Once the decision to commence a formal investigation is made, the Title IX Coordinator appoints Pool members to conduct the investigation, using a team of two Investigators, usually within two (2) business days of determining that an investigation should proceed.

Ensuring Impartiality

Any individual materially involved in the administration of the Resolution Process, including the Title IX Coordinator, Investigators, and Decision-makers may neither have nor demonstrate a conflict of interest or bias for a party generally, or for a specific Complainant or Respondent.

The Title IX Coordinator will vet the assigned Investigators to ensure impartiality by ensuring there are no actual or apparent conflicts of interest or disqualifying biases. The parties may, at any time during the Resolution Process, raise a concern regarding bias or conflict of interest, and the Title IX Coordinator will determine whether the concern is reasonable and supportable. If so, another Pool member will be assigned and the impact of the bias or conflict, if any, will be remedied. If the source of the conflict of interest or bias is the Title IX Coordinator, concerns should be raised with the Provost of the College at 217.245.3010 or provost@ic.edu.

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

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

Investigation Timeline

Investigations are completed expeditiously, normally within thirty (30) business days, though

some investigations may take weeks or even months, depending on the nature, extent, and complexity of the allegations, availability of witnesses, police involvement, etc.

The College will make a good faith effort to complete investigations as promptly as circumstances permit and will communicate regularly with the parties to update them on the progress and timing of the investigation.

Delays in the Investigation Process and Interactions with Law Enforcement

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

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

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

Steps in the Investigation Process

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

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

The Investigators typically takes the following steps, if not already completed (not necessarily in this order):

- Ensure that the burden is not on the Parties to conduct an investigation that gathers sufficient evidence to determine whether a Policy violation occurred
- Commence a thorough, reliable, and impartial investigation
- Provide an equal opportunity for the Parties to present fact witnesses and other evidence that is relevant and not otherwise impermissible
- When participation of a Party is expected, provide that Party with written notification of the date, time, and location of the meeting, as well as the expected participants and purpose.

- Interview the Complainant and the Respondent and conduct follow-up interviews with each, as necessary.
- Interview all available, relevant witnesses and conduct follow-up interviews as necessary.
- Provide each interviewed Party and witness an opportunity to review and verify, within 5 calendar days, the transcript of the relevant evidence/testimony from their respective interviews and meetings.
- Write a draft investigation report that gathers, assesses, and synthesizes the evidence, accurately summarizes the investigation, and party and witness interviews, and provides all relevant evidence.
- The Investigator may share the investigation report with the Title IX Coordinator and/or legal counsel for their review and feedback.
- Provide the Parties and their respective Advisors an electronic copy of the draft investigation report as well as an opportunity to inspect and review all relevant evidence obtained as part of the investigation for a review and comment period of 10 calendar days so that each party may meaningfully respond to the evidence. The Parties may elect to waive all or part of the review period.
- Incorporate any relevant feedback, and the Title IX Coordinator then shares the final report with all parties and their Advisors through secure electronic transmission or hard copy at least 10 calendar days prior to a hearing. The parties are also provided with a file of any directly related evidence that was not included in the report, if applicable.

Witness Role and Participation in the Investigation

Witnesses (as distinguished from the parties) who are employees of the College are expected to cooperate with and participate in the College's investigation and Resolution Process. Failure of such witnesses to cooperate with and/or participate in the investigation or Resolution Process constitutes a violation of policy and may warrant discipline.

While in-person interviews for parties and all potential witnesses are ideal, circumstances (e.g., study abroad, summer break) may require individuals to be interviewed remotely. Skype, Zoom, FaceTime, WebEx, or similar technologies may be used for interviews if the Investigators determine that timeliness or efficiency dictate a need for remote interviewing. Illinois College will take appropriate steps to reasonably ensure the security/privacy of remote interviews.

Witnesses may also provide written statements in lieu of interviews or choose to respond to written questions, if deemed appropriate by the Investigators, though not preferred. If a witness submits a written statement but does not intend to be and is not present for cross examination at a hearing, their written statement may not be used as evidence.

Recording of Interviews

Investigators will audio record all investigation interviews to generate transcripts. No unauthorized audio or video recording of any kind is permitted during investigation meetings.

Evidentiary Considerations in the Investigation

The investigation does not consider: 1) incidents not directly related to the possible violation, unless they evidence a pattern; 2) questions and evidence about the Complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior, 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.

