

	<i>Policy Level:</i>	President's Cabinet
	<i>Responsible Department:</i>	Title IX and Civil Rights
	<i>Effective Date:</i>	10/24/2025
<b>Title IX Grievance</b>		

**PURPOSE:**

The purpose of this policy is to cover Niagara University’s institutional awareness and response to assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, as required by Title IX and New York State Education Law. Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972 prohibits any person in the United States from being discriminated against on the basis of sex in seeking access to any educational program or activity receiving federal financial assistance.

**SCOPE:**

This policy applies to the entire University community.

**TERMS AND DEFINITIONS:**

**Covered Sexual Harassment**

For the purposes of this Title IX Grievance Policy, “covered sexual harassment” includes any conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:

- 1) An employee conditioning educational benefits on participation in unwelcome sexual conduct (i.e., quid pro quo);
- 2) Unwelcome conduct that a reasonable person would determine is so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the educational institution’s education program or activity;
- 3) Sexual assault (as defined in the Clery Act), which includes any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent;
- 4) Dating violence (as defined in the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) amendments to the Clery Act), which includes any violence committed by a person: (A) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and (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; (iii) The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
- 5) Domestic violence (as defined in the VAWA amendments to the Clery Act), which includes any felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former

spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under New York State domestic or family violence laws or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of New York.

- 6) Stalking (as defined in the VAWA amendments to the Clery Act), meaning engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to - (A) fear for their safety or the safety of others; or (B) suffer substantial emotional distress.

Note that conduct that does not meet one or more of these criteria may still be prohibited under the Sexual Misconduct Awareness and Response policy.

### **Consent**

For the purposes of this Title IX Grievance Policy, “consent” means “affirmative consent” is a knowing, voluntary, and mutual decision among all participants to engage in sexual activity. Consent can be given by words or actions, as long as those words or actions create clear permission regarding willingness to engage in the sexual activity. Silence or lack of resistance, in and of itself, does not demonstrate consent. The definition of consent does not vary based upon a participants’ sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression. Consent is required regardless of whether the person initiating the act is under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol.

Consent to any sexual act or prior consensual sexual activity between or with any party does not necessarily constitute consent to any other sexual act.

Consent may be initially given but withdrawn at any time, and when consent is withdrawn or can no longer be given, sexual activity must stop.

Coercion, force, or threat of either invalidates consent.

Consent cannot be given when a person is incapacitated, which occurs when an individual lacks the ability to knowingly choose to participate in sexual activity. Incapacitation may be caused by the lack of consciousness or being asleep, being involuntarily restrained, or if an individual otherwise cannot consent. Depending on the degree of intoxication, someone who is under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or other intoxicants may be incapacitated and therefore unable to consent.

### **Education Program or Activity**

For the purposes of this Title IX Grievance Policy, Niagara University’s “education program or activity” includes:

- 1) Any on-campus premises;

- 2) Any off-campus premises that Niagara University has substantial control over, as shown in the University's annual Clery report.
- 3) Activity occurring within computer and internet networks, digital platforms, and computer hardware or software owned or operated by, or used in the operations of Niagara University's programs and activities over which the University has substantial control.

### **Formal Complaint**

For the purposes of this Title IX Grievance Policy, "formal complaint" means a document – including an electronic submission - filed by a complainant with a signature or other indication that the complainant is the person filing the formal complaint, or signed by the Title IX Coordinator, alleging sexual harassment against a respondent about conduct within Niagara University's education program or activity and requesting initiation of the procedures consistent with the Title IX Grievance Policy to investigate the allegation of sexual harassment.

### **Complainant**

For the purposes of this Title IX Grievance Policy, Complainant means any individual who has reported being or is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute covered sexual harassment as defined under this policy.

### **Relevant Evidence and Questions**

"Relevant" evidence and questions refer to any questions and evidence that tend to make an allegation of sexual harassment more or less likely to be true.

"Relevant" evidence and questions do not include the following types of evidence and questions, which are deemed "irrelevant" at all stages of the Title IX Grievance Process:

- 1) Evidence and questions about the complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior unless:
  - a) they are offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the conduct alleged by the complainant, or
  - b) they concern specific incidents of the complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the respondent and are offered to prove consent. 34 C.F.R. § 106.45(6)(i).
- 2) Evidence and questions that constitute, or seek disclosure of, information protected under a legally-recognized privilege.
- 3) Any party's medical, psychological, and similar records unless the party has given voluntary, written consent. 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30294 (May 19, 2020).

## **Respondent**

For the purposes of this Title IX Grievance policy, Respondent means any individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute covered sexual harassment as defined under this policy.

## **Privacy vs. Confidentiality**

Consistent with the Sexual Misconduct Awareness and Response Policy, references made to **confidentiality** refer to the ability of identified confidential resources to not report crimes and violations to law enforcement or college officials without permission, except for extreme circumstances, such as a health and/or safety emergency or child abuse. References made to **privacy** mean Niagara University offices and employees who cannot guarantee confidentiality but will maintain privacy to the greatest extent possible, and information disclosed will be relayed only as necessary to investigate and/or seek a resolution and to notify the Title IX Coordinator or designee, who is responsible for tracking patterns and spotting systemic issues. Niagara University will limit the disclosure as much as practicable, even if the Title IX Coordinator determines that the request for confidentiality cannot be honored.

## **Disability Accommodations**

This Policy does not alter any institutional obligations under federal disability laws including the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Parties may request reasonable accommodations for disclosed disabilities to the Title IX Coordinator at any point before or during the Title IX Grievance Process that do not fundamentally alter the Process. The Title IX Coordinator will not affirmatively provide disability accommodations that have not been specifically requested by the Parties, even where the Parties may be receiving accommodations in other institutional programs and activities.

