

University of Richmond

Policy Prohibiting Sexual Misconduct

Interim Policy Effective as of: August 21, 2017

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I. Policy Overview

The mission of the University of Richmond is to educate in an academically challenging, intellectually vibrant, and collaborative community dedicated to the holistic development of students and the production of scholarly and creative work. A Richmond education prepares students for lives of purpose, thoughtful inquiry, and responsible leadership in a diverse world. The University of Richmond values the dignity, worth, and contributions of all individuals and an inclusive community in which all members can engage meaningfully in institutional life and contribute to a community where all thrive.

The [University of Richmond prohibits discrimination](#) and harassment against applicants, students, faculty, or staff on the basis of race, religion, national or ethnic origin, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, disability, status as a veteran, or any classification protected by local, state, or federal law.

Consistent with its mission, values and commitment to non-discrimination, the University is unwavering in its commitment to prevent sexual violence, respond promptly to reports of any type of sexual misconduct, support survivors of sexual misconduct, and investigate and adjudicate reports in a manner that is prompt, fair and equitable to all parties involved.

The term sexual misconduct, as used in this Policy, includes, but is not limited to, non-consensual sexual intercourse, non-consensual sexual contact, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment, dating/relationship violence, domestic violence, and stalking. This Policy prohibits sexual misconduct and sets forth the process by which the University will respond to and investigate sexual misconduct.

The conduct prohibited by this Policy may also violate criminal laws. As such, the University encourages members of the campus community to report sexual misconduct to both the University's Title IX Coordinators and to the University Police Department.

The University also prohibits [retaliation](#) against anyone who reports or witnesses an incident of possible sexual misconduct. The University's policy preventing retaliation can be found [here](#).

As a recipient of federal funds, the University of Richmond complies with [Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972](#) (Title IX). Title IX provides: "No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance."

A. Scope of Policy

1. Individuals Covered

This Sexual Misconduct Policy (Policy) applies to all students, staff (including Resident Assistants), and faculty, applicants for admission, and third parties, such as contractors or vendors serving the University or visitors to the University.

The term “student” includes all persons taking courses at the University, either full-time or part-time, pursuing undergraduate, graduate, or professional studies. Individuals who are not officially enrolled for a particular term but who have a continuing relationship with the University, such as student studying abroad or taking a leave of absence, are also considered “students.” Each student shall be subject to this policy and the process described herein from their first day on campus through the actual awarding of a degree (even though the conduct may occur before classes begin or after classes end), as well as during the academic year and during periods between terms of actual enrollment. Each student shall be subject to this policy and the process described herein even if the student withdraws from the University while a disciplinary matter is pending.

This policy and the process described herein to respond to and investigate reports of sexual misconduct are the same for all Complainants and Respondents regardless of gender, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression. No matter a person’s sexuality (e.g. bisexual, gay, lesbian, queer, straight, etc.) or how someone identifies (e.g. female, gender expansive, gender fluid, male, questioning, trans, etc.), all members of the University community have the same rights and access to the same level of services and support. The University’s Title IX Coordinators are Safe Zone Allies.

This policy and the processes described herein will be implemented without regard to an individual’s nationality or immigration status. The University, including the University Police Department, Title IX Coordinators, and Title IX Investigators, will not inquire into a student’s immigration status when responding to a report of possible sexual misconduct.

2. Locations Covered

The Policy shall apply to conduct that occurs on the campus of the University, on or in off-campus buildings or property of the University, and at University sponsored activities, including off-campus education programs and activities, or on public property, as defined below.

The term “campus” includes any building or property owned or controlled by the University within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the University and used by the University in direct support of, or in a manner related to, its educational purposes, including residence halls and apartments and any building or property within or reasonably contiguous to the campus that is owned by the University, is frequently used by students, and supports University purposes. The term “off-campus buildings or property of the University” includes any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization officially recognized by the University and any building or property owned or controlled by the University, used in direct support of, or in relation to, the

University's educational purposes, and frequently used by students. The term "public property" includes streets, sidewalks, or parking facilities within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from campus.

The Policy also applies to University students studying abroad through a University-approved study abroad program.

The Policy applies to conduct involving a University student that occurs at other off campus locations, for example in a student's off campus residence, or in connection with other activities, if the Title IX Coordinator (or designee) determines that such conduct may have a continuing adverse effect that limits or precludes the student's ability to participate in or benefit the University educational programs.

Regardless of the location of an incident of possible sexual misconduct, [Responsible Employees](#), including all faculty, must report the incident, and all other staff and students are strongly encouraged to report so that appropriate action may be taken and support and resources may be provided to the individual or individuals involved.

If the reported sexual misconduct involves a student at another university or educational institution, the University, after considering the confidentiality wishes of the person who experienced the misconduct and applicable privacy laws, may call the appropriate authorities at that institution to make them aware of the alleged misconduct.

B. Summary of the University's Obligation

The University of Richmond has an obligation to make reasonable efforts to investigate and appropriately address reports of sexual misconduct (as defined in this Policy). As more fully explained in this Policy, this obligation applies even when the Complainant does not wish to participate in an investigation. Upon receipt of a complaint, report, or information about sexual misconduct, the University will respond in an effort to stop the reported misconduct, eliminate any hostile environment, take reasonable steps to prevent a recurrence of such misconduct, and address any effect that such misconduct may have on the larger University community.

C. Questions or More Information

For questions about sex discrimination in education, please contact the University's Title IX Coordinator for Students, Tracy Cassalia at (804) 289-8464 or Carl Sorensen, Senior Associate Vice President for Human Resources and Deputy Title IX Coordinator at (804) 289-8747. Further information about Title IX and sex discrimination in education is available from the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, [U.S. Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights](#), 400 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington, DC, 20202-1100; (800)421-3481; OCR@ed.gov.

II. Definitions of Consent and Prohibited Sexual Misconduct

A. *Consent*

Consent means clear and unambiguous agreement to engage in sexual activity as evidenced by words or actions that demonstrate a knowing and voluntary willingness to engage in mutually agreed upon sexual activity. Consent cannot be gained by force, duress, intimidation, coercion, ignoring objections, or taking advantage of another's incapacitation. Consent may not be inferred from silence or any other lack of active resistance. Consent may not be inferred from the way a person is dressed. Consent may not be assumed from the fact of spending money on another person (e.g., buying a meal on a date).

Prior consent does not imply consent to future sexual acts. A current or prior consensual dating or sexual relationship, alone, does not imply consent to sexual activity or preclude a finding of sexual misconduct. In addition, consent to one type of sexual act does not automatically imply consent to any other type of sexual act.

Consent may be withdrawn at any time through clear words 'or actions such as walking or running away, pushing the other party away, or attempting to physically stop the other party. Once a person withdraws consent, sexual activity must stop, regardless of the extent or nature of the sexual behavior that has occurred up to the moment that consent is withdrawn. For example, if one individual clearly says "no" and the other continues penetration or another form of sexual contact, it is sexual misconduct.

Consent may not be given by the following persons:

- Individuals who are mentally incapacitated at the time of the sexual contact in a manner that prevents them from understanding the nature or consequences of the sexual act involved, including incapacitation as a result of alcohol or drug use;
- Individuals who are asleep, unconscious or otherwise physically helpless; and
- Minors.

1. Incapacitation

Incapacitation is defined as the physical and/or mental inability to make informed, rational judgments that prevents an individual from giving valid consent. Incapacitation may be caused by a permanent or temporary physical or mental impairment. Incapacitation may also result from the consumption of alcohol or the use of drugs.

The use of alcohol or drugs may, but does not automatically, affect a person's ability to consent to sexual contact. The consumption of alcohol or drugs may result in incapacitation if the nature and degree of the intoxication go beyond the stage of drunkenness, intoxication, or reduced inhibition to the point where the individual is unable to make knowing, informed decisions or to understand

the nature and consequences of the sexual act. In such case, the person cannot consent to sexual activity, regardless of their words or actions.

A person violates the sexual misconduct policy if they have sexual contact with someone they know or should know is incapacitated or has reached the degree of intoxication that results in incapacitation. The test of whether an individual should know about another's incapacitation is whether a reasonable, sober person would know about the incapacitation. A Respondent cannot rebut a sexual misconduct charge merely by arguing that they were drunk or otherwise impaired and, as a result did not know that the other person was incapacitated.

