

H-130

Title IX Grievance Procedure

The procedures described below apply to allegations of harassment or discrimination on the basis of an actual or perceived protected characteristic and retaliation involving students, staff or faculty members in a Gateway education program or activity. Title IX sexual harassment allegations that fall under the 2020 Title IX regulations, 34 CFR 106 (including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking as described in policy H-110: Equal Opportunity, Civil Rights, and Sexual Harassment), involving students, staff, administrator, or faculty members. In addition, sexual harassment cases that include additional allegations of protected characteristic discrimination arising from the same set of facts (known as mixed motive cases), are all resolved using the grievance process that complies with 34 CFR 106.45. If allegations do not fall within Title IX and this procedure (e.g. they do not include allegations of sexual harassment or are fall under the mandatory or discretionary dismissal provision), the Equity Resolution Process described in H-120: Equity Resolution Procedure will be used, as determined by the Title IX Coordinator.

The procedures below may be used to address alleged collateral misconduct by the Respondent arising from the investigation of or occurring in conjunction with reported misconduct (e.g., vandalism, physical abuse of another), when alleged violations of the police are being addressed at the same time. In such cases, the Title IX Coordinator may consult with the campus officials typically overseeing such conduct (e.g., human resources, student conduct, academic affairs, etc.) to provide input as needed. All other allegations of misconduct unrelated to incidents covered by the Policy will be addressed through procedures elaborated in the student, faculty, and staff handbooks.

1. Notice/Complaint

Upon receipt of a complaint or notice of an alleged policy violation by the Title IX Coordinator, the Title IX Coordinator initiates a prompt initial assessment to determine the next steps Gateway needs to take. The Title IX Coordinator will contact the Complainant to offer supportive measures and determine whether the Complainant wishes to file a Formal Complaint.

The Title IX Coordinator will initiate at least one of three responses:

1. Offering supportive measures because the Complainant does not want to file a Formal Complaint
2. An Informal Resolution (upon submission of a Formal Complaint)
3. A formal grievance process including an investigation and a hearing (upon submission of a Formal Complaint)

Gateway uses a Formal Grievance Process as described below to determine whether or not the Policy has been violated. If so, Gateway will promptly implement effective remedies designed to ensure that it is not deliberately indifferent to harassment or discrimination, their potential recurrence, and/or their effects.

2. Initial Assessment

Following receipt of notice or a complaint of an alleged violation of this Policy, the Title IX Coordinator engages in an initial assessment, which is typically one to five (1-5) business days in duration. The steps in an initial assessment can include:

- If notice is given, the Title IX Coordinator seeks to determine if the person impacted wishes to make a Formal Complaint, and will assist them to do so, if desired.
- If they do not wish to do so, the Title IX Coordinator determines whether to initiate a complaint, because a violence risk assessment, indicates a compelling threat to health and/or safety or other justification supports initiating a complaint.
- If a Formal Complaint is received, the Title IX Coordinator assesses its sufficiency and works with the Complainant to make sure it is correctly completed.
- The Title IX Coordinator reaches out to the Complainant to offer supportive measures.
- The Title IX Coordinator works with the Complainant to ensure they are aware of the right to have an Advisor.
- The Title IX Coordinator works with the Complainant to determine whether the Complainant prefers a supportive and remedial response, an Informal Resolution option, or a formal investigation and grievance process.
- If a supportive and remedial response is preferred, the Title IX Coordinator works with the Complainant to identify their wishes and then seeks to facilitate implementation. If no Formal Grievance Process is initiated, the Complainant can elect to initiate one later, if desired.
- If an Informal Resolution option is preferred, the Title IX Coordinator assesses whether the complaint is suitable for Informal Resolution and may seek to determine if the Respondent is also willing to engage in Informal Resolution.
- If a Formal Grievance Process is preferred, the Title IX Coordinator determines if the alleged misconduct alleged falls within the scope of Title IX:
 - an incident, and/or
 - a pattern of alleged misconduct, and/or
 - a culture/climate issue, based on the nature of the complaint.
- If it does not, the Title IX Coordinator determines that Title IX does not apply (and will

“dismiss” that aspect of the complaint, if any), assesses which policies may apply, which Resolution Process is applicable, and will refer the matter accordingly.

A. Violence Risk Assessment

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

1. Emergency removal of a Respondent on the basis of immediate threat to physical health/safety.
2. Whether the Title IX Coordinator should pursue/sign a Formal Complaint absent a willing/able Complainant.
3. Whether to put the investigation on the footing of incident and/or pattern and/or climate.
4. To help identify potential predatory conduct.
5. To help assess/identify grooming behaviors.
6. Whether it is reasonable to try to resolve a complaint through Informal Resolution, and what modality may be most successful.
7. Whether to permit a voluntary withdrawal by the Respondent.
8. Assessment of appropriate sanctions/remedies (to be applied post-hearing); and/or
9. Whether a Clery Act Timely Warning/Trespass order/Persona-non-grata is needed.

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

VRAs require specific training and are typically conducted by specially trained CARE Team Members. A VRA authorized by the Title IX Coordinator should occur in collaboration with CARE Team. Where a VRA is required by the Title IX Coordinator, a Respondent refusing to cooperate may result in a charge of failure to comply within the appropriate student or employee conduct process.

A VRA is not an evaluation for an involuntary behavioral health hospitalization (e.g., 5150 in California, Section XII in Massachusetts, Baker Act in Florida), nor is it a psychological or mental health assessment. A VRA assesses the risk of actionable violence, often with a focus on targeted/predatory escalations, and is supported by research from the fields of law enforcement, criminology, human resources, and psychology.

B. Dismissal (Mandatory and Discretionary)

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

1. The conduct alleged in the Formal Complaint would not constitute sexual harassment as defined in the Policy hereinabove, even if proved; and/or
2. The conduct did not occur in an educational program or activity controlled by Gateway (including buildings or property controlled by recognized student organizations), and/or Gateway does not have control of the Respondent; and/or

3. The conduct did not occur against a person in the United States; and/or
4. At the time of filing a Formal Complaint, a complainant is not participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activity of Gateway.

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

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

Upon any dismissal, Gateway will promptly send written notice of the dismissal and the rationale for doing so simultaneously to the parties along with information regarding Gateway's appeals process.

This dismissal decision is appealable by any party under the procedures for appeal below.

3. Counterclaims

Gateway is obligated to ensure that the grievance process is not abused for retaliatory purposes, thus counterclaims made with retaliatory intent will not be permitted. Gateway permits the filing of counterclaims but uses an initial assessment, described above, to assess whether the allegations in the counterclaim are made in good faith. Counterclaims by the Respondent may be made in good faith, but are, on occasion, also made for the purpose of retaliation. Counterclaims made with retaliatory intent will not be permitted.

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

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

4. Supportive measures

Gateway's Office for Equal Opportunity and Civil Rights offer and implement appropriate and reasonable responsive, supportive, and/or protective measures to reporting and responding parties upon notice of alleged harassment, discrimination, and/or retaliation.

Supportive measures are non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate and as reasonably available. They are offered, without fee or charge to the parties, to restore or preserve access to Gateway's education program or activity, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties and/or the Gateway's educational environment and/or to

deter harassment, discrimination, and/or retaliation Referral to counseling, medical, and/or other health services.

The Title IX Coordinator promptly makes supportive measures available to the parties upon receiving notice or a complaint. At the time that supportive measures are offered, Gateway will inform the Complainant, in writing, that they may file a Formal Complaint with Gateway either at that time or in the future, if they have not done so already. The Title IX Coordinator works with the Complainant to ensure that their wishes are considered with respect to any planned and implemented supportive measures.