## **MAIN PROVISIONS:**

### **Making a Report Regarding Covered Sexual Harassment to the Institution**

Any person may report sex discrimination, including sexual harassment (whether or not the person reporting is the person alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute sex discrimination or sexual harassment), in person, by mail, by telephone, or by electronic mail, using the contact information listed for the Title IX Coordinator, or by any other means that results in the Title IX Coordinator receiving the person's written report.

Contact Information for the Interim Title IX Coordinator:

Marni Bogart, Esq.  
Interim Title IX Coordinator & Civil Rights Officer,  
Associate Vice President and Legal Counsel  
Office for Title IX and Civil Rights

O'Shea Hall B27  
Niagara University, NY 14109  
716.286.8423  
[TitleIX@niagara.edu](mailto:TitleIX@niagara.edu)

Such a report may be made at any time (including during non-business hours) by using the telephone number or electronic mail address, or by mail to the office address listed for the Title IX Coordinator.

### **Confidential Reporting**

(a) The following Officials will provide *privacy*, but not *confidentiality*, upon receiving a report of conduct prohibited under this policy:

- (1) Title IX Coordinator or designee(s); (716)286-8314
- (2) Officials with Authority to institute corrective measures under Title IX;
- (3) All other employees at Niagara University that are not designated as confidential resources.

(b) The following places may provide ***confidentiality***:

- (1) Counseling Services (716)286-8536
- (2) Medical Professionals in Health Services (716)286-8390
- (3) YWCA of Niagara Frontier, Crisis Services (716)433-6716

### **Non-Investigative Measures Available under the Title IX Grievance Policy**

#### **Supportive Measures**

Complainants (as defined above), who report allegations that could constitute covered sexual harassment under this policy, have the right to receive supportive measures from Niagara University (regardless of whether they desire to file a formal complaint) which may include counseling, extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, campus escort services, restrictions on contact between the parties (no contact orders), changes in housing or work locations, leaves of absence or increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus as appropriate. Supportive measures are non-disciplinary and non-punitive. See 85 Fed. Reg. 30401.

#### **Emergency Removal:**

Niagara University retains the authority to remove a respondent from Niagara University's program or activity on an emergency basis, where the University (1) undertakes an individualized safety and risk analysis and (2) determines that an immediate threat to the

physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising from the allegations of covered sexual harassment justifies a removal.

If Niagara University determines, through its usual process for threat assessment, such removal is necessary, removal will be effected as governed by the appropriate policy or contract, depending on the nature of the removed person's relationship to the university.

### **Administrative Leave**

Niagara University retains the authority to place an employee respondent on administrative leave during the Title IX Grievance Process, consistent with relevant employee policies and collective bargaining agreements.

### **PROCEDURES:**

#### **The Title IX Grievance Process**

##### ***Procedures for Entering and Exiting Informal Resolution Process***

At any time prior to determining whether sexual harassment occurred under this Grievance Policy, Parties may instead seek Niagara University's assistance to resolve allegations of sexual harassment, and may elect to enter the informal resolution process.

The Parties may voluntarily elect to enter Niagara University's informal resolution process at any time through an 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 all Parties.

No Party may be required to participate in informal resolution, and Niagara University may never condition enrollment, employment, or enjoyment of any other right or privilege upon agreeing to informal resolution.

The Parties may elect to leave the informal resolution process at any point until the informal resolution process is concluded. If a Party elects to leave the informal resolution process, the Parties understand that the timeframes governing the Formal Grievance Process that the Parties paused will continue. In participating in the informal resolution process, the Parties understand that the timeframes governing the Formal Grievance Process will temporarily cease, and only reinstate upon re-entry into the Formal Grievance Process.

Supportive Measures will be available, or continue to be available if already provided, during an informal resolution process, if elected to proceed.

##### ***Notice Prior to Entry Into Informal Resolution Process***

Before the initiation of an informal resolution process, the Title IX Coordinator must provide to the Parties a written notice that explains:

- The allegations;
- The requirements of the informal resolution process;
- That, prior to agreeing to a resolution, any Party has the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process and to initiate or resume Niagara University's Formal Grievance Process;
- That the Parties' agreement to a resolution at the conclusion of the informal resolution process would preclude the Parties from initiating or resuming Niagara University's Formal Grievance Process arising from the same allegations;
- The potential terms that may be requested or offered in an informal resolution agreement, including notice that an informal resolution agreement is binding only on the Parties; and
- What information Niagara University will maintain and whether and how Niagara University could disclose such information for use in its Formal Grievance Process if they are initiated or resumed.

#### *Determination to Approve Entry into Informal Resolution Process*

Even where the Parties agree to submit a matter to informal resolution, the Title IX Coordinator or designee must approve the decision to move the matter to informal resolution process and may determine that informal resolution is not appropriate under the circumstances.

Factors that the Title IX Coordinator or designee 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 ongoing threat of harm or safety on the campus, whether the Respondent is a repeat offender, whether the alleged conduct would present a future risk of harm to others, and whether the Parties are participating in good faith. This determination is not subject to appeal.

Informal resolution processes may never be applied where the allegations include sexual assault.

At any time after the commencement of the informal resolution process, the Title IX Coordinator or designee 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 Grievance Process. This determination is not subject to appeal.

If an informal resolution is approved or denied, Niagara University will provide the outcome in writing simultaneously to the Parties. If informal resolution is approved, the Title IX Coordinator shall also provide the information of the facilitator in writing to the Parties in a reasonable timeframe once the facilitator is assigned.

#### *Role of the Facilitator*

Informal resolution processes are managed by trained facilitators. All facilitators must not be the same person as the investigator or a decision-maker in Niagara University's Formal Grievance Process. Any Person designated to facilitate informal resolution must not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or an individual Complainant or Respondent. The Title IX Coordinator may serve as the facilitator, subject to these restrictions.