A person who is passed out or unconscious is incapacitated and, therefore, is not able to consent.

2. Coercion

Coercion is unreasonable, inappropriate pressure to engage in sexual activity. Coercive behavior is different than romantic or seductive behavior because coercive behavior involves inappropriate or unreasonable pressure to obtain consent from another person for sexual activity. Continued pressure to engage in sexual activity after the other person makes it clear that they do not want to engage in, want to stop, or do not want to go further with sexual activity can be coercion.

3. Physical Force

Physically restraining a person against their will, using violence or the threat of violence, or using a weapon or threatening to use a weapon constitutes physical force. An example of physical force includes using bodyweight to hold someone in place.

4. Threats

Threats cause a person to do something that they would not have done without the threat. Examples of threats include, but are not limited to:

- “If you do not have sex with me, I will harm someone close to you.”
- “If you do not do what I want, I will tell people that you are gay.”
- “If you do not hook up with me, I will tell people you are a whore.”
- “If you stop hooking up with me, I will kill myself.”

5. Intimidation

Intimidation is defined as an implied threat. Examples of intimidation include use of body size to block an exit, breaking or smashing items, or using looks or gestures to create fear.

B. Sexual Misconduct

Sexual misconduct is a broad range of behavior that includes, but is not limited to, non-consensual sexual intercourse, non-consensual sexual contact, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment, dating/relationship violence, domestic violence, and stalking.

Conduct prohibited as sexual misconduct under this policy may also violate criminal law. As a result, in addition to any investigation and conduct proceeding by the University, such conduct may be investigated by the police and prosecuted in a court of law.

C. Non-Consensual Sexual Contact

Any sexual contact that occurs without consent constitutes non-consensual sexual contact. Sexual contact means physical contact committed with the intent to sexually molest, arouse or gratify any person, where one person intentionally touches another's intimate parts or clothing directly covering such intimate parts or causes a person to touch their own intimate parts or clothing directly covering such intimate parts. Examples of sexual contact include, but are not limited to, the intentional touching of a person's genitalia, groin, breast, or buttocks or the clothing covering any of those areas, or using force to cause the person to touch their own genitalia, groin, breast, or buttocks. Non-consensual sexual contact is sexual misconduct prohibited by the University.

D. Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse

The act of sexual intercourse that occurs without consent constitutes non-consensual sexual intercourse. Sexual intercourse is defined by penetration (anal, oral, or vaginal), however slight, by a penis, tongue, finger, or inanimate object. Non-consensual sexual intercourse is sexual misconduct prohibited by the University.

E. Sexual Exploitation

Taking sexual advantage of another person without effective consent constitutes sexual exploitation. Sexual exploitation is distinct from non-consensual sexual contact or intercourse, which constitute separate violations of this Policy. Examples of sexual exploitation include but are not limited to causing the incapacitation of another person for a sexual purpose; causing the prostitution of another person; electronically recording, photographing, or transmitting intimate or sexual utterances, sounds, or images of another person, including images of someone undressed or partially undressed; allowing third parties to observe sexual acts; engaging in voyeurism; distributing intimate or sexual information about another person; and knowingly transmitting a sexually transmitted infection to another person. Sexual exploitation is sexual misconduct prohibited by the University.

F. Stalking

Stalking is engaging in a course of unwanted conduct toward a specific person (including surveillance, repeated phone calls, emails, text messages, social media messages or in-person contact) that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their own safety or the safety of others or to suffer substantial emotional distress.

A course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the person directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, another person, or interferes with another person's property.

Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Any act that constitutes stalking under Virginia law is also prohibited under this policy. Stalking is sexual misconduct prohibited by the University.

G. Dating/Relationship Violence

Dating or relationship violence is any type of violence, including sexual or physical assault or abuse, or the threat of such assault or abuse, between adults who are in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature. The existence of such a relationship will be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Dating/relationship violence is sexual misconduct prohibited by the University.

H. Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is an act of violence committed: (a) by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; (b) by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; (c) by a person who is cohabitating or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; (d) by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under Virginia law; or (e) by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under Virginia law. Domestic violence is sexual misconduct prohibited by the University.

I. Sexual Violence

Sexual violence is any physical sexual act or acts perpetrated against a person's will or against a person incapable of giving consent. Examples of sexual violence include non-consensual sexual contact and non-consensual sexual intercourse. Depending upon the circumstances, sexual violence

may also include dating/relationship violence or domestic violence. Sexual violence is sexual misconduct prohibited by the University.

J. Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment is unwanted or offensive conduct or communication of a sexual nature directed toward another in which:

- Submission to or rejection of such conduct is made a term or condition of an individual's employment or academic success or is used as the basis for employment or academic decisions; or
- The conduct or communication was severe and/or persistent and, as a result, created a hostile environment.

Sexual harassment may include, but is not limited to, the following type of conduct or behavior:

- Making unwelcome or offensive comments about a person's clothing, body, or personal life;
- Use of unwelcome or offensive nicknames or so-called terms of endearment;
- Offensive jokes or unwelcome innuendoes;
- Unwelcome sexual advances or requests for sexual favors;
- Any suggestion that sexual favors, or status as being in any protected classification identified above, would affect one's job, promotion, performance evaluations, grades, working, or educational conditions;
- Insults, epithets, jokes, slurs, or offensive comments that relate to sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression; or
- The placement, dissemination, or circulation of any written, graphic, virtual, or electronic material of a sexual nature.

Sexual harassment is sexual misconduct prohibited by the University.

K. Hostile Environment

In the context of sexual misconduct, unwanted conduct or communications of a sexual nature may create a hostile environment when the conduct is: (i) serious and/or persistent and, as a result, limits or denies a student's ability to participate in or benefit from the University's educational programs, such as courses, extra- or co-curricular activities, or study abroad; or (ii) severe and pervasive enough to create a work environment that a reasonable person would find hostile or abusive. The more severe the conduct at issue, the less likely it is that such conduct needs to be repetitive to create a hostile environment. Any reported incident of sexual misconduct will be investigated by the University and may result in a disciplinary charge regardless of whether a hostile environment has been created.

L. Hazing

The University's policy against hazing is separate from this Policy. In some cases conduct may violate both policies. Hazing is an act that, as an explicit or implicit condition for initiation to, admission into, affiliation with, or continued membership in a group organization, could be seen by a reasonable person as conduct that: endangers the physical health of an individual or causes mental distress to an individual through, for example, humiliating, intimidating, or demeaning treatment; destroys or removes public or private property; involves the consumption of alcohol, other drugs, or other substances; or violates any of the policies of the University of Richmond. Hazing that involves sexual misconduct will be investigated by the Title IX Coordinators in addition to other campus officials. Hazing is prohibited by the University.

M. Retaliation

Retaliation is retribution in any form against: (a) an individual who reports, in good faith, an actual, potential, or suspected violation of applicable laws, regulations, or University policies, including this Policy; or (b) an individual participating in the investigation of a sexual misconduct report. Retaliation is misconduct prohibited by the University. Retaliation includes both direct conduct and indirection conduct by a third party on behalf of the individual charged with retaliation.

III. Roles and Responsibilities

A. The Complainant

The term “Complainant” as used in this policy and in the University’s Standards of Student Conduct refers to the individual who is the subject of an act or incident of alleged sexual misconduct. The Complainant may or may not be the individual who makes the report of sexual misconduct. The Complainant may also be referred to as the accusing student, the victim, or the survivor of an act of sexual misconduct.

A Complainant can be a person of any gender, sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression. A Complainant need not be a University student, faculty, or staff member, but, in such case, the administrative response and investigation described in this policy will apply only if the Respondent is a University student, staff, or faculty member. The University Police Department will respond to reports of crimes within the Department’s jurisdiction regardless of the status of the Complainant and Respondent.

B. The Respondent

The term “Respondent” as used in this policy and in the University’s Standards of Student Conduct refers to the person who is alleged to have violated the University’s Sexual Misconduct Policy. The Respondent may also be referred to as the accused student or the alleged perpetrator.

A Respondent can be a person of any gender, sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression. A Respondent need not be a University student, faculty, or staff member. If the Complainant is a member of the University community, the University’s Title IX Coordinator will respond and, to the extent possible, investigate a report of sexual misconduct involving a Respondent who is not a University student, faculty, or staff member. The University Police Department will respond to reports of crimes within the Department’s jurisdiction regardless of the status of the Complainant and Respondent.