Gateway will maintain the confidentiality of the supportive measures, provided that confidentiality does not impair the Gateway's ability to provide those supportive measures. Gateway will act to ensure as minimal an academic/occupational impact on the parties as possible. Gateway will implement measures in a way that does not unreasonably burden the other party.

These actions may include, but are not limited to:

- Referral to the Employee Assistance Program
- Visa and immigration assistance
- Student financial aid counseling
- Education to the institutional community or institutional community subgroup
- Altering work arrangements for employees or student-employees
- Safety planning
- Providing campus escorts
- Providing transportation assistance
- Implementing contact limitations (no contact orders) between the parties
- Academic support
- Offering adjustments to academic deadlines, course schedules, etc.

At the time that measures are offered, the College will inform the Complainant, in writing, that they may file a formal report with the College either at that time or in the future.

The College will maintain as confidential the supportive or protective measures, provided that confidentiality does not impair the College's ability to provide the supportive or protective measures. Reasonable measures taken will be at no cost to the parties.

At the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator, alternative coursework options may be pursued to ensure as minimal an academic impact as possible on the reporting and responding parties.

5. Emergency Removal

Gateway can act to remove a student Respondent entirely or partially from its education program or activities-partially or entirely- on an emergency basis when an individualized safety and risk analysis has determined that an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual justifies removal. This risk analysis is performed by the Title IX Coordinator in conjunction with a person trained to conduct such an analysis using its standard objective violence risk assessment procedures.

When an emergency removal is imposed, the student will be given notice of the action and the option

to request to meet with the Title IX Coordinator prior to such action/removal being imposed, or as soon as reasonably possible thereafter, to show cause why the action/removal should not be implemented or should be modified.

This meeting is not a hearing on the merits of the allegation(s), but rather is an administrative process intended to determine solely whether the emergency removal is appropriate. When this meeting is not requested in a timely manner, objections to the emergency removal will be deemed waived. A Complainant and their Advisor may be permitted to participate in this meeting if the Title IX Coordinator determines it equitable to do so. This section also applies to any restrictions that a coach or athletic administrator may place on a student-athlete arising from allegations related to Title IX. There is no appeal process for emergency removal decisions.

A Respondent may be accompanied by an Advisor of their choice when meeting with the Title IX Coordinator for the show cause meeting. The Respondent will be given access to a written summary of the basis for the emergency removal prior to the meeting to allow for adequate preparation.

The Title IX Coordinator has sole discretion under this Policy to implement or modify an emergency removal and to determine the conditions and duration. Violation of an emergency removal under this policy will be grounds for discipline within the student or employee conduct processes, which may include expulsion or termination.

Gateway will implement the least restrictive emergency actions possible in light of the circumstances and safety concerns. As determined by the Title IX Coordinator, these actions could include, but are not limited to: [removing a student from a residence hall, temporarily re-assigning an employee, restricting a student's or employee's access to or use of facilities or equipment, allowing a student to withdraw or take incomplete grades without financial penalty, authorizing an administrative leave, and suspending a student's participation in extracurricular activities, student employment, or student organizational leadership.

At the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator, alternative coursework options may be pursued to ensure as minimal an academic impact on the parties as possible.

When the Respondent is an employee, or a student employee, accused of misconduct in the course of their employment, existing provisions (link) for interim action are applicable instead of the above emergency removal process.

6. Right to an Advisor

A. Who Can Serve as an Advisor

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

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

If the parties choose an Advisor from outside the pool of those identified by Gateway, the Advisor may not have been trained by Gateway and may not be familiar with Gateway

policies and procedures. Gateway, upon request, will provide an Advisors Guide as a resource to the outside Advisor.

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

B. Advisors in Hearings/Gateway-Appointed Advisor

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

A party may reject this appointment and choose their own Advisor, but they may not proceed without an Advisor. If the party's Advisor will not conduct cross-examination, Gateway will appoint an Advisor who will do so, regardless of the participation or non-participation of the advised party in the hearing itself. Questioning of witnesses will also be conducted by the Administrative Law Judge during the hearing.

C. Advisor's Role

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

Gateway cannot guarantee equal Advisory rights, meaning that if one party selects an Advisor who is an attorney, but the other party does not or cannot afford an attorney, Gateway is not obligated to provide an attorney.

D. Pre-Interview Meetings

Advisors may request to meet with the investigator(s) conducting interviews/meetings in advance of these interviews or meetings. This pre-meeting allows Advisors to clarify and understand their role and Gateway's policies and procedures. This right is afforded to both parties.

E. Advisor Violations of Gateway Policy

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

The parties are expected to ask and respond to questions on their own behalf throughout the investigation phase of the Resolution Process. Although the Advisor generally may not

speak on behalf of their advisee, the Advisor may consult with their advisee, either privately as needed, or by conferring or passing notes during any Resolution Process meeting or interview. For longer or more involved discussions, the parties and their Advisors should ask for breaks to allow for private consultation.

Any Advisor who oversteps their role as defined by this policy, or who refuses to comply with the Wisconsin Division of Hearing and Appeals established rules of decorum for the hearing, will be warned only once. If the Advisor continues to disrupt or otherwise fails to respect the limits of the Advisor role, the meeting will be ended, or other appropriate measures implemented, including Gateway requiring the party to use a different Advisor or providing a different Recipient-appointed Advisor. Subsequently, the Title IX Coordinator will determine how to address the Advisor's non-compliance and future role in the Title IX process.

F. Sharing Information with the Advisor

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

Gateway also provides a consent form that authorizes Gateway to share such information directly with their Advisor. The parties must either complete and submit this form to the Title IX Coordinator or provide similar documentation demonstrating consent to a release of information to the Advisor before Gateway is able to share records with an Advisor.

If a party requests that all communication be made through their attorney Advisor, Gateway will generally comply with that request subject to the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator.

G. Privacy of Records Shared with Advisor

Advisors are expected to maintain the privacy of the records shared with them. These records may not be shared with third parties, disclosed publicly, or used for purposes not explicitly authorized by Gateway. Gateway may seek to restrict the role of any Advisor who does not respect the sensitive nature of the process or who fails to abide by Gateway's privacy expectations.

H. Expectations of the Advisor

Gateway generally expects an Advisor to adjust his/her schedule to allow the Advisor to attend Gateway meetings when planned, but may change scheduled meetings to accommodate an Advisor's inability to attend, if doing so does not cause an unreasonable delay.

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

I. Expectations of the Parties with Respect to Advisors

A party may elect to change Advisors during the process and is not obligated to use the

same Advisor throughout the Title IX Grievance process. The parties are expected to inform the Investigator(s) of the identity of their Advisor at least two (2) business days before the date of their first meeting with Investigators (or as soon as possible if a more expeditious meeting is necessary or desired).

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

As a public entity, Gateway fully respects and accords the Weingarten rights of employees. For parties who are entitled to union representation, Gateway will allow the unionized employee to have their union representative (if requested by the party) as well as an Advisor of their choice present for all resolution-related meetings and interviews. To uphold the principles of equity, the other party (regardless of union membership) will also be permitted to have two Advisors. Witnesses are not permitted to have union representation or Advisors in grievance process interviews or meetings.

J. Assistance in Securing an Advisor

Gateway will provide a trained advisor upon request. These advisors are employees of the college who have been trained in the Resolution Process.

For representation, Respondents may wish to contact organizations such as:

- FACE (<http://www.facecampusequality.org>)
- SAVE (<http://www.saveservices.org>).