All facilitators must have specialized training as required by law and regulation. Such training includes:

- Niagara University's obligation to address sexual harassment, in its education program or activity;
- The scope of conduct that constitutes sexual harassment;
- The rules and practices associated with Niagara University's informal resolution process; and
- How to serve impartially, including by avoiding conflicts of interest and bias.

#### *Contents of Informal Resolution Agreements*

Potential terms that may be included in an informal resolution agreement between Parties include but are not limited to:

- Restrictions on contact; and
- Restrictions on the Respondent's participation in one or more of Niagara University's education programs or activities or attendance at specific events, including restrictions Niagara University could have imposed as sanctions had Niagara University determined at the conclusion of the Formal Grievance Process that sexual harassment had occurred.

#### *Breach of Informal Resolution Agreements*

If a Party breaches the resolution agreement or if Niagara University has other compelling reasons, such as if it learns of any fraud by a Party in entering into the agreement, Niagara University may void the agreement and initiate or resume the Formal Grievance Process.

#### *Confidentiality*

In 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 concerning the allegations of the Complainant are confidential. No evidence concerning the allegations obtained within the informal resolution process may be disseminated to any person, provided that any Party to the informal resolution process may generally discuss the allegations under investigation with a parent, friend, advisor, or other source of emotional support, or with an advocacy organization. As a condition of entering the informal resolution

process, any evidence shared or received during the informal resolution process may not be used in any subsequent Formal Grievance Process or appeal.

### *Informal Resolution Options*

Niagara University offers the following informal resolution procedures for addressing complaints of sexual harassment:

#### Administrative Resolution

Should the Parties mutually determine to enter the informal resolution process, and the Respondent elects to accept responsibility for the allegations of the Complainant at any point during the informal resolution process, the institution may administratively resolve the Complaint.

Where the Respondent admits responsibility, the Parties will receive simultaneous written notification of the acceptance of responsibility, and the Title IX Coordinator will determine the Respondent's sanctions and other remedies, as appropriate and consistent with institutional policy. The Parties will be given an opportunity to submit impact statements. Parties will receive simultaneous written notification of the decision regarding sanctions, which may be appealed according to the process below.

#### Restorative Justice

A restorative justice ("RJ") conference is a dialogue, facilitated by an informal resolution facilitator with appropriate training, intended to restore relationships and repair harm after a conflict has occurred. Both the Respondent and the Complainant come together to identify what harm was caused, and collaboratively, how conflict and trust might be, respectively, resolved and repaired.

A Party may request to engage in RJ at any stage of the disciplinary process, however, RJ may not be an appropriate mechanism for all conflicts. All Parties must agree to and abide by measurable and timely actions within the scope of this Policy. Niagara University will review any requests for RJ, and may decline to initiate RJ based on the facts and circumstances of the particular case.

The RJ conference proceeds only if all Parties agree to participate willingly. Upon doing so, the RJ process will commence in a timely fashion after Niagara University receives written agreements from all Parties. The conference will continue until the conference is successfully concluded, or until Niagara University determines that the conference will not be successful. If successful, an agreeable resolution is reached by the Parties, at which time the process is concluded, and the Complaint is resolved. If a resolution cannot be reached, the Formal Complaint Process may be resumed.

## **Filing a Formal Complaint**

The timeframe for the Title IX Grievance Process begins with the filing of a Formal Complaint. The Grievance Process will be concluded within a reasonably prompt manner after the filing of the Formal Complaint, provided that the Process may be extended for a good reason, including but not limited to the absence of a party, a party's advisor, or a witness; concurrent law enforcement activity; or the need for language assistance or accommodation of disabilities. The procedure for applying for extensions is described below.

To file a Formal Complaint, a complainant must provide the Title IX Coordinator a written, signed complaint describing the facts alleged. Complainants are only able to file a Formal Complaint under this Policy if they are currently participating in, or attempting to participate in, the education programs or activities of Niagara University including as an employee. For complainants who do not meet this criteria, the College will utilize existing policy in the Sexual Misconduct Awareness and Response Policy.

If a complainant does not wish to make a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator may determine a Formal Complaint is necessary. Niagara University will inform the complainant of this decision in writing, and the complainant need not participate in the process further but will receive all notices issued under this Policy and Process.

Nothing in the Title IX Grievance Policy prevents a complainant from seeking the assistance of state or local law enforcement alongside the appropriate on-campus process.

## **Multi-Party Situations**

Niagara University may consolidate Formal Complaints alleging covered sexual harassment against more than one respondent, or by more than one complainant against one or more respondents, or by one party against the other party, where the allegations of covered sexual harassment arise out of the same facts or circumstances.

## **Determining Jurisdiction**

The Title IX Coordinator will determine if the instant Title IX Grievance Process should apply to a Formal Complaint. The Process will apply when all of the following elements are met, in the reasonable determination of the Title IX Coordinator:

- 1) The conduct is alleged to have occurred on or after August 14, 2020;
- 2) The conduct is alleged to have occurred in the United States;
- 3) The conduct is alleged to have occurred in Niagara University's education program or activity; and
- 4) The alleged conduct, if true, would constitute covered sexual harassment as defined in this policy.

If all of the elements are met, Niagara University will investigate the allegations according to the Grievance Process.

### **Allegations Potentially Falling Under Multiple Policies**

If the alleged conduct, if true, includes conduct that would constitute covered sexual harassment and conduct that would not constitute covered sexual harassment, the Title IX Grievance Process will be applied to investigation and adjudication of only the allegations that constitute covered sexual harassment.