C. The Title IX Coordinator

The University’s Title IX Coordinator shall have primary responsibility for coordinating the University’s efforts to comply with and carry out its responsibilities under Title IX. The Title IX Coordinator oversees the complaint and grievance processes relating to reports of sexual misconduct for the campus community, ensures the prompt and thorough investigation of any report of sexual misconduct, establishes processes to identify and address patterns or systemic problems that may arise during the investigation of a sexual misconduct complaint, and coordinates the activities of all Deputy Title IX Coordinators.

The Title IX Coordinator may delegate any of the responsibilities set forth in this Policy to the appropriate Deputy Title IX Coordinator and, as a result, references in this Policy to the Title IX Coordinator should be construed to include the Deputy Title IX Coordinators.

The Title IX Coordinator receives and responds to reports of sexual misconduct falling within the scope of this Policy. When a Title IX Coordinator receives a report of possible sexual misconduct, the first priority is to ensure that the Complainant is safe and that the members of the campus community are protected.

As detailed in Section VI(B)(1) of this Policy, the Title IX Coordinator provides Complainants and Respondents with information about their respective rights, the process for investigating and adjudicating reports of sexual misconduct and connects Complainants, Respondents, and witnesses with on- and off- campus resources for support, such as the college deans’ offices or the applicable dean of students, CAPS, and the Safe Harbor advocate.

The Title IX Coordinator will respond to and/or meet with any member of the campus community who wishes to report possible sexual misconduct and/or has questions relating to this policy or Title IX.

The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for evaluating and implementing interim or long-term remedial measures, where appropriate, as described in Section VI(B)(3) of this Policy. The Title IX

Coordinator may delegate responsibility for the investigation to a trained Title IX investigator, in accordance with Section VI(B)(3) of this Policy.

Upon conclusion of the investigation, the Title IX Coordinator will receive the investigative report and will review it with the University official(s) responsible for student conduct cases involving possible sexual misconduct, referred to as the “Conduct Officer” (or to other University officials if the Respondent is not student), as described in Section VI(B)(3)(f) of this Policy.

The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for ensuring that University students, faculty, and staff receive training regarding Title IX, sexual misconduct, and this Policy, including reporting and responding to possible incidents of sexual misconduct. The Title IX Coordinator also implements educational programs and communication plans designed to inform students of their rights under this Policy and Title IX and how to file a sexual misconduct or Title IX complaint.

D. The University Police Department

The University of Richmond Police Department is a full-service law enforcement agency accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies and the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators.

The University Police Department responds to all reports of criminal activity occurring on campus to include incidents of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence. The police department enforces Virginia law and will coordinate certain investigations with the Commonwealth Attorney. In response to a call for service, the University of Richmond Police Department will dispatch an officer to assist the victim with filing an incident report. The University of Richmond Police Department notifies the University’s Title IX coordinators of any report of sexual misconduct and all Title IX violations. The detectives from the University Police Department will investigate a report of criminal sexual misconduct occurring on the University’s campus or will assist students in reporting to other law enforcement agencies if the misconduct occurs off campus.

URPD is the designated Clery reporter for the University of Richmond, issues timely warnings, and maintains the University’s crime log.

E. The College Deans’ Offices and Deans of Students

The University college deans’ offices and, the deans or directors responsible for student affairs in the Law School, School of Professional and Continuing Studies, and the MBA Program are important sources of information, support, and guidance to students involved in a sexual misconduct proceeding. They do not conduct sexual misconduct investigations or sexual misconduct hearings, but they do provide students with information on the University’s sexual misconduct policies and procedures, connect students with the Title IX Coordinators and the University Police Department, provide support and assistance with any necessary academic

accommodations to students involved in a sexual misconduct report or investigation, and assist the Title IX Coordinator with the implementation of other interim or long-term remedial measures.

The staff of the college dean's offices and the deans or directors responsible for student affairs in the Law School, School of Professional and Continuing Studies, and the MBA Program are Responsible Employees, as defined in Section III(F) of this Policy and, as a result, will promptly notify the Title IX Coordinator of any report of sexual misconduct they receive.

For undergraduate students, contact the Richmond College Dean's Office at (804) 289-8061 or the Westhampton College Dean's Office at (804) 289-8468. For law students, contact Kristine Henderson, Associate Dean Student Services & Administration, Law School Dean's Office, (804) 289-8186. For MBA students, contact Debbie Fisher, Associate Director, MBA Program, (804) 289-8012. For SPCS students, contact Ellen Walk, Associate Dean, School of Professional and Continuing Studies, (804) 287-8770.

F. Responsible Employees

The term "Responsible Employee" as used in this policy and as defined by Virginia law refers to an employee of the University who has the authority to take action to redress alleged sexual misconduct, including sexual violence, who has been given the duty of reporting acts of sexual misconduct, including sexual violence, to the Title IX Coordinators, or is a person whom a student could reasonably believe has this authority or responsibility.

The following University employees are Responsible Employees because they have the authority to take action to redress alleged sexual misconduct, including sexual violence:

- The Title IX Coordinators;
- The Vice President for Student Development;
- The Deans, Associate Deans, and Assistant Deans of Westhampton College and Richmond College, the Law School's Associate Dean for Student Services & Administration, the Law School Dean's Office, the Program Coordinator for Graduate Studies in Business, and the Associate Dean, School of Professional and Continuing Studies;
- The University's conduct officers;
- The Associate Vice President for Human Resources; and
- The sworn officers of the University of Richmond Police Department.

Other than individuals designated as [confidential resources](#), the following University employees are Responsible Employees because they have a duty to report acts of sexual misconduct, including sexual violence, to the appropriate Title IX Coordinator:

- All faculty members;
- All University employees with the title of assistant director, associate dean or above;
- Residence Life staff including Resident Assistants and Area Coordinators;
- All employees engaged in academic advising;
- University staff accompanying students on off-campus programs or other University-related trips, within and outside the United States;
- All employees identified as Campus Security Authorities;
- All employees in the following divisions, departments, or offices:
 - Academic Deans;
 - Academic Skills Center;
 - Admissions;
 - Athletics;
 - Bursar;
 - Camps and Conferences;
 - Career Services;
 - Chaplaincy;
 - Financial Aid;
 - Human Resources;
 - International Education;
 - President's Office;
 - Provost's Office;
 - Registrar;
 - Student Development; and
 - University of Richmond Public Safety Department.

IV. Immediate Actions, Help, and Resources

A. Immediate Actions

Any individual who has experienced sexual misconduct, is encouraged to do the following as promptly as possible:

- Get to a safe place as soon as possible.
- Try to preserve all physical evidence. Do not wash clothes or use the toilet. Put all clothing you were wearing at the time of the incident in a paper bag, not in a plastic bag. All physical evidence should be provided to police as soon as possible.
- Contact University Police by calling 8911 (from a campus phone) or (804) 289-8911. The University Police Department can assist in contacting other local law enforcement agencies for incidents occurring off campus. On campus, a blue light emergency phone will connect callers directly to the [University Police](#) dispatcher.
- Get medical attention as soon as possible. The University Police can provide transportation to the hospital if needed. A medical examination will provide any necessary treatment and collect important evidence. Injuries may not be immediately apparent. The Student Health Center can assist with injuries, preventative treatment for sexually transmitted diseases, and other health services.
 - It is important to seek immediate and follow-up medical attention for several reasons:
 - To assess and treat any physical injuries that may have sustained.
 - To determine the risk of sexually transmitted diseases or pregnancy and take appropriate medical measures.
 - To gather evidence that may aid criminal prosecution.
- A special hospital exam (PERK: Physical Evidence Recovery Kit) should be performed by an emergency department. University students can receive the exam at St. Mary's Hospital or through the Virginia Commonwealth University Health System.
 - The hospital emergency departments follow national standards for survivor care, sexual assault exams, and evidence collection procedures.
 - Anyone concerned about anonymity or having their parents being notified, can speak with hospital personnel regarding options for confidentiality. Inform the triage nurse of this request for anonymity upon arrival to an emergency room. There are many resources available to survivors that may assist with PERK exam costs, and medical personnel will provide more information. At the hospital, survivors may choose to undergo a PERK exam even if they are unsure whether they want to report the sexual misconduct to the police and want time to think about it. Hospital nurses will collect the evidence without revealing the identity of the survivor to the authorities. The evidence will be held for at least two

years before being discarded. A survivor must contact the storage facility in writing for an extension beyond that point.