Hearings

Provided that the complaint is not resolved through Informal Resolution, once the final investigation report is shared with the parties, the Title IX Coordinator will refer the matter for a hearing in when alleged Title IX violations and any collateral misconduct are being considered.

When an alleged violation is dismissed under Title IX but proceeds under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), a live hearing will not be conducted as part of the resolution process. Parties are directed to the "Deliberation, Decision-Making, and Standard of Proof" section of these procedures for information on how determinations will be made.

The hearing cannot be less than 10 calendar days from the conclusion of the investigation –when the final investigation report is transmitted to the parties and the Hearing Chair–unless all parties and the Hearing Chair agree to an expedited timeline.

Hearing Panel (Decision-maker) Composition

The Title IX Coordinator will designate a three-member panel from the Pool. One of the three members will be a trained Hearing Chair.

The Decision-makers will not have had any previous involvement with the investigation. The Title IX Coordinator may elect to have an alternate from the Pool sit in throughout the Resolution Process in the event that a substitute is needed for any reason.

Those who have served as Investigators will be witnesses in the hearing and therefore may not serve as Decision-makers. Those who are serving as Advisors for any party may not serve as Decision-makers in that matter.

The Title IX Coordinator may not serve as a Decision-maker or Chair in the matter but may serve as an administrative facilitator of the hearing if their previous role(s) in the matter do not create a conflict of interest. Otherwise, a designee may fulfill this role. The hearing will convene at a time determined by the Title IX Coordinator.

Evidentiary Considerations in the Hearing

Any evidence that the Hearing Chair determines is relevant and credible may be considered. The Hearing Panel does not consider: 1) incidents not directly related to the possible violation,

unless they evidence a pattern; 2) questions and evidence about the Complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior, 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.

Previous disciplinary action of any kind involving the Respondent may not be used unless there is an allegation of a pattern of misconduct. Such information may also be considered in determining an appropriate sanction upon a determination of responsibility. This information is only considered at the sanction stage of the process.

The parties may each submit a written impact statement via email to the Title IX Coordinator prior to the hearing for the consideration of the Decision-makers at the sanction stage of the process when a determination of responsibility is reached.

After post-hearing deliberation, the Decision-makers renders a determination based on the preponderance of the evidence; whether it is more likely than not that the Respondent violated the Policy as alleged.

Notice of Hearing

At least 10 calendar days prior to the hearing, the Title IX Coordinator or the Hearing Chair will send notice of the hearing to the parties including a copy of all the materials provided to the Hearing Panel (Decision-makers) about the matter. Once emailed, and/or mailed, notice will be presumptively delivered.

Hearings for possible violations that occur near or after the end of an academic term (assuming the Respondent is still subject to this Policy) and are unable to be resolved prior to the end of term will typically be held immediately after the end of the term or during the summer, as needed, to meet the resolution timeline followed by the College and remain within the 60-90 business day goal for resolution.

Alternative Hearing Participation Options

If a party or parties prefer not to attend or cannot attend the hearing in person, the party should request alternative arrangements from the Title IX Coordinator at least 5 calendar days prior to the hearing.

The Title IX Coordinator can arrange to use technology to allow remote testimony without compromising the fairness of the hearing. Remote options may also be needed for witnesses who cannot appear in person. Any witness who cannot attend in person should let the Title IX Coordinator know at least 5 calendar days prior to the hearing so that appropriate arrangements can be made.

Pre-Hearing Preparation

The parties will be given a list of the names of the Decision-makers at least 10 calendar days in advance of the hearing. All objections to any Decision-maker must be raised in writing, detailing the rationale for the objection, and must be submitted to the Title IX Coordinator as soon as possible and no later than five calendar days prior to the hearing. Decision-makers 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 parties may have the assistance of an Advisor of their choosing at the hearing and will be required to have one present for any questions they may desire to ask. The party must notify the Title IX Coordinator immediately upon receipt of the hearing notice if they do not have an Advisor, and Illinois College will appoint one. Each party must have an Advisor present if they would like to cross-examine the other party and/or witnesses. There are no exceptions.