### **Mandatory Dismissal**

If any one of these elements are not met, the Title IX Coordinator or designee will notify the parties that the Formal Complaint is being dismissed for the purposes of the Title IX Grievance Policy. Each party may appeal this dismissal using the procedure outlined in “Appeals,” below.

### **Discretionary Dismissal**

The Title IX Coordinator or designee may, but is not required, to dismiss a Formal Complaint brought under the Title IX Grievance Policy, or any specific allegations raised within that Formal Complaint, at any time during the investigation or hearing, if:

- 1) A complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing that they would like to withdraw the Formal Complaint or any allegations raised in the Formal Complaint;
- 2) The respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by Niagara University; or,
- 3) If specific circumstances prevent Niagara University from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding the Formal Complaint or allegations within the Formal Complaint.

### **Notice of Dismissal**

Upon reaching a decision that the Formal Complaint will be dismissed, Niagara University will promptly send written notice of the dismissal of the Formal Complaint or any specific allegation within the Formal Complaint, and the reason for the dismissal, simultaneously to the parties through their Niagara University email accounts. It is the responsibility of parties to maintain and regularly check their email accounts.

### **Notice of Removal**

Upon dismissal for the purposes of Title IX, Niagara University retains discretion to utilize any other University policy or controlling document to determine if a violation has occurred. If so, Niagara University will promptly send written notice of the dismissal of the Formal Complaint under the Title IX Grievance Process and removal of the allegations to the relevant process.

## **Notice of Allegations**

The Title IX Coordinator will draft and provide the Notice of Allegations to any party to the allegations of sexual harassment. Such notice will occur as soon as practicable, after Niagara University receives a Formal Complaint of the allegations, if there are no extenuating circumstances.

The parties will be notified by their institutional email accounts if they are a student or employee, and by other reasonable means if they are neither.

Niagara University will provide sufficient time for the parties to review the Notice of Allegations and prepare a response before any initial interview.

The Title IX Coordinator or designee may determine that the Formal Complaint must be dismissed on the mandatory grounds identified above, and will issue a Notice of Dismissal. If such a determination is made, any party to the allegations of sexual harassment identified in the Formal Complaint will receive the Notice of Dismissal in conjunction with, or in separate correspondence after, the Notice of Allegations.

## **Contents of Notice**

The Notice of Allegations will include the following:

- 1) Notice of Niagara University's Title IX Grievance Process, including the informal resolution process, and a hyperlink to a copy of the process.
- 2) Notice of the allegations potentially constituting covered sexual harassment, and sufficient details known at the time the Notice is issued, such as the identities of the parties involved in the incident, if known, including the complainant; the conduct allegedly constituting covered sexual harassment; and the date and location of the alleged incident, if known.
- 3) A statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process.
- 4) A statement that the parties may have an advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, as required under 34C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(5)(iv).
- 5) A statement that before the conclusion of the investigation, the parties may inspect and review evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in the Formal Complaint, including the evidence upon which the institution does not intend to rely in reaching a determination regarding responsibility, and evidence that both tends to prove or disprove the allegations, whether obtained from a party or other source, as required under 34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(5)(vi).
- 6) A statement that prohibits knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information during the grievance process.

## **Ongoing Notice**

If, in the course of an investigation, the institution decides to investigate allegations about the complainant or respondent that are not included in the Notice of Allegations and are otherwise covered sexual harassment falling within the Title IX Grievance Policy, the institution will notify the parties whose identities are known of the additional allegations by their institutional email accounts or other reasonable means.

The parties will be provided sufficient time to review the additional allegations to prepare a response before any initial interview regarding those additional charges.

## **Advisor of Choice and Participation of Advisor of Choice**

- 1) Niagara University will provide the parties equal access to advisors and support persons; any restrictions on advisor participation will be applied equally.
- 2) Niagara University has a long-standing practice of requiring students to participate in the process directly and not through an advocate or representative. Students participating as Complainant or Respondent in this process may be accompanied by an Advisor of Choice to any meeting or hearing to which they are required or are eligible to attend. The Advisor of Choice is not an advocate. Except where explicitly stated by this Policy, as consistent with the Final Rule, Advisors of Choice shall not participate directly in the process as per standard policy and practice of Niagara University.
- 3) Niagara University will not intentionally schedule meetings or hearings on dates where the Advisors of Choice for all parties are not available, provided that the Advisors act reasonably in providing available dates and work collegially to find dates and times that meet all schedules.
- 4) Niagara University's obligations to investigate and adjudicate in a prompt timeframe under Title IX and other college policies apply to matters governed under this Policy, and Niagara University cannot agree to extensive delays solely to accommodate the schedule of an Advisor of Choice. The determination of what is reasonable shall be made by the Title IX Coordinator or designee. Niagara University will not be obligated to delay a meeting or hearing under this process more than five (5) days due to the unavailability of an Advisor of Choice, and may offer the party the opportunity to obtain a different Advisor of Choice or to utilize one provided by Niagara University.

## **Notice of Meetings and Interviews**

Niagara University will provide, to a party whose participation is invited or expected, written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all hearings, investigative interviews, or other meetings with a party, with sufficient time for the party to prepare to participate.

## **Delays**

Each party may request a one-time delay in the Grievance Process of up to five (5) days for good cause (granted or denied in the sole judgment of the Title IX Coordinator, or designee), provided that the requestor provides reasonable notice and the delay does not overly inconvenience other parties.

For example, a request to take a five day pause made an hour before a hearing for which multiple parties and their advisors have traveled to and prepared for shall generally not be granted, while a request for a five day pause in the middle of investigation interviews to allow a party to obtain certain documentary evidence shall generally be granted.

The Title IX Coordinator or designee shall have sole judgment to grant further pauses in the Process.