B. Counseling and Emotional Support Resources

1. On-Campus Resources

- *CAPS*. Counselors at the University’s [Counseling and Psychological Services \(“CAPS”\)](#) are available to assist in a crisis and to provide information about options, including medical assistance, psychological counseling, University disciplinary procedures, and legal prosecution. CAPS counselors can be reached at (804) 289-8119 during regular office hours. The CAPS staff also maintains an on-call schedule for emergencies and may be reached through the University Police dispatcher at (804) 289-8715.

Counselors at CAPS can provide safe, confidential support during this difficult period. They can inform you of common reactions to crisis situations and discuss coping methods that may assist you immediately following the misconduct and later. Talking about your concerns with one of these counselors may help you sort through feelings and decide what to do. You do not need to disclose your name if you call CAPS for information. Counselors will not reveal your identity to anyone without your permission. All CAPS Counselors are Safe Zone Allies and Title IX-trained.

- *Safe Harbor Victim Advocate*. The Safe Harbor Advocate (Advocate) is a confidential resource to students that have experienced, or are experiencing, sexual violence. The Advocate can assist students in understanding reporting options and navigating the reporting process, provide accompaniment to medical and legal services as requested, and aid with crisis intervention. The Advocate is located in Sarah Brunet Hall, Suite 136 and can be reached at (804) 801-6251.
- *Chaplaincy*. Members of the University community seeking pastoral care and support may contact the Office of the Chaplaincy at (804) 287-6501. Reports to ordained members of the Chaplaincy are confidential. (*See* Section V(E)(2) of this Policy).
- *URPD Victim/Witness Coordinator*. The University Police Department’s Victim/Witness Coordinator serves as a liaison between the City of Richmond and the County of Henrico courts systems. In addition, the Coordinator secures services for victims and witnesses of crimes. These services include counseling and psychological support, guidance to area resources, and assistance through the court process. Any faculty, staff, or student can use this service. The Victim/Witness Coordinator, Officer Angie Dubose, is available by calling University Police at (804) 289-8715.

2. Off-Campus Resources

- *Richmond Regional Hotline.* The Richmond Regional Hotline, available at (804) 612-6126, is a crisis response system for people across the region impacted or affected by domestic, intimate partner, and/or sexual violence.

Calling the hotline will connect callers to a local specialist who can offer support and information about resources and experts in the Richmond area. The hotline is available 24 hours per day and open to survivors and supporters. The YWCA, Safe Harbor, and other area organizations, sponsor it. The YWCA also provides support groups for survivors of sexual violence.

- *Safe Harbor.* [Safe Harbor](#) supports those who are experiencing or have experienced domestic and/or sexual violence. Safe Harbor offers comprehensive services for survivors of sexual and/or intimate partner violence including: a [24-hour helpline](#) at (804) 287-7877, children/youth services, community education and training, counseling, court advocacy, emergency shelter, and hospital accompaniment.
- *Virginia Anti-Violence Project.* The [Virginia Anti-Violence Project](#) offers support for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and questioning survivors of sexual assault and/or intimate partner violence as well as hate-motivated violence. The LGBTQ Partner Abuse and Sexual Assault Helpline is available Monday-Friday 8:00 am- 8:00 pm at 1-866-356-6998.

C. Other Available Resources

3. Transportation

The University Police are always available to transport victims of sexual misconduct to the hospital. To ask for transportation, call the University Police dispatcher at (804) 289-8715 and ask for immediate assistance.

4. Non-Emergency Medical Procedures

Even if someone chooses not to have a hospital exam, it is still important to get medical attention. An exam, in these instances, will include treatment of any physical problems and lab tests for sexually transmitted diseases and/or pregnancy. Any non-emergency treatment can be arranged on campus by calling the [Student Health Center](#) at (804) 289-8064 and making an appointment.

V. Reporting Sexual Misconduct

The University of Richmond strongly supports and encourages prompt reporting of sexual misconduct to the Title IX Coordinator and to the University Police Department. Reporting provides resources to survivors and contributes to keeping the campus safe.

Unless designated as a [confidential resource](#) under Section V(E)(2) of this Policy, all [Responsible Employees](#), as defined in Section III(F) of this Policy, are required to report incidents of possible sexual misconduct to the Title IX Coordinators and those employees designated as Campus Security Authorities must also report to the University Police.

A. Reporting Sexual Misconduct to University Officials

Members of the University community who have experienced or know someone who may have experienced sexual misconduct, should report incidents to the University's Title IX Coordinators and to the University Police Department. Sexual misconduct may violate both this policy and criminal law. As a result, the University encourages Complainants to pursue their reports through both the University's procedures and through the criminal justice system. If a Complainant makes a report to the University Police or if the University Police otherwise become aware of possible sexual misconduct (for example, as a result of transporting a student to the hospital), the University Police will notify the Title IX Coordinator of the report. If the Complainant reports first to the Title IX Coordinator, the Title IX Coordinator will assist the Complainant with making a report to the University police, if the Complainant chooses to do so.

1. University of Richmond Police Department.

Reports to the University Police can be made 24/7 by calling 8911 (from a campus phone) or (804) 289-8911. On campus, a blue light emergency phone will connect directly to the University Police dispatcher. Members of the campus community may also contact [Beth Simonds](#), Assistant Chief of Police, University Police, at (804) 289-8722, for general information about reporting options and the University's policies and procedures.

2. Title IX Coordinators.

Reports of possible sexual misconduct can be made to any one of the University of Richmond's Title IX Coordinators. Students should contact [Tracy Cassalia](#), Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Students at (804) 289-8464. Faculty and staff should contact [Carl Sorensen](#), Associate Vice President, Human Resources and Deputy Title IX Coordinator, (804) 289- 8166. They can discuss options on campus and make connections to resources in the University community. The University's Title IX Coordinators are Safe Zone Allies.

3. Online Incident Report.

All members of the University community can file a report using the University's online incident report form, which can be found [here](#). ***This form should not be used for emergency situations.*** In an emergency situation, please call the University Police at 8911 (from a campus phone) or (804)

289-8911. University faculty and staff using this form must provide all requested information, if known, including the name and contact information of the reporter.

4. Anonymous Reporting.

Students may file an [anonymous report here](#). (Please note that University faculty and staff cannot use this form anonymously and must provide all requested information when making a report.)

B. University Employees Required to Report Sexual Misconduct

All University faculty and staff, except those designated as [confidential resources](#) in this Policy, are encouraged to report to one of the University's Title IX Coordinators as soon as they become aware of possible sexual misconduct.

Under Virginia law and University policy, all [Responsible Employees](#), as defined in this Policy, who, in the course of their employment by the University, obtain information regarding a possible act of sexual misconduct, including but not limited to sexual violence, against either:

- a University student; or
- any person on campus, in a non-campus building or property, or on public property falling within the scope of this Policy

must report to one of the University's Title IX Coordinators as soon as practicable after attending to the immediate needs of the person who experienced sexual misconduct. The report must contain all relevant information, including the identity of the individuals involved, if known. This report may be made by calling the Title IX Coordinator or, if it is not an emergency, by emailing the Title IX Coordinator or using the University's online [incident reporting form](#).

This reporting requirement does *not* apply to Responsible Employees or other University employees who are designated as a [confidential resource](#) under this Policy.

All University employees are also encouraged to report potential crimes, including sexual misconduct, to the University Police Department. All employees designated a Campus Security Authority must report to the University Police Department.

C. Time Frame for Reporting / Reporting an Incident from the Past

The University encourages individuals to report possible sexual misconduct to the University Police and the University's Title IX Coordinators as soon as possible. Making a prompt report allows survivors to get help and access resources quickly. It also allows the University to conduct a timely and thorough investigation and contributes to campus safety. A prompt report to the University Police will enable the University Police to gather evidence that could be used should the

survivor choose to pursue a criminal investigation. A delay in reporting to the University Police or other appropriate law enforcement officials may result in the loss of important evidence.

However, the University recognizes that many individuals who experience sexual misconduct do not tell anyone about it at the time of the incident. If someone experienced sexual misconduct weeks ago or even years ago, assistance, including counseling and other support, is still available.