The Title IX Coordinator, will give the Hearing Panel (Decision-makers) a list of the names of all parties, witnesses, and Advisors at least 10 calendar days in advance of the hearing. Any Hearing Panel member 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 Hearing Panel member 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 calendar day period prior to the hearing, the parties have the opportunity for continued review and comment on the final investigation report and available evidence. That review and comments can be shared with the Hearing Chair at the pre-hearing meeting or at the hearing and will be exchanged between each party by the Hearing Chair.

Parties should contact the Title IX Coordinator to arrange any disability accommodations, language assistance, and/or interpretation services that may be needed at the hearing, at least seven (7) calendar days prior to the hearing.

Pre-Hearing Meetings

The Hearing Chair may convene a pre-hearing meeting(s) with the parties and their Advisors to invite them to submit the questions or topics they (the parties through their Advisors) wish to ask or discuss at the hearing, so that the Hearing Chair can rule on their relevance ahead of time to avoid any improper evidentiary introduction in the hearing or provide recommendations for more appropriate phrasing. However, this advance review opportunity does not preclude the Advisors from asking at the hearing for a reconsideration based on any new information or testimony offered at the hearing.

The Hearing Chair, in consultation with 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 Investigators in the investigation report or during the hearing. Additionally, the Hearing

Chair, in consultation with the parties, may decide which witnesses do need to be present during the hearing.

At each pre-hearing meeting with a party and their Advisor, the Hearing Chair will consider arguments that evidence identified in the final investigation report as relevant is, in fact, not relevant. Similarly, evidence identified as directly related but not relevant by the Investigators may be argued to be relevant. The Hearing Chair may rule on these arguments pre-hearing and will exchange those rulings between the parties prior to the hearing to assist in preparation for the hearing. The Hearing Chair may consult with legal counsel and/or the Title IX Coordinator or ask either/both to attend pre-hearing meetings.

The pre-hearing meeting(s) will not be recorded.

Hearing Procedures

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

Participants at the hearing will include the Hearing Chair, any additional Decision-makers, the Investigators who conducted the investigation, the parties (or 3 organizational representatives when an organization is the Respondent), Advisors to the parties, any called witnesses, the hearing facilitator, and anyone providing authorized accommodations or assistive services.

The Hearing Chair will answer all questions of procedure. Anyone appearing at the hearing to provide information will respond to questions on their own behalf.

The Hearing 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-makers and the parties and will then be excused.

Joint Hearings

In hearings involving more than one Respondent and/or involving more than one Complainant who has 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 of responsibility will be made for each Respondent with respect to each alleged policy violation.

The Order of the Hearing – Introductions and Explanation of Procedure

The Hearing Chair explains the procedures and introduces the participants. This may include a final opportunity for challenge or recusal of the Decision-makers on the basis of bias or conflict of interest. The Hearing Chair will rule on any such challenge unless the Hearing Chair is the individual who is the subject of the challenge, in which case the Title IX Coordinator will review and decide the challenge.

The Hearing Chair then conducts the hearing 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 the Title IX Coordinator or, in the event of a conflict of interest, a non-voting hearing facilitator appointed by the Title IX Coordinator.

The hearing facilitator may attend to: logistics of rooms for various parties/witnesses as they wait; flow of parties/witnesses in and out of the hearing space; ensuring recording and/or virtual conferencing technology is working as intended; copying and distributing materials to participants, as appropriate, etc.

Investigator Presents the Final Investigation Report

The Investigators may 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 Panel (Decision-makers) and the parties (through their Advisors). The Investigators will be present during the entire hearing process, but not during deliberations.

Neither the parties nor the Hearing Panel (Decision-makers) should ask the Investigators 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 Hearing Chair will direct that it be disregarded.

Testimony and Questioning

Once the Investigators present their report and/or are questioned, the parties and witnesses may provide relevant information in turn, beginning with the Complainant, and then in the order determined by the Hearing Chair. The parties/witnesses will submit to questioning by the Hearing Panel (Decision-makers) and then by the parties through their Advisors (“cross-examination”).

All questions are subject to a relevance determination by the Hearing 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 Hearing Chair upon request or agreed to by the parties and the Hearing Chair), the proceeding will pause to allow the Hearing Chair to consider it, and the Hearing Chair will determine whether the question will be permitted, disallowed, or rephrased.

The Hearing Chair may explore arguments regarding relevance with the Advisors, if the Hearing Chair so chooses. The Hearing 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 Hearing Chair will explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant, or to reframe it for relevance.