## **Investigation**

### **General Rules of Investigation**

The Title IX Coordinator and/or an investigator designated by the Title IX Coordinator will perform an investigation under a reasonably prompt timeframe of the conduct alleged to constitute covered sexual harassment after issuing the Notice of Allegations.

Niagara University, and not the parties, has the burden of proof and the burden of gathering evidence, i.e. the responsibility of showing a violation of this Policy has occurred. This burden does not rest with either party, and either party may decide not to share their account of what occurred or may decide not to participate in an investigation or hearing. This does not shift the burden of proof away from Niagara University and does not indicate responsibility.

Niagara University cannot access, consider, or disclose medical records without a waiver from the party (or parent, if applicable) to whom the records belong or of whom the records include information. Niagara University will provide an equal opportunity for the parties to present witnesses, including fact and expert witnesses, and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence, (i.e. evidence that tends to prove and disprove the allegations) as described below.

### **Inspection and Review of Evidence**

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.

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:

- 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;
- 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.

Niagara University will send the evidence made available for each party and each party's advisor, if any, to inspect and review through an electronic format or a hard copy. Niagara University is not under an obligation to use any specific process or technology to provide the evidence and shall have the sole discretion in terms of determining format and any restrictions or limitations on access.

The parties will have ten (10) business days to inspect and review the evidence and submit a written response by email to the investigator. The investigator will consider the parties' written responses before completing the Investigative Report.

The institution may provide the parties five (5) business days after the initial inspection and review of evidence, and before the investigator completes their Investigative Report, to provide additional evidence in response to their inspection and review of the evidence, and then provide the parties five (5) business days to inspect, review, and respond to the party's additional evidence through a written response to the investigator. Those written responses may be disclosed to the parties. 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30307 (May 19, 2020).

Any evidence subject to inspection and review will be available at any hearing, including for purposes of cross-examination.

The parties and their advisors must sign an agreement not to disseminate any of the evidence subject to inspection and review or use such evidence for any purpose unrelated to the Title IX grievance process. 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30435 (May 19, 2020).

The parties and their advisors agree not to photograph or otherwise copy the evidence. 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30435 (May 19, 2020).

### **Inclusion of Evidence Not Directly Related to the Allegations**

Evidence obtained in the investigation that is determined in the reasoned judgment of the investigator not to be directly related to the allegations in the Formal Complaint will be included in the appendices to the investigative report.

### **Investigative Report**

The Title IX Coordinator and/or an investigator designated by the Title IX Coordinator will create an Investigative Report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence, and will provide that Report to

the parties at least ten (10) business days prior to the hearing in an electronic format or a hard copy for each party's review and written response.

The Investigative Report is not intended to catalog all evidence obtained by the investigator, but only to provide a fair summary of that evidence.

Only relevant evidence (including both inculpatory and exculpatory – i.e. tending to prove and disprove the allegations - relevant evidence) will be referenced in the Investigative Report.

The investigator may redact irrelevant information from the Investigative Report when that information is contained in documents or evidence that is/are otherwise relevant. 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30304 (May 19, 2020).

## **Hearing**

### **General Rules of Hearings**

Niagara University will not issue a disciplinary sanction arising from an allegation of covered sexual harassment without holding a live hearing, unless otherwise resolved through an informal resolution process.

The live hearing may be conducted with all parties physically present in the same geographic location, or, at Niagara University's discretion, any or all parties, witnesses, and other participants may appear at the live hearing virtually through the University's video conferencing technology. This technology will enable participants simultaneously to see and hear each other. At its discretion, Niagara University may delay or adjourn a hearing based on technological errors not within a party's control.

All proceedings will be recorded through audio recording. That recording or transcript will be made available to the parties for inspection and review.

Prior to obtaining access to any evidence, the parties and their advisors must sign an agreement not to disseminate any of the testimony heard or evidence obtained in the hearing or use such testimony or evidence for any purpose unrelated to the Title IX Grievance Process. Once signed, this Agreement may not be withdrawn See, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30435 (May 19, 2020).

### **Continuance or Granting Extensions**

Niagara University may determine that multiple sessions or a continuance (i.e. a pause on the continuation of the hearing until a later date or time) is needed to complete a hearing. If so, Niagara University will notify all participants and endeavor to accommodate all participants' schedules and complete the hearing as promptly as practicable.

## **Participants in the Live Hearing**

Live hearings are not public, and the only individuals permitted to participate in the hearing are as follows:

### *Complainant and the Respondent (The Parties)*

The Parties cannot waive the right to a live hearing.

Niagara University may still proceed with the live hearing in the absence of a Party, and may reach a determination of responsibility in their absence, including through any evidence gathered that does not constitute a “statement” by that party. 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30361 (May 19, 2020).

For example, a verbal or written statement constituting part or all of the sexual harassment itself is not a “prior statement” that must be excluded if the maker of the statement does not submit to cross-examination about that statement. In other words, a prior statement would not include a document, audio recording, audiovisual reading, and digital media, including but not limited to text messages, emails, and social media postings, that constitute the conduct alleged to have been the act of sexual harassment under the formal complaint. See, OCR Blog (May 22, 2020), available at <https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/blog/20200522.html>

Niagara University will not threaten, coerce, intimidate or discriminate against the Party in an attempt to secure the Party’s participation. 34 C.F.R. § 106.71; 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30216 (May 19, 2020).

If a Party does not submit to cross-examination, the decision maker cannot rely on any prior statements made by that Party in reaching a determination regarding responsibility, but may reach a determination regarding responsibility based on evidence that does not constitute a “statement” by that Party.

The decision maker cannot draw an inference about the determination regarding responsibility based solely on a Party’s absence from the live hearing or refusal to answer cross examination or other questions. 34 C.F.R. §106.45(b)(6)(i).

