

- arranging for the complainant to re-take a course or withdraw from a class without penalty, including ensuring that any changes do not adversely affect the complainant's academic record; and
- reviewing any disciplinary actions taken against the complainant to see if there is a causal connection between the harassment and the misconduct that may have resulted in the complainant being disciplined.<sup>43</sup>

Remedies for the broader student population might include, but are not limited to: Counseling and Training

- offering counseling, health, mental health, or other holistic and comprehensive victim services to all students affected by sexual harassment or sexual violence, and notifying students of campus and community counseling, health, mental health, and other student services;
- designating an individual from the school's counseling center to be "on call" to assist victims of sexual harassment or violence whenever needed;
- training the Title IX coordinator and any other employees who are involved in processing, investigating, or resolving complaints of sexual harassment or sexual violence, including providing training on:
  - o the school's Title IX responsibilities to address allegations of sexual harassment or violence
  - o how to conduct Title IX investigations
  - o information on the link between alcohol and drug abuse and sexual harassment or violence and best practices to address that link;
- training all school law enforcement unit personnel on the school's Title IX
  responsibilities and handling of sexual harassment or violence complaints;
- training all employees who interact with students regularly on recognizing and appropriately addressing allegations of sexual harassment or violence under Title IX; and
- informing students of their options to notify proper law enforcement authorities, including school and local police, and the option to be assisted by school employees in notifying those authorities.

Development of Materials and Implementation of Policies and Procedures

- developing materials on sexual harassment and violence, which should be distributed to students during orientation and upon receipt of complaints, as well as widely posted throughout school buildings and residence halls, and which should include:
  - o what constitutes sexual harassment or violence
  - o what to do if a student has been the victim of sexual harassment or violence
  - o contact information for counseling and victim services on and off school grounds
  - o how to file a complaint with the school
  - o how to contact the school's Title IX coordinator

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>43</sup> For example, if the complainant was disciplined for skipping a class in which the harasser was enrolled, the school should review the incident to determine if the complainant skipped the class to avoid contact with the harasser.





- o what the school will do to respond to allegations of sexual harassment or violence, including the interim measures that can be taken
- requiring the Title IX coordinator to communicate regularly with the school's law enforcement unit investigating cases and to provide information to law enforcement unit personnel regarding Title IX requirements;<sup>44</sup>
- requiring the Title IX coordinator to review all evidence in a sexual harassment or sexual violence case brought before the school's disciplinary committee to determine whether the complainant is entitled to a remedy under Title IX that was not available through the disciplinary committee;<sup>45</sup>
- requiring the school to create a committee of students and school officials to identify strategies for ensuring that students:
  - o know the school's prohibition against sex discrimination, including sexual harassment and violence
  - recognize sex discrimination, sexual harassment, and sexual violence when they occur
  - o understand how and to whom to report any incidents
  - know the connection between alcohol and drug abuse and sexual harassment or violence
  - o feel comfortable that school officials will respond promptly and equitably to reports of sexual harassment or violence;
- issuing new policy statements or other steps that clearly communicate that the school
  does not tolerate sexual harassment and violence and will respond to any incidents and
  to any student who reports such incidents; and
- revising grievance procedures used to handle sexual harassment and violence complaints to ensure that they are prompt and equitable, as required by Title IX.

#### School Investigations and Reports to OCR

- conducting periodic assessments of student activities to ensure that the practices and behavior of students do not violate the school's policies against sexual harassment and violence:
- investigating whether any other students also may have been subjected to sexual harassment or violence;
- investigating whether school employees with knowledge of allegations of sexual harassment or violence failed to carry out their duties in responding to those allegations;
- conducting, in conjunction with student leaders, a school or campus "climate check" to
  assess the effectiveness of efforts to ensure that the school is free from sexual
  harassment and violence, and using the resulting information to inform future proactive
  steps that will be taken by the school; and

Any personally identifiable information from a student's education record that the Title IX coordinator provides to the school's law enforcement unit is subject to FERPA's nondisclosure requirements.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>45</sup> For example, the disciplinary committee may lack the power to implement changes to the complainant's class schedule or living situation so that he or she does not come in contact with the alleged perpetrator.





 submitting to OCR copies of all grievances filed by students alleging sexual harassment or violence, and providing OCR with documentation related to the investigation of each complaint, such as witness interviews, investigator notes, evidence submitted by the parties, investigative reports and summaries, any final disposition letters, disciplinary records, and documentation regarding any appeals.

## **Conclusion**

The Department is committed to ensuring that all students feel safe and have the opportunity to benefit fully from their schools' education programs and activities. As part of this commitment, OCR provides technical assistance to assist recipients in achieving voluntary compliance with Title IX.

If you need additional information about Title IX, have questions regarding OCR's policies, or seek technical assistance, please contact the OCR enforcement office that serves your state or territory. The list of offices is available at http://wdcrobcolp01.ed.gov/CFAPPS/OCR/contactus.cfm. Additional information about addressing sexual violence, including victim resources and information for schools, is available from the U.S. Department of Justice's Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) at http://www.ovw.usdoj.gov/.<sup>46</sup>

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter. I look forward to continuing our work together to ensure that all students have an equal opportunity to learn in a safe and respectful school climate.

Sincerely,

/s/

Russlynn Ali Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>46</sup> OVW also administers the Grants to Reduce Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking on Campus Program. This Federal funding is designed to encourage institutions of higher education to adopt comprehensive, coordinated responses to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Under this competitive grant program, campuses, in partnership with community-based nonprofit victim advocacy organizations and local criminal justice or civil legal agencies, must adopt protocols and policies to treat these crimes as serious offenses and develop victim service programs and campus policies that ensure victim safety, offender accountability, and the prevention of such crimes. OVW recently released the first solicitation for the Services, Training, Education, and Policies to Reduce Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking in Secondary Schools Grant Program. This innovative grant program will support a broad range of activities, including training for school administrators, faculty, and staff; development of policies and procedures for responding to these crimes; holistic and appropriate victim services; development of effective prevention strategies; and collaborations with mentoring organizations to support middle and high school student victims.

To: Subject:	Mark Hathaway Fwd: Update on Title IX Complainant
	•

From: Ruth Jones < ruthjones@oxy.edu>
Date: Tue, Apr 1, 2014 at 11:35 AM
Subject: Update on Title IX Complainant
To: John Doe < John gmail.com>

Dear John

I am writing to inform you that I have secured an external investigator to investigate the Title IX complaint that you filed with my office. The investigator is Larry A. Walraven, of Walraven & Westerfeld. I have provided him with copies of the documents that you provided to me and other case documents. As I stated in a previous e-mail, he may want to interview you as a part of the investigation.

I will keep you informed as we move through the process. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.
Ruth

Ruth Jones Associate Dean, Title IX Coordinator 1600 Campus Road Los Angeles, CA 90041 323-259-1338 ruthjones@oxy.edu MARK J. WERKSMAN MARK M. HATHAWAY\* KELLY C. OUINN\*\* MELISSA A. WEINBERGER NINA DALY

\*CERTIFIED SPECIALIST - TAXATION LAW THE SYATE BAR OF CALIFORNIA BOARD OF LEGAL SPECIALIZATION

\*\*CERTIFIED SPECIALIST - APPELLATE LAW THE STATE BAR OF CALIFORNIA BOARD OF LEGAL SPECIALIZATION LAW OFFICES OF
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\*ADMITTED IN CALIFORNIA, NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON D.C.

July 8, 2014

VIA FACSIMILE TO (916) 739-7272 AND EMAIL TO rjones@pacific.edu

Ruth M. Jones, Esq.
Associate Dean, Title IX Coordinator
Occidental College
1600 Campus Road, AGCoons Admin Bldg. 108
Los Angeles, CA 90041

Re: John Doe v. Occidental College, LASC Case No. BS147275

Dear Ms. Jones:

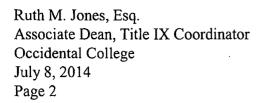
I am writing in response to your June 24, 2014 letter confirming that Occidental College will not formally investigate the report of non-consensual sexual contact that was presented to you as Occidental College's Title IX coordinator on March 13, 2014, based upon the "well-developed record of events" reflected in Occidental College's 183-page investigation report and the related administrative proceedings.

You interviewed John Doe on March 13, 2014 with my consent, however, on April 1, 2014 you wrote directly to John Doe without my consent and advised him that you had secured an "external investigator" to investigate his Title IX complaint. The "external investigator" turned out to be an attorney and former O'Melveny & Meyers partner, Larry A. Walraven. You also told Mr. Doe that you had given attorney Walraven all the case documents and that Mr. Walraven was to interview Mr. Doe yet again in order to "to find facts which will allow me to determine if your complaint may move forward through our process."

Since Mr. Doe and Occidental College are opposing parties in pending litigation, I was concerned about Occidental's attempt to communicate directly with Mr. Doe without my consent. California Rules of Professional Conduct Rule 2-100, Communication With

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a Represented Party, states that "a member shall not communicate directly or indirectly about the subject of the representation with a party the member knows to be represented by another lawyer in the matter, unless the member has the consent of the other lawyer." See also American Bar Association Model Rules of Professional Conduct, Rule 4.2. Also, it is difficult to imagine what possible additional facts, not already disclosed in the 183-page investigation report, the December 7th hearing transcript, and the appeal and court records, could require Occidental's attorney to interview my client just so you could determine whether his report could move forward through Occidental College's Title IX process.

In order to resolve my concerns, I called Mr. Walraven in response to a letter he sent to me. (See Attachment 1.) Mr. Walraven told me that he had indeed been given all the case documents, including December 7, 2013 hearing transcript, which Occidental College still refuses to give to John Doe in violation of FERPA. Following our conversation I wrote to Mr. Walraven with several questions. In response I received a letter from attorney Jonathan Brenner of Sidley Austin, who represents Occidental College in the pending Superior Court litigation. Mr. Brenner told me that I was to have no further communication with Mr. Walraven, that attorney Walraven would communicate directly with my client, and that I was barred from representing my client during the process. (See Attachment 2.) Under those circumstances, I could not consent to my client being interviewed by Occidental's counsel as a condition of Occidental considering whether to move the student's report forward through Occidental College's Title IX process.

As an attorney, law professor, and former prosecutor yourself, you must acknowledge the double standard in Occidental College engaging attorneys to handle every aspect of the college's Title IX process and yet refusing Occidental students the right and ability to have legal representation during such an important administrative proceeding.

You have been presented with "well-developed record of events" that do not require a further interview by Occidental's counsel just to determine whether Occidental should formally investigate the report. The female student admits returning to John Doe's room in order to have sexual intercourse and admits performing consensual oral sex on John Doe. (See Investigative Report, page 36.) And Occidental found that John Doe was so intoxicated that he could not recall the oral sex or any conversation with the female student that night. (Findings, page 10.) The female student had exactly the same sexual

Ruth M. Jones, Esq. Associate Dean, Title IX Coordinator Occidental College July 8, 2014 Page 3

contact with John Doe while he was drunk, yet Occidental College's double standard holds only the male student responsible. ATIXA Executive Director Brett A. Sokolow, J.D. acknowledges that this double standard is gender discrimination under Title IX and that the college got it completely wrong.

Please reconsider your refusal to apply the same standard to students of both genders. Either proceed with similar disciplinary sanctions against the female student or reconsider your disciplinary sanctions against the male student.

Sincerely yours,

MARK M HATHAWAY

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**EXHIBIT 58** 



OLEY AUSTIN LLP 555 WEST FIFTH STREET LOS ANGELES, CA 90013 (213) 896 6000 (213) 896 6600 FAX

BEIJING BOSTON BRUSSELS CHICAGO DALLAS FRANKFURT GENEVA HONE TONG
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LOS ANGELES
NEW YORK
PALO ALTO
SAN FRANCISCO

SHANGHAI SINGAPORE SYDNEY TOKYO WASHINGTON, D.C.

jbrenner@sidley.com (213) 896 6634

**FOUNDED 1866** 

April 11, 2014

## Via Email

Mark M. Hathaway, Esq. Law Offices of Mark J. Werksman 888 West Sixth Street Fourth Floor Los Angeles, CA 90017

Re:

Doe Jane Doe

Dear Mr. Hathaway:

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I am writing in response to the e-mail that you sent to Larry Walraven, the neutral external investigator retained to aid Occidental College in its initial assessment of John Doe complaint against Jane Doe As you note in your e-mail, the College's Sexual Misconduct Policy prohibits outside attorneys, or family members acting as attorneys, from participating in proceedings under this policy. Nonetheless, in the interest of facilitating the College's process in this case and avoiding any misunderstandings on the Complainant's part, I am addressing below the questions and concerns you raised in your e-mail.

As you know, a complainant or respondent may choose to seek the advice and assistance of an attorney at his/her own expense, but the attorney may not represent students in investigatory interviews, informal resolution proceedings, or Formal Resolution via administrative hearing. In the future, Mr. Walraven will communicate directly with Mr. Doe, and please direct any further communications from your office to my attention.

Occidental's Sexual Misconduct Policy permits complainants and respondents to have an advisor and a support person. The advisor may accompany the student to any College investigative, administrative or adjudicative meeting in which the student participates, including the Formal Resolution hearing. A list of campus community members who have undergone Title IX training and can serve as advisors is available through the Title IX office. Consistent with the College's policy, Mr. Doe may have an advisor accompany him in this initial assessment process.

A complainant and respondent also may choose to be assisted by an support person of their choice. Ordinarily, a support person must be a member of the Occidental community (student,

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Mark Hathaway, Esq. April 11, 2014 Page 2

faculty, staff, or administrator) but in this case, the College permitted Mr. Doe 's father to serve as his support person during the phone interview conducted with him on March 13, 2014. Of course, Mr. Doe 's father may continue to act in that capacity.

As Mr. Doe was advised on March 19, 2014, the College is in the initial assessment stage of the proceeding. As a part of the initial assessment of his complaint, and given that there is a well-developed record of the facts regarding the events involving him and Ms. Doe, the College will first decide whether Mr. Doe 's complaint is a viable one under the terms of the College's policy. To that end, the College engaged a neutral third party investigator, Larry Walraven, to review and gather pertinent information from Mr. Doe and/or the existing record to facilitate this initial assessment and determination. To be clear, Mr. Walraven is not counsel to the College, but instead is a third-party neutral investigator. Also, in response to your question, Mr. Walraven will not record his interview of Mr. Doe, nor will recording be permitted by Mr. Doe (or his advisor and/or support person).

As noted, after the College's initial assessment of this complaint is completed, the College will determine if Mr. Doe's complaint may proceed. If the College determines that the complaint may proceed, the next steps may include referring the complaint for further investigation and Formal Resolution.

The College's determination on its initial assessment will be communicated to the Complainant in writing. Depending on the outcome, the Respondent may or may not be notified of the report or resolution. A Respondent will be notified when the College decides to take action that would impact a Respondent, such as protective measures that restrict his/her movement or presence on campus or the initiation of an investigation into a complaint that moves past an initial assessment.

I trust the above has addressed your questions. If this is not the case, please let me know, and if Mr. Doe has any questions, he should contact the College's Title IX office.

Very truly yours,

Jonathan M. Brenner

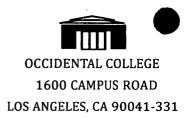
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 MM. Brenner/dm



June 24, 2014

John Doe 14680 McElroy Road Auburn, CA 95602

Dear Mr. Doe,

On March 7, 2014, Occidental College received an e-mail from you requesting to file a formal complaint against student E. E. for violation of the Occidental College Sexual Misconduct Policy. Your complaint was referred to the Title IX Office. This letter outlines the process that was employed to conduct an initial assessment and the result of that assessment.