Complainants may wish to contact organizations such as:

- The Victim Rights Law Center (<http://www.victimrights.org>),
- The National Center for Victims of Crime (<http://www.victimsofcrime.org>), which maintains the Crime Victim's Bar Association.]
- The Time's Up Legal Defense Fund: <https://nwlc.org/times-up-legal-defense-fund/>

Those seeking legal representation may contact the [Wisconsin State Bar Association Attorney Referral program](#) at (800) 362-9082.

7. Resolution

Proceedings are private. All persons present at any time during the Resolution Process are expected to maintain the privacy of the proceedings in accord with College policy. While the contents of the meetings are private, the parties have discretion to share their own experiences if they so choose, and should discuss doing so with their advisors.

Although there is an expectation of privacy around what Investigators share with parties during interviews, the parties have discretion to share their own knowledge and evidence with others if they so choose, except for information the parties agree not to disclose as part of an Informal Resolution. Gateway encourages parties to discuss any sharing of information with their Advisors before doing so.

A. Informal Resolution

Informal Resolution can include three different approaches:

1. Supportive Resolution. When the Title IX Coordinator can resolve the matter informally by providing supportive measures (only) to remedy the situation
2. Alternative Resolution. When the parties agree to resolve the matter through an alternative resolution mechanism [including mediation, restorative practices, facilitated dialogue, etc.], as described below, often before a formal investigation takes place (See Section B)
3. Accepted Responsibility. When the Respondent accepts responsibility for violating policy, and desires to accept the recommended sanction(s) and end the Resolution Process (See Section C)

To initiate Informal Resolution, a Complainant needs to submit a Formal Complaint, as defined above. If a Respondent wishes to initiate Informal Resolution, they should contact the Title IX Coordinator to so indicate.

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

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

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

- The parties' amenability to Informal Resolution;
- Likelihood of potential resolution, taking into account any power dynamics between the parties;
- The parties' motivation to participate;
- Civility of the parties;
- Cleared violence risk assessment/ongoing risk analysis;
- Disciplinary history;
- Whether an emergency removal is needed;
- Skill of the Informal Resolution facilitator with this type of complaint;
- Complaint complexity;
- Emotional investment/intelligence of the parties;
- Rationality of the parties;
- Goals of the parties;
- Adequate resources to invest in Informal Resolution (time, staff, etc.)

An Informal Resolution cannot be utilized when the Respondent is an employee in Quid Quo Pro Sexual Harassment allegations. Gateway will obtain voluntary, written confirmation that all parties wish to resolve the matter through Informal Resolution before proceeding and will not

pressure the parties to participate in Informal Resolution. The Title IX Coordinator has discretion to determine if an investigation will be paused during Informal Resolution, or if it will be limited, or will continue during the Informal Resolution Process.

B. Alternative Resolution Approaches

Alternative Resolution is an informal approach, including mediation, restorative practices, facilitated dialogue, etc. by which the parties reach a mutually agreed upon resolution of a complaint. All parties must consent to the use of an Alternative Resolution approach.

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

- The parties' amenability to Alternative Resolution
- Likelihood of potential resolution, considering any power dynamics between the parties
- The nature and severity of the alleged misconduct
- The parties' motivation to participate
- Civility of the parties
- Results of a violence risk assessment/ongoing risk analysis
- Disciplinary history of the Respondent
- Whether an emergency removal is needed
- Skill of the Alternative Resolution facilitator with this type of complaint
- Complaint complexity
- Emotional investment/capability of the parties
- Rationality of the parties
- Goals of the parties
- Adequate resources to invest in Alternative Resolution (time, staff, etc.)

The ultimate determination of whether Alternative Resolution is available or successful is made by the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator is authorized to facilitate a resolution that is acceptable to all parties, and/or to accept a resolution that is proposed by the parties, usually through their Advisors, including terms of confidentiality, release, and non-disparagement.

The Title IX Coordinator maintains records of any resolution that is reached, and failure to abide by the resolution agreement may result in appropriate responsive/disciplinary actions (e.g., referral for formal resolution, referral to the conduct process for failure to comply). The

results of complaints resolved by Alternative Resolution are not appealable.

C. Respondent Admits Responsibility for Alleged Violations

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

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

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

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

D. Negotiated Resolution

The Title IX Coordinator, with the consent of the parties, may negotiate and implement an agreement to resolve the allegations that satisfies all parties and the College.

8. Formal Grievance Process: Notice of Investigation and Allegations

The Title IX Coordinator will provide written Notice of the Investigation and Allegations (the "NOIA") to the Respondent(s) upon commencement of the Formal Grievance Process. This facilitates the Respondent's ability to prepare for the interview and to identify and choose an Advisor to accompany them. The NOIA is also copied to the Complainant.

The NOIA will include:

- A meaningful summary of all of allegations,
- The identity of the involved parties (if known),
- The precise misconduct being alleged,
- The date and location of the alleged incident(s) (if known),
- The specific policies implicated,
- A description of the applicable procedures,
- A statement of the potential sanctions/responsive actions that could result,
- A statement that the Gateway presumes the Respondent is not responsible for the reported misconduct unless and until the evidence supports a different determination,
- A statement that determinations of responsibility are made at the conclusion of the process and that the parties will be given an opportunity during the review and comment period to inspect and review all directly related and/or relevant evidence obtained during the review and comment period,

- A statement about the Gateway's policy on retaliation,
- Information about the privacy of the process,
- Information on the need for each party to have an Advisor of their choosing and suggestions for ways to identify an Advisor,
- A statement informing the parties that the Gateway's policy prohibits knowingly making false statements, including knowingly submitting false information during the Resolution Process,
- Detail on how the party may request disability accommodations during the Resolution Process,
- A link to Gateway's Title IX website,
- The name(s) of the Investigator(s), along with a process to identify, in advance of the interview process, to the Title IX Coordinator any conflict of interest that the Investigator(s) may have, and
- An instruction to preserve any evidence that is directly related to the allegations.

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

Notice will be made in writing and may be delivered by one or more of the following methods: in person, mailed to the local or permanent address(es) of the parties as indicated in official Gateway records, or emailed to the parties' Gateway-issued email or designated accounts. Once mailed, emailed, and/or received in-person, notice will be presumptively delivered.

9. Resolution Timeline

Once a formal investigation is commenced, the Title IX Coordinator will provide written notification of the investigation to the Respondent at the onset of a formal investigation. Once Gateway has received notice or a Formal Complaint, all allegations are promptly acted upon. Complaints typically take around 90 business days to resolve. There are always exceptions and extenuating circumstances that can cause a resolution to take longer, but Gateway will avoid all undue delays within its control.

Such circumstances include but are not limited to: a request from law enforcement to temporarily delay the investigation, the need for language assistance, scheduling conflicts relating to the hearing, the absence of parties and/or witnesses, and/or health conditions.

Any time the general timeframes for resolution outlined in Gateway's procedures will be delayed, Gateway will provide written notice to the parties of the delay (unless the parties are present during a prehearing meeting that discussed the reason for the delay), the cause for the delay, and an estimate of the anticipated additional time that will be needed as a result of the delay.

10. Investigators

The Formal Grievance Process relies on a pool of trained investigators to carry out the process. Members of the Pool are trained annually, and can serve in in the following roles, at the direction of the Title IX Coordinator:

- To provide appropriate intake of and initial guidance pertaining to complaints
- To act as an Advisor to the parties
- To serve in a facilitation role in Informal Resolution if appropriately trained in appropriate resolution modalities
- To investigate complaints

- To serve as an Appeal Administrative Law Judge

The Title IX Coordinator, in consultation with the Equal Opportunity Officer, appoints the Pool, which acts with independence and impartiality. While members of the Pool are typically trained in a variety of skill sets and can rotate amongst the different roles listed above in different cases, Gateway can also designate permanent roles for individuals in the Pool, using others as substitutes or to provide greater depth of experience when necessary. This process of role assignment may be the result of particular skills, aptitudes, or talents identified in members of the Pool that make them best suited to particular roles.