The University will investigate a report of possible sexual misconduct even if it is made weeks, months or years after the incident, although the ability to gather important information may be affected by the passage of time. The University's Title IX Coordinator will investigate a report of sexual misconduct as long as any of the involved individuals are members of the University community (e.g., students, staff, or faculty). The University Police will investigate all reports over which it has jurisdiction, regardless of whether an involved individual is a member of the University community.

D. Reporting Will Not Result in a Conduct Charge For Alcohol or Drugs

If a case involves underage drinking or use of other illicit substances, the University will not pursue a conduct or disciplinary charge a violation of the [University's](#) alcohol and drug policy against the students rendering assistance to someone who may have experienced sexual misconduct, students reporting possible sexual misconduct, the Complainant, the witnesses, and other individuals participating in an investigation or hearing.

E. Anonymous or Confidential Reports

1. Anonymous Reporting

The University encourages students who may be the survivor of sexual misconduct or who have witnessed an incident of sexual misconduct to report directly to the Title IX Coordinators.

However, the University recognizes that, in some cases, students may be reluctant to make a direct report. Students may report an incident anonymously by filling out the [incident report form](#).

Faculty and staff may also use this form, but may not do so anonymously. Faculty and staff are required to provide identifying information when known.

2. Reporting to Confidential Resources

The following confidential resources are available on-campus:

- *CAPS and Student Health*. Students can discuss an incident of sexual misconduct, on a confidential basis, with any licensed health care professional in the University's Counseling and Psychological Services ("CAPS") or in the University's Student Health Center.
 - *Counseling and Psychological Services ("CAPS")*

Sarah Brunet Hall (804)-289-8119
Office Hours: Mon., Wed. and Fri. 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Tues. and Thurs. 8:30 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

▪ *Student Health Center*

Special Programs Building (804)-289-8700

Office Hours: Mon. – Fri. 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Summer: Closed to Patient Care
After Hours Resources: Anytime the SHC is closed, help is available from
Fonemed, a medical advice call line, by dialing 1-855-292-3373. The Fonemed
Registered Nurse will assess your problems and direct you to the most appropriate
care.

○ *Office of the Chaplaincy*. Students may also discuss an incident of sexual misconduct, on a confidential basis, with ordained personnel within the Office of the Chaplaincy.

▪ Wilton Center (804)-289-8500

Office Hours: Mon. – Fri. 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Licensed health care professionals at CAPS, the Student Health Center, and the Office of the Chaplaincy's ordained personnel will only disclose a confidential report if:

- the individual making the reports consents to such disclosure;
- there is an imminent threat of serious harm to the individual making the report or to another individual; or
- to the extent required by Virginia law (*e.g.*, in the case of a report of abuse or neglect of a minor).

○ *Safe Harbor On-Campus Advocate*. Students may also report on a confidential basis to the on campus Safe Harbor victim advocate. The Advocate will be available Monday from 9:00 am – 4:00 pm and Wednesday evenings from 4:00 – 7:00 pm. The Advocate is located in Sarah Brunet Hall, room 136, and can be reached at (804) 801-6251.

The following off-campus options are also available to students who wish to discuss an incident of sexual misconduct on a confidential basis:

- *The Richmond Regional Hotline*. The Richmond Region Hotline, (804) 612-6126, is a crisis response system for people across the region impacted or affected by domestic, intimate partner, and/or sexual violence. The hotline reaches a local specialist who can offer support and information about resources and experts in the Richmond area. The hotline is available 24 hours per day and open to survivors and supporters.
- *Safe Harbor*. Safe Harbor supports those who are experiencing or have experienced domestic and/or sexual violence. Safe Harbor offers comprehensive services for survivors of sexual and/or intimate partner violence including a 24-hour helpline at (804) 287-7877, children/youth services, community education and training, counseling, court advocacy, emergency shelter, and hospital accompaniment.

- *The Virginia Anti-Violence Project.* The [Virginia Anti-Violence Project](#) offers support for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and questioning survivors of sexual assault and/or intimate partner violence as well as hate-motivated violence. The LGBTQ Partner Abuse and Sexual Assault Helpline is available Monday-Friday 8:00am-8:00pm at 1-866-356-6998.

3. Confidentiality Requests to the Title IX Coordinator

When a report is made to the Title IX Coordinator, the Title IX Coordinator has an obligation to commence an investigation of the report. However, the Complainant may request confidentiality and may share as much or as little information with the Title IX Coordinator as they choose. Additionally, the Complainant has the right not to participate in the Title IX investigation or the student conduct process.

In cases in which the Complainant wishes to keep the report or incident confidential, chooses to keep their name, the name of the Respondent, the names of witnesses, and other information confidential, or decides not to file a formal complaint of sexual misconduct, the Title IX Coordinator will inform the Complainant that:

- Under Virginia law, personally identifiable information, including the name of the Complainant and Respondent, must be disclosed to the Sexual Misconduct Review Subcommittee;
- The Title IX Coordinator has an obligation to notify the University Police of a report of a possible crime, but, upon request of the Complainant, will do so without sharing the Complainant's name;
- Keeping the Complainant's name confidential or declining to identify the Respondent may limit the University's ability to investigate thoroughly the sexual misconduct complaint; and
- It may not be possible to ensure confidentiality and that, in some cases, the safety of others or the campus community requires the Title IX Coordinator to investigate despite the Complainant's request.

The Complainant has the right not does not wish to participate in the investigation or pursue a formal complaint. In such case, the Title IX Coordinator's will continue to make available to the Complainant support resources and will implement appropriate interim and long-term remedial measures.

If the Complainant's request for confidentiality limits the University's ability to investigate an incident, the Title IX Coordinator, in collaboration with other University officials, also will consider and, where appropriate, implement remedial actions or other measures targeted at the broader campus community, such as increased monitoring or security at the location where the conduct occurred, creating additional education or training for students and/or employees, and revising and publicizing the University's sexual misconduct policy and resources.

The Title IX Coordinator will seek to balance a Complainant's request for confidentiality with the need to protect students and the campus community. Factors considered by the Title IX Coordinator will include the following:

- The seriousness of the alleged sexual misconduct;
- Circumstances indicating increased risk of additional acts by the Respondent;
- Prior complaints against the Respondent;
- Any history of the Respondent's arrests;
- Threats from the Respondent;
- The involvement of multiple alleged perpetrators;
- Any pattern of perpetration via drugs or alcohol at a given location or by a given group;
- The age of Complainant; and
- The ability of the University to gather relevant evidence.

The Title IX Coordinator may consult with the Sexual Misconduct Review Subcommittee and other University officials when considering these factors.

If the Title IX Coordinator determines that there is a potential threat to either the Complainant or the University community, the University will move forward with an investigation, despite the request for confidentiality.

If the University determines that it must move forward with an investigation, the Title IX Coordinator will use reasonable measures to honor the Complainant's request for confidentiality to the extent possible. If it becomes necessary to inform the Respondent of the Complainant's identity, the Title IX Coordinator will:

- Prior to disclosing the Complainant's identity, inform the Complainant that the University will be disclosing their identity to the Respondent;
- Take whatever interim steps are necessary to protect the Complainant and the University community; and
- If the Complainant requests that the University not investigate or pursue disciplinary action against the Respondent and they request that the University inform the Respondent of this request (even when the University decides to move forward), then the University will inform the Respondent that the Complainant made this request.

VI. Responding to and Investigating Reports of Sexual Misconduct

A. Response by the University Police Department

1. Filing a Report with the University Police

All members of the University community are encouraged to report sexual misconduct that may constitute a crime to the University Police Department.

A Complainant may speak with a University Police detective before deciding whether to file a police report. A detective will meet with a Complainant, along with an advisor of their choosing and/or a victim advocate, to explain the criminal justice process, discuss options to protect the safety of the Complainant, including the option of seeking a Protective Order, and provide information on the importance of preserving evidence, including clothing and electronic communications.

A Complainant may file a report with the University Police even if they have not decided whether to pursue a criminal investigation. Reporting an incident is a separate step from choosing to pursue a criminal investigation and prosecution. A Complainant who files a report with the University Police, or another local law enforcement agency, is not required to continue with criminal proceedings.