#### The Process

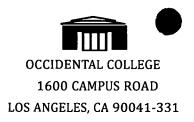
The complaint that you filed with the Title IX office arose from events that occurred between you and E. E. on the night of September 7, 2013 and the early morning of September 8, 2013. These events were the subject of a complaint filed by E.E. on September 15, 2013. That complaint was adjudicated, you were found responsible for sexual assault and non-consensual sexual contact, and that result was upheld on appeal.

After the resolution of that complaint, you filed your complaint against E.E. In response to your complaint, I sent you an e-mail response outlining the process I would employ to conduct an initial assessment. In that response, I explained that since the events in your complaint had been the subject of a previous investigation, hearing, and appeal, the college would engage a neutral external investigator to review the entire record and interview you to assist me with gathering information that I could employ in the initial assessment of your complaint. Your response to the information that I was going to engage a neutral investigator was that "you looked forward to working with the investigator."

When you were contacted by the investigator, you agreed to an interview with him. That interview was scheduled for April 10, 2014 but on April 9, 2014, you informed the investigator that you wanted to postpone the meeting because of questions that you had about the process. The investigator sent you e-mails on April 16, 2014 and April 23, 2014 to reschedule the meeting. I was informed by the investigator that you failed to respond to those e-mails. On April 29, 2014, I sent you an e-mail informing you that if you did not contact the college by May 6, 2014, I would conclude the initial assessment without your interview.

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Neither the investigator nor I received any further communication from you by May 6 or anytime thereafter. In the absence of your further participation, I completed the initial assessment of your complaint.

# Your Complaint is Not Barred by the Occidental Sexual Misconduct Policy

The Occidental Sexual Misconduct Policy does not include a limitations period on the assertion of a complaint under the policy nor does the policy require a Respondent to assert any counterclaim that the Respondent may have arising out of an incident under investigation. Your complaint is not barred by the policy either by a limitations period or for failure to make the claim during the resolution of the complaint arising from the same activities.

#### The Initial Assessment

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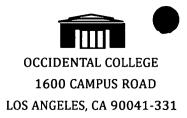
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The purpose of the initial assessment is to ascertain if the complaint should proceed to a formal investigation<sup>1</sup>.

Based on the reasoning below the complaint will not proceed to a formal investigation.

In your complaint, you make assertions about being incapacitated, lack of consent to sexual conduct, and who was the sexual aggressor during the encounters that are in contradiction to oral and written statements that you made during the hearing and appeal of the E.E. complaint. In addition to the inconsistencies, and while the Policy does not preclude the filing of a complaint after the completion of a process regarding the same events, the timing of your complaint and your failure to cooperate with the investigator are facts that are appropriately considered when determining whether a complaint should be processed by the College and whether a complaint was made in good faith or for another purpose. Your complaint was filed only after the hearing and appeal of the complaint filed by E.E. was adjudicated and a sanction imposed against you. And, while you initially indicated that you were willing to cooperate with the neutral investigator, you subsequently canceled the interview appointment and failed to respond to requests to reschedule the interview.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The initial assessment is also to ascertain whether there was a risk of harm to individuals or the campus. Since neither the complainant nor E.E. was residing at the College at the time that the complainant filed his complaint, there was no risk to individuals or the community.



Based on your inconsistent assertions, the timing of your complaint, and your failure to cooperate in the initial assessment process, I have concluded that your complaint against E.E. does not state a violation of the College's Sexual Misconduct Policy and for that reason the College will not process your complaint. I also note that the evidence in support of my decision likewise raises concerns about the good-faith nature of your complaint. Please note that under the policy, no appeal is available from this decision.

Sincerely,

Ruth Jones

Associate Dean, Title IX Coordinator

323-259-1358

ruthjones@oxy.edu

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ALEC SCOTT ROSE (#165983) CERTIFIED CRIMINAL LAW SPECIALIST STATE BAR OF CALIFORNIA **BOARD OF LEGAL SPECIALIZATION** MIRIAM BILLINGTON (#274439) 2800 - 28th Street #305 SANTA MONICA, CA 90405 (310) 877-5398 (866) 381-6839 fax alec.rose@me.com 6 Attorney for Petitioner, JOHN DOE 7 8 9 FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES 10 **CENTRAL DISTRICT** 11 JOHN DOE, an Individual, Case No.: BS150532 12 Petitioner. 13 VS. 14 OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE, a Corporation, 15 Respondent. 16 Petitioner petitions this court for a Writ of Mandate pursuant to California Code of 17 Civil Procedure<sup>1</sup> Sec. 1094.5 or alternatively, a Writ of Mandate pursuant to Sec. 1085, 18 19 directed to Respondent Occidental College, and by this Verified Petition alleges as follows: THE PARTIES 1. otherwise stated herein. BS150532 PETITION FOR WRIT OF ADMINISTRATIVE MANDATE (DOE v U OCCIDENTAL) - Page 1

Superior Court of California County of Los Angeles SEP 09 2014 Sherri R. Carter, Executive Orficer/Clerk Jennifer De Luna

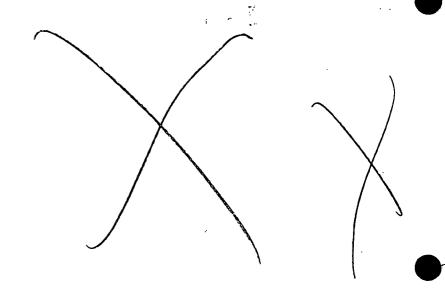
THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

PETITION FOR WRIT OF ADMINISTRATIVE

MANDATE; VERIFICATION; EXHIBITS

Petitioner JOHN DOE is a third-year student ("Junior") at Occidental College:

All statutory references herein are to the Cal. Code of Civil Procedure (CCP) unless



- 2. On information and belief, Petitioner alleges that Respondent OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE is a California Corporation, formed April 20, 1987, operating as a private, coeducational residential academic college, located in the City of Los Angeles, California, in the County of Los Angeles, California, and is hereafter referred to as "THE COLLEGE";
- 3. On information and belief, Petitioner alleges that Non-Party, JANE ROE, is a first year student enrolled at THE COLLEGE, and is the complaining party in an administrative disciplinary proceeding at THE COLLEGE, which is the underlying proceeding at issue in this Petition for Writ of Mandate, and is referred to herein as "JANE ROE";
- 4. Petitioner uses the pseudonyms of "JOHN DOE" and "JANE ROE" in this

  Petition in order to preserve both individuals' privacy in a matter of sensitive and highly

  personal nature which outweighs the public's interest in knowing the parties' identities.

  Use of the pseudonyms herein does not prejudice Respondent THE COLLEGE, because the

  true identities of both Petitioner and JANE ROE are known to THE COLLEGE. (Please see

  Starbucks Corp. v. Superior Court (2008) 68 Cal. App. 4th 1436, 1452, fn. 7)<sup>2</sup>;

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> ("The judicial use of "Doe plaintiffs" to protect legitimate privacy rights has gained wide currency, particularly given the rapidity and ubiquity of disclosures over the World Wide Web. (See *Doe v. City of Los Angeles* (2007) 42 Cal.4th 531 [67 Cal.Rptr.3d 330, 169 P.3d 559] [former Boy Scouts sued under pseudonyms based on allegations that city police officer sexually assaulted them while they were teenagers]; *Johnson v. Superior Court* (2000) 80 Cal.App.4th 1050, 1072 [95 Cal.Rptr.2d 864] [parents entitled to depose sperm donor with family history of kidney disease, but donor's name protected from disclosure to

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# **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

- 5. The Supreme Court of California, Courts of Appeal, Superior Courts and their judicial officers have original jurisdiction in proceedings for extraordinary relief in the nature of mandamus directed to any inferior tribunal, corporation, board, or person (Cal. Const. art VI, Sec. 10; Sec. 1084 ("mandamus" is synonymous with "mandate"); Sec. 1085;
- 6. Petitioner, an aggrieved college student, must exhaust judicial remedies through this Petition for Writ of Mandate following his administrative appeal of the findings against him in the underlying administrative disciplinary proceeding, which is now final, before bringing an action for damages and other relief for denial of rights by THE COLLEGE in violation of the Unruh Civil Rights Act, Cal. Civ. Code Sec. 52, for Breach of Contract and other torts:

"The doctrine of exhaustion of judicial remedies precludes an action that challenges the result of a quasi-judicial proceeding unless the plaintiff first challenges the decision though a petition for writ of mandamus. (Johnson v. City of Loma Linda (2000) 24 Cal.4th 61, 70, 99 Cal. Rptr.2d 316, 5 P.3d 874.)

Administrative mandamus is available for review of "any final administrative order or decision made as the result of a proceeding in which by law a hearing is required to be given, evidence required to be taken, and discretion in the determination of facts is vested in the inferior tribunal, corporation, board or officer...." (Code Civ.Proc., § 1094.5, subd. (a).) [Footnote]

"The remedy of administrative mandamus is not limited to public agencies; rather it applies to private organizations that provide for a formal evidentiary hearing. (*Pomona College v. Superior Court* (1996) 45 Cal.App.4th 1716, 1722-1723, 53 Cal.Rptr.2d 662 [§ 1094.5 applicable to private universities].) Moreover, failure to exhaust administrative remedies is a proper basis for demurrer. (*Id.* at pp. 1730-1731, 53 Cal.Rptr.2d 662.)"

Gupta v. Stanford University (2004) Cal.App.4th 407, 411

outsiders through an appropriate order "which maintains the confidentiality of John Doe's identity...."].) Doe designations may be appropriate even where sealing orders are not.

(H.B. Fuller Co. v. Doe (2007) 151 Cal.App.4th 879 [60 Cal.Rptr.3d 501].")

BS150532 PETITION FOR WRIT OF ADMINISTRATIVE MANDATE (DOE v OCCIDENTAL) – Page 3

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7. The Superior Court of California, for the County of Los Angeles, the County where Respondent's principal operation, THE COLLEGE, is located, and where the underlying disciplinary proceeding was conducted, and where the events alleged to have occurred in that proceeding are alleged to have taken place, is the proper court for the hearing of this action, in accordance with Sec. 395(a). A Petition for Writ of Mandate is to be heard in Departments 82, 85, or 86 of the Superior Court, Central District, per *Local Rule* 2.7(b)(1)(G), 3.5(a)(1).

# PROCEDURAL HISTORY

8. Respondent THE COLLEGE is under scrutiny by the United States

Department of Education (referred to hereafter as "THE DOE") and/or other governmental agencies for its alleged failure to respond to sexual violence on THE COLLEGE's campus, in violation of Education Amendments of 1972 to The Higher Education Act of 1965, 20 U.S.C.

Sec. 1681 through 1688, (more commonly known as and referred to hereafter as "TITLE IX"), the United States Federal law prohibiting discrimination in educational institutions and programs on the basis of sex, and for violations of The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, 20 U.S.C. Sec. 1092(f)<sup>3</sup> (more commonly known as and referred to hereafter as "THE CLERY ACT"), which requires all colleges and universities that participate in federal financial aid programs to collect and disclose information about crime on and near the institutions' campuses. THE DOE is responsible for monitoring compliance and can impose fines and penalties on institutions

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Implementing regulations for the CLERY ACT are codified in the US Code of Federal Regulations at 34 C.F.R. 668.46.

for infractions, including financial penalties up to \$35,000 per violation and suspension from participation in federal student financial aid programs;

- 9. In its enforcement of TITLE IX, THE DOE issues guidance documents to educational institutions and school districts. One of these documents, known as the "April 4, 2011 Dear Colleague Letter" (Hereafter referred to as "THE 2011 DCL")<sup>4</sup>. This document requires institutions that are subject to TITLE IX to offer the parties "an equal opportunity to present relevant witnesses and other evidence" (See Page 11 of THE 2011 DCL, Exhibit 10)
- 10. In January 2014, the President of the United States<sup>5</sup> put further pressure on colleges and universities to prevent and police sexual assaults within college communities by creating a task force of senior officials, including the Attorney General of the United

http://www.oxy.edu/our-story/oxy-people/obama-oxy.

BS150532 PETITION FOR WRIT OF ADMINISTRATIVE MANDATE (DOE v OCCIDENTAL) – Page 5

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The DOE has determined that THE 2011 DCL is a "significant guidance document" under the Office of Management and Budget's Final Bulletin for Agency Good Guidance Practices, 72 Fed. Reg. 3432 (Jan. 25 2007), and its guidance is considered by the DOE in determining whether or not educational institutions are in compliance with their obligations to implement TITLE IX.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> President Obama attended THE COLLEGE from 1979-1981. THE COLLEGE has devoted a page of its website to commemorating its connection to the President:

States and the Secretaries of the Education, Health and Human Services, and Interior Departments, to coordinate federal enforcement efforts<sup>6</sup>;

- 11. In April 2013, Drs. Caroline Heldman and Danielle Dirks, both professors at THE COLLEGE, in association with 36 alleged victims of rape or sexual assault at THE COLLEGE, filed a lengthy complaint with THE DOE's Office of Civil Rights (referred to hereafter as "THE OCR"), alleging that THE COLLEGE maintains a hostile environment for sexual assault victims and their advocates and had violated TITLE IX's proscriptions against sexual discrimination and had violated THE CLERY ACT7;
- 12. In September 2013, THE COLLEGE settled with at least ten of the complainants in the above-mentioned complaint. The ten complainants received cash payments from THE COLLEGE and agreed to not participate in the Occidental College Sexual Assault Coalition. Asst. Professor Danielle Dirks criticized these complainants' attorney's negotiated settlement, stating that requiring "the women to remain silent and not to participate in campus activism could have a chilling effect at Occidental."8

<sup>6 &</sup>quot;Obama seeks to raise awareness of rape on campus," *The New York Times,* Jan. 22, 2014, Jackie Calmes; "Federal task force to target campus sexual assaults," *Los Angeles Times,* Jan. 22, 2014, Jason Felch and Larry Gordon.

<sup>7 &</sup>quot;Occidental College Sexual Assault Response Subject of Federal Complaints,

www.huffingtonpost.com, Apr. 19, 2013, Updated: Dec. 3, 2013, Tyler KingKade, see also

"USC, Occidental Underreported Sexual Assaults," L.A. Times, Oct. 7, 2013, Jason Song and

Jason Felch.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> "Rape Settlement at Occidental College: Victims Barred from Campus Activism," *The Nation*, Jon Weiner, Sep. 19, 2013.

- 13. In August 2013, THE COLLEGE implemented a new Sexual Misconduct Policy (Ex. 1; Ex. 6, Page 1) (hereafter referred to as "THE POLICY") in order to avoid potential further scrutiny and penalties from THE DOE and further financial settlements for THE COLLEGE's past indifference to the plight of female students and the college's failure to address the so-called "rape culture" and "sexual assault epidemic" on campus. The new misconduct policy inappropriately burdens accused male students in sexual harassment and assault accusations to prove their innocence and imposes an automatic exclusion from campus upon being accused, before any investigation or fact-finding takes place;
- 14. THE POLICY was developed with the assistance and recommendations of two former sex crime prosecutors, Lisa M. Gomez and Gina Maisto Smith, who are attorneys in Pennsylvania;
- 15. On or about September 27-29, 2013, Petitioner and JANE ROE, who were then acquaintances, had consensual intimate encounters at two parties on campus and in Petitioner's dormitory room. On September 27, 2013, the two encountered one another at a party, danced together and "made out" in full view of other students, including friends of both of them. On September 28, 2013, the two met again at a different party, danced together briefly, and then ROE accepted Petitioner's invitation to go to his dormitory room, where they remained until morning. In the room, they engaged in a variety of intimate activities, all of which occurred with the consent of ROE. The two parted company on good terms in the morning;
- 16. Approximately one month after this encounter, Petitioner was directed by the Dean's office to have no contact with ROE. Petitioner was informed that ROE desired no further contact with him. He was not informed of any accusation of sexual assault, and no

BS150532 PETITION FOR WRIT OF ADMINISTRATIVE MANDATE (DOE v OCCIDENTAL) - Page 7

disciplinary proceeding or sanction was initiated. Petitioner heeded the directive, despite the small community of the COLLEGE. Whenever he saw ROE, he went elsewhere.