The Pool members receive annual training jointly or based on their respective roles. This training includes topics such as:

- The scope of Gateway's Equal Opportunity, Civil Rights, and Sexual Harassment policy
- How to conduct investigations and hearings that protect the safety of Complainants and Respondents, and promote accountability
- Implicit bias
- Disparate treatment and impact
- Reporting, confidentiality, and privacy requirements
- Applicable laws, regulations, and federal regulatory guidance
- How to implement appropriate and situation-specific remedies
- How to investigate in a thorough, reliable, and impartial manner
- How to uphold fairness, equity, and due process
- How to weigh evidence
- How to conduct questioning
- How to assess credibility
- Impartiality and objectivity
- How to render findings and generate clear, concise, evidence-based rationales
- The definitions of all offenses
- How to apply definitions used by Gateway with respect to consent (or the absence or negation of consent) consistently, impartially, and in accordance with policy
- How to conduct a Sexual Harassment investigation and grievance process including hearings, appeals, and Informal Resolution Processes
- How to serve impartially by avoiding prejudgment of the facts at issue, conflicts of interest, and bias
- Any technology to be used at a live hearing
- Issues of relevance of questions and evidence
- Issues of relevance to create an investigation report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence
- How to determine appropriate sanctions in reference to all forms of harassment, discrimination, and/or retaliation allegations

Specific training is also provided for Appeal Administrative Law Judges and the Administrative Law Judge (who is an Administrative Law Judge employed with the Wisconsin Division of Hearings and Appeals). All Pool members are required to attend these trainings annually. The materials used to train all members of the Pool are publicly posted at gtc.edu/TitleIX.

11. Appointment of Investigators

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

investigation should proceed.

12. Ensuring Impartiality

Any individual materially involved in the administration of the Resolution Process, including the Title IX Coordinator, Investigator(s), and Administrative Law Judge, may neither have nor demonstrate a conflict of interest or bias for a party generally, or for a specific Complainant or Respondent.

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

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

Gateway operates with the presumption that the Respondent is not responsible for the reported misconduct unless and until the Respondent is determined to be responsible for a policy violation by the applicable standard of proof.

13. Delays in the Process and Interactions with Law Enforcement

The College may undertake a short delay in its investigation (several days to weeks) if circumstances require. Such circumstances include, but are not limited to, concurrent law enforcement activity, the need for language assistance, the absence of parties and/or witnesses, and/or accommodation for disabilities or health conditions. The Director of Compliance will communicate in writing the anticipated duration of the delay and reason to the parties and provide the parties with status updates if necessary and will promptly resume its investigation and Resolution Process as soon as feasible. During such a delay, Gateway will implement interim actions as deemed appropriate.

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

14. The Investigation Process

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

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

At the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator, investigations can be combined when complaints

implicate a pattern, collusion, and/or other shared or similar actions.

The investigator's role is to conduct interviews with all parties and relevant witnesses, gather evidence, and complete a report that is provided to the Wisconsin Division of Hearing and Appeals so that a hearing can be scheduled and conducted.

While the Title IX Coordinator cannot conduct an investigation if he conducted the initial assessment, the Title IX Coordinator serves as a process expert for the investigator, as needed, and may send notices or perform other administrative tasks on behalf of the investigator. The Title IX Coordinator does not influence the nature or outcome of the investigation.

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

- Identify all policies implicated by the alleged misconduct and notify the Complainant and Respondent of all of the specific policies implicated.
- Commence a thorough, reliable, and impartial investigation by identifying issues and developing a strategic investigation plan, including a witness list, evidence list, intended investigation timeframe, and order of interviews for the parties and witnesses.
- Meet with the Complainant to finalize their interview/statement, if necessary.
- Provide each interviewed party and witness an opportunity to review and verify the Investigator's summary notes (or transcript) of the relevant evidence/testimony from their respective interviews and meetings.
- Make good faith efforts to notify each party of any meeting or interview involving another party, in advance when possible.
- When participation of a party is expected, provide that party with written notice of the date, time, and location of the meeting, as well as the expected participants and purpose.
- Interview all available, relevant witnesses and conduct follow-up interviews as necessary
- Allow each party the opportunity to suggest witnesses and questions they wish the Investigator(s) to ask of another party and/or witnesses, and document in the report which questions were asked, with a rationale for any changes or omissions.
- Complete the investigation promptly and without unreasonable deviation from the intended timeline.
- Provide regular status updates to the parties throughout the investigation.
- Prior to the conclusion of the investigation, provide the parties and their respective Advisors (if so desired by the parties and indicated to the investigator) with a list of witnesses whose information will be used to render a finding.
- Write a comprehensive investigation report fully summarizing the investigation, all witness interviews, and addressing all relevant evidence. Appendices including relevant physical or documentary evidence will be included.
- Gather, assess, and synthesize evidence, but make no conclusions, engage in no policy analysis, and render no recommendations as part of their report.
- Prior to the conclusion of the investigation, provide the parties and their respective Advisors (if so desired by the parties and with written consent) a secured electronic or hard copy of the draft investigation report as well as an opportunity to inspect and review all of the evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the reported misconduct, including evidence upon which Gateway does not intend to rely in reaching a determination, for a ten (10) calendar day review and comment period so that each party may meaningfully respond to the evidence. The parties may elect to waive the full ten days. Each copy of the materials shared will be watermarked on each page with the role of the

person receiving it (e.g., Complainant, Respondent, Complainant's Advisor, Respondent's Advisor).

- Elect to respond in writing in the investigation report to the parties' submitted responses and/or to share the responses between the parties for additional responses.
- Incorporate relevant elements of the parties' written responses into the final investigation report, include any additional relevant evidence, make any necessary revisions, and finalize the report. The Investigator(s) should document all rationales for any changes made after the review and comment period.
- Share the report with the Title IX Coordinator for their review and feedback regarding thoroughness and formatting but will not contribute information regarding substantive matters.
- Incorporate any relevant feedback and share the final report with all parties and their Advisors through secure electronic transmission or hard copy at least ten (10) business days prior to a hearing. The parties and Advisors are also provided with a file of any directly related evidence that was not included in the report.
- Share the final report with all parties and their Advisors through secure electronic transmission or hard copy at least ten (10) calendar days prior to a hearing. The parties are also provided with a file of any directly related evidence that was not included in the report.

15. Role and Participation of Witnesses in the Investigation

Witnesses (as distinguished from the parties) who are employees of Gateway are expected to cooperate with and participate in the Gateway's investigation and Resolution Process, though they cannot be compelled to do so. Witness cooperation is important as it allows Gateway to fulfill its role in making Gateway a safe and inclusive campus, as well as assure an equitable outcome.

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

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

16. Recording of Interviews

No unauthorized audio or video recording of any kind is permitted during investigation meetings. If investigator(s) elect to audio and/or video record interviews, all involved parties must be made aware audio and/or video recording.

College officials and investigators may utilize audio recording devices during the interview process. Recordings of interviews are not provided to the parties, but the parties will have the ability to review the summary of the interview once the investigation report is compiled.

17. Evidentiary Considerations in the Investigation

Neither the investigation nor the hearing will consider: 1) incidents not directly related to the possible violation, unless they evidence a pattern; 2) the character of the parties; or 3) questions and evidence about the Complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior, unless such questions and evidence about the Complainant's prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that someone other than the Respondent committed the conduct alleged by the Complainant, or if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the Complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the Respondent and are offered to prove consent.