The Hearing Chair will limit or disallow questions on the basis that they are irrelevant, unduly repetitious (and thus irrelevant), or abusive. The Hearing Chair has final say on all questions and determinations of relevance, subject to any appeal. The Hearing Chair may consult with legal counsel on any questions of admissibility. The Hearing Chair may ask Advisors to frame why a question is or is not relevant from their perspective but will not entertain argument from the Advisors on relevance once the Hearing Chair has ruled on a question.

If the parties raise an issue of bias or conflict of interest of an Investigator or Hearing Panel member (Decision-maker) at the hearing, the Hearing Chair may elect to address those issues, consult with legal counsel, and/or refer them to the Title IX Coordinator, and/or preserve them for appeal. If bias is not in issue at the hearing, the Hearing Chair will not permit irrelevant questions that probe for bias.

Refusal to Submit to Questioning

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

Recording Hearings

Hearings (but not deliberations) are recorded 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 Decision-makers, 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. No person will be given or be allowed to make a copy of the recording.

Deliberation, Decision-making, and Standard of Proof

The Hearing Panel (Decision-makers) will deliberate in closed session to determine whether the Respondent is responsible or not responsible for the policy violation(s) in question. A simple majority vote is required to determine the finding. The preponderance of the evidence standard of proof is used.

When there is a finding of responsibility on one or more of the allegations, the Decision-makers may then consider the previously submitted party impact statements and will also review any pertinent conduct history to recommend the appropriate sanction(s) and/or remedies, in consultation with the appropriate administrators, as required (Associate Provost of Student Development for students, Director of Human Resources for staff, and Dean of Faculty for faculty).

The Hearing 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 any sanctions or remedies.

This report typically should not exceed 5 pages in length and must be submitted to the Title IX Coordinator within 2 business days of the end of deliberations, unless the Title IX Coordinator grants an extension. If an extension is granted, the Title IX Coordinator will notify the parties.

Notice of Outcome

Using the deliberation statement, the Title IX Coordinator will work with the Hearing Chair to prepare a Notice of Outcome. The Title IX Coordinator will then share the letter, including the final determination, rationale, and any applicable sanction(s) with the parties and their Advisors within 5 calendar days of receiving the Decision-makers' deliberation statement.

The Notice of Outcome will then be shared with the parties simultaneously. Notification will be made in writing and will be delivered by email to the parties' College-issued email or otherwise approved account. Once mailed, emailed, notice will be presumptively 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 description of the procedural steps taken by the College from the receipt of the misconduct report to the determination, including any and all notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits, methods used to obtain evidence, and hearings held.

The Notice of Outcome will specify the finding on each alleged policy violation; the findings of fact that support the determination; conclusions regarding the application of the relevant policy to the facts at issue; a statement of, and rationale for, the result of each allegation to the extent the College is permitted to share such information under state or federal law; any sanctions issued which 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's 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.

Sanctions

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

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

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

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

Student Sanctions

The following are the usual sanctions that may be imposed upon students singly or in combination:

- Any student found responsible for violating the policy where no intercourse has occurred will likely receive a sanction ranging from probation to expulsion, depending on the severity of the incident, and taking into account any previous campus conduct code violations.
- Any student found responsible for violating the policy and intercourse has occurred will likely receive a sanction of suspension or expulsion.
- Any student found responsible for violating the policy on Sexual Harassment will likely receive a sanction ranging from warning to expulsion, depending on the severity of the incident, and taking into account any previous campus conduct code violations.
- Any student found responsible for violating policies on Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking will likely receive a sanction ranging from probation to suspension or expulsion, depending on the severity of the incident, and taking into account any previous campus conduct code violations.

Withholding Diploma: Illinois College may withhold a student's diploma for a specified period of time and/or deny a student participation in commencement activities as a sanction if the student is found responsible for violating policy.

Revocation of Degree: Illinois College reserves the right to revoke a degree previously awarded from the College for fraud, misrepresentation, and/or other violation of College policies, procedures, or directives in obtaining the degree, or for other serious violations committed by a student prior to graduation.