- 17. On February 6, 2014, Petitioner was notified by THE COLLEGE that ROE had accused him of an incident of sexual misconduct on September 28-29, 2013, in violation of THE COLLEGE's Sexual Misconduct Policy. The letter did not describe the alleged violation, nor did it specify what provisions of the policy were violated (see Exhibit 2);
- 18. The February 6, 2014 letter informed Petitioner, without providing any opportunity for him to be heard, that he was immediately suspended, required to vacate his dormitory the same day, and was not permitted to visit the campus or to attend classes, or any school related event, "...all privileges extended to you as a student are withdrawn." (See Exhibit 2);
- 19. Los Angeles Police Department records for the station having jurisdiction over the COLLEGE's community (Northeast Community Police Station) indicate that ROE made no complaint to law enforcement concerning her allegations;
- 20. Student health records indicate that ROE sought gynecological services on October 3 and October 9, 2013, but did not report a sexual assault. She requested a pregnancy test on October 3, 2013, and she sought a consultation for "vaginal irritation" on October 9, 2013, and informed the physician's assistant that she had her first sexual encounter the previous week;
- 21. On April 15, 2014, Public Interest Investigations, Inc. (Hereafter referred to as "PII"), a licensed investigative firm hired by THE COLLEGE, submitted a 249-page report on the matter. The firm's report indicated that ROE claimed that Petitioner intentionally led her to his room via a confusing and circuitous route. PII's investigators examined the

BS150532 PETITION FOR WRIT OF ADMINISTRATIVE MANDATE (DOE v OCCIDENTAL) - Page 8

COLLEGE's key-card records, which revealed that Petitioner entered the dormitory by the door closest to his suite, and entered his suite less than a minute later. The investigators tested multiple routes and determined that this speed was only possible by taking the most direct route through the building;

- 22. In the room, on the night of September 28, 2014, or morning hours of September 29, 2014, ROE alleged that they agreed not to have intercourse because she was a virgin. She was willing to have oral sex. They also touched one another's genitals. During the oral sex, ROE felt a marijuana candy begin to take effect (she had consumed it before meeting Petitioner that evening). They performed oral sex on each other. After this, ROE alleges she got off of the bed to leave, but Petitioner pulled her back onto the bed. She claims that she felt trapped. She alleges that Petitioner began to "rant" about being an outsider and hating "white people." ROE is an African American and Petitioner is a South Asian American;
- 23. ROE alleges that after this discussion, they "made out" again. Petitioner placed his fingers in her vagina, but at some point, she felt "something harder than his hand inside me". From this point, she claims that she and Petitioner engaged in a violent struggle in which she verbally protested, screamed out, was repeatedly grabbed and smothered by Petitioner, and was both vaginally and anally penetrated against her will. Contrary to these accusations, Petitioner's suitemates attested that the walls of the suite are very thin, that the closest suitemate could hear the ROE and Petitioner conversing in the room, and even asked them to be quieter at one point. In the morning, the suitemates saw Petitioner and Roe together, and saw no signs of distress;

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24. Petitioner, when questioned by PII, affirmed that each intimate encounter or act between himself and ROE was with her consent. He did not furnish her with alcohol or drugs and did not witness her consume any. She did not ever present to be too intoxicated to be aware of her actions or to consent to her activities. She was alert, able to converse, to express herself, and able to walk on her own, dance, and engage in the intimate activities. Further, Petitioner stated that in his dorm room, he and Roe did not argue. They talked, they made out, they engaged in consensual oral copulation and mutual fondling. He stated that ROE told him she was a virgin and he did not attempt vaginal intercourse with her. At some point, she suggested that they try anal sex. They attempted it, but she expressed immediate discomfort, so they abandoned that effort. They did not argue after that, but engaged in further intimacies, and remained in the room together until the morning, when they parted peacefully;

- 25. On May 12, 2014, Petitioner and ROE participated in an adjudication hearing at THE COLLEGE concerning this matter, before External Adjudicator Marilou Mirkovich;
- 26. On May 14, 2014, DOE received the external adjudicator's decision, which found that he had violated the sexual misconduct policy, and that he had engaged in vaginal and anal penetration of ROE without her consent;
- 27. On May 22, 2014, DOE received a letter from Cherie A. Scricca, Title IX

  Hearings Coordinator of THE COLLEGE, which informed him that as a sanction for this

  conduct, he was permanently separated (expelled) from THE COLLEGE, with termination of

  student status and exclusion from College premises, privileges, and activities, effective

  immediately;

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- 28. On May 23, 2014, DOE timely submitted an appeal of the external adjudicator's decision and the imposed sanction;
- 29. On June 23, 2014, Associate Dean of Students, Timothy Chang, issued a written decision to Cherie Scricca, affirming the external adjudicator's conclusions and the sanction. Ms. Scricca communicated this letter to DOE in her own letter of the same date;
- 30. THE COLLEGE provides no further procedure to appeal the adjudicator's conclusion and the sanction herein;
- 31. There was, in fact, no such sexual assault, no non-consensual sexual contact, and no violation of the COLLEGE's Sexual Misconduct Policy and the findings and sanction are invalid. All of the intimate contact occurred while ROE was voluntarily participating, and both students were similarly intoxicated when they performed sexual acts upon and with each other. Despite having no opportunity to immediately respond to ROE's accusation, or to suggest an alternative interim arrangement, DOE was removed from campus without notice, and thereby prejudiced both financially (through the loss of his tuition and delay of his education) and strategically in this hearing, because he had no access to the campus to locate potential witnesses or evidence and was subjected to an immediate stigma to his peers and potential witnesses. DOE has been expelled because he is male and ROE is not subject to any discipline at all because she is female;
- 32. THE COLLEGE's policy of immediate interim suspension of accused students without the opportunity to be heard and before any investigation has been conducted places a prejudicial and unfair burden on the accused, in violation of Title IX, which requires that both the accused student and the accuser be subject to the same standards of review and burdens of proof. This immediately violates the burden of proof because the

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only evidence considered is the accuser's statement, to which the accused student has no notice and no opportunity to respond prior to being immediately excluded from campus. In addition to the loss of tuition paid and delay of the student's education, in preparing for hearing, the accused student is at a disadvantage because he cannot access the campus to contact potential witnesses, and the stigma of being removed from this small academic community inhibits potential supporting witnesses from coming forward. Except in a case between two female students, virtually all accused students in sexual misconduct/Title IX cases are male;

THE COLLEGE'S ACTIONS AND DECISIONS ARE INVALID AND IN VIOLATION OF TITLE IX

- 33. On information and belief, Respondent's actions, sanctions, and decision are invalid under Sec. 1094.5 and alternatively, Sec. 1085, for the following reasons:
  - Respondent suspended Petitioner and expelled him from the campus and the community without any opportunity to be heard;
  - b. Respondent failed to grant Petitioner a fair hearing;
  - c. Respondent committed prejudicial abuse of discretion, in that Respondent failed to proceed in the manner required by law;
  - Respondent's findings, decision, and sanctions are not supported by the evidence;
- 34. Respondent THE COLLEGE's actions and decision deprive Petitioner of fundamental vested rights, therefore, the reviewing court must exercise its independent judgment to re-weigh the evidence, pursuant to Sec. 1094.5(c);
- 35. On information and belief, relevant evidence is available which was improperly excluded or unavailable at the hearing that is the subject of this Petition.

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Petitioner reserves the right to seek leave to offer said evidence to this reviewing court at the hearing on this Petition;

- 36. Petitioner has exhausted all administrative remedies available to him;
- 37. Petitioner has no plain, speedy, and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of law;
- 38. Petitioner is obligated to pay an attorney for services to prosecute this action. Petitioner is entitled to recover attorney's fees as provided in Gov. Code Sec. 800 if Petition prevails herein, on the ground that, on information and belief, Respondent's decision was the result of arbitrary and capricious conduct;
- 39. Petitioner will suffer irreparable harm if this matter is not stayed pending judicial review, because he cannot attend THE COLLEGE and he cannot submit his academic record in a transfer application to another college to continue his studies without disclosing this sanction, which is certain to prejudice his applications, and even if the court ultimately rules in his favor, he would have suffered public humiliation, disgrace, and disruption of his academic career;
- 40. Each of the exhibits identified in the following paragraphs are true and correct copies of the documents described, however, the attached copies are redacted where necessary to protect the privacy and educational rights of Petitioner JOHN DOE, Complainant JANE ROE, and other students who were questioned as witnesses herein;
- 41. A true and correct copy of THE COLLEGE's Sexual Misconduct Policy is attached as Exhibit 1 and made a part of this petition;

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- 42. A true and correct copy of the February 6, 2014 letter from THE COLLEGE to DOE, "Notification of Complaint, Investigation, and Immediate Interim Suspension" is attached as Exhibit 2 and made a part of this petition;
- 43. A true and correct copy of Occidental Investigation Report, PII Case No. 14-. 4235 is attached as Exhibit 3 and made a part of this petition;
- 44. A true and correct copy of the May 14, 2014 letter from Marilou Mirkovich, "External Adjudicator's Decision," is attached as Exhibit 4 and made a part of this petition;
- 45. A true and correct copy of the May 22, 2014 letter from Cherie A. Scricca, Title IX hearings coordinator, is attached as Exhibit 5 and made a part of this petition;
- 46. A true and correct copy of the May 23, 2014 Appeal submitted by DOE is attached as Exhibit 6 and made a part of this petition;
- 47. A true and correct copy of the appeal of decision and sanction by DOE is attached as Exhibit 7 and made a part of this petition;
- 48. A true and correct copy of the June 23, 2014 letter from Timothy Chang to Cherie Scricca, affirming the findings and sanction is attached as Exhibit 8 and made a part of this petition;
- 49. A true and correct copy of the June 23, 2014 letter from Cherie Scricca, communicating Associate Dean Timothy Chang's decision on DOE's appeal, is attached as Exhibit 9 and made a part of this petition;
- 50. A true and correct copy of the April 4 2011 "Dear Colleague Letter" from the US Dept of Education, Office of Civil Rights, is attached as Exhibit 10 and made a part of this petition;

WHEREFORE, Petitioner prays the court for judgment and relief as follows:

BS150532 PETITION FOR WRIT OF ADMINISTRATIVE MANDATE (DOE v OCCIDENTAL) - Page 14

- 1. For an alternative writ of mandate, directing Respondent to set aside its decision dated May 14, 2014 and May 22, 2014, affirmed on June 23, 2014; or to show cause why a peremptory writ of mandate to the same effect should not be issued;
- 2. For a peremptory writ of mandate, directing Respondent to set aside its decision dated May 14, 2014 and May 22, 2014, affirmed on June 23, 2014;
- For a stay of Respondent's administrative finding and sanctions under Sec.
   1094.5(g);
- For reasonable attorney's fees and litigation expenses, in addition to any other relief granted or costs awarded;
- 5. For all costs of suit incurred in this proceeding; and

by:

6. For such other and further relief as the court deems proper.

LAW OFFICE OF ALEC ROSE

Dated: August 6, 2014

ALEC ROSE

Attorney for Petitioner, JOHN DOE

# **VERIFICATION**

I, JOHN DOE, declare as follows:

I am the Petitioner herein. I have read this Petition, and to my personal knowledge, the same is true, except for matters stated on information and belief, and those matters reflect my true information and belief.

I declare under the penalty of perjury of the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and forrect this of August 2014

(redacted) (by counsel)

JOHN DOE, Petitioner and declarant

BS150532 PETITION FOR WRIT OF ADMINISTRATIVE MANDATE (DOE v OCCIDENTAL) - Page 15

# COMPENDIUM OF NON-LEGAL SOURCE MATERIALS CITED IN PETITION

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**POLITICS** 

# Obama Seeks to Raise Awareness of Rape on Campus

By JACKIE CALMES JAN. 22, 2014

WASHINGTON — President Obama on Wednesday renewed pressure on colleges and universities to prevent and police sexual assaults on their campuses, creating a task force of senior administration officials to coordinate federal enforcement efforts.

Acting a month after he gave the Pentagon a year to show it had cut down on the number of sexual assaults in the military, Mr. Obama summoned cabinet officials and senior advisers to a meeting to review progress more broadly against rape and other sexual attacks throughout society. But the focus was on problems at college campuses.

Later, at a ceremony in the East Room, Mr. Obama signed a memorandum creating the task force, surrounded by senior advisers on his White House Council on Women and Girls. On Wednesday, that council released a rundown of past and prospective administration actions titled "Rape and Sexual Assault: A Renewed Call to Action." The issue is a priority of women's groups, which have been crucial to Mr. Obama's election victories.

Although episodes of sexual assaults in the military have received more attention recently, rape is most common on campuses, the report said. One in five students has been assaulted, it said, but just 12 percent of them report the violence.

Because many attacks occur at parties, victims are often "abused while they're drunk, under the influence of drugs, passed out or otherwise incapacitated," the report said. Assailants are often serial offenders, it added, citing one study that found 7 percent of male students had admitted to committing or attempting rape,

and nearly two-thirds—them said they had done so multiple-times — six on average.

Few of them are arrested or prosecuted, the report said, because victims do not report the crimes and because of police "biases" when reports are filed.

Mr. Obama gave his task force 90 days to recommend best practices for colleges to prevent or respond to assaults, and to check that they are complying with existing legal obligations. The task force — which includes the attorney general and the secretaries of the Education, Health and Human Services and Interior Departments — was also asked for proposals to raise awareness of colleges' records regarding assaults and officials' responses, and to see that federal agencies get involved when officials do not confront problems on their campuses.

The president said a priority was to find ways to encourage more men to intervene when they see an attack or to report assaults. "I want every young man in America to feel some strong peer pressure in terms of how they are supposed to behave and treat women," Mr. Obama said.

At his side was Vice President Joseph R. Biden Jr., who 20 years ago won passage of the Violence Against Women Act, which provided federal help for victims, health care professionals and law enforcement. Last year the president signed a reauthorization and an expansion of the law.

"Our daughters, our sisters, our wives, our mothers, our grandmothers have every single right to expect to be free from violence and sexual abuse," Mr. Biden said. "No matter what she's wearing, no matter whether she's in a bar, in a dormitory, in the back seat of a car, on a street, drunk or sober — no man has a right to go beyond the word 'no.' And if she can't consent, it also means no."

"Men have to take more responsibility; men have to intervene," he added.

"The measure of manhood is willingness to speak up and speak out, and begin to change the culture."

A version of this article appears in print on January 23, 2014, on page A18 of the New York edition with the headline: Obama Seeks to Raise Awareness of Rape on Campus.

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<sup>2014</sup> The New York Times Company



Home - Our Story - Oxy People -

OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE

**Our Story** 

Admission & Aid

Academics

Life at Oxy

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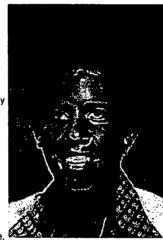
### Obama at Oxy

Sometimes where you start out is more important than where you end up.

The two years President Barack Obama spent at Oxy from 1979 to 1981 played a major role in determining his future.

"In the development of the person he was to become, Oxy was significant," David Maraniss writes in Barack Obama: The Story. "It was a school with a subset of intellectual professors and sophisticated students one and two years ahead of him who steered his interests toward politics and writing...And it was where,

in anticipation of that still uncharted journey, he felt the first stirrings of destiny, a sense, he told friends, that he was brought into this world for a purpose."