Within the boundaries stated above, the investigation and the hearing can consider character evidence generally, if offered, but that evidence is unlikely to be relevant unless it is fact evidence or relates to a pattern of conduct.

18. Referral for Hearing

Provided that the complaint is not resolved through Informal Resolution, once the final investigation report is shared with the parties, the Title IX Coordinator will refer the matter for a hearing with the Wisconsin Division of Hearing and Appeals.

The hearing cannot be less than ten (10) business days from the conclusion of the investigation—when the final investigation report is transmitted to the parties and the Administrative Law Judge—unless all parties and the Administrative Law Judge agree to an expedited timeline.

19. Assignment of the Administrative Law Judge

At the initiation of the Title IX Coordinator, Gateway will be assigned to an Administrative Law Judge (Administrative Law Judge) with the Wisconsin Division of Hearing and Appeals. The Division of Hearing and Appeals is a quasi-judicial, independent entity created by state law to conduct high quality, impartial, and independent hearings. Administrative Law Judges are civil service employees who are licensed attorneys and trained as judicial officers.

The Administrative Law Judge will not have had any previous involvement with the investigation.

The hearing will convene at a time determined by an agreement of the Title IX Coordinator, Administrative Law Judge, and the parties at the pre-hearing meeting.

20. Notice of Hearing

No less than ten (10) business days prior to the hearing to their college email address, the Administrative Law Judge will send notice of the hearing to the parties. Once emailed, notice will be presumptively delivered.

The notice will contain:

- A description of the alleged violation(s), a list of all policies allegedly violated, a description of the applicable procedures, and a statement of the potential sanctions/responsive actions that could result.
- The time, date, and location of the hearing and a reminder that attendance is mandatory, superseding all other campus activities.
- Any technology that will be used to facilitate the hearing.
- Information about the option for the live hearing to occur with the parties located in separate rooms using technology that enables the Administrative Law Judge and parties to see and

- hear a party or witness answering questions. Such a request must be raised with the Title IX Coordinator as soon as possible, preferably at least five (5) business days prior to the hearing.
- A list of all those who will attend the hearing, along with an invitation to object to any Administrative Law Judge based on the basis of demonstrated bias. This must be raised with the Title IX Coordinator at least seven (7) business days prior to the hearing.
 - Information on how the hearing will be recorded and how the parties can access to the recording for after the hearing.
 - A statement that if any party or witness does not appear at the scheduled hearing, the hearing may be held in their absence, and the party's or witness's testimony and any statements given prior to the hearing will not be considered by the Administrative Law Judge. For compelling reasons, the Administrative Law Judge may reschedule the hearing.
 - Notification that the parties may have the assistance of an Advisor of their choosing at the hearing and will be required to have one present for any questions they may desire to ask. The party must notify the Administrative Law Judge if they wish to conduct cross-examination and do not have an Advisor, and the Recipient will appoint one. Each party must have an Advisor present if they intend to cross-examine others. There are no exceptions.
 - A copy of all the materials provided to the Administrative Law Judge about the complaint, unless they have already been provided already.
 - An invitation to each party to submit to the Administrative Law Judge an impact statement pre-hearing that the Administrative Law Judge will review during any sanction determination.
 - An invitation to contact the Title IX Coordinator to arrange any disability accommodations, language assistance, and/or interpretation services that may be needed at the hearing, at least seven (7) business days prior to the hearing.
 - Whether parties cannot bring mobile phones/devices into the hearing.

Hearings for possible violations that occur near or after the end of an academic term (assuming the Respondent is still subject to this Policy) and are unable to be resolved prior to the end of term will typically be held immediately after the end of the term or during the summer, as needed, to meet the resolution timeline followed by Gateway and remain within the 60-90 business day goal for resolution. Employees who are not contracted to work during the time-frame of the investigation and hearing are still expected to participate in Resolution Proceedings.

21. Additional Evidentiary Considerations in the Hearing

Any evidence that the Administrative Law Judge determines is relevant and credible may be considered. The hearing does not consider:

- incidents not directly related to the possible violation, unless they evidence a pattern;
- the character of the parties; or
- questions and evidence about the Complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior, unless such questions and evidence about the Complainant's prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that someone other than the Respondent committed the conduct alleged by the Complainant, or if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the Complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the Respondent and are offered to prove consent.

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

assuming the Recipient uses a progressive discipline system. This information is only considered at the sanction stage of the process and is not shared until then.

The parties may each submit a written impact statement prior to the hearing for the consideration of the Administrative Law Judge at the sanction stage of the process when a determination of responsibility is reached.

The Administrative Law Judge renders a written determination based on the preponderance of the evidence standard.

22. Alternative Hearing Participation Options

If a party or parties prefer not to attend or cannot attend the hearing in person, the party should request alternative arrangements from the Title IX Coordinator as soon as possible, preferably at least five (5) business days prior to the hearing.

The Division of Hearings and Appeals can arrange to use technology to allow remote testimony without compromising the fairness of the hearing. Remote options may also be needed for witnesses who cannot appear in person. Any witness who cannot attend in person should let the Title IX Coordinator know as soon as possible, but preferably at least five (5) business days prior to the hearing so that appropriate arrangements can be made.

23. Pre-Hearing Preparation

After any necessary consultation with the parties, the Title IX Coordinator or Administrative Law Judge will provide the names of persons who have been asked to participate in the hearing, all pertinent documentary evidence, and the final investigation report to the parties at least ten (10) business days prior to the hearing. Any witness scheduled to participate in the hearing must have been first interviewed by the Investigator(s) or have proffered a written statement or answered written questions, unless all parties and the Administrative Law Judge assent to the witness's participation in the hearing. The same holds for any relevant evidence that is first offered at the hearing. If the parties and Administrative Law Judge do not assent to the admission of evidence newly offered at the hearing, the Administrative Law Judge will delay the hearing and instruct that the investigation needs to be re-opened to consider that evidence.

The parties will be given a list of the names of the Administrative Law Judge at least ten (10) business days in advance of the hearing. All objections to any Administrative Law Judge must be raised in writing, detailing the rationale for the objection, and must be submitted to the Title IX Coordinator as soon as possible and no later than 2 (two) business days prior to the hearing. Administrative Law Judge will only be removed if the Title IX Coordinator concludes that their actual or perceived bias or conflict of interest precludes an impartial hearing of the allegation(s).

The Title IX Coordinator will give the Administrative Law Judge a list of the names of all parties, witnesses, and Advisors at least five (5) business days in advance of the hearing. Any Administrative Law Judge who cannot make an objective determination must recuse themselves from the proceedings when notified of the identity of the parties, witnesses, and Advisors in advance of the hearing. If a Administrative Law Judge is unsure of whether a bias or conflict of interest exists, they must raise the concern to the Title IX Coordinator as soon as possible.

During the ten (10) business day period prior to the hearing, the parties have the opportunity for continued review and comment on the final investigation report and available evidence. That review

and comment can be shared with the Administrative Law Judge at the pre-hearing meeting or at the hearing and will be exchanged between each party by the Administrative Law Judge.

24. Pre-Hearing Meetings

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

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

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

The pre-hearing meeting(s) will not be recorded. The pre-hearing meetings may be conducted as separate meetings with each party/Advisor, with all parties/Advisors present at the same time, remotely, or as a written-only exchange. The Administrative Law Judge will work with the parties to establish the format.

25. Hearing Procedures

Through the hearing process, the Administrative Law Judge has the authority to hear and make determinations on all allegations of discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation and may also hear and make determinations on any additional alleged policy violations that have occurred in concert with the discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation, even though those collateral allegations may not specifically fall within the Equal Opportunity, Civil Rights, and Sexual Harassment policy.