The Parties shall be subject to the institution’s Rules of Decorum.

### *The Decision-maker*

The hearing body will consist of three decision-makers, one of whom shall be the hearing chair, who shall reach a decision by majority rule.

No member of the hearing body will also have served as the Title IX Coordinator, Title IX investigator, or advisor to any party in the case, nor may any member of the hearing body serve on the appeals body in the case.

No member of the hearing body will have a conflict of interest or bias in favor of or against complainants or respondents generally, or in favor or against the parties to the particular case.

The hearing body will be trained on topics including how to serve impartially, issues of relevance, including how to apply the rape shield protections provided for complainants, and any technology to be used at the hearing.

The parties will have an opportunity to raise any objections regarding a decision-maker's actual or perceived conflicts of interest or bias at the commencement of the live hearing.

#### *Advisor of choice*

The parties have the right to select an advisor of their choice, who may be, but does not have to be, an attorney.

The advisor of choice may accompany the parties to any meeting or hearing they are permitted to attend, but may not speak for the party, except for the purpose of cross-examination.

The parties are not permitted to conduct cross-examination; it must be conducted by the advisor. As a result, if a party does not select an advisor, the institution will select an advisor to serve in this role for the limited purpose of conducting the cross-examination at no fee or charge to the party.

The advisor is not prohibited from having a conflict of interest or bias in favor of or against complainants or respondents generally, or in favor or against the parties to the particular case.

The advisor is not prohibited from being a witness in the matter.

If a party does not attend the live hearing, the party's advisor may appear and conduct cross-examination on their behalf. 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30340 (May 19, 2020).

If neither a party nor their advisor appears at the hearing, Niagara University will provide an advisor to appear on behalf of the non-appearing party. 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30339-40 (May 19, 2020).

Advisors shall be subject to the institution's Rules of Decorum, and may be removed upon violation of those Rules.

## *Witnesses*

Witnesses cannot be compelled to participate in the live hearing, and have the right not to participate in the hearing free from retaliation. 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30360 (May 19, 2020).

If a witness does not submit to cross-examination, as described below, the decision-maker cannot rely on any statements made by that witness in reaching a determination regarding responsibility, including any statement relayed by the absent witness to a witness or party who testifies at the live hearing. 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30347 (May 19, 2020).

Witnesses shall be subject to the institution's Rules of Decorum.

## **Hearing Procedures**

For all live hearings conducted under this Title IX Grievance Process, the procedure will be as follows:

The Chair will open and establish rules and expectations for the hearing;

The Parties will each be given the opportunity to provide opening statements;

The decision-maker will ask questions of the Parties and Witnesses;

Parties will be given the opportunity for live cross-examination after the panel conducts its initial round of questioning; During the Parties' cross-examination, the decision-maker will have the authority to pause cross-examination at any time for the purposes of asking the decision-maker's own follow up questions; and any time necessary in order to enforce the established Rules of Decorum.

Should a Party or the Party's Advisor choose not to cross-examine a Party or Witness, the Party shall affirmatively waive cross-examination through a written or oral statement to the decision-maker. A Party's waiver of cross-examination does not eliminate the ability of the decision-maker to use statements made by the Party.

## **Live Cross-Examination Procedure**

Each Party's advisor will conduct live cross-examination of the other Party or Parties and witnesses. During this live-cross examination the advisor will ask the other Party or Parties and witnesses relevant questions and follow-up questions, including those challenging credibility directly, orally, and in real time.

Before any cross-examination question is answered, the decision-maker will determine if the question is relevant. Cross-examination questions that are duplicative of those already asked,

including by the decision-maker may be deemed irrelevant if they have been asked and answered.

## **Review of Recording**

The recording of the hearing will be available for review by the Parties within ten (10) business days, unless there are any extenuating circumstances. The recording of the hearing will not be provided to Parties or advisors of choice.

## **Determination Regarding Responsibility**

### **Standard of Proof**

Niagara University uses the preponderance of the evidence standard for investigations and determinations regarding responsibility of formal complaints covered under this Policy. This means that the investigation and hearing determines whether it is more likely than not that a violation of the Policy occurred.

### **General Considerations for Evaluating Testimony and Evidence**

While the opportunity for cross-examination is required in all Title IX hearings, determinations regarding responsibility may be based in part, or entirely, on documentary, audiovisual, and digital evidence, as warranted in the reasoned judgment of the Decision-maker.

Decision-makers shall not draw inferences regarding a party or witness' credibility based on the party or witness' status as a complainant, respondent, or witness, nor shall it base its judgments in stereotypes about how a party or witness would or should act under the circumstances.

Generally, credibility judgments should rest on the demeanor of the party or witness, the plausibility of their testimony, the consistency of their testimony, and its reliability in light of corroborating or conflicting testimony or evidence.

Still, credibility judgments should not rest on whether a party or witness' testimony is non-linear or incomplete, or if the party or witness is displaying stress or anxiety. Decision makers will afford the highest weight relative to other testimony to first-hand testimony by parties and witnesses regarding their own memory of specific facts that occurred. Both inculpatory and exculpatory (i.e. tending to prove and disprove the allegations) evidence will be weighed in equal fashion.

Except where specifically barred by the Title IX Final Rule, a witness's testimony regarding third-party knowledge of the facts at issue will be allowed, but will generally be accorded lower weight than testimony regarding direct knowledge of specific facts that occurred.

The Final Rule requires that Niagara University allow parties to call “expert witnesses” for direct and cross examination. Niagara University does not provide for expert witnesses in other proceedings. While the expert witness will be allowed to testify and be crossed as required by the Final Rule, the decision-maker will be instructed to afford lower weight to non-factual testimony of the expert relative to fact witnesses, and any expert testimony that is not directed to the specific facts that occurred in the case will be afforded lower weight relative to fact witnesses, regardless of whether the expert witness testimony is the subject of cross examination and regardless of whether all parties present experts as witnesses.