#### By the Numbers

#### **Oxy People**

- Oxy in Public Service
- Obama at Oxy

**Our History** 

100 Years in Eagle Rock

**Traditions** 

Diversity

College Leadership

Mission

Strategic Plan

#### "Diverse and inspiring"

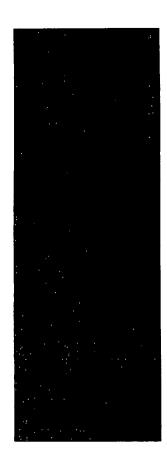
"It's a wonderful, small liberal arts college," President Obama says of Oxy. "The professors were diverse and inspiring. I ended up making some lifelong friendships there, and those first two years really helped me grow up." As a freshman from Honolulu, he lived in Room A103 in the Haines Hall annex – a triple he shared with Paul Carpenter '83, a poli sci major from Claremont, and Imad Husain '83, an econ major from Dubai. "We had a really good hallway; there were a lot of interesting folks," says Carpenter.

As an Oxy student, by all accounts, Obama was obviously talented but never in danger of working too hard. Years later, when asked about his favorite college course, Obama unhesitatingly named the politics classes he took with professor Roger Boesche. Yet the sting of B Boesche gave him on a midterm, together with a message that he needed to work harder, still lingers. When his old teacher visited the White House in 2009, Obama "announced to the room that 'Professor Boesche taught me all I know about politics,'" Boesche recalled. "And then he said, laughing, 'But he gave me a B on a paper!"

#### Basketball and politics

A high school basketball player, Obama also was a regular at the lunchtime pick-up games played by students and faculty in Rush Gym. Eric Newhall '67, professor of English and comparative literary studies, also played in those informal but fiercely competitive "noonball" games.

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k Occidental's greatest contribution to American politics lies in ading Barack Obama that his future did not lie in basketball," Newhall says.

Oxy was the place where the future president made his first political speech on Feb. 18, 1981 as part of a movement to persuade the Occidental Board of Trustees to divest the College of its investments in South Africa. "I found myself drawn into a larger role [in the divestment movement] ... I noticed that people had begun to listen to my opinions," Obama recalled. "When we started planning the rally for the trustees' meeting, and somebody suggested that I open the thing, I quickly agreed. I figured I was ready."

Obama's speech was planned as a carefully rehearsed piece of street theater – two white students dressed in paramilitary uniforms dragged him off before he could finish to dramatize what often happened to South African activists. "They started yanking me off the stage, and I was supposed to act like I was trying to break free, except a part of me wasn't acting, I really wanted to stay up there ... I had so much left to say."

#### Related

 Listen to Obama biographer David Maraniss speak about the president during his visit to Occidental

### Los Angeles Times | ARI. COLLECTIONS

- Back to Original Article

### Federal task force to target campus sexual assaults

January 23, 2014 | Jason Felch and Larry Gordon

President Obama launched a federal task force on Wednesday to combat sexual assault on college campuses, telling the estimated one in five women who are victims, "I've got your back."

Flanked by senior members of his Cabinet at the White House, Obama said he expected recommendations from the group within 90 days. He credited an "inspiring wave of student-led activism" that has cast a spotlight on the issue in recent years.

Obama called on men to get involved in the fight and "summon the bravery to stand up."

#### FOR THE RECORD:

A front-page article in the Los Angeles Times on Dec. 7, 2013, was incorrect in reporting that Occidental College failed to disclose 27 alleged sexual assaults that occurred in 2012.

The article ("College shelved more assault reports") dealt with Occidental's obligations under the federal Clery Act, which requires schools to publish statistics annually on reported crime on or near campus.

Occidental representatives approached The Times early this month to seek a correction. Documents reviewed by The Times this week show that the 27 incidents did not fall under the law's disclosure requirements for a variety of reasons.

Some were not sexual assaults as defined by the Clery Act. Rather, they involved sexual harassment, inappropriate text messages or other conduct not covered by the act. Other alleged incidents were not reported because they occurred off-campus, beyond the boundaries that Occidental determined were covered by the act. Some occurred in 2011, and the college accounted for them that year.

Subsequent Times articles published Dec. 20 in the LATExtra section and Jan. 23 in Section A repeated the original error regarding the alleged underreporting of sexual assaults.

The Times regrets the errors in the articles.

Full Editor's Note

"We've got to keep teaching young men in particular to show women the respect they deserve and to recognize sexual violence and be outraged by it, and to do their part to stop it from happening in the first place," the president said.

The East Room meeting was part of a series of events that the White House has held in the last couple of months to highlight the president's ability to focus attention on specific issues, often by getting groups outside the government to work on them. It's a way of moving forward on policy goals at a time when there's little chance of getting legislation through Congress.

The White House released a report finding that 22 million women and girls in the United States have been sexually assaulted, the majority by men they know.

The report, by the White House Council on Women and Girls, identified college as a particularly risky place for women, noting that campus rapists are often repeat offenders. Obama called on college presidents across the country to do more to prevent the assaults.

Wednesday's announcement was seen as a victory by many college activists, who have organized online in recent years to file federal complaints against administrators.

- "Having Obama come forward in such a public way is demanding a public shift," said Alexandra Brodsky, a law student at Yale University who co-filed a Title (IX complaint against the school in 2011.
- "With one report, one public statement, and the power of his office, President Obama just changed the course of sexual violence on campus," said Caroline

  Heldman, a politics professor at Occidental College -- Obama's alma mater -- who has helped student activists organize.
- (الله الله "We have a long way to go in this struggle, but campus administrators will no longer be able to drag their feet, retaliate against survivors and enact superficial instead of actual changes," she said.
- 于来说。
  The presidential spotlight comes amid a significant rise in federal complaints filed by students across the country under Title IX, an anti-discrimination law that requires impartial investigations of assault allegations, and the Clery Act, which mandates accurate reporting of campus crimes.
  - There were 30 Title IX complaints involving sexual violence in 2013, up from 11 in 2009, according to the Department of Education, which enforces the law.
- In California, students have filed federal complaints against USC, Occidental College and UC Berkeley alleging the schools discouraged victims from reporting

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ired by the anti-discrimination law. Administrators have been focused on protecting their public their assaults and bungled the investigations images than their students, the complaints s In September, Occidental came to a monetary settlement with at least 10 women who were part of the federal complaint. State legislators have proposed new reporting laws for public campuses. In November, state auditors launched a review of four California campuses: San Diego State University, Cal State Chico, UCLA and UC Berkeley. Amid the scrutiny, evidence has mounted that colleges have failed to comply with the federal laws. Last fall, USC and Occidental acknowledged they had neglected to report dozens of sexual assaults in their annual crime reports in 2010 and 2011. In December, a Times review found an additional two dozen or more sexual assaults that Occidental failed to report in 2012, a likely violation of the Clery Act. As Obama spoke, UC Berkeley junior Sofie Karasek was telling a San Francisco meeting of the UC regents about her sexual assault at an off-campus event in She said it took eight months for the university to conclude its investigation, and that she was only told that her assailant had violated the conduct code. "How do you sleep at night, knowing that while you are busy sweeping rape under the rug, your students are being assaulted because of your inaction?" Karasek said during the public comment period. "How would you feel if one of your children or someone you know went through this utterly useless, UC President Janet Napolitano told reporters later that "the basic question is, and what each chancellor needs to be sure of is: Are our campuses safe and, if an incident occurs, is the victim taken care of and is the perpetrator identified and punished accordingly?" Similar stories to Karasek's have surfaced on campuses across the country. The task force created by the president targets many of those concerns, calling on federal agencies to coordinate their response to the complaints and crack down on schools who fail to comply with federal law. Obama, the father of two girls, noted parallels with the ongoing controversy over sexual assaults in the military, saying, "sexual violence is more than just a crime against individuals. It threatens our families, it threatens our communities; ultimately, it threatens the entire country." The White House report also called for changes in how law enforcement handles sexual assault cases. Only 12% of campus assaults are reported to police, the report noted. When they are, they rarely lead to convictions. Among the reasons: Survivors can be too traumatized to come forward and police and prosecutors can be biased, doubting the credibility of victims or are reluctant to take on the difficult cases, the report said. The report also called for faster processing of rape kits, which collect evidence that is vital to many prosecutions. "In order to put an end to this violence, we as a nation must see it for what it is: a crime," the report said. "Not a misunderstanding, not a private matter, not anyone's right or any woman's fault."

jason.felch@latimes.com

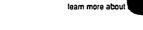
larry.gordon@latimes.com

Times staff writer Jason Song contributed to this report.

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August 19, 2014

## Breaking the Silence

Addressing Sexual Assault on Campus

# Tyler Kingkade tyler kingkade@huffingtonpost.com Occidental College Sexual Assault Response Subject Of Federal Complaints

Posted: 04/19/2013 10:11 pm EDT | Updated: 01/23/2014 6:58 pm EST

Female Occidental College students, faculty and alumni say in a federal complaint that the Los Angeles school failed to take campus sex crimes seriously by improperly reporting and adjudicating sexual assaults and covering up rapes.

The 250-page complaint filed by a group of 37 Thursday with the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights says the school maintained a hostile environment for sexual assault victims and their advocates and violated federal Title IX laws against sexual discrimination.

Even when the school's investigations have found wrongdoing, punishment has been light, the complaint says. One student found responsible for raping a woman was given the punishment of writing a five-page book report, according to the complaint.

"I've seen some of the outputs of these so-called 'educational sanctions' like book reports and apology letters and they're abysmal," said Danielle Dirks, a sociology professor who specializes in crime and punishment and one of the women who filed the complaint. "The fact that Occidental has invited rapists back to campus and even told survivors not to worry because 'he's reformed now' after these types of inadequate sanctions is an abomination."

Six of the women who signed on to the complaint <u>also retained</u> attorney Gloria Allred. Allred's office did not return emails from The Huffington Post.

The filing follows an April 1 complaint against Occidental under the Clery Act by some of the same women, alleging the school underreports campus sexual assaults, discourages victims from reporting attacks and fails to issue timely crime reports. The college was criticized in February by women who said the campus wasn't notified in a timely manner about sexual assaults.

"Sexual assault on college.campuses is a nationwide problem, from which Occidental College (Oxy) regrettably is not exempt," said Jim Tranquada, the college director of communications. "We take this issue very seriously, and will not tolerate sexual misconduct.

"We readily acknowledge that Oxy has more work to do, and are vigilantly ensuring our continual progress," Tranquada said.

The women who filed the complaint have been pushing the college for six years to improve sexual assault policies. Lately, the women have been working in a group called the Occidental's Sexual Assault Coalition trying to spark a movement and posting anonymous rape survivor stories on a website.

Caroline Heldman, who helped write the complaint and chairs the college politics department, said the complaint describes reports from multiple students who say an administrator disparaged the sexual assault coalition to male athletes, saying, "Fuck 'em."

Dirks said that kind of attitude was common. She said when she became vocal about Oxy's sexual violence policies, administrators accused her of "actively seeking to embarrass the college."

Heldman said she's seen more engagement from the administration in addressing the problems "in one hour since filing these complaints than we had in the past six years."

The college has hired Gina M. Smith and Leslie Gomez of Philadelphia-based Pepper Hamilton to conduct a review of the college's sexual violence policies. Smith recently worked with <u>Amherst College</u> and the <u>University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill</u>, institutions that faced similar allegations of mishandling sexual misconduct complaints.

### Los Angeles Times | ARTICLE COLLECTIONS

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### USC, Occidental underreported sexual assaults

Occidental failed to include 24 reports and USC failed to include 13 reports in figures submitted to the U.S. and could be fined hundreds of thousands of dollars.

October 07, 2013 | By Jason Song and Jason Felch

Amid federal investigations of their handling of campus sexual assaults, USC and Occidental College have disclosed that they underreported the number of cases in recent years, a potential violation of federal law.

At USC, officials indicated that they had not reported 13 accounts of sexual assaults to federal officials for 2010 and 2011, bringing the total for those years to 39. Occidental acknowledged that it had failed to include 24 reports during that period, bringing the total to 36.

The disclosures could lead to hundreds of thousands of dollars in penalties for each school under the federal Clery Act, the 1990 law that requires schools to report campus crime statistics to the Department of Education.

The law, which stemmed from a 1986 rape and killing on a Pennsylvania campus, is intended to give the public an accurate view of campus safety, and the statistics are consulted by parents, students and others evaluating the campuses. The law covers criminal allegations, regardless of whether they are reported to police or adjudicated in court.

Over the last two years, women at USC, Occidental and college campuses across the country have organized — mostly through social media — to file complaints with the Department of Education alleging that administrators discouraged them from reporting sexual assaults or downplayed the severity of the attacks.

Occidental is now under investigation for violations of the Clery Act. Students at USC have filed a complaint alleging Clery violations that federal investigators have yet to act on. In addition, both schools are under investigation for possible violations of Title IX, a federal antidiscrimination law that requires colleges to impartially investigate sexual assaults.

"If they're fixing them while the complaint is being investigated, it's too late," said Alison Kiss, executive director of the nonprofit Clery Center for Security on Campus, which trains schools on complying with the law.

Federal officials could not be reached for comment because of the partial government shutdown. In the past, they have imposed hundreds of thousands of dollars in fines against individual campuses for violations of the Clery Act. Each violation can draw a penalty of up to \$35,000.

USC and Occidental attributed their restated numbers to the mishandling of cases involving those who reported incidents anonymously. Such cases are subject to federal reporting requirements.

Occidental officials say they discovered 49 anonymous reports of sexual assaults spanning several years in a 2010 survey conducted by Project SAFE, a campus group that seeks to raise awareness about sexual assaults. Nineteen of those incidents should have been disclosed under federal rules, which require the reporting of all sexual assaults on campus or in the immediate vicinity.

"It was a mistake," Occidental spokesman Jim Tranquada said.

The remaining 30 reports of sexual assaults won't be forwarded to federal officials because they occurred off campus or contained incomplete information about where and when they occurred, Tranquada said.

Occidental also had six reports of sexual assaults that should not have been included under federal rules because they occurred off campus, Tranquada said.

At USC, the problem arose because the administration has since 2008 told students, parents and the federal government that crimes that came to light at its student counseling center would be included in official crime statistics. But they were not, the university acknowledged last week.

Campus administrators said they didn't disclose those numbers in an effort to protect the students' confidentiality. They were concerned, they said, that reporting those statistics to the Department of Education could trigger investigations by the Los Angeles Police Department, which might pressure counselors to identify the anonymous victims.

"The intent was to give ... safe haven to the students," said Laura LaCorte, a university compliance officer. "That's the reason they weren't included."

LAPD Deputy Chief Bob Green said those concerns were misplaced.

Frankik. "I can tell you flat out no, we're not going to do that," Green said. "We're never going to try to compel anybody to make that [crime] report."

At both schools, some students and professors are concerned that numbers will continue to be underreported. Indeed, they say, new policies adopted to address past errors will lead to excluding many accounts of sexual assaults from campus safety reports.

At Occidental, the college has now designated a smaller geographic area in which sexual assaults are reported. Tranquada said the school had been basing its

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reports on too large an area and the new character complies with federal regulations.

Caroline Heldman, dean of the politics department and a faculty advocate for victims of sexual assault, saw another motive.

"The college is making a concerted effort to report lower numbers," she said. "It makes them look better but will put students in more harm."

At USC, the campus will no longer list the counseling center as a source of crime statistics. From now on, students who want their sexual assaults included in crime statistics will have to inform designated campus safety officials who are required to report under federal rules, LaCorte said.

Francesca Bessey, a USC junior who said she was sexually assaulted, said making students take additional steps to have their assaults counted shifts "responsibility away from the university and toward students who have been assaulted."