Participants at the hearing may include the Administrative Law Judge, the Title IX Coordinator, the Investigator(s) who conducted the investigation, the parties (or up to three (3) organizational representatives when an organization is the Respondent), Advisors to the parties, any called witnesses, and anyone providing authorized accommodations or assistive services.

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

The Administrative Law Judge will allow witnesses who have relevant information to appear at a portion of the hearing in order to respond to specific questions from the Administrative Law Judge and the parties and will then be excused. The Investigator(s) will remain present for the duration of the hearing.

26. Joint Hearings

In hearings involving more than one Respondent and/or involving more than one Complainant who has accused the same individual of substantially similar conduct, the default procedure will be to hear the allegations jointly.

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

27. The Order of the Hearing

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

The Division of Hearings and Appeals will manage all aspects of the hearing.

A. Investigator Presentation the Final Investigation Report

The Investigator(s) will then present a summary of the final investigation report, including items that are contested and those that are not, and will be subject to questioning by the Administrative Law Judge and the parties (through their Advisors). The Investigator(s) will be present during the entire hearing process but does not take part in the decision-making process.

Neither the parties nor the Administrative Law Judge should ask the Investigator(s) their opinions on credibility, recommended findings, or determinations, and the Investigators, Advisors, and parties will refrain from discussion of or questions about these assessments. If such information is introduced, the Administrative Law Judge will direct that it be disregarded.

B. Testimony and Questioning

Once the Investigator(s) present their report and responds to questions, the parties and witnesses may provide relevant information in turn, beginning with the Complainant, and then in the order determined by the Administrative Law Judge. The parties/witnesses will submit to questioning by the Administrative Law Judge and then by the parties through their Advisors (“cross-examination”).

All questions are subject to a relevance determination by the Administrative Law Judge and conducted in a manner consistent with the 2020 Title IX regulations.

The Administrative Law Judge may explore arguments regarding relevance with the Advisors, if the Administrative Law Judge so chooses. The Administrative Law Judge will then state his/her decision on the question for the record and advise the party/witness to whom the question was directed, accordingly. The Administrative Law Judge will explain any decision to

exclude a question as not relevant, or to reframe it for relevance.

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

If the parties raise an issue of bias or conflict of interest of an Investigator or Administrative Law Judge at the hearing, the Administrative Law Judge may elect to address those issues, consult with the director or assistant director of the Division of Hearings and Appeals, refer them to the Title IX Coordinator, and/or preserve them for appeal. If bias is not in issue at the hearing, the Administrative Law Judge should not permit irrelevant questions that probe for bias.

C. Refusal to Submit to Cross-Examination and Inferences

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

An Advisor may not be called as a witness at a hearing to testify to what their advisee has told them during their role as an Advisor unless the party being advised consents to that information being shared. It is otherwise considered off-limits, and an Advisor who is an institutional employee is temporarily alleviated from mandated reporter responsibilities related to their interaction with their advisee during the Resolution Process.

D. Hearing Recordings

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

The Administrative Law Judge, the parties, their Advisors, and appropriate administrators of Gateway will be permitted to review the recording in a controlled environment, upon request to the Title IX Coordinator. No person will be given or be allowed to make a copy of the recording without permission of the Title IX Coordinator.

E. Hearing Outcome and Standard of Proof

The Administrative Law Judge will determine whether the Respondent is responsible or not responsible for the policy violation(s) in question. The preponderance of the evidence standard of proof is used.

When there is a finding of responsibility for one or more of the allegations, the Administrative Law Judge may then consider the previously submitted party impact and/or mitigation statements in determining appropriate sanction(s).

The Administrative Law Judge will ensure that each of the parties has an opportunity to review any impact and/or mitigation statement(s) once submitted by the other party(ies). The Administrative Law Judge may – at their discretion – consider the statements, but they are not binding. The Administrative Law Judge will review the statements, and any pertinent conduct history provided by the Title IX Coordinator in formulating the appropriate sanction(s).

The Administrative Law Judge will also review any pertinent conduct history provided by the Title IX Coordinator and will recommend the appropriate sanction(s) in consultation with the Title IX Coordinator, as required.

The Administrative Law Judge will then prepare a written statement detailing all findings/final determinations, the rationale(s) explaining the decision(s), the evidence used in support the determination, the evidence not relied upon in the determination, any credibility assessments, and any sanctions recommendations and rationales explaining the sanction(s) and will deliver the statement to the Title IX Coordinator.

F. Notice of Outcome

Using the determination of responsibility, the Title IX Coordinator will prepare a Notice of Outcome. The Title IX Coordinator will then share the letter, which includes the final determination of responsibility, rationale, and any applicable sanction(s) with the parties within 5 business days of receiving the Administrative Law Judge' determination of responsibility.

The Notice of Outcome will then be shared with the parties simultaneously. Notification will be made in writing and may be delivered to the college email address of the parties, or, if no longer a students or employee at the college, through the US Postal Service via certified and regular mail. Once mailed, emailed, and/or received in-person, notice will be presumptively delivered.

The Notice of Outcome will specify the finding for each alleged policy violation; the findings of fact that support the determination; conclusions regarding the application of the relevant policy to the facts at issue; a statement of, and rationale for, the result of each allegation to the extent the Recipient is permitted to share such information under state or federal law; any sanctions issued which the Recipient is permitted to share according to state or federal law; and whether remedies will be provided to the Complainant to ensure access to Gateway's education or employment program or activity.

The Notice of Outcome will also include information on when the results are considered final by Gateway, will note any changes to the outcome and/or sanctions that occur prior to finalization, and the relevant procedures and bases for appeal.

G. Sanctions

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

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

These factors can modify the typical sanction range.

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

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

If it is later determined that a party or witness intentionally provided false or misleading information, that action could be grounds for re-opening a grievance process at any time, and/or referring that information to another process for resolution.

Student Sanctions

The following are the common sanctions that may be imposed upon students singly or in combination, depending on the nature and facts of a specific claim.

- **Educational Activity:** assignment of an appropriate educational activity, such as a webinar, reading, training, etc., that creates awareness and spurs behavioral change.
- **Warning:** A formal statement that the conduct was unacceptable and a warning that further violation of any Gateway policy, procedure, or directive will result in more severe sanctions/responsive actions.
- **Restriction:** a limitation on the student's access to identified services, locations, education, community activities or persons. Issued for a specified time frame.
- **Restitution:** Issued to a student who has committed a violation of this policy that resulted in staff, institutional or another student's financial loss. May be issued as a condition of return or continued attendance in the college.
- **Referral:** Issued to a student who has committed a violation of this policy and it is determined that continued participation at the college is contingent upon the student attending designated services (college or private vendor) or programs. May be issued for a specified time frame or as permanent and may be issued as a condition of return to or continued attendance at the College.

- **Loss of Privileges:** Issued to a student who has committed a violation of this policy and it is determined that the student may continue attendance at the College with permanent or temporary limitations on the student's access to identified services, locations, or educational community activities.
- **No Contact:** Issued to a student who has committed a violation of this policy and it is determined that the student may continue attendance at the College with permanent or temporary limitations on the student's access to or contact with an identified individual or group(s) of student and/or staff.
- **Disciplinary Probation:** Issued to a student who has committed a violation of this policy and will face additional sanctions if any additional violations occur during a specified time frame.
- **Emergency removal:** Issued to a student, for a specified time frame, who has committed a major, egregious or continued violation(s) of this policy.
- **Expulsion/Dismissal:** Permanent removal, issued to a student who has committed a major, egregious or continued violation(s) of this policy.