Employee Sanctions

Responsive actions for an employee who has engaged in harassment, discrimination, and/or retaliation include:

- Any employee found responsible for violating the policy where no intercourse has occurred will likely receive a sanction ranging from unpaid suspension to termination, depending on the severity of the incident, and taking into account any previous campus conduct code violations.
- Any employee found responsible for violating the policy and intercourse has occurred will likely receive a sanction of unpaid suspension or termination.
- Any employee found responsible for violating the policy on Sexual Harassment (and related violations) will likely receive a sanction ranging from written warning to termination, depending on the severity of the incident, and taking into account any previous campus conduct code violations.
- Any employee found responsible for violating policies on Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or stalking will likely receive a sanction of unpaid suspension or termination, depending on the severity of the incident, and taking into account any previous campus conduct code violations.

Withdrawal or Resignation While Charges Pending

Students

Should a student decide to not participate in the Resolution Process, the process proceeds absent their participation to a reasonable resolution. Should a student Respondent permanently withdraw from the College the Resolution Process ends, as the College no longer has disciplinary jurisdiction over the withdrawn student. However, the College will continue to address and remedy any systemic issues, variables that may have contributed to the alleged violation(s), and any ongoing effects of the alleged harassment, discrimination, and/or retaliation.

If the student Respondent only withdraws or takes a leave for a specified period of time (e.g., one semester or term), the Resolution Process may continue remotely, and that student is not permitted to return to the College unless and until all sanctions have been satisfied.

Employees

Should an employee Respondent resign with unresolved allegations pending, the Resolution Process ends, as the College no longer has disciplinary jurisdiction over the resigned employee. However, the College will continue to address and remedy any systemic issues, variables that contributed to the alleged violation(s), and any ongoing effects of the alleged harassment or discrimination.

The employee who resigns with unresolved allegations pending is not eligible for rehire with the College and the records retained by the Title IX Coordinator will reflect that status.

Appeals

Any party may file a request for appeal (“Request for Appeal”), but it must be submitted in writing to the Title IX Coordinator within 5 calendar days of the delivery of the Notice of Outcome. A single Appeal Decision-maker will Chair the appeal. No Appeal Decision-maker will have been involved in the process previously, including any dismissal appeal that may have been heard earlier in the process.

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

Grounds for Appeal

Appeals are limited to the following grounds:

- (A) Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter;
- (B) New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, that could affect the outcome of the matter; and
- (C) The Title IX Coordinator, Investigators, or Decision-makers had a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or the specific Complainant or Respondent that affected the outcome of the matter.

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

If any of the grounds in the Request for Appeal meet the grounds in this Policy, then the Appeal Chair will notify the other party(ies) and their Advisors, the Title IX Coordinator, and, when appropriate, the Investigators and/or the original Decision-makers.

The other party(ies) and their Advisors, the Title IX Coordinator, and, when appropriate, the Investigators and/or the original Decision-makers will be mailed, emailed, and/or provided a hard copy of the request with the approved grounds and then be given 3 calendar days to submit a response to the portion of the appeal that was approved and involves them. All responses will be forwarded by the Chair to all parties for review and comment.

The non-appealing party (if any) may also choose to raise a new ground for appeal at this time. If so, that will be reviewed for standing by the Appeal Chair and either denied or

approved. If approved, it will be forwarded to the party who initially requested an appeal, the Investigators and/or original Decision-makers, as necessary, who will submit their responses in 3 calendar days, which will be circulated for review and comment by all parties.

Neither party may submit any new requests for appeal after this time period. The Appeal Chair will collect any additional information needed and all documentation regarding the approved grounds and the subsequent responses and the Chair will render a decision in no more than 5 business days, barring exigent circumstances. All decisions apply the preponderance of the evidence standard.

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

Notification will be made in writing and may be delivered by one or more of the following methods: mailed to the local or permanent address of the parties as indicated in official institutional records or emailed to the parties' College-issued email account. Once mailed or emailed, notice will be presumptively delivered.

Sanctions Status During the Appeal

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

If any of the sanctions are to be implemented immediately post-hearing, then emergency removal procedures (detailed above) for a hearing on the justification for doing so must be permitted within 48 hours of implementation.

The College may still place holds on official transcripts, diplomas, graduations, and course registration pending the outcome of an appeal when the original sanctions included separation.