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8/19/14, 7:25 AM



### Jon Wiener

### Rape Settlement at Occidental **College: Victims Barred from Campus Activism**

Jon Wiener un September 19, 2013 - 2:52 PM ST

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Attorney Gloria Allred is shown speaking with students and alumni who allege Occidental College administrators violated federal standards for dealing with their rape, sexual assault or retaliation claims. April 18, 2013 in Los Angeles. (AP Photo/Nick Ut)

Occidental College, the Los Angeles school where thirty-seven students and alumni filed a federal complaint last spring about rape on campus, has quietly settled with at least ten of the complainants. Under the settlement, negotiated by attorney Gloria Allred, the ten received cash payments and are barred from participating in the Occidental Sexual Assault Coalition, the campus group that organized the campaign that has resulted in a federal investigation.

The settlement, reported by the Los Angeles Times September 19 on page one, immediately provoked criticism. Danielle Dirks, a criminology professor who has been active in the campaign, told the Times that requiring "the women to remain silent and not to participate in campus activism could have a chilling effect at Occidental." "Part of the reason so many women have come forward is because other assault survivors have been able to speak openly about their treatment," Dirks said.

The settlement negotiated by Allred, Dirks said, "effectively erases all of the sexual assaults and the college's wrongdoing."

Allred, asked to comment, said in an email, "Our clients have made a choice to resolve this matter. It is a confidential matter."

Rebecca Solnit, who has written about sexual assault for TomDispatch and Mother Jones. commented, "If rape a form of silencing, what is silencing a form of? Rape?"

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Under the federal civil rights complained last year, the thirty-seven said the school had "deliberately discouraged victims from porting sexual assaults, misled students about their rights during campus investigations, retaliated against whistleblowers, and handed down minor punishment to known assailants who in some cases allegedly struck again."

Faculty and staff joined students in criticizing the administration of Oxy president Jonathan Veitch. In May, 135 faculty members and ninety-four administrators and staff members signed a resolution in support of Oxy students regarding sexual assault issues.

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Stories about victims of rape at Oxy have been published in the LA Weekly and Bloomberg News, among other places.

Investigators from the federal Office for Civil Rights are expected to arrive on campus soon. Allred said in her email that the students involved in the settlement "are free to participate and serve as witnesses and discuss the alleged sexual assaults and/or rapes" in the federal investigation, and also "in any campus proceeding and in any legal proceeding and/or in any court of law."

Chloe Angyal writes about why it is important for survivors of sexual assault to tell their

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BJSAlexandria - a year ago

Shame on the Oxy administration and President Jonathan Veitch. Protecting assailants and silencing victims? This is 2013, not 1953. And shame on Gloria Alfred for negotiating a settlement that pays women to give up their right to speak out against sexual assault.

5 A | y · Share ·



donna sherman · a year ago

This story sounds a lot like Penn State. Protect the college, ignore the crime.

5 A | w · Share ·



darthchris67 - a year ago

What the hell kind of university negotiates a settlement with rape victims which forbids them from joining a group whose mission is, and I quote, "to raise awareness of the sexual assault

epidemic, and to advocate for best policies and practices that provide for a safe and equitable student experience at Occidental College."

And to Sean: At many universities and colleges, the local police are more than willing to let the schools handle it, especially if the case may be hard to prosecute, like rape too often is.

3 - | - Share



fightclubdoll - a year ago

These women lose their freedoms of assembly and speech? That's not right. More to the point, it's unjust.

And campus activism is a vital part of higher education. Do we need another Mario Savio to state the case again? ("On the Operation of the Machine")

The administration seems wholly unqualified to hold positions in an institution designed to do and foster exactly the things they're guilty of derailing. Given their horrid behavior over the rapes and their disregard for a healthy campus environment and a secure student body, perhaps it should come as little surprise that the administration deems it fitting to further crush expression on campus. Whereas the needed dialogue and subsequent dealing with the problems on campus could lead to improvements all around, they'd rather impose a rule of silence.

They do, by those choices, mirror the rapists.

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UWU

chil4356 · a year ago

Rape is not a complicated crime by any stretch of the imagination! If a person, whether they be a man or a woman, is forced against their will to engage in a sexual act that is rape! There is nothing complicated at all about that!

Gloria Allred is nothing more than an ambulance chaser and has turned her back on all rape victims, current and even worse, for those women who may be raped in the future!

Institutional silence is probably the single most important factor that has made eliminating rape on college campuses so difficult.

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donna sherman → chil4356 · a year ago

Of course, rape's definition is definitive. It's the word, 'crime', that changes the prognosis. There are very few criminals on college campuses, yet

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Exhibit 1

### SINTOPATACIBED

### **Occidental College Sexual Misconduct Policy**

www.oxv.edu/sexual-assault-resources-support/policies-procedures

Members of the college community, guests and visitors have the right to be free from sexual violence.

Applies to sexual and gender-based harassment, sexual violence, stalking and intimate partner

- Introduction: Institutional Values and Community Expectations
   Sets forth the College's values and expectations for community members
- Scope of Policy
   Outlines the College's jurisdiction to take action
- Notice of Non-Discrimination
   Outlines protected classes and protections under Title IX
- Privacy v. Confidentiality
   Delineates the difference between confidential resources and those that will maintain an individual's privacy
- Prohibited Conduct and Definitions
   Provides specific definitions for sexual harassment and other forms of prohibited conduct, consent, force and incapacitation; also outlines policy on prohibited relationships by persons in authority
- Resources
   Outlines on and off campus resources, including confidential resources
- Reporting
   Provides emergency, campus, anonymous and law enforcement reporting options, timetrames, and provisions for amnesty, retaliation and mandatory reporting of suspected.
- Interim Measures, Remedies and Accommodations
   Sets forth the range of interim protections available
- Options for Resolution
   Provides an overview of how the College will investigate and resolve a report under this policy, including an initial Title IX assessment, informal resolution, and formal resolution.
- Appendix A: Resolving Complaints Against a Student
  Provides specific procedures for resolution of a complaint against a student

#### I. Introduction: Institutional Values and Community Expectations

Occidental College is committed to providing a non-discriminatory and harassment-free educational living and working environment for all members of the Occidental community, including students, laculty, administrators, staff, and visitors. This policy prohibits all forms of sexual or gender-based harassment, discrimination or misconduct, including sexual violence, sexual assault, stalking and intimate partner violence. Misconduct of this nature is contrery to Occidental's institutional values and prohibited by state and federal law.

Occidental encourages the prompt reporting of any incident of sexual or gender-based misconduct to the College and to local law enforcement or civil rights enforcement agencies. Upon receipt of a report, the College will take prompt and effective action by: providing interim remedies and support for individuals who make a report or seek assistance under this policy (referred to as the "Complainant"); conducting a review of the conduct under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972; addressing the safety of individuals and the campus community; and as warranted, pursuing resolution through informal measures or formal disciplinary action against the accused individual (referred to in this policy as the "Respondent"). The policy provides specific procedures for investigation and resolution based on the role of Respondent (student, staft or faculty).

All Occidental community members are strongly encouraged to report information regarding any incident of sexual harassment, sexual violence, stalking or intimate partner violence directly to the Title IX Coordinator or a member of the Title IX team. The College cannot take appropriate action unless an incident of sexual harassment, sexual violence, stalking or intimate partner violence is reported to a "responsible employee" of the College.

All members of the Occidental community are expected to conduct themselves in a manner that does not infringe upon the rights of others. The College will not tolerate sexual harassment, sexual violence, stalking and intimate partner violence. Any individual who is found to have violated this policy may face disciplinary sanctions up to and including expulsion or termination of employment.

This policy has been developed to reaffirm Occidental's Institutional values, to define community expectations, to provide recourse for those individuals whose rights have been violated, and to provide for fair and equitable procedures for determining when this policy has been violated. The College is committed to fostering a climate free from sexual harassment, sexual violence, and intimate partner violence through clear and effective policies, a coordinated education and prevention program, and prompt and equitable procedures for resolution of complaints.

Retaliation against any person or group who makes a complaint, cooperates with an investigation, or participates in a grievance procedure is a violation of College policy. Retatiation should be reported promptly to the Title IX Coordinator for investigation, which may result in disciplinary action independent of any sanction or interim measures imposed in response to the underlying allegations of discrimination and/or harassment.



The College encourages all members of our community to participate in the process of creating a sale, welcoming and respectful environment on campus. In particular, the College expects that all Occidental community members will take reasonable and prudent actions to prevent or stop an act of sexual misconduct. Taking action may include direct intervention when safe to do so, enlisting the assistance of friends, contacting law enforcement, or seeking assistance from a person in authority. Community members who chose to exercise this positive moral obligation will be supported by the College and protected from retailation.

#### II. Scope of Policy

The policy applies to all Occidental community members, including students, faculty, administrators, staff, volunteers, vendors, independent contractors, visitors and any individuals regularly or temporarily employed, studying, living, visiting, conducting business or having any official capacity with the College or on College property.

This policy is intended to protect and guide individuals who have been affected by sexual harassment, sexual violence, stalking or intimate partner violence, whether as a Complainant, a Respondent, or a third party, and to provide fair and equitable procedures for investigation and resolution of reports.

When used in this policy, Complainant refers to the individual who identifies him/herself as being a victim or survivor of sexual harassment, sexual violence, stalking or intimate partner violence. A Respondent refers to the individual who has been accused of prohibited conduct under this policy. A third party refers to any other participant in the process, including a witness to the incident or an individual who makes a report on behalf of someone else.

All Occidental College community members are required to follow College policies and local, state, and federal law. This policy applies to conduct occurring on Occidental College property or at College-sanctioned events or programs that take place off campus, including study abroad and intermship programs. In situations in which both the Complainant and Respondent are members of the Occidental College community, this policy will apply regardless of the location of the Incident. In particular, off campus conduct that is likely to have a substantial adverse effect on, or poses a threat of danger to, any member of the Occidental College community or Occidental College is covered under this policy.

A Complainant is encouraged to report misconduct regardless of where the incident occurred, or who committed it. Even if the College does not have jurisdiction over the Respondent, the College will still take prompt action to provide for the safety and well-being of the Complainant and the broader campus community.

#### III. Notice of Non-Discrimination

The College does not permit discrimination or harassment in its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, encestry, sex, gender, gender identification, sexual orientation, disability, age, religion, physical and/or mental disability, medical condition, veteran status, marital status or any other characteristic protected by institutional policy or state, local, or federal law.

This policy addresses all forms of sexual discrimination, including sexual harassment, sexual violence and intimate partner violence. Occidental College does not discriminate on the basis of sex in its educational, extracurricular, athletic, or other programs or in the context of employment. Sex discrimination is prohibited by Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, a federal law that provides that:

No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

Sexual harassment is also prohibited under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, and other applicable statutes.

This policy prohibits sexual harassment, sexual violence, stalking and inlimate partner violence against Occidental community members of any gender, gender identity, gender expression or sexual orientation. This policy also prohibits gender-based harassment that does not involve conduct of a sexual nature.

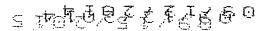
The College, as an educational community, will respond promptly and equitably to reports of sexual harassment, sexual violence, stalking and intimate partner violence in order to eliminate the harassment, prevent its recurrence, and address its effects on any individual or the community.

The College has designated Lauren Carella to serve as the College's interim Title IX Coordinator. The <u>Title IX Coordinator</u> oversees the College's centralized review, investigation, and resolution of reports of sexual harassment, sexual violence and intimate partner violence. The Coordinator also oversees the College's overall compliance with Title IX.

#### The Title IX Coordinator is:

- Responsible for oversight of the investigation and resolution of all reports of sexual harassment, sexual violence and intimate partner violence involving students, staff, administrators, faculty, vendors, and visitors;
- Assisted by designated Deputy Title IX Coordinators in athletics, student affairs, human resources, and the faculty, and by a Title IX team as detailed in this policy. These Deputy Title IX Coordinators have a shared responsibility for supporting the Title IX Coordinator and are accessible to any member of the community for consultation and guidance;
- Knowledgeable and trained in College policies and procedures and relevant state and federal laws;

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- Available to advise any individual, including a Complainant, a Respondent or a third party, about the courses of action available at the College, both Informally and formally, and in the community;
- Available to provide assistance to any College employee regarding how to respond appropriately to a report of sexual harassment, sexual violence, stalking or intimate partner violence:
- Responsible for monitoring full compliance with all procedural requirements and time frames outlined in this policy; and
- Responsible for training, prevention and education efforts and periodic reviews of climate and culture

The Title IX Coordinator is supported by the Title IX team. Members of this interdepartmental team include the Title IX Coordinator, Title IX Deputy Coordinators, and the Chief of Campus Safety. In addition, based on the role of the Complainant and the Respondent, the members of the team cinclude the Vice President for Academic Affairs and Dean of the College and a representative from the Dean of Students Office and/or Human Resources. Composition of the team will be limited to a small circle of individuals who "need to know" in order to implement procedures under this policy.

Inquiries or complaints concerning the application of Title IX may be referred to the College's Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Title IX Coordinators and/or to the U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights:

Lauren Carella Interim Title IX Coordinator

(323) 259-1338 AGC 108 Icarella@oxy.edu

Web: http://www.oxy.edu/office-title-ix

Office for Civil Rights Beale Street, Suite 7200 San Francisco, CA

(415) 486-5555 Émail: OCR@ed.gov Web: http://www.ed.gov/ocr50

Inquiries involving employees may also be referred to:

California Department of Fair Employment and Housing

1055 West 7th Street, Sie 1400 Los Angeles, CA 90017 (213) 439-6799 United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Roybal Federal Building 255 East Temple St., 4th Floor Los Angeles, CA 90012. 1-800-699-4000

#### IV. Privacy vs. Confidentiality

The College is committed to protecting the privacy of all individuals involved in a report of sexual harassment, sexual violence, stalking or intimate partner violence. All College employees who are involved in the College's Title IX response, including the Title IX Coordinator, investigators, and hearing panel members, receive specific instruction about respecting and sateguarding private information. Throughout the process, every elfort will be made to protect the privacy interests of all individuals involved in a manner consistent with the need for a thorough review of the report.

Privacy and confidentiality have distinct meanings under this policy.

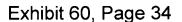
Privacy: Privacy generally means that information related to a report of misconduct will only be shared with a limited circle of individuals. The use of this information is limited to those College employees who "need to know" in order to assist in the active review. Investigation or resolution of the report. White not bound by confidentiality, these individuals will be discreet and respect the privacy of all individuals involved in the process.

Confidentiality: Confidentiality means that information shared by an individual with designated campus or community professionals cannot be revealed to any other individual without the express permission of the individual. These campus and community professionats include mental health providers, ordained clergy, rape crists counselors and attomeys, all of whom have legally protected confidentiality. These individuals are prohibited from breaking confidentiality unless there is an imminent threat of harm to self or others.

An individual who seeks completely confidential assistance may do so by speaking with professionals who have a fegally protected confidentiality. On campus, Confidential Resources available to students include psychological counselors in the Emmons Student Wellness Center, ordained dergy in the Office for Religious & Spiritual Life, and the Survivor Advocate. Employees may access confidential assistance through the Employee Assistance Program. Information shared with these resources will remain confidential and will not be shared with the College or anyone else without express permission of the individual seeking services. When a report Involves suspected abuse of a minor under the age of 18, these confidential resources are required by state law to notify child protective services and/or local law enforcement.

An individual may also seek assistance from a medical provider. In general, the disclosure of private information contained in medical records is protected by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA). In the context of sexual viotence, however, medical providers in California are required to notify law enforcement if a patient tells personnel s/he has experienced sexual assault. The patient has the right to request that a survivor advocate be present and to request that law enforcement not pursue a criminal charge. Neither campus nor community medical providers will notify the College of the report.