Sanctions range from a verbal warning to expulsion from the college, based on the offense and the factors noted above in addition to any mitigating, aggravating, and/or compounding factors.

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

- **Training:** assignment of an appropriate training program (webinar, in-person event, etc.) that creates awareness and spurs behavioral change.
- **Warning:** A formal statement that the conduct was unacceptable and a warning that further violation of any Gateway policy, procedure, or directive will result in more severe sanctions/responsive actions.
- **Restriction:** a limitation on the employee's access to identified services, locations, or persons. Issued for a specified time frame.
- **Restitution:** Issued to an employee who has committed a violation of this policy that resulted in staff, institutional or student's financial loss. May be issued as a condition of return or continued employment in the College.
- **Referral:** Issued to an employee who has committed a violation of this policy and it is determined that continued employment at the College is contingent upon the employee attending designated services or programs. May be issued for a specified time frame or as permanent and may be issued as a condition of return or continued employment at the College.
- **Loss of Privileges:** Issued to an employee who has committed a violation of this policy and it is determined that the employee may continue employment at the College with permanent or temporary limitations on the employee's access to identified services, locations, or College activities.
- **No Contact:** Issued to an employee who has committed a violation of this policy and it is determined that the employee may continue employment at the college with permanent or temporary limitations on the employee's access to or contact with an identified individual(s) or groups of student and/or staff.

- **Disciplinary Probation:** Issued to an employee who has committed a violation of this policy and will face additional sanctions if any additional violations occur during a specified time frame.
- **Emergency removal:** Issued to an employee, for a specified time frame, who has committed a major, egregious or continued violation(s) of this policy. Emergency removal may be unpaid depending on applicable College policy.
- **Termination of employment:** Permanent termination of employment for an employee who has committed a major, egregious or continued violation(s) of this policy.

Sanctions range from a verbal warning to expulsion from the college, based on the offense and the factors noted above in addition to any mitigating, aggravating, and/or compounding factors. The college retains the rights to issues sanctions outside the identified range depending on the individual circumstances.

Restrictions, loss of privileges, no contact orders, disciplinary probation, emergency removal, and expulsion generally range from one day to five years. Students and employees must satisfy any and all requirements imposed at the time of the sanction to remove the sanction(s).

28. Withdrawal or Resignation While an Investigation is Pending

Students:

Should a Respondent decide not to participate in the Resolution Process, the process proceeds absent their participation to a reasonable resolution. Should a student Respondent permanently withdraw from Gateway, the Resolution Process typically ends with a dismissal, as Gateway has lost primary disciplinary jurisdiction over the withdrawn student. However, Gateway may continue the Resolution Process when, at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator, doing may be necessary to address safety and/or remedy any ongoing effects of the alleged harassment, discrimination, and/or retaliation.

Regardless of whether the matter is dismissed or pursued to completion of the Resolution Process, Gateway will continue to address and remedy any systemic issues or concerns that may have contributed to the alleged violation(s), and any ongoing effects of the alleged harassment, discrimination, and/or retaliation. The student who withdraws or leaves while the process is pending may not return to Gateway in any capacity. The Registrar's Office will be notified, accordingly. Such exclusion applies to Gateway locations.

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

Employees:

Should an employee Respondent resign with unresolved allegations pending, the Resolution Process typically ends with dismissal, as Gateway has lost primary disciplinary jurisdiction over the resigned employee. However, Gateway may continue the Resolution Process when, at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator, doing may be necessary to address safety and/or remedy any ongoing effects of the alleged harassment, discrimination, and/or retaliation.

Regardless of whether the matter is dismissed or pursued to completion of the Resolution Process, Gateway will continue to address and remedy any systemic issues or concerns that contributed to

the alleged violation(s), and any ongoing effects of the alleged harassment, discrimination, and/or retaliation.

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

29. Appeals

Any party may submit a written request for appeal (“Request for Appeal”), but it must be submitted in writing to the Title IX Coordinator within 5 business days of the delivery of the Notice of Outcome. A single Appeal Administrative Law Judge with the Division of Hearings and Appeals will review the appeal request. No appeal Administrative Law Judge will have been involved in the process previously, including any dismissal appeal that may have been heard earlier in the process. The Request for Appeal will be forwarded by the Title IX Coordinator to the Appeal Decision-maker for consideration to determine if the request meets the grounds for appeal (a Review for Standing).

A Title IX investigator not involved in the current case will make appeal decisions regarding Title IX Mandatory or Discretionary dismissal and an Administrative Law Judge with the Division of Hearing and Appeals will review and make a decision on the final outcome of the grievance process.

This initial review is not a review of the merits of the appeal, but solely a determination as to whether the request meets the grounds and is timely filed.

A. Grounds for Appeal

Appeals are limited to the following grounds:

- A procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter;
- New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, that could affect the outcome of the matter; and
- The Title IX Coordinator, Investigator(s), or Administrative Law Judge had a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or the specific Complainant or Respondent that affected the outcome of the matter.
- The sanctions imposed are not proportionate to the violation(s) and the cumulative record of the Respondent.

If any of the grounds in the Request for Appeal do not meet the grounds in this Policy, then the Appeal Administrative Law Judge will notify all parties, the Title IX Coordinator, and, when appropriate, the Investigator(s) and/or the original Administrative Law Judge.

All other parties and their Advisors (if consent was provided by the parties), the Title IX Coordinator, and, when appropriate, the Investigator(s) and/or the original Administrative Law Judge will be emailed a copy of the Request for an Appeal with the approved grounds and then be given 5 (five) business days to submit a response to the portion of the appeal that was approved and involves them. All responses, if any, will be forwarded by the Appeal Administrative Law Judge to all parties for review and comment.

The non-appealing party (if any) may also choose to raise a new ground for appeal at this time. If so, that will be reviewed for standing by the Appeal Administrative Law Judge and either denied or approved. If approved, it will be forwarded to the party who initially requested an appeal, the Title IX Coordinator, the Investigator(s) and/or original Administrative Law Judge, as necessary, who will submit their responses in 5 (five) business days, which will be circulated for review and comment by all parties.

Neither party may submit any new requests for appeal after this time period. The Appeal Administrative Law Judge will collect any additional information needed and all documentation regarding the approved grounds and the subsequent responses and Appeal Administrative Law Judge will render a decision within 5 (five) business days, barring exigent circumstances.

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

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

B. Sanctions Status During the Appeal

Any sanctions imposed as a result of the hearing are stayed (not implemented) during the appeal process. Supportive measures may be reinstated, subject to the same supportive measure procedures above.

If any of the sanctions are to be implemented immediately post-hearing, then emergency removal procedures (detailed above) for a hearing on the justification for doing so must be permitted within 48 hours of implementation. Gateway may still place holds on official transcripts, diplomas, graduations, and course registration pending the outcome of an appeal when the original sanctions included separation.

C. Appeal Considerations

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

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

30. Long-Term Remedies/Actions

Following the conclusion of the Resolution Process and in addition to any sanctions implemented, the Title IX Coordinator may utilize long-term remedies or actions to stop discrimination, harassment, sexual misconduct or retaliation, remedy their effects on the individual and college community, and prevent their reoccurrence. These remedies/actions may include, but are not limited to:

- Referral to counseling and health services
- Referral to the Employee Assistance Program
- Education to the community
- Permanently altering work arrangements for employees
- Providing campus escorts
- Policy modification
- Implementing long-term contact limitations between the parties

- Offering adjustments to academic deadlines, course schedules, etc.

At the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator, long-term remedies may also be provided even when the Respondent is found not responsible.

When no policy violation is found, the Title IX Coordinator will address any remedial requirements Gateway owes the Respondent to ensure no effective denial of education access.