If the Complainant wishes to pursue a criminal investigation, the University Police will investigate the incident reported to determine if a crime has been committed.

The criminal investigation is independent from any investigation undertaken by the Title IX Coordinators under this Policy. However, the University Police and the Title IX Coordinators will collaborate to the extent possible and will seek to avoid unnecessary burdens on the Complainant.

By reporting to the University Police, a Complainant:

- Preserves future options regarding criminal prosecution, University disciplinary action, and/or civil action against the accused individual; and
- Becomes eligible for the Virginia Victims Fund; and
- Accesses the investigative resources of the local law enforcement agency and the Commonwealth of Virginia

When a Complainant makes a report to the University Police, a University Police officer will meet with the Complainant about the report and may take notes during the conversation. The Complainant may be asked about the identity of the Respondent, including physical descriptions (*e.g.*, clothing, hair color, etc.), the location(s) of the incident(s), whether there are any other witnesses, and what happened before, during, and after the incident.

Many people are afraid to report alcohol or drug use to the police; however, it is important that the detective know all the relevant facts. If a case involves underage drinking or use of illicit

substances, the University will not pursue disciplinary charges against the Complainant, the witnesses, and other individuals reporting, in good faith, incidents of and/or assisting victims of sexual misconduct. The police officers and detectives are trained to act with sensitivity and respect and to protect privacy to the extent possible.

The police officer will create a written report, which is important should a Complainant wish to bring charges, immediately or later.

2. Criminal Investigation and Charges

If a Complainant chooses to pursue criminal charges, the assigned detective and the [Commonwealth's Attorney, and Victim/Witness Services](#) representative will be available to assist the Complainant in understanding and following through with the process. The case itself will usually come under the jurisdiction of the courts of either [Henrico County](#) or the [City of Richmond](#), depending on the location of the offense.

The Commonwealth Attorney from the appropriate jurisdiction will handle the criminal proceedings and will speak with the Complainant regarding the case. The Commonwealth Attorney makes the decision about whether to prosecute the Respondent. If the Commonwealth Attorney moves forward with a prosecution, the Complainant usually will be called as a witness in any criminal trial.

B. Response by the University's Title IX Coordinators

The University's Title IX Coordinators will respond to all reports of sexual misconduct, regardless of whether the report is made directly by the Complainant or, by another student, faculty member, staff member, or other third party. The Title IX Coordinator will respond to reports or information regarding sexual misconduct that occur on campus or off campus, as specified in this Policy. Regardless of the location of an incident, students, faculty, and staff are encouraged to report such incidents so that appropriate action may be taken and support and resources provided to the individual or individuals involved.

1. Preliminary Response and Outreach

Upon receipt of a report involving possible sexual misconduct, the Title IX Coordinator will begin to gather preliminary information regarding the report and may contact the person who submitted the report, if not the Complainant, for more information. The Title IX Coordinator will respond to all reports of sexual misconduct, regardless of the source of the report or information. The nature and extent of the response will vary based on the specific circumstances of the incident.

When required under this Policy or applicable law, the Title IX Coordinator will also share the report with, and convene the University's Sexual Misconduct Review Subcommittee, described in Section VI(B)(1)(e) of this Policy.

a. *Outreach to the Complainant*

If the identity of the Complainant can be determined from the report or initial fact-finding, the Title IX Coordinator will contact the Complainant and provide the Complainant with a summary of their rights under this Policy and related University policies such as the Standards of Student Conduct, information about available support resources, interim remedial measures, and reporting to law enforcement. The Title IX Coordinator shall also offer to meet with the Complainant. The Complainant has the right to select an advisor of their choice and may have the advisor present during all meetings with the Title IX Coordinator.

When the Title IX Coordinator meets with the Complainant, the Coordinator provides the following information:

- The Complainant's Title IX rights and rights under this policy and related University policies, including the Standards of Student Conduct;
- The University's obligation to treat both the Complainant and the Respondent fairly;
- The University's obligation to investigate promptly the reported sexual misconduct;
- The Complainant's reporting rights, including the right to pursue or not to pursue criminal action including options for investigation and prosecution in addition to the University of Richmond's sexual misconduct and student conduct process;
- The importance of the collection and preservation of evidence;
- The importance of seeking appropriate medical attention;
- The available options for a protective order;
- The Complainant's right to participate or decline to participate in any investigation;
- The Complainant's right to an advisor of their choosing;
- Resources on campus and within the Richmond community, including counseling services, sexual assault crisis centers, and domestic violence crisis centers;
- Information about the investigation process and University procedures for pursuing a formal complaint against a student, faculty member, staff member, or third party, including the University's protections from retaliation;
- Examples of possible retaliation and procedures for reporting any acts of retaliation;
- Possible options for interim remedial measures to avoid contact with the Respondent and to ensure the Complainant's well-being, including: no contact orders, housing and academic accommodations, and/or changing transportation, dining, or working situations;
- Possible long-term remedies for the Complainant, including housing and academic accommodations, tutoring, medical services, and counseling;
- The Title IX Coordinator's obligation to provide the Complainant with periodic updates as the investigation progresses; and

- The process for handling requests for confidentiality or requests not to investigate.

The Title IX Coordinator will provide the Complainant time to consider their rights and options and to determine whether the Complainant wishes to move forward with an investigation of the reported sexual misconduct.

b. *Outreach to the Respondent*

If the Complainant wishes to move forward with an investigation, or if the Title IX Coordinator determines, pursuant to this Policy, that an investigation should be conducted despite the Complainant's request for confidentiality or decision not to participate, the Title IX Coordinator will notify the Respondent of the report and provide the Respondent with a summary of their rights under this Policy and related University policies such as the Standards of Student Conduct, information about available support resources, interim remedial measures, and reporting to law enforcement. The Title IX Coordinator shall also offer to meet with the Complainant. The Respondent has the right to select an advisor of their choice and may have the advisor present during all meetings with the Title IX Coordinator.

When the Title IX Coordinator meets with the Respondent, the Coordinator provides the following information:

- The Respondent's Title IX rights and rights under this policy and related University policies, including the Standards of Student Conduct;
- The University's obligation to treat both the Complainant and the Respondent fairly;
- The University's obligation to investigate promptly the reported sexual misconduct;
- The Complainant's right to pursue criminal action in addition to the University of Richmond's student conduct process;
- Resources on campus and within the Richmond community, including counseling services;
- Information about the investigation process and University procedures for pursuing a formal complaint;
- The Respondent's right to participate or decline to participate in any investigation and/or conduct process to the extent permitted under state or federal law;
- The Respondent's right to an advisor of their choosing;
- Examples of possible retaliation and procedures for reporting any acts of retaliation;
- Possible options for interim remedial measures to avoid contact with the Complainant and to ensure the Respondent's well-being, including: no contact orders, housing and academic accommodations, and changing transportation, dining, or working situations;
- Possible long-term remedies for the Respondent, including housing and academic accommodations, tutoring, medical services, and counseling; and
- The Title IX Coordinator's obligation to provide the Respondent with periodic updates as the investigation progresses provided such updates do not compromise the investigation.

c. *Outreach to Potential Witnesses*

The Title IX Coordinator may also meet with individuals who may be witnesses to the reported sexual misconduct. If the Title IX Coordinator meets with potential witnesses, the Coordinator provides the following information:

- The University's obligation to treat both the Complainant and the Respondent fairly;
- The University's obligation to investigate promptly the reported sexual misconduct;
- Resources on campus and within the Richmond community, including counseling services;
- Information about the investigation process and University procedures for pursuing a formal complaint against a student, faculty member, staff member, or third party, including the University's protections from retaliation;
- Examples of possible retaliation and procedures for reporting any acts of retaliation; and
- Possible options for interim measures to avoid contact with the Complainant or Respondent and to ensure the witness' well-being, including, no contact orders, housing and academic accommodations and changing transportation, dining, or working situations.

d. *Notification to the University Police*

If the Complainant wishes to file a police report, the Title IX Coordinator will assist the Complainant in contacting the University Police. Additionally, the Title IX Coordinator will notify the University Police of any report that may be required to be logged and disclosed under the Clery Act. Unless the Complainant wishes to make a police report, their name or other personally identifiable information will not be included in the report to the University Police, although law enforcement members of the Sexual Misconduct Review Subcommittee, described in Section VI(B)(1)(e), below, may have access to identifying information. In addition, victim names are never published in the crime log, included in any Timely Warning message, or as part of the annual Campus Security Report required by the Clery Act.