Responsible Employees: In general, most College employees do not have legally protected confidentiality. Under Title IX, a College is required to take immediate and corrective action if a "responsible employee" knew or, in the exercise of reasonable care, should have known about



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soxual or gender-based harassment that creates a hostile environment. A "responsible employee" includes any employee who:

- · Has the authority to take action to redress the harassment;
- Has the duty to report to appropriate school officials sexual harassment or any other misconduct by students or employees; or
- · A student could reasonably believe has the authority or responsibility to take action.

Using this lens, employees with supervisory and leadership responsibilities on campus are considered "responsibile employees." This may include, for example, faculty, coaches, administrators, Resident Advisors and other student employees with a responsibility for student welfare.

The College requires that all "responsible employees" share a report of misconduct with the Title IX Coordinator or a member of the Title IX team.

The Title IX team, under the guidance of the Title IX Coordinator, will conduct an initial assessment of the conduct, the Complainant's expressed preferences, if any, as to course of action, and the necessity for any interim remedies or accommodations to protect the safety of the Complainant or the community.

Request for Confidentiality: Where a Complainant requests that his/her name or other identifiable information not be shared with the Respondent or that no formal action be taken, the College will belance this request with its dual obligation to provide a safe and non-discriminatory environment for all College community members and to remain true to principles of fundamental fairness that require notice and an opportunity to respond before action is taken against a Hespondent. In making this determination, the College may consider the seriousness of the conduct, the respective ages and roles of the Complainant and Respondent, whether there have been other complaints or reports of harassment or misconduct against the Respondent, and the rights of the Respondent to receive notice and relevant information before disciplinary action is sought.

The College will take all reasonable steps to investigate and respond to the complaint consistent with the request for confidentiality or request not to pursue an investigation, but its ability to do so may be limited based on the nature of the request by the Complainant. Where the College is unable to take action consistent with the request of the Complainant, the Title IX Coordinator or a member of the Title IX team will inform the Complainant about the chosen course of action, which may include the College seeking disciplinary action against a Respondent. Alternatively, the course of action may also include steps to limit the effects of the alleged harassment and prevent its recurrence that do not involve formal disciplinary action against a Respondent or revealing the identity of the Complainant.

Timely Warning: If a report of misconduct discloses a serious or continuing threat to the Occidental community, the College may issue a campus wide timely warning (which can take the form of an email to campus) to protect the health or safety of the community. The timely warning will not include any identifying information about the Complainant. Even where there is no imminent threat, the College may send campus-wide e-mail notifications on all reported sexual misconduct.

At no time will the College release the name of the Complainant to the general public without the express consent of the Complainant. The release of the Respondent's name to the general public is guided by Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and the Clery Act

All College proceedings are conducted in comptiance with the requirements of <u>FERPA</u>. the <u>Clery Act</u>. Title IX, and state and federal law. No information shall be released from such proceedings except as required or permitted by law and College policy.

#### V. Prohibited Conduct and Definitions

The College prohibits all forms of sexual and gender-based haressment, including sexual violence and intimate partner violence. Each of these terms encompasses a broad range of behavior. In general, sexual violence refers to physical sexual acts perpetrated against a person's will or where a person is incapable of giving consent due to incapacitation. Intimate partner violence refers to any act of violence or threatened act of violence, sexual or otherwise, against a person who is or has been involved in a sexual, dating, domestic or other intimate relationship with that person.

Within these broad categories, the College prohibits the following specific conduct:

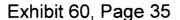
#### A. Sexual Harassment

Sexual Harassment: Any unwelcome sexual advance, request for sexual favors, or other unwelcome verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when:

- (1) Submission to or rejection of such conduct is made, either explicitly or implicitly, a term or condition of an individual's employment, evaluation of academic work, or participation in any aspect of a College program or activity;
- (2) Submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for decisions affecting the individual; or
- (3) Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work or academic performance, i.e. It is sufficiently serious, pervasive or persistent as to create an intimidating, hostile, humiliating, demeaning, or sexually offensive working, academic, residential, or social environment under both a subjective and objective standard.

A single isolated incident of sexual harassment may create a hostile environment if the incident is sufficiently severe. The more severe the conduct, the less need there is to show a repetitive series of incidents to create a hostile environment, particularly if the harassment is physical.

Sexual harassment also includes gender-based harassment, which may include acts of verbal, nonverbal, or physical aggression, intimidation, or hostility based on sex or sex stereotyping, even if those acts do not involve conduct of a sexual nature.



### C DETAILS SERVED OF STATES OF DEPOSITION OF THE PROPERTY OF TH

#### Sexual harassment:

- May be blatant and intentional and involve an overt action, a threat or reprisal, or may
  be subtle and indirect, with a coercive aspect that is unstated.
- Does NOT have to include intent to harm, be directed at a specific target, or involve repeated incidents.
- May be committed by anyone, regardless of gender, age, position or authority. While
  there is often a power differential between two persons, perhaps due to differences in
  age, social, educational or employment relationships, harassment can occur in any
  context.
- May be committed by a stranger, an acquaintance, or someone with whom the complainant has an intimate or sexual relationship.
- May be committed by or against an individual or may be a result of the actions of an organization or group.
- May occur by or against an individual of any sex, gender identity, gender expression or sexual orientation.
- May occur in the classroom, in the workplace, in residential settings, or in any other setting.
- . May be a one-time event or can be part of a pattern of behavior.
- . May be committed in the presence of others or when the parties are alone.
- May affect the Complainant and/or third parties who witness or observe harassment and are affected by it.

Examples of conduct that may constitute sexual harassment as defined above may include a severe, persistent or pervasive pattern of unwelcome conduct that includes one or more of the following:

- Physical conduct:
  - Unwelcome touching, sexual/physical assault, impeding, restraining, or blocking movements
  - Unwanted sexual advances within the employment context
- Verbal conduct:
  - Making or using derogatory comments, epithets, sturs or humor
  - Verbal abuse of a sexual nature, graphic verbal commentaries about an individual's body, sexually degrading words used to describe an individual, suggestive or obscene tetters, notes or invitations
  - Objectively offensive comments of a sexual nature, Including persistent or pervasive sexually explicit statements, questions, jokes, or anecdotes
- Visual conduct:
  - Leering, making sexual gestures, displaying of suggestive objects or pictures, cartoon or posters in a public space or forum
  - Severe, persistent, or pervasive visual displays of suggestive, erotic, or degrading sexually oriented images that are not pedagogically appropriate

- Written conduct: letters, notes or electronic communications containing comments, words, or images described above
- Quid pro quo conduct:
  - Direct propositions of a sexual nature between those for whom a power imbalance or supervisory or other authority relationship exists
  - e · Offering employment benefits in exchange for sexual favors
  - Making submission to sexual advances an actual or implied condition of employment, work status, promotion, grades, or latters of recommendation, including subtle pressure for sexual activity, an element of which may be repeated requests for private meetings with no academic or work ourgose
  - Making or threatening reprisals after a negative response to sexual advances

#### B. Other Forms of Prohibited Conduct

The following forms of conduct fall under the broad definition of sexual harassment, and are specifically prohibited under this policy. The College will treat attempts to commit any prohibited conduct as if those attempts had been completed.

Sexual Assault: Having or attempting to have sexual intercourse with another individual:

- . By force or threat of force;
- · Without effective consent; or
- . Where that individual is incapacitated.

Sexual intercourse includes vaginal or anal penetration, however slight, with a body part (e.g., penis, tongue, finger, hand) or object, or oral penetration involving mouth to genital contact.

This definition tracks the FBI's Uniform Crime Report definition of rape: "the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim." Under many state laws, including California, however, repe definitions differ in that they require proof of an element of force or threat of force. Our definition incorporates both.

Non-Consensual Sexual Contact: Having sexual contact with another individual:

- . By force or threat of force:
- Without effective consent; or
- Where that individual is incapacitated.

Sexual contact includes intentional contact with the intimate parts of another, causing another to touch one's intimate parts, or disrobing or exposure of another without permission. Intimate parts may include the breasts, genitals, buttocks, groin, mouth or any other part of the body that is touched in a sexual manner.





Sexual Exploitation: Occurs when an individual takes non-consensual or abusive sexual advantage of another for one's own advantage or benefit, or to benefit or advantage anyone other than the one being exploited. Examples of sexual exploitation include, but are not limited to:

- surreptitiously observing another individual's nudity or sexual activity or allowing another to observe consensual sexual activity without the knowledge and consent of all parties involved:
- non-consensual sharing or streaming of images, photography, video, or eudio recording of sexual activity or nudity, or distribution of such without the knowledge and consent of all parties involved:
- exposing one's genitals or inducing another to expose their own genitals in nonconsensual circumstances:
- knowingly exposing enother individuel to a sexually transmitted disease or virus without his or her knowledge:
- · sexually-based stalking and/or bullying; and
- inducing incapacitation for the purpose of making another person vulnerable to nonconsensual sexual activity.

Harm to Others: Words or types of conduct that threaten or endanger the health or safety of any person including physical abuse, verbal abuse, threats, intimidation and/or harassment. This behavior is typically treated as a violation of Occidental's Code of Student Conduct. Acts which constitute harm to others that are a form of intimate partner violence, or are based on sex or gender, will be resolved under the Sexual Harassment and Assault Policy.

Stalking: A course of physical or verbal conduct directed at another individual that could be reasonably regarded as likely to atarm, harass, or cause fear of harm or injury to that person or to a third party. A course of conduct consists of at least two acts. The feared harm or injury may be physical, emotional, or psychological, or related to the personal safety, property, education, or employment of that individual. Stalking includes cyber-stalking, a particular form of stalking in which electronic media such as the Internet, social networks, blogs, cell phones, texts, or other similar devices or forms of contact are used to pursue, harass, or to make unwelcome contact with another person in an unsolicited fashion.

Retallation: Acts or attempts to retaliate or seek retribution against the Complainant, Respondent, or any individual or group of Individuals involved in the complaint, Investigation and/or resolution of an allegation of sexual misconduct. Retallation can be committed by any individual or group of individuals, not just a Respondent or Complainant. Retallation can take many forms, including threats, intimidation, pressuring, continued abuse, violence or other forms of harm to others.

#### C. Consent: Force, Coercion, Incapacitation, Drugs and Alcohol

Consent: Under California law, consent means positive cooperation in act or attitude pursuant to an exercise of free will. The person must act freely and voluntarily and have knowledge of the nature of the act or transaction involved.

Consent consists of an allimative, conscious decision by each participant to engage in mutually agreed-upon sexual activity. The following are essential elements of effective consent:

Informed and reciprocal: All parties must demonstrate a clear and mutual understanding of the nature and scope of the act to which they are consenting and a willingness to do the same thing, at the same time, in the same way.

Freely and actively given: Consent cannot be obtained through the use of force, coercion, threats, intimidation or pressuring, or by taking advantage of the incapacitation of another individual.

Mutually understandable: Communication regarding consent consists of mutually understandable words and/or actions that indicate an unambiguous willingness to engage in sexual activity. In the absence of clear communication or outlward demonstration, there is no consent. Consent may not be interred from silence, passivity, tack of resistance or tack of active response. An individual who does not physically resist or verbally refuse sexual activity is not necessarily giving consent. Retying solely upon non-verbal communication can lead to a false conclusion as to whether consent was sought or given.

Not indefinite: Consent may be withdrawn by any party at any time. Recognizing the dynamic nature of sexual activity, Individuals choosing to engage in sexual activity must evaluate consent in an ongoing manner and communicate clearly throughout all stages of sexual activity. Withdrawal of consent can be an expressed "no" or can be based on an outward demonstration that conveys that an individual is hesitant, confused, uncertain or is no longer a mutual participant. Once consent is withdrawn, the sexual activity must cease Immediately and all parties must obtain mutually expressed or clearly stated consent before continuing further sexual activity.

Not unlimited: Consent to one form of sexual contact does not constitute consent to all forms of sexual contact, nor does consent to sexual activity with one person constitute consent to activity with any other person. Each participant in a sexual encounter must consent to each form of sexual contact with each participant.

Even in the context of a current or previous intimate relationship, each party must consent to each instance of sexual contact each time. The consent must be based on mutually understandable communication that clearly indicates a willingness to engage in sexual activity. The mère fact that there has been prior intimacy or sexual activity does not, by itself, imply consent to future acts.

In the state of California, consent cannot be given by minors under the age of 18, except where the parties are within three years of age of one another. Under no circumstances may an adult over the age of 21 engage in sexual activity with a minor under the age of 16.

Force: Force is the use or threat of physical violence or inlimidation to overcome an individual's freedom of will to choose whether or not to participate in sexual activity. For the use of force to be demonstrated, there is no requirement that a Complainant resists the sexual advance or request. However, resistance by the Complainant will be viewed as a clear demonstration of non-consent.

Coercion: Coercion is the improper use of pressure to compet another individual to initiate or continue sexual activity against his/her will. Coercion can include a wide range of behaviors, including Intimidation, manipulation, threats and blackmail. A person's words or conduct are sufficient to constitute coercion if they wrongfully impair another individual's freedom of will and ability to choose whether or not to engage in sexual activity. Examples of coercion include threatening to "out" someone based on soxual orientation, gender identity or gender expression and threatening to harm oneself if the other party does not engage in the sexual activity.

Incoppolation: Incapacitation is a state where an individual cannot make an informed and rational decision to engage in sexual activity because she lacks conscious knowledge of the nature of the act (e.g., to understand the who, what, when, where, why or how of the sexual interaction) and/or is physically helpless. An individual is incapacitated, and therefore unable to give consent, if she is asleep, unconscious, or otherwise unaware that sexual activity is occurring.

Incapacitation may result from the use of alcohol and/or drugs. Consumption of alcohol or other drugs alone is insufficient to establish incapacitation. The impact of alcohol and drugs varies from person to person, and evaluating incapacitation requires an assessment of how the consumption of alcohol and/or drugs impact an individual's:

- · decision-making ability:
- · awareness of consequences;
- · ability to make informed judgments; or
- capacity to appreciate the nature and the quality of the act.

Evaluating incapacitation also requires an assessment of whether a Respondent knew or should have known, that the Complainant was incapacitated.

Alcohol and Other Drugs: In general, sexual contact while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs poses a risk to all parties. Alcohol and drugs impair a person's decision-making capacity, awareness of the consequences, and ability to make informed judgments. It is especially important, therefore, that anyone engaging in sexual activity be aware of the other person's level of intoxication. If there is any doubt as to the level or extent of the other individual's intoxication or impairment, the prudent course of action is to forge or cease any sexual contact or activity.

Being intoxicated or impaired by drugs or alcohol is never an excuse for sexual harassment, sexual violence, stalking or intimate partner violence and does not diminish one's responsibility to obtain consent.

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#### D. Intimate Partner Violence

Intimate partner violence is often referred to as dating violence, domestic violence or relationship violence. Intimate partner violence includes any act of violence or ribreatened act of violence against a person who is, or has been involved in, a sexual, dating, domestic or other intimate relationship with the Respondent. Intimate partner violence can encompass a broad range of behavior including, but not limited to, physical violence, sexual violence, emotional violence, and economic abuse. It may involve one act or an ongoing pattern of behavior. Intimate partner violence may take the form of threats, assault, property damage, violence or threat of violence to one's self, one's sexual or romantic partner or to the family members or friends of the sexual or romantic partner. Intimate partner violence affects individuals of all genders, gender identities, gender expressions, and sexual orientation and does not discriminate by racial, social, or economic background.

The College will not tolerate intimate partner violence of any form. For the purposes of this policy, the College does not define intimate partner violence as a distinct form of misconduct. Rather, the College recognizes that sexual harassment, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, harm to others, stalking, and retaliation all may be forms of intimate partner violence when committed by a person who is or has been involved in a sexual, dating or other social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the Complainant.

Under Clery and the Campus SaVE Act, the College will record and report all relevant incidents of intimate partner violence.