The Final Rule requires that Niagara University allow parties to call character witnesses to testify. While the character witnesses will be allowed to testify and be crossed as required by the Final Rule, the decision-maker will be instructed to afford very low weight to any non-factual character testimony of any witness.

The Final Rule requires that Niagara University admit and allow testimony regarding polygraph tests (“lie detector tests”) and other procedures that are outside of standard use in academic and non-academic conduct processes. While the processes and testimony about them will be allowed to testify and be crossed as required by the Final Rule, the decision-maker will be instructed to afford lower weight to such processes relative to the testimony of fact witnesses.

Where a party or witness’ conduct or statements demonstrate that the party or witness is engaging in retaliatory conduct, including but not limited to witness tampering and intimidation, the decision-maker may draw an adverse inference as to that party or witness’ credibility.

### **Components of the Determination Regarding Responsibility**

The written Determination Regarding Responsibility will be issued simultaneously to all parties through their institution email account, or other reasonable means as necessary. The Determination will include:

- 1) Identification of the allegations potentially constituting covered sexual harassment;
- 2) A description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the formal complaint through the determination, including any notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits, methods used to gather other evidence, and hearings held;
- 3) Findings of fact supporting the determination;
- 4) Conclusions regarding which section of the relevant policies, if any, the respondent has or has not violated.
- 5) For each allegation:
  - a) A statement of, and rationale for, a determination regarding responsibility;
  - b) A statement of, and rationale for, any disciplinary sanctions the recipient imposes on the respondent; and

- c) A statement of, and rationale for, whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity will be provided by the recipient to the complainant; and
- 6) The recipient's procedures and the permitted reasons for the complainant and respondent to appeal (described below in "Appeal").

### **Timeline of Determination Regarding Responsibility**

If there are no extenuating circumstances, the determination regarding responsibility will be issued by Niagara University within ten (10) business days of the completion of the hearing.

### **Finality**

The determination regarding responsibility becomes final either on the date that the institution provides the parties with the written determination of the result of the appeal, if an appeal is filed consistent with the procedures and timeline outlined in "Appeals" below, or if an appeal is not filed, the date on which the opportunity to appeal expires.

### **Appeals**

Each party may appeal (1) the dismissal of a formal complaint or any included allegations and/or (2) a determination regarding responsibility. To appeal, a party must submit their written appeal within five (5) business days of being notified of the decision, indicating the grounds for the appeal.

The limited grounds for appeal available are as follows:

- 1) Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter (i.e. a failure to follow the institution's own procedures);
- 2) 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;
- 3) The Title IX Coordinator, investigator(s), or decision-maker(s) had a conflict of interest or bias for or against an individual party, or for or against complainants or respondents in general, that affected the outcome of the matter.

The submission of appeal stays any sanctions for the pendency of an appeal. Supportive measures and remote learning opportunities remain available during the pendency of the appeal.

If a party appeals, the institution will as soon as practicable notify the other party in writing of the appeal, however the time for appeal shall be offered equitably to all parties and shall not be extended for any party solely because the other party filed an appeal.

Appeals may be no longer than 3 pages (including attachments). Appeals should be submitted in electronic form using TIMES NEW ROMAN, 12-point font, and double-spaced.. Appeals should use footnotes, not endnotes. Appeals that do not meet these standards may be returned to the party for correction, but the time for appeal will not be extended unless there is evidence that technical malfunction caused the appeal document not to meet these standards.

Appeals will be decided by a panel, who will be free of conflict of interest and bias, and will not serve as investigator, Title IX Coordinator, or hearing decision- maker in the same matter.

Outcome of appeal will be provided in writing simultaneously to both parties, and include rationale for the decision.

### **Retaliation**

Niagara University will keep the identity of any individual who has made a report or complaint of sex discrimination confidential, including the identity of any individual who has made a report or filed a Formal Complaint of sexual harassment under this Title IX Grievance Policy, any Complainant, any individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of sex discrimination, any Respondent, and any witness, except as permitted by the FERPA statute, 20 U.S.C. 1232g, or FERPA regulations, 34 CFR part 99, or as required by law, or to carry out the purposes of 34 CFR part 106, including the conduct of any investigation, hearing, or judicial proceeding under this Title IX Grievance Policy.

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 of the Education Amendments of 1972 or its implementing regulations.

No person may intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against any individual because the individual has made a report or complaint, testified, assisted, or participated or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding or hearing under this Title IX Grievance Policy.

Any intimidation, threats, coercion, or discrimination, for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by Title IX or its implementing regulations constitutes retaliation. This includes any charges filed against an individual for code of conduct violations that do not involve sex discrimination or sexual harassment, but that arise from the same facts or circumstances as a report or complaint of sex discrimination or a report or Formal Complaint of sexual harassment.

Complaints alleging retaliation may be filed according to this policy with the Title IX Coordinator.

### **Amnesty Policy**

Minor and moderate student conduct violations and crimes that are revealed in reports to the Office for Title IX and Civil Rights will not be pursued or prosecuted by campus officials. This especially applies to alcohol and drug possession violations. In most cases, these violations will not even be disclosed, except insofar as they are relevant to investigations and/or witness reports. This applies to victims, complainants, respondents, witnesses, the accused, and/or anyone providing information.

## **Sanctions**

The following sanctions and/or conditions may be imposed following a determination of responsibility for a violation of this Policy. The list below is intended as notice of possible remedies and disciplinary sanctions and does not reflect the probability that any particular outcome will occur.