Whether a report comes directly from a Complainant or from the Title IX Coordinator, the University Police may determine that a serious or continuing threat possibly exists and may release either an "emergency notification" or a "timely warning" to the campus community. Emergency notifications must be issued immediately upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation, and timely warnings must be issued if the crime is considered by the institution to represent a serious or continuing threat. The Complainant's name or other personally identifiable information will never be included in emergency notifications or timely warnings. The Title IX Coordinator will notify the Complainant in advance if an emergency notification or a timely warning is going to be distributed.

e. *The Sexual Misconduct Review Subcommittee of the Threat Assessment Team*

The Sexual Misconduct Review Subcommittee is a subset of the University's Threat Assessment Team. As required by Virginia law and University policy, the Sexual Misconduct Review Subcommittee receives reports from the Title IX Coordinators regarding possible sexual violence,

including non-consensual sexual intercourse, non-consensual sexual contact, stalking, sexual exploitation, dating/relationship violence, or domestic violence.

The membership of the Sexual Misconduct Review Subcommittee shall include:

- The Title IX Coordinator (and/or their designee);
- The Chief or Assistant Chief of the University Police Department (or a designee who shall be a sworn police officer of the University Police Department);
- The Vice President for Student Affairs (or a designee who shall be a members of the Student Development Division); and
- Such other members of the University's Threat Assessment Team as the Title IX Coordinator deems appropriate.

The Sexual Misconduct Review Subcommittee will convene within 72 hours of receiving the report of an incident from the Title IX Coordinator. The responsibilities of the Sexual Misconduct Review Subcommittee include:

- Providing advice and guidance to the Title IX Coordinator regarding the investigation of the report, appropriate interim remedial measures, and available resources for the involved individuals; and
- Determining if the disclosure of information regarding the incident, including personally identifiable information, is necessary to protect the health or safety of the Complainant or other individuals, consistent with applicable FERPA regulations including 34 C.F.R. §99.36. If the committee, or the representative from the University Police Department, determines this disclosure is necessary, the representative from University Police Department will immediately disclose the information, including personally identifiable information about the individuals involved, to the appropriate law enforcement agency. The Title IX coordinator will notify the Complainant in advance of any disclosure that is made.

If the alleged incident would constitute a felony violation under Code of Virginia § 18.2-61, the representative of the University Police Department will consult with the Commonwealth Attorney responsible for prosecuting the alleged act within 24 hours of the review committee meeting and shall provide the information received by the Subcommittee, without disclosing personally identifiable information about the individuals involved.

The Sexual Misconduct Review Subcommittee will have the access to law enforcement, criminal history, education, personnel, and health records relevant to the report of sexual misconduct to the extent necessary to assess any potential risk to members of the campus community and fulfill the Subcommittee's legal responsibilities, and as permitted by applicable law.

After its initial meeting regarding a report, the Sexual Misconduct Review Subcommittee will reconvene upon the request of the Title IX Coordinator to provide guidance regarding a pending

investigation or report or to assess and respond to potential risks or threats associated with the reported incident.

2. Interim and Long-Term Remedial Measures

The Title IX Coordinator will assess whether interim remedial measures are reasonable and appropriate upon receipt of a report of sexual misconduct, during an investigation and any conduct proceeding that may follow, and upon conclusion of the investigation and/or any conduct proceeding. Interim remedial measures may be put in place on behalf of the Complainant, the Respondent, and/or witnesses in the investigation or to protect the campus community. Remedial measures may also be implemented to prevent retaliation.

Requests for interim or long-term remedial measures can be made by contacting the Title IX Coordinator.

In determining and implementing certain remedial measures, the Title IX Coordinator may confer with or seek the assistance of other University officials, including but not limited to the University Police, the deans' offices, and the Student Conduct Officer. The Title IX Coordinator will ensure that interim remedial measures are implemented in a prompt, fair, and equitable manner and do not disproportionately impact either the Complainant or the Respondent.

Interim or long-term remedial measures will be evaluated and reasonable measures will be implemented regardless of whether the Complainant wishes to pursue or participate in a criminal investigation, a Title IX investigation, or a disciplinary proceeding.

The interim and long-term remedial measures implemented will be tailored to meet the needs of the individuals involved in the investigation. Listed below are examples of the type of interim or long-term remedial measures that the Title IX Coordinator (or other University officials as noted) may implement when appropriate:

- Issuing a “No Contact” order to the involved individuals prohibiting the Respondent and the Complainant from having any contact with each other, including face-to-face, telephonic or electronic (*e.g.*, texting, email, social media, etc.) contact. A “No Contact” order will be issued when requested by one of the parties involved in a report or investigation or when the Title IX Coordinator determines it is necessary to ensure safety or prevent the creation of a hostile environment. To the extent appropriate under the circumstances, the terms of a “No Contact” order issued will not disproportionately burden either the Complainant or the Respondent;
- To the extent authorized by the University Police, issuing a “No Trespass” letter from the University Police Department to the Respondent, barring that individual from the University campus;
- In collaboration with the Student Conduct Officer, implementing an interim University or residence hall suspension of the Respondent prior to completion of the investigation and disciplinary processes, when the University believes that the continued presence of the

Respondent on campus or in a residence hall may create a risk to the health or safety of students or of other members of the University community, or that the Respondent poses an ongoing threat of disruption of, or interference with, the normal operations of the University;

- Making changes to the class assignment or class schedule of either the Complainant or the Respondent to eliminate or limit, to the extent possible, contact between the students;
- Changing residence hall assignments of either the Complainant or the Respondent to eliminate or limit, to the extent possible, contact between the students;
- Changing work schedules or job assignments;
- Restricting access to certain University facilities altogether or limiting access to certain hours of the day based on schedules (*e.g.*, library, fitness center, dining hall, etc.);
- Contacting faculty members on behalf of the Complainant or Respondent to request certain academic accommodations such as approved absences from class, extensions on class assignments, or permission to withdraw from a class or be granted an incomplete;
- Providing information about and facilitating access to counseling and health care resources both on and off campus;
- Engaging the University Police Department in the creation of a personal safety plan for the Complainant, Respondent, and/or witnesses;
- Engaging the University Police Department in seeking a protective order; and/or
- Restricting access to extra- or co-curricular activities such as student clubs and organizations, if Complainant and Respondent are both members.

At the conclusion of an investigation and/or conduct proceeding, the Title IX Coordinator will assess whether long-term remedial measures are warranted, in addition to any sanctions that may result from the conduct process, and will implement all appropriate long-term remedial measures.

If the Title IX Coordinator determines that interim or long-term measures are warranted, the Title IX Coordinator will provide written notification of the remedial measure(s) to the individual on whose behalf the measure(s) is implemented, and, if affected by the measure(s), other individuals. The interim or long-term remedial measure(s) will be kept confidential at the request of the individual on whose behalf it is implemented except to the extent disclosure to other individuals, including students and University employees, is necessary in order to implement effectively the remedial measure(s).

3. Investigating Reports of Sexual Misconduct

Following the preliminary response and outreach described in Section VI(B)(1) of this Policy, the Title IX Coordinator will commence an investigation of a report of sexual misconduct when the Complainant elects to move forward with an investigation or the Title IX Coordinator determines

that an investigation is necessary to protect the campus community, as described in Section V(E)(3) of this Policy.

The nature and extent of the investigation will vary based on the specific circumstances of the incident, but, in all cases, the investigation will be prompt, fair, and impartial.

a. *Assignment of an Investigator*

The Title IX Coordinator may delegate responsibility for the investigation to a trained Title IX investigator. In the case of a report involving possible non-consensual sexual intercourse, non-consensual sexual contact, dating/relationship violence, domestic violence, stalking, and sexual exploitation (referred to as “Tier I Reports”), the Title IX Coordinator will engage an independent investigator or investigators to conduct the investigation on behalf of the University. In the case of reports of other types of sexual misconduct, the Title IX Coordinator may conduct the investigation or delegate that responsibility to a trained staff member who has been designated as a Title IX investigator. The individual(s) conducting the investigation is referred to as “the Investigator” for purposes of this policy.

b. *Time Frame for Conducting an Investigation*

The University shall respond to reports of sexual misconduct in a prompt and equitable manner. As a general guideline, the University will use reasonable efforts to complete the investigative and disciplinary process (excluding appeals) within sixty (60) days. However, the time frame for completion of a specific matter may vary depending upon a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the complexity of the case or investigation, the availability of witnesses, and the academic calendar.

c. *Process for Conducting the Investigation*

The Investigator will interview the Complainant, Respondent and other witnesses who may have information about the incident(s). The Investigator may also conduct one or more follow-up interviews with the Complainant, Respondent, or other witnesses. The interviews will be recorded by the Investigator for purposes of preparing the investigative report. The investigators have the discretion to determine what witnesses will be interviewed as part of the investigation. The investigators are not required, but may in their discretion, speak with character witnesses.