#### E. Prohibited Relationships by Persons in Authority

Sexual or other intimate relationships in which one party maintains o direct supervisory or evaluative role over the other party are prohibited. In general, this includes all sexual or other intimate relationships between students and their employers, supervisors, professors, coaches, advisors or other Cotlege employees. Similarly, Cotlege employees (faculty and staff) who supervise or otherwise hold positions of authority over others are prohibited from having a sexual or other intimate relationship with an individual under his/her direct supervision.

The College does not wish to Interfere with private choices regarding personal relationships when these relationships do not interfere with the goals and policies of the College. However, faculty, administrators, and others who educate, supervise, evaluate, employ, counsel, coach or otherwise guide students should understand the fundamentally asymmetrical nature of the relationship they have with students or subordinates. Intimate or sexual relationships where there is differential in power or authority produce risks for every member of our community and undermine the professionalism of faculty and supervisors. In either context, the unequal position of the parties presents an inherent element of risk and may raise sexual harassment concerns if one person in the relationship has the actual or apparent authority to supervise, evaluate, counsel, coach or otherwiso make decisions or recommendations as to the other person in connection with his/her employment or education at the college.

Sexual relations between persons occupying asymmetrical positions of power, even when both consent, raise suspicions that the person in authority has violated standards of professional conduct and potentially subject the person in authority to charges of sexual harassment based on changes in the perspective of the individuals as to the consensual nature of the relationship. Similarly, these relationships may impact third parties based on perceived or actual favoritism or special treatment based on the relationship.

Therefore, persons with direct supervisory or evaluative responsibilities who contemplate beginning or are involved in such relationships are required to promptly: 1) discontinue any supervising role or relationship over the other person; and 2) report the circumstances to his/her own supervisor. Failure to fully or timely comply with these requirements is a violation of this policy, and the person in authority could be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal from employment by the College.

Any individual may file a complaint alleging harassment or discrimination, including an aggrieved party outside the relationship affected by the perceived harassment or discrimination. Retaliation against persons who report concerns about consensual relationships is prohibited and constitutes a violation of this policy.

#### VI. Resources

The College is committed to treating all members of the community with dignity, care and respect. Any individual who experiences or is affected by sexual harassment, sexual violence, stalking or intimate partner violence, whether as a Complainant, a Respondent, or a third party, will have equal access to support and counseling services through the College. <u>Interim remedies</u> are also available to all parties (see Section IX).

The College recognizes that deciding whether or not to make a report, either to the College or law enforcement, and choosing how to proceed can be difficult decisions. Making a report means telling someone in authority what happened, in person, by telephone, in writing or by email. All individuals are encouraged to seek the support of campus and community resources. These trained professionals can provide guidance in making decisions, information about available resources and procedural options, and assistance to either party in the event that a report and/or resolution under this policy is pursued. Individuals are encouraged to use all available resources on and off campus, regardless of when or where the incident occurred.

There are many resources available on campus and in the surrounding community. As detailed below, there are Confidential Resources which by law cannot share information without the consent of the individual seeking assistance. There are also a variety of College resources that will be discreet and private, but are not considered confidential. These resources will maintain the privacy of an individual's information within the limited circle of those involved in the resolution of a complaint under this policy. For more information about the difference between privacy and confidentiality, see Section IV.

#### A. Confidential Resources

The College encourages all community members to make a prompt report of any incident of sexual harassment, sexual violence, stalking or intimate partner violence to local law enforcement and the College. For individuals who are not prepared to make a report, or who may be unsurre what happened, but are still seeking information and support, there are several legally-protected confidential resources available as designated below. These confidential resources will not share information with the College or anyone else without the individual's permission.

#### On Campus Confidential Resources:

 Sexual Assault Survivor Advocate and Project SAFE Coordinator Naddle Pelacios

Accessible 24 hours a day to provide highly confidential crisis support and resource options to students who experience sexual assault of any kind. Support includes, but is not limited to advising, case management and accompanying survivors to rape treatment centers or medical services. As the Project SAFE Coordinator, conducts comprehensive outreach and educational programming. (323) 259-1359 npalacios@oxy.edu

Oxy Assault & Advocacy Response Team (OAART)

Provides a comprehensive support system to sexual assault survivors that includes advocacy, counseling, and medical services, as well as information about and linkage to forensic exams, (cgal support, and housing and academic accommodations. Team members include Naddia Palacios (Survivor Advocate), Jenny Heetderks (Emmons psychologist), and Bobbi Dacus (Emmons nurse practitioner).

• Emmons Student Wellness Center

Provides confidential psychological counseling services. As detailed below, Emmons also provides medical treatment, but under California law medical providers are required to notify law enforcement when they receive a report of sexual assault. (323) 259-2657

Office for Religious & Spiritual Life

Provides spiritual guidance and in the context of ordained clergy, confidential support. (323) 259-2621

Employee Assistance Program

Provides confidential telephone consultation or face-to-face meeting with a master's level consultant; also provides educational materials through an online library of downloadable materials and interactive tools.

(800) 854-1446, English

(877) 858-2147, Spanish

www.lifebalance.net (User ID and password: lifebalance)





#### Off Campus Confidential Resources:

 LA Repe and Battering Hotline Peace Over Violence A confidential 24-hour crisis line. (213) 626-3393

#### · Peace Over Violence

Provides comprehensive, free treatment for sexual assault survivors, including 24-hour emergency medical care and forensic services, counseling and psychotherapy, advocacy, and accompaniment services.
(310) 319-4000 Ext. 3

- Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN)
   A confidential, anonymous national sexual assault holline.
  1 (800) 656-4673
- Santa Monica Rape Treatment Center
  24-hour emergency medical care and forensic services
  (310) 319-4000
- San Gabriel Valley Medical Center 438 West Las Tunas Dr San Gabriel, CA 91776 (626) 289-5454

#### B. Confidential Medical Resources

'In California, medical providers (but not psychological counselors) are mandated by state law to notify law enforcement if a patient tells personnel s/he has experienced sexual assault. However, the patient has the right to request that a survivor advocate be present when s/he speaks with law enforcement and to request that law enforcement not pursue a criminal rarge at that time. Beyond this notification, however, the disclosure of private information contained in medical records is protected by HIPAA. Further, community medical providers will not notify the College.

A medical provider can provide emergency and/or follow-up medical services. The medical exam has two goals: first, to diagnose and treat the full extent of any injury or physical effect (including prevention of sexually transmitted illnesses and pregnancy) and second, to properly collect and preserve evidence. There is a limited window of time (within 96 hours) following an incident of sexual assault to preserve physical and other forms of evidence. Taking the step to gather evidence immediately does not commit an individual to any particular course of action. The decision to seek timely medical attention and gather any evidence, however, will preserve the full range of options to seek resolution under this policy or through the pursuit of criminal prosecution.

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On campus, <u>Emmons Student Wellness Center</u> can provide medical care; however, Emmons is not equipped for torensic examinations. As with off-campus medical personnet, Emmons staff members are required by state law to notify law enforcement if a patient tells them that s/he has experienced a sexual assault

Emmons Student Wellness Center
Provides medical treatment.
(323) 259-2657

Taxi vouchers are available at <u>Campus Salety</u>, <u>Emmons Sludent Wellness Center</u> and <u>Hosidential Education and Housing Services</u> to provide free transportation to local medical centers. The Survivor Advocate is also available to accompany survivors to access off-campus resources.

- Spn Gabriel Valley Medical Center
   438 W. Las Tunas Dr., San Gabnel 91776
   Provides medical treatment and forensic exams; closest facility to compus. (877) 209-3049
- LA County/USC Medical Center\*
  1200 N. State St., Los Angeles 90033
  Provides medical treatment and forensic exams.
  (323) 226-3961
- Rape Treatment Center at Santa Monica-UCLA Medical Center\*
   Provides comprehensive, free treatment for sexual assault victims, including 24-hour emergency medical care and forensic services, counseling and psychotherapy, advocacy, and accompaniment services.
   (310) 319-4000 Ext. 3
- \*L.A. County designated Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) Center

#### C. Campus Resources

In addition to the conlidential resources listed above, Occidental community members have access to a variety of resources provided by the College. The staff members listed below are trained to support individuals affected by sexual harassment or misconduct and to coordinate with the Title IX Coordinator consistent with the College's commitment to a safe and healthy educational environment. While not bound by confidentiality, these resources will maintain the privacy of an individual's information within the limited circle of those involved in the Title IX resolution process.

Interim Title IX Coordinator Lauren Carella
 Available on weekdays during regular office hours to coordinate a fair and equitable
 response to reports of sexual misconduct.
 tearella@oxy.edu; (323) 259-1338



- Deputy Title IX Coordinator Richard Ledwin Director of Human Resources Available on weekdays during regular office hours. tedwin@oxy.edu; (323) 259-2526
- Deputy Title IX Coordinator Position open
- Campus Safety

  Available as a first option to report an incident of sexual violence or intimate partner violence. Also provides an escort service on campus to any student and can reach the Dean on Duty at any time. Available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

  [323] 259-2511 (emergency line), or dial 5 from any campus phone.
- <u>Dean of Students Office/Dean on Duty</u>
   Can provide reasonable accommodations for housing, academic flexibility and stay-away letters. Available on weekdays during regular office hours. Access to Dean on Duty 24 hours a day by calling Campus Safety at (323) 259-2599.
   Dean of Students Office (323) 259-2661
- Emmons Student Wellness Center
   Provides medical treatment and confidential psychological counseling services.
   (323) 259-2657
- Office for Religious & Spiritual Life
   Provides spiritual guidance and in the context of ordained clergy, confidential support.
  (323) 259-2621
- <u>Project SAFE</u> (Sexual Assault Free Environment)
   A prevention and education support program dedicated to ending sexual violence on campus through resources, advocacy, and educational programming related to issues of sexual violence and intimate partner violence.
   (323) 341-4750

#### D. Community Resources

Students, laculty and stall may also access resources located in the local community. These organizations can provide crisis intervention services, counseling, medical attention and assistance

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in dealing with the criminal justice system. All individuals are encouraged to use the resources that are best suited to their needs, whether on or off campus.

It may be helpful for survivors to have someone who can help them explore their off-campus options and guide them through legal processes; an advocate can provide assistance in this area. Two local resources, <u>Peace Over Violence</u> and the <u>Pape Treatment Center at Santa Monica-UCLA Medical Center of the advocacy support.</u>

- <u>LAPD</u>
   911 (24 hours)
   For dispatch, (877) ASK-LAPD (877-275-5273)
- LAPD Northeast Division
  3353 North San Fernando Road
  Los Angeius, CA 50005
  (323) 344-5701
  Occidental is located in Northeast Division.
- Rape Treatment Center at Santa Monica-UCLA Medical Center
  Provides comprehensive, free treatment for sexual assault victims, including 24-hour
  emergency medical care and forensic services, counseling and psychotherapy,
  advocacy, and accompaniment services.
  (310) 319-4000
- Peaco Over Violence ("POV")
  POV case managers can provide assistance and support with the medical and criminal legal process as well as accompaniment to hospitals, law enforcement agencies, and count appointments.
  1015 Wilshire Blvd.
  Los Angeles, CA 90017
  (213) 626-3393 or (626) 793-3385
- <u>LA Gay and Lesbian Center</u>
   Provides support and advocacy services for LGBT community members.
   1625 Schrader Blvd.. Los Angeles 90028
   (323) 993-7400

#### VII. Reporting

The College encourages all individuals to seek assistance from a medical provider and/or law enforcement immediately after an incident of sexual violence. This is the best option to ensure preservation of evidence and to begin a timely investigative and remedial response.

The College encourages all individuals to make a report to the College and to local law enforcement. Reporting options are not mutually exclusive. Both internal and criminal reports may be pursued simultaneously.

The College has a strong interest in supporting victims and survivors of sexual harassment, sexual violence, stalking and intimate partner violence and encourages all individuals or third party witnesses to report any incident to the College.

Making a report means telling someone in authority what happened -- in person, by telephone, in writing or by email. At the time a report is made, a Complainant does not have to decide whether or not to request any particular course of action, nor does a Complainant need to know, how to label what happened. Choosing to make a report, and deciding how to proceed after making the report, can be a process that unfolds over time. The College provides support that can assist each individual in making these important decisions, and to the extent legally possible will respect an individual's autonomy in deciding how to proceed. In this process, the College will balance the individual's interest with its obligation to provide a safe and non-discriminatory environment for all members of the College community.

Any individual who reports sexual harassment, sexual violence, stalking or intimate partner violence can be assured that all reports will be investigated and resolved in a fair and impartial manner. A Complainant, a Respondent and all individuals involved can expect to be treated with dignify and respect. In every report under this policy, the College will make an immediate assessment of any risk of harm to the Complainant or to the broader campus community and will take steps necessary to address those risks. These steps will include interim measures to provide for the safety of the individual and the campus community.

#### A. Emergency and External Reporting Options

The College encourages all individuals to seek assistance from a medical provider and/or law enforcement immediately after an incident of sexual misconduct. This is the best option to ensure preservation of evidence and to begin a limely investigative and remedial response. The College will help any Occidental community member to get to a safe place and will provide transportation to the hospital, coordination with law enforcement, and information about on- and off-campus resources and options for resolution.

- For Emergencies: 911
  For concerning situations
  Call dispatch at (877) ASK-LAPD (877-275-5273)
- <u>LAPD</u> Northeast Division 3353 North San Fernando Road Los Angetes, CA 90065 Front desk phone number: (323) 344-5701 Occidental is located in Northeast Division.

San Gabriel Valley Medical Center\*
 438 W. Las Tunas Dr., San Gabriel 91776
 Provides medical treatment and forensic exams; closest lacility to campus.
(877) 209-3049

- LA County/USC Medical Center\*
  1200 N. State St., Los Angeles 90033
  Provides medical treatment and forensic exams.
  (323) 226-3961
- Rape Treatment Center at Senta Monica-UCLA Medical Center\*
   Provides comprehensive, free treatment for sexual assault victims, including 24-hour emergency medical care and forensic services, counseling and psychotherapy, advocacy, and accompaniment services.
   (310) 319-4000 Ext. 3

\*These three medical centers are Los Angeles County designated Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) Centers.

#### B. Campus Reporting Options

The College encourages all individuals to report misconduct to any College employee the Complainant trusts and feels comfortable with. In general, most College employees do not have legally protected confidentiality. Under Title IX, a College is required to take immediate and corrective action if a "responsible employee" knew or, in the exercise of reasonable care, should have known about sexual or gender-based harassment that creates a hostile environment. A "responsible employee" includes any employee who:

- . Has the authority to take action to redress the harassment:
- Has the duty to report to appropriate school officials sexual harassment or any other misconduct by students or employees; or
- A student could reasonably believe has the authority or responsibility to take action.

Using this lens, employees with supervisory and leadership responsibilities on campus are considered "responsible employees." This may include, for example, faculty, coaches, administrators, Resident Advisors and other student employees with a responsibility for student wettere, including Project SAFE program assistants.

The College requires that all "responsible employees" share a report of misconduct with the Title IX Coordinator or a member of the Title IX team. The Title IX team, under the guidance of the Title IX Coordinator, will conduct an initial assessment of the conduct, the Complainant's expressed preferences, if any, as to course of action, and the necessity for any interim remedies or accommodations to protect the safety of the Complainant or the community.

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All Occidental community members, even those who are not obligated to do so by this policy, are strongly encouraged to report information regarding any incident of sexual harassment, sexual violence, stalking or inlimate partner violence directly to the Title IX Coordinator or a member of the Title IX team. The College cannot take appropriate action unless an incident is reported to the College.

Members of the interdepartmental Title IX team include the Title IX Coordinator, Title IX Deputy Coordinators, and the Chief of Campus Salety. In addition, based on the role of the Complainant and the Respondent, the members of the team could include the Vice President for Academic Affairs and Dean of the College and a representative from the Dean of Students Office and/or Human Resources.