- 1) If the Respondent is a Student, possible sanctions and discipline include, among others, expulsion (permanent separation), suspension, deferred suspension, disciplinary probation, disciplinary probation with deferred removal from the residence halls, loss of housing contract, residence hall probation, conduct warning, Title IX sex discrimination education or other relevant education, parent or guardian notification (subject to privacy restrictions), financial restitution, organizational sanctions including probation and rescinding recognition or other organizational restrictions, fine, community restoration and/ or community service, loss of campus privileges, loss of campus employment and/or opportunities for campus employment, withholding records or degree, revocation of admission and/or degree, bar against registration, discretionary action, substance abuse education and/or evaluation.
- 2) If the Respondent is an Employee, possible sanctions and discipline include, among others, termination of employment, revocation or denial of tenure, suspension, demotion, progressive discipline, warning, loss of pay or other adjustments, job transfer, change in restrictions in work location and/or job responsibilities, Title IX sex discrimination education, restrictions on the Employee's communications, limitations on the Employee's movement in or on Niagara University's campus, programs, and activities.
  - a) All discipline of full-time faculty members will be conducted in accordance with the NULTA Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) and the Board of Trustees' Policy on Termination of Faculty & Emeritus Status.

## **Factors in Determining Sanctions**

In considering the appropriate sanction within the recommended outcomes, the Hearing Board may consider the following factors:

- 1) Respondent's prior discipline history;
- 2) How Niagara University has sanctioned similar incidents in the past;
- 3) The nature of the conduct at issue, including whether there was violence or other use of force;
- 4) The impact of the conduct on the Complainant;

- 5) The impact of the conduct on NU's community, its members or NU's property;
- 6) Whether the Respondent accepted responsibility;
- 7) Whether the Respondent is reasonably likely to engage in the conduct in the future;
- 8) Any other mitigating or aggravating circumstances, including NU's values; and
- 9) NU's obligation to eliminate Prohibited Conduct, prevent its recurrence, remedy its effects, and to maintain an environment free from Title IX Sex Discrimination.

Respondent's lack of comprehension that conduct constituting Title IX sex discrimination violates the bodily or emotional autonomy and dignity of a victim does not excuse the misconduct, though genuine lack of understanding may, in NU's discretion, factor into the sanction decision.

### **Remedial Action**

The Hearing Board may consider other remedial actions that may be taken to address and resolve any finding of Title IX sex discrimination and to prevent its recurrence, including: strategies to protect the Complainant and any witnesses from retaliation; provide counseling for the Complainant; other steps to address any impact on the Complainant, any witnesses, and the broader campus community; and any other necessary steps reasonably calculated to prevent future occurrences of harassment.

### **Failure to Comply with Sanctions**

Failure to comply with the sanctions or conditions imposed by the Hearing Board will result in action under NU's Student Code of Conduct, Non-Discrimination Policy, Title IX Policy or other applicable policy or handbook.

## **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**

### **General Rules of Application**

- a. **Effective Date:** This Title IX Grievance Policy will become effective on August 14, 2020, and will only apply to formal complaints of sexual harassment brought on or after August 14, 2020. Complaints brought prior to August 14, 2020 will be investigated and adjudicated according to the process in place at the time the incident allegedly occurred.
- b. **Revocation by Operation of Law:** Should any portion of the Title IX Final Rule, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026 (May 19, 2020), be stayed or held invalid by a court of law, or should the Title IX Final Rule be withdrawn or modified to not require the elements of this policy, this policy, or the invalidated elements of this policy, will be deemed revoked as of the publication date of the opinion or order and for all reports after that date, as well as any elements of the process that occur after that date if a case is not complete by that date of opinion or order publication. Should the Title IX Grievance Policy be revoked in this

manner, any conduct covered under the Title IX Grievance Policy shall be investigated and adjudicated under the existing Code of Conduct/ Sexual Misconduct Awareness and Response Policy.

- c. Non-Discrimination in Application: The requirements and protections of this policy apply equally regardless of sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, or other protected classes covered by federal or state law. All requirements and protections are equitably provided to individuals regardless of such status or status as a Complainant, Respondent, or Witness. Individuals who wish to file a complaint about the institution's policy or process may contact the Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights using contact information available at <https://ocrcas.ed.gov/contact-ocr>.

### **REFERENCED POLICIES:**

- [Sexual Misconduct Awareness and Response](#)
- [Academic Integrity Policy](#)
- [Student Code of Conduct](#)

### **STATUTES AND REGULATIONS:**

- Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1971
- Clery Act
- Violence Against Women Act
- 34 C.F.R. § 106.45(6)(i)
- 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30294 (May 19, 2020).
- Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973
- 85 Fed. Reg. 30401
- 34C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(5)(iv)
- 34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(5)(vi)
- 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30307 (May 19, 2020)
- 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30435 (May 19, 2020)
- 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30304 (May 19, 2020)
- OCR Blog (May 22, 2020) at <https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/blog/20200522.html>
- 34 C.F.R. § 106.71; 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30216 (May 19, 2020)
- 34 C.F.R. §106.45(b)(6)(i)
- 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30340 (May 19, 2020)
- 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30339-40 (May 19,2020)
- 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30360 (May 19, 2020)
- 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30347 (May 19, 2020)
- FERPA statute, 20 U.S.C. 1232g, or FERPA regulations, 34 CFR part 99, or as required by law, or to carry out the purposes of 34 CFR part 106
- Revocation by Operation of Law: Should any portion of the Title IX Final Rule, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026 (May 19, 2020)

**POLICY HISTORY:**

- Originated: 8/13/2020
- Current Effective Date: 10/24/2025
- Next Review Date: TBD
- Revision/Renewal Log:
  - Originated - 8/13/2020
  - Updated - 2021
  - Updated -04/13/2023
  - Updated - 10/24/2025