The Complainant and the Respondent each have the right to services of an advisor of their choice. The advisor may be an attorney. The Complainant and the Respondent may have their advisor present for any interview with the Investigator. The Complainant and Respondent should select as an advisor a person whose schedule allows attendance at the scheduled date and time for the interview(s), as delays will not normally be allowed due to the scheduling conflicts of an advisor.

The role of the advisor is to provide support, guidance, and advice to the Complainant or Respondent. However, the Complainant and Respondent are each responsible for presenting their own information during the interview. Advisors may ask questions regarding process but are not permitted to speak on behalf of the Complainant or Respondent or object to interview questions.

The Investigator will also gather relevant evidence, including, but not limited to documents, email messages, text messages, social media postings, video evidence, and other records and documents.

At the conclusion of the investigation, the Investigator shall prepare a written investigative report that will include a summary of key interviews and other evidence, copies of relevant documentary evidence, and an analysis of the evidence and findings of fact in the investigation. It is not the role of the Investigator to draw a conclusion as to whether a violation of this Policy took place. The Investigator will not make recommendations regarding the outcome of conduct or disciplinary process or the imposition of sanctions. The Investigator will transmit the final investigative report to the Title IX Coordinator.

d. *Coordination with Pending Criminal Investigations*

Except in very unusual circumstances, the Title IX investigation will not be delayed because of a pending criminal investigation. When an incident is reported to both the University Police and the Title IX Coordinator, they will share information to the extent possible and as appropriate and will seek to avoid unnecessary burdens on the Complainant.

In certain situations, law enforcement officials may request that the Title IX Coordinator temporarily suspend an investigation while law enforcement officials gather evidence in a criminal investigation. The Title IX Coordinator will comply with such requests, but will promptly resume the investigation as soon as they are notified that the law enforcement officials have completed gathering evidence. The suspension of an investigation under these circumstances will not limit the availability of interim measures or other assistance and support to a Complainant, Respondent, witness, or other individuals.

e. *Notice to the Complainant and Respondent*

Upon receipt of the investigative report, the Title IX Coordinator shall provide the Complainant and the Respondent with written notice of the key investigative findings. This notice will provide only a summary of the investigative findings. The Complainant and Respondent, and their respective advisors, have the right to review, but not to copy, the investigative report.

f. *Review of the Investigative Report by the Title IX Coordinator and Conduct Officer*

The Title IX Coordinator will provide the Conduct Officer (or other University officials if the Respondent is not a student) with a copy of each investigative report. The Title IX Coordinator and the Conduct Officer (or other University officials if the Respondent is not a student) will meet to discuss the report.

If the Conduct Officer (or other University officials if the Respondent is not a student) has questions about the investigation, the findings of fact, or seeks additional information, the Title IX Coordinator shall ask the Investigator to follow up on the requests. The Conduct Officer (or other University officials if the Respondent is not student) shall not conduct their own investigation of a report of sexual misconduct.

After consultation with Title IX Coordinator and receipt of any additional information requested from the Investigator, the Conduct Officer (or other University officials if the Respondent is not a student) shall determine whether to initiate a conduct proceeding against the Respondent. If the Respondent is a student, the Conduct Officer shall determine whether to charge the Respondent in accordance with the Standards of Student Conduct. If the Respondent is an employee, contractor,

or vendor of the University, the appropriate University official shall determine whether to initiate disciplinary action or remedial action under applicable University policies and procedures.

In making this determination, the Conduct Officer (or other University officials if the Respondent is not a student) will consider whether the investigative report contains sufficient facts and evidence upon which a reasonable decision-maker could find, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the Respondent violated this Policy. However, the decision to initiate a conduct or other disciplinary proceeding is not a final determination of responsibility and will not be used as evidence in any subsequent hearing or proceeding.

g. Closing an Investigation / Other Remedial Measures / The Closing Meeting

The Title IX Coordinator will close an investigation upon the occurrence of any of the following:

- If the Conduct Officer (or other University officials if the Respondent is not a student) does not initiate a conduct or disciplinary proceeding;
- If the Respondent accepts responsibility and proposed sanctions during a preliminary hearing under the Standards of Student Conduct;
- Upon conclusion of a hearing and appeal process under the Standards of Student Conduct or, in the case of faculty and staff, other applicable University policies.

If an investigation is closed without initiation of a conduct or disciplinary process, the investigation may be reopened if new evidence of a material nature becomes available, unless such evidence was or could have been available prior to or at the time of the initial investigation.

Upon closure of an investigation, the Title IX Coordinator will offer to meet with the Complainant and the Respondent individually to seek feedback on the investigative and adjudicative process; assess the need for other types of interim or long-term remedial measures for the Complainant, the Respondent, other involved individuals; and provide information on available support resources.

The Title IX Coordinator also will consider and, where appropriate, implement, remedial actions targeted at the broader campus community, such as increased monitoring or security at the location where the conduct occurred, creating additional education or training for students and/or employees, and revising and publicizing the University's sexual misconduct policy and resources.

4. Confidentiality of Investigative Records

The University considers the records of a Title IX sexual misconduct investigation to be confidential and the University uses reasonable methods to protect the confidentiality of those records. Information gathered in the course of a sexual misconduct investigation will be disclosed to University officials only to the extent such officials require such information to perform their responsibilities to the University. Information gathered during an investigation may be shared with other involved students (for example the Complainant or Respondent) to the extent necessary to conduct a thorough and equitable investigation, in the course of a student conduct or other disciplinary proceeding, and as permitted or required by applicable law or court order. Information

gathered in the course of a sexual misconduct investigation will not be disclosed to third parties except as required by law, court order or with appropriate written consent.

The records of an investigation involving University students are considered to be education records subject to the Federal Rights to Privacy Act (“FERPA”) and the University’s FERPA policy.

Virginia law requires that a prominent notation be added to the academic transcript of any student who is suspended for, permanently dismissed for, or withdraws from the University while under investigation for an offense involving sexual violence. This transcript notation will be removed if a student is subsequently found not to have committed an offense involving sexual violence or if the student completes their term of suspension and is determined to be in good standing according to applicable University policy.

Health care and counseling records are confidential and will only be disclosed with appropriate written consent or as required by applicable law or court order.

Students involved in a sexual misconduct investigation are encouraged to respect the privacy of the Complainant, the Respondent, and any witnesses by maintaining appropriate confidentiality.

However, students are permitted to share appropriate information with counselors, parents, advisors, or members of the deans’ offices. Additionally, Complainants or Respondents are permitted to disclose information for purposes of contacting potential witnesses and seeking documentary and other evidence from third parties.

VII. Retaliation is Prohibited

All members of the University community, including faculty, staff, and students, who have a good faith concern regarding possible sexual misconduct are encouraged to report that concern to the Title IX Coordinators and/or the University Police Department. All Responsible Employees, other than confidential resources, are required to report possible sexual misconduct to the Title IX Coordinators. All Campus Security Authorities are required to report potential crimes to the University Police Department.

The University prohibits retaliation or retribution, in any form, against an individual who reports, in good faith, an actual, potential, or suspected violation of this sexual misconduct policy. As used in this Policy, reporting "in good faith" means the individual making the report has a reasonable basis to believe that there has been or may have been a violation of this sexual misconduct policy.

Individuals who make frivolous or false reports shall not be deemed to be acting in good faith.

Anyone who engages in or attempts to engage in retaliation or retribution against an individual who reports, in good faith, a potential violation of this Policy or against an individual who participates in an investigation or hearing shall be subject to discipline in accordance with the

policies and procedures of the University, including this Policy and the Standards of Student Conduct.