#### Campus Reporting Options:

- InterIm Title IX Coordinator Lauren Carella Available on weekdays during regular office hours to coordinate a tair and equitable response to reports of sexual misconduct. |carella@oxy.edu; (323) 259-1338
- <u>Deputy Title IX Coordinator</u> Richard Ledwin Director of Human Resources Available on weekdays during regular office hours. ledwin@oxy.edu; (323) 259-2526
- Deputy Title IX Coordinator
   Position open
- Campus Safety

Available as a first option to report an incident of sexual violence or Intimate partner violence. Also provides an escort service on campus to any student and can reach the Dean on Duty at any time. Available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

(323) 259-2511 (emergency line), or dial 5 from any campus phone.

Dean of Students Office/Dean on Duty
Can provide reasonable accommodations for housing, academic flexibility and no contact fetters. Available on weekdays during regular office hours. Access to Dean on Duty 24 hours a day by calling Campus Safety at (323) 259-2599.
Office: AGC #111 and #112 (Ground floor, north side)
deanofstutents@oxy.edu
(323) 259-2661

#### C. Anonymous Reporting

Any individual may make an anonymous report concerning an act of sexual harassment; sexual violence, stalking or intimate partner violence. An individual may report the incident without disclosing his/her name, identifying the Respondent or requesting any action. Depending on the

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extent of information available about the incident or the individuals involved, however, the College's ability to respond to an anonymous report may be limited. The Anonymous Reporting Form can be tound here.

The Title IX Coordinator will receive the anonymous report and will determine any appropriate steps. including individual or community remedies as appropriate, and in consultation with the Director of Campus Safety, compilance with all Clery Act obligations.

#### D. Reporting Considerations: Timeliness and Location of Incident

Complainants and third-party witnesses are encouraged to report sexual harassment, sexual violence and intimate partner violence as soon as possiblo in order to maximize the College's ability to respond prompily and effectively. The College does not, however, limit the time frame for reporting. If the Respondent is not a member of the Occidental community, the College will still seek to meet its Title IX obligation by taking steps to end the harassment, prevent its recurrence, and address its effects, but its ability to take disciplinary action against the Respondent may be limited.

An incident does not have to occur on campus to be reported to the College. Off-campus conduct that is tikely to have a substantial effect on the Complainant's on-campus life and activities or poses a threat or danger to members of the Occidental community may also be addressed under this notice.

#### E. Amnesty for Alcohol or Other Drug Use

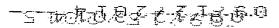
The college community encourages the reporting of prohibited conduct under this policy. It is in the best interest of this community that as many Complainants as possible choose to report to college officials, and that witnesses come forward to share what they know. To encourage reporting, an individual who reports sexual harassment or misconduct, either as a Complainant or a third-party witness, will not be subject to disciplinary action by the College for his/her own personal consumption of alcohol or drugs at or near the time of the incident, provided that any such violations did not and do not place the health or safety of any other person at risk. The College may, however, initiate an educational discussion or pursue other educational remedies regarding alcohol or other drugs.

#### F. Coordination with Law Enforcement

The College encourages Complainants to pursue criminal action for incidents of sexual harassment, sexual violence and intimate partner violence that may also be crimes under California law. The College will assist a Complainant in making a criminal report and cooperate with law enforcement agencies if a Complainant decides to pursue the criminal process to the extent permitted by law.

The College's policy, definitions and burden of proof may differ from California criminal law. A Complainant may seek recourse under this policy and/or pursue criminal action. Neither law enforcement's determination whether or not to prosecute a Respondent, nor the outcome of any criminal prosecution, are determinative of whether a violation of this policy has occurred. Proceedings under this policy may be carried out prior to, simultaneously with, or following civil or criminal proceedings off campus.





At the request of law enforcement, the College may agree to defer its Title IX fact gathering until after the initial stages of a criminal investigation. The College will nevertheless communicate with the Complainant regarding Title IX rights, procedural options and the implementation of interim measures to assure safety and well-being. The College will promptly resume its Title IX fact gathering as soon as it is informed that law enforcement has completed its initial investigation.

#### G. Statement against Retaliation

It is a violation of College policy to retallate in any way against an individual because s/he raised altegations of sexual harassment, sexual violence, stalking or intimate partner violence. The College recognizes that retaliation can take many forms, may be committed by or against an individual or a group, and that a Complainant, Respondent or third party may commit or be the subject of retaliation.

The College will take immediate and responsive action to any report of retaliation and will pursue disciplinary action as appropriate. An individual reporting sexual harassment or misconduct is entitled to protection from any form of retaliation following a report that is made in good faith, even if the report is later not proven.

#### H. False Reports

The College will not tolerate intentional false reporting of incidents. The College takes the accuracy of information very seriously as a charge of sexual harassment, sexual violence, stalking or intimate partner violence may have severe consequences. A good-faith comptaint that results in a finding of not responsible is not considered a false or fabricated accusation of sexual misconduct. However, when a Complainant or third party witness is found to have fabricated allegations or given false information with malicious intent or in bad faith, the Complainant may be subject to disciplinary action. It is a violation of the Code of Student Conduct to make an Intentionally false report of any policy violation, and it may also violate state criminal statutes and civil defamation laws.

#### I. Reports Involving Minors or Suspected Child Abuse

Under California law, an individual must make a mandatory report of suspected child abuse and neglect, including sexual assault when that individual, in his/her professional capacity or within the scope of his/her employment, has knowledge of or observes a minor under the age of 18 whom the individual knows or reasonably suspects has been the victim of child abuse or neglect.

All College employees, whether designated as a mandatory reporter under California state law or not, are required to immediately report any suspected child abuse and neglect to the Title IX Coordinator and the Director of Campus Salety. The source of abuse does not need to be known in order to file a report.

The College will report all suspected child abuse and neglect, including sexual assault, to law enforcement and/or to Los Angeles County Department of Child and Family Services. The College must act quickly regarding all reasonable suspicions of sexual or physical abuse. It is not the responsibility of any employee, student, or volunteer to investigate suspected child abuse. This is the role of Child Protective Services and law enforcement authorities.

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in addition to notifying the Title IX Coordinator and Director of Campus Safety, any individual may make a direct report as follows:

- . If a child is in immediate danger, call 911.
- If there is no immediate danger, contact the Child Protection Hotline 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, at (800) 540-4000. If calling from outside of California, call (213) 639-4500.

#### VIII. Interim Measures, Remedies and Accommodations

#### A. Overview

Upon receipt of a report, the College will impose reasonable and appropriate interim measures designed to eliminate the hostile environment and protect the parties involved. The College will make reasonable efforts to communicate with the parties to ensure that all safety, emotional and physical well-being concerns are being addressed. Interim measures may be imposed regardless of whether formal disciplinary action is sought by the Comptainant or the College.

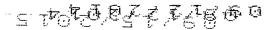
A Complainant or Respondent may request a Stay Away Letter or other protection, or the College may choose to impose interim measures at its discretion to ensure the safety of all parties, the broader College community and/or the integrity of the process.

All individuals are encouraged to report concerns about failure of another individual to abide by any restrictions imposed by an interim measure. The College will take immediate and responsive action to enforce a previously implemented measure.

#### B. Range of Measures

Interim measures will be implemented at the discretion of the College. Potential remedies, which may be applied to the Complainant and/or the Respondent, include:

- Access to counseling services and assistance in setting up initial appointment, both on and off compus
- · Imposition of campus "Stay-Away Letter"
- Rescheduling of exams and assignments (in conjunction with appropriate faculty)
- Providing alternative course completion options (with the agreement of the appropriate faculty)
- Change in class schedule, including the ability to take an "incomplete," drop a course without penalty or transfer sections (with the agreement of the appropriate faculty)
- Change in work schedule or job assignment
- Change in on-campus housing
- Arranging to dissolve a housing contract and pro-rating a refund in accordance with campus housing policies
- Assistance from College support stall in completing housing relocation



- Limit an individual or organization's access to certain College facilities or activities pending resolution of the matter
- · Voluntary leave of absence
- · Providing an escort to ensure safe movement between classes and activities
- Providing medical services
- · Providing academic support services, such as tutoring
- · Interim suspension or College-imposed leave
- Any other remedy that can be tailored to the involved individuals to achieve the goals of this
  policy.

#### C. Interim Suspension or Separation

Where the report of sexual harassment, sexual violence, stalking or intimate partner violence poses a substantial and immediate threat of harm to the safety or well-being of an individual, members of the campus community, or the performance of normal College functions, the College may place a student or student organization on interim suspension or impose leave for an employee. Panding resolution of the report, the individual or organization may be denied access to campus, campus facilities and/or all other College activities or privileges for which the student might otherwise be eligible, as the College determines appropriate. When interim suspension or leave is imposed, the College will make reasonable efforts to complete the investigation and resolution within an expedited time frame.

The full provisions for Interim Suspension for students are contained in the Code of Student Conduct, Provisions for suspension of faculty members are contained in the Faculty Handbook. Staff may be placed on leave at the discretion of the College.

#### IX. Options for Resolution

#### A. Overview

Upon receipt of a report, the College's Title IX team will conduct an <u>initial Title IX Assessment</u>. The goal of this assessment is to provide an integrated and coordinated response to reports of sexual harassment or misconduct. The assessment will consider the nature of the report, the safety of the individual and of the campus community, and the Complainant's expressed preference for resolution.

At the conclusion of the assessment, the College may choose to pursue <u>Informal Resolution</u>, a remedies-based approach that does not involve disciplinary action against a Respondent, or refer the matter for <u>Investigation</u>. The goal of the Investigation is to gather all relevant facts and determine if there is sufficient information to refer the report to a hearing panel for disciplinary action using the College's <u>Formal Resolution</u> procedures.

The initial steps for resolution of a complaint against a student, an employee or a faculty member will involve the same stages: an initial assessment, investigation, and either informal or formal

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resolution. There are specific procedures for resolving complaints against a student, faculty or staff respondent.

#### B. The Role of the Title IX Team

The Title IX team, led by the Title IX Coordinator, assists in the review, investigation and resolution of reports. Members of this interdepartmental team include the Title IX Coordinator. Title IX Deputy Coordinators, and the Chief of Campus Safety. In addition, based on the role of the Complainant and the Respondent, the members of the team could include the Vice President for Academic Affairs and Dean of the College and a representative from the Dean of Students Office and/or Human Resources. Composition of the team will be limited to a small circle of individuals who "need to know" in order to Implement procedures under this policy.

Although a report may be made to any College employee, the College seeks to ensure that all reports are referred to the Title IX team to ensure consistent application of the policy to all individuals and allow the College to respond promptly and equitably to eliminate the harassment, prevent its recurrence and address its effects.

The members of this team oversee the resolution of a report under this policy. Resources are available for both students and employees, whether as Complainants or Respondents, to provide guidance throughout the investigation and resolution of the complaint. Interim Remedies are also available to provide protection and security.

#### C. Initial Title IX Assessment

In every report of sexual harassment or misconduct, the College will make an immediate assessment of any risk of harm to individuals or to the campus community and will take steps necessary to address those risks. These steps may include interim protective measures to provide for the safety of the individual and the campus community.

The initial review will proceed to the point where a reasonable assessment of the safety of the individual and of the campus community can be made. Thereafter, the investigation may be initiated depending on a variety of factors, such as the Complainant's wish to pursue disciplinary action, the risk posed to any individual or the campus community by not proceeding, and the nature of the allegation.

#### D. Investigation

Where the Title IX assessment concludes that disciplinary action may be appropriate, the College will initiate an investigation. The College will designate an investigator who has specific training and expertence investigating allegations of sexual hisrassment and sexual misconduct. The investigator may be an employee of the College or an external investigator engaged to assist the College in its fact gathering. The College will typically use a team of two investigators, which may include the pairing of an external investigator with a College employee. Any Investigator chosen to conduct the investigation must be impartial and free of any conflict of interest.



The investigator will conduct the investigation in a manner appropriate in tight of the circumstances of the case, which will typically include interviews with the Complainant, the Respondent and any witnesses. The interviews will be supplemented by the gathering of any physical, documentary or other evidence. As part of the Investigation, the College will provide an opportunity for the parties to present winesses and other evidence.

The investigation is designed to provide a fair and reliable gathering of the facts. The investigation will be thorough, impartial and fair, and all individuals will be treated with appropriate sensitivity and respect. As described in the Privacy and Confidentiality section, the investigation will be conducted in a manner that is respectful of individual privacy concerns.

The College will seek to complete the investigation within 20 (twenty) business days of receiving the complaint, but this time frame may be extended depending on the complexity of the circumstances of each case. At the conclusion of the investigation, the report will be forwarded to the Title IX Coordinator and the Hearing Coordinator responsible for initiating Formal Resolution proceedings.

Information gathered during the review or investigation will be used to evaluate the responsibility of the Respondent, provide for the safety of the Complainant and the College campus community, and impose remedies as necessary to address the effects of the conduct cited in the report. Where there is sufficient Information set forth that, if proven, would constitute a violation of policy, the College will have the discretion to institute Formal Resolution proceedings against the Respondent. At the conclusion of the investigation, the College will notify all parties that the investigation is complete and provide information about next steps in the process.

Based on the information gathered in the initial Title IX assessment and/or full investigation, the College will take appropriate measures designed to end the misconduct, prevent its recurrence and address its effects.

The Title IX Coordinator will document each report or request for assistance in resolving a case involving charges of sexual misconduct, whether formal or informal, and will review and retain copies of all reports generated as a result of investigations. These records will be kept confidential to the extent permitted by law.

#### E. Informal Resolution

Informal resolution is a remedies-based, non-judicial approach designed to oliminate a hostite environment without taking disciplinary action against a Respondent. Where the Title IX assessment concludes that informal resolution may be appropriate, the College will take immediate and corrective action through the imposition of individual and community remedies designed to maximize the Complainant's access to the educational and extracurricular activities at the College and to eliminate a hostite environment. Examples of protective remedies are provided in Section IX: Interim Remedies. Other potential remedies include targeted or broad-based educational programming or training, direct confrontation of the Respondent and/or indirect action by the Title IX Coordinator or the College. Depending on the form of informal resolution used, it may be possible to maintain anonymity.

The College will not compel a Complainant to engage in mediation, to directly confront the Respondent, or to participate in any particular form of informal resolution. Mediation, even if voluntary, may not be used in cases involving sexual violence or assault. The decision to pursue informat resolution will be made when the College has sufficient information about the nature and scope of the conduct, which may occur at any time. Participation in informal resolution is voluntary, and a Complainant can request to end informal resolution at any time.

The Title IX Coordinator will maintain records of all reports and conduct referred for informal resolution. Informal resolution will typically be completed within thirty (30) business days of the initial report.

#### F. Formal Resolution

Disciplinary action against a Respondent may only be taken through Format Resolution procedures. Because the relationship of students, stall, and faculty to the College differ in nature, the procedures that apply when seeking disciplinary action necessarily differ as well. Each of the procedures, however, is guided by the same principles of fundamental falmess and respect for all parties, which require notice, an equitable opportunity to be heard, and an equitable opportunity to respond to a report under this policy.

The specific procedures for Formal Resolution will vary based upon the role of the Respondent:

- For a complaint against a student, disciplinary action may be taken by the Vice President of Student Allairs and Doan of Students or his/her designed following a finding of responsibility by an Administrator or a Hearing Panel.
- For a complaint against an employee, disciplinary action may be taken at the conclusion of the investigation by the Director of Human Resources or the Vice President for Finance and Planning.
- For a complaint against a faculty member, disciplinary action may be taken at the conclusion
  of the investigation by the Vice President for Academic Affairs and Dean of College and the
  Faculty Council or Advisory Council Hearing Committee pursuant to the "Procedures for
  Actions Leading to