31. Failure to Complete Sanctions/Comply with Interim and Long-term Remedies/Responsive Actions

All responding parties are expected to comply with conduct sanctions, responsive actions and corrective actions within the timeframe specified by the Title IX Coordinator. Failure to abide by the sanction(s)/action(s) imposed by the date specified, whether by refusal, neglect, or any other reason, may result in additional sanction(s)/action(s), including suspension, expulsion, and/or termination from the Recipient. Supervisors are expected to enforce completion of sanctions/responsive actions for their employees. A suspension will only be lifted when compliance is achieved to the satisfaction of the Title IX Coordinator.

32. Records policy

Records, both physical and electronic, of incidents or complaints and those produced during a civil rights inquiry or investigation are maintained for no less than seven years by the Office for Equal Opportunity and Civil Rights. Records that pertain to students are part of their student record and subject to FERPA. Drafts and “working files” are not considered records that must be maintained by the College and are destroyed at the conclusion of an inquiry or investigation. Students and employees may access these records in accordance with applicable College policies on access to records.

Records of the following are retained:

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

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

for Equal Opportunity and Civil Rights may access student and employee data held on college owned and managed networks as part of an investigation. Such data will be retained in keeping with this policy and other related college policies.

33. Statement of the Rights of the Parties

Both the Complainant and the Respondent shall have the right to:

- Equitable investigation and appropriate resolution of all credible allegations of sexual harassment made in good faith to Gateway officials;
- The right to timely written notice of all alleged violations, including the identity of the parties involved (if known), the precise misconduct being alleged, the date and location of the alleged misconduct (if known), the implicated policies and procedures, and possible sanctions.
- The right to timely written notice of any material adjustments to the allegations (e.g., additional incidents or allegations, additional Complainants, unsubstantiated allegations) and any attendant adjustments needed to clarify potentially implicated policy violations.
- The right to be informed in advance of any public release of information regarding the allegation(s) or underlying incident(s), whenever possible.
- The right not to have any personally identifiable information released to the public without consent provided, except to the extent permitted by law.
- The right to be treated with respect by Gateway officials.
- The right to have Gateway policies and procedures followed without material deviation.
- The right not to be pressured to informally resolve any reported misconduct involving violence, including sexual violence.
- The right not to be discouraged by Gateway officials from reporting sexual harassment to both on-campus and off-campus authorities.
- The right to be informed by Gateway officials of options to notify proper law enforcement authorities, including on-campus and local police, and the option(s) to be assisted by Gateway authorities in notifying such authorities, if the party so chooses. This also includes the right not to be pressured to report, as well.
- The right to have allegations of violations of this Policy responded to promptly and with sensitivity by Gateway security and/or other Gateway officials.
- The right to be informed of available interim actions and supportive measures, such as counseling; advocacy; health care; legal, student financial aid, visa, and immigration assistance; or other services, both on campus and in the community.
- The right to a Gateway-implemented no-contact order or no-trespass order against a non-affiliated third when a person has engaged in or threatens to engage in stalking, threatening, harassing, or other improper conduct that presents a danger to the welfare of the party or others.
- The right to be informed of available assistance in changing academic, living, and/or working situations after an alleged incident of discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation, if such changes are reasonably available. No formal report, or investigation, either institutional or criminal, needs to occur before this option is available. Such actions may include, but are not limited to:

- Changing an employee's work environment (e.g., reporting structure, office/workspace relocation)
 - Visa/immigration assistance
 - Exam, paper, and/or assignment rescheduling or adjustment
 - Receiving an incomplete in, or a withdrawal from, a class (may be retroactive)
 - Transferring class sections
 - Temporary withdrawal/leave of absence (may be retroactive)
 - Campus safety escorts
 - Transportation assistance
 - Alternative course completion options.
- The right to have the Gateway maintain such actions for as long as necessary and for supportive measures to remain private, provided privacy does not impair the Gateway's ability to provide the supportive measures.
 - The right to receive sufficiently advanced, written notice of any meeting or interview involving the other party, when possible.
 - The right to identify and have the Investigator(s) and Administrative Law Judge(s) to question relevant witnesses, including expert witnesses.
 - The right to provide the Investigator(s)/Administrative Law Judge with a list of questions that, if deemed relevant by the Investigator(s)/Administrative Law Judge, may be asked of any party or witness.
 - The right to have inadmissible sexual pre-disposition/prior sexual history or irrelevant character evidence excluded by the Administrative Law Judge.
 - The right to know the relevant and directly related evidence obtained and to respond to that evidence.
 - The right to fair opportunity to provide the Investigator(s) with their account of the alleged misconduct and have that account be on the record.
 - The right to receive a copy of the investigation report, and all relevant and directly related evidence obtained during the investigation, subject to the privacy limitations imposed by state and federal law, prior to the hearing, and the right to have at least ten (10) business days to review the report prior to the hearing.
 - The right to respond to the investigation report, including comments providing any additional relevant evidence after the opportunity to review the investigation report, and to have that response on the record.
 - The right to be informed of the names of all witnesses whose information will be used to make a finding, in advance of that finding, when relevant.
 - The right to regular updates on the status of the investigation and/or resolution.
 - The right to have reports of alleged Policy violations addressed by Investigators, Title IX Coordinators, and Administrative Law Judge who have received relevant annual training.

- The right to preservation of privacy, to the extent possible and permitted by law.
- The right to meetings, interviews, and/or hearings that are closed to the public.
- The right to petition that any Gateway representative in the process be recused on the basis of disqualifying bias and/or conflict of interest.
- The right to have an Advisor of their choice to accompany and assist the party in all meetings and/or interviews associated with the Resolution Process.
- The right to have Gateway compel the participation of faculty and staff witnesses.
- The right to the use of the appropriate standard of evidence, preponderance of the evidence, to make a final determination after an objective evaluation of all relevant evidence.
- The right to be present, including presence via remote technology, during all testimony given and evidence presented during any formal grievance hearing.
- The right to have an impact statement considered by the Administrative Law Judge but prior to sanctioning.
- The right to be promptly informed in a written Notice of Outcome letter of the finding(s) and sanction(s) of the Resolution Process and a detailed rationale therefor (including an explanation of how credibility was assessed) in a written Notice of Outcome letter delivered simultaneously (without undue delay) to the parties.
- The right to be informed of the opportunity to appeal the finding(s) and sanction(s) of the Resolution Process, and the procedures for doing so in accordance with the standards for appeal established by the Gateway.
- The right to a fundamentally fair resolution as defined in these procedures.

34. Disabilities Accommodation in the Equity Resolution Process

Gateway is committed to providing qualified students, employees or others with disabilities with reasonable accommodations and support needed to ensure equal access to the Equity Resolution Process at the College. Students needing such accommodations or support should contact the Director of Student Accommodations and Accessibility Services, and employees should contact the Title IX Coordinator, who will review the request and, in consultation with the person requesting the accommodation, and the Title IX Coordinator, determine which accommodations are appropriate and necessary for full participation.

35. Revision of policies

This Policy and procedures supersede any previous policy(ies) addressing harassment, sexual misconduct, and/or retaliation and will be reviewed and updated at least annually by the Title IX Coordinator. Gateway reserves the right to make changes to this document as necessary, and once those changes are posted online, they are in effect.

During the Resolution Process, the Title IX Coordinator may make minor modifications to procedures that do not materially jeopardize the fairness owed to any party, such as to accommodate summer schedules. The Title IX Coordinator may also vary procedures materially

with notice (on the institutional website, with the appropriate effective date identified) upon determining that changes to law or regulation require policy or procedural alterations not reflected in this Policy and procedures.