Appeal Considerations

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

- An appeal is not an opportunity for Appeal Decision-makers to substitute their judgment for that of the original Decision-makers merely because they disagree with the finding and/or sanction(s).
- The Appeal Chair may consult with the Title IX Coordinator on questions of procedure or rationale, for clarification, if needed. Documentation of all such consultation will be maintained.
- Appeals granted based on new evidence should normally be remanded to the original Investigators and/or Decision-makers for reconsideration. Other appeals may be remanded at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator or, in limited circumstances, decided on appeal.
- Once an appeal is decided, the outcome is final: further appeals are not permitted, even if a decision or sanction is changed on remand (except in the case of a new hearing)
- In rare cases where a procedural error cannot be cured by the original Decision-makers (as in cases of bias), the appeal may order a new hearing with a new Decision-makers.
- The results of a remand to a Decision-makers cannot be appealed.
- In cases in which the appeal results in reinstatement to the College or resumption of privileges, all reasonable attempts will be made to restore the Respondent to their prior status, recognizing that some opportunities lost may be irreparable in the short term.

Long-Term Remedies/Other Actions

Following the conclusion of the Resolution Process, and in addition to any sanctions implemented, the Title IX Coordinator may implement additional long-term remedies or actions with respect to the parties and/or the campus community that are intended to stop the harassment, discrimination, and/or retaliation, remedy the effects, and prevent recurrence.

These remedies/actions may include, but are not limited to:

- Referral to counseling and health services
- Referral to the Employee Assistance Program
- Education to the individual and/or the community
- Permanent alteration of housing assignments
- Permanent alteration of work arrangements for employees
- Provision of campus safety escorts
- Climate surveys
- Policy modification and/or training
- Provision of transportation accommodations
- Implementation of long-term contact limitations between the parties
- Implementation of adjustments to academic deadlines, course schedules, etc.

At the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator, certain long-term support or measures may also be provided to the parties even if no policy violation is found. When no policy violation is found, the Title IX Coordinator will address any remedies owed by the College to the Respondent to ensure no effective denial of educational access. The College will maintain the privacy of any long-term remedies/actions/measures, provided privacy does not impair Illinois College's ability to provide these services.

Failure to Comply with Sanctions and/or Interim and Long-term Remedies and/or Responsive Actions

All Respondents are expected to comply with the assigned sanctions, responsive actions, and/or corrective actions within the timeframe specified by the final Decision-makers (including the Appeal Chair).

Failure to abide by the sanction(s)/action(s) imposed by the date specified, whether by refusal, neglect, or any other reason, may result in additional sanction(s)/action(s), including suspension, expulsion, and/or termination from the College and may be noted on a student's official transcript.

A suspension will only be lifted when compliance is achieved to the satisfaction of the Title IX Coordinator.

Recordkeeping

The College will maintain for a period of seven years records of:

1. Each sexual harassment investigation including any determination regarding responsibility and any audio or audiovisual recording or transcript required under federal regulation;
2. Any disciplinary sanctions imposed on the Respondent;
3. Any remedies provided to the Complainant designed to restore or preserve equal access to the College's education program or activity;
4. Any appeal and the result therefrom;
5. Any Informal Resolution and the result therefrom;
6. All materials used to train Title IX Coordinators, Investigators, Decision-makers, and any person who facilitates an Informal Resolution process. The College will make these training materials publicly available on the College's website.; and
7. Any actions, including any supportive measures, taken in response to a report or Formal Complaint of sexual harassment, including:
 - a. The basis for all conclusions that the response was not deliberately indifferent;
 - b. Any measures designed to restore or preserve equal access to the College's education program or activity; and
 - c. If no supportive measures were provided to the Complainant, document the reasons why such a response was not clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances.

The College will also maintain any and all records in accordance with state and federal laws.

Accommodations in the Resolution Process

The College is committed to providing reasonable accommodations and support to qualified students, employees, or others with disabilities to ensure equal access to the College's Resolution Process.

Anyone needing such accommodations or support should contact the Disability Services Coordinator (students) or Human Resources (employees), who will review the request and, in consultation with the person requesting the accommodation and the Title IX Coordinator, determine which accommodations are appropriate and necessary for full participation in the process.

Revision of the Procedures

These procedures, [revised on August 7, 2025](#), represent the current procedures at Illinois College and supersede any previous procedures addressing harassment, sexual misconduct, discrimination, and/or retaliation and will be reviewed and updated annually by the Title IX Coordinator. The College reserves the right to make changes to this document as necessary and required by law.

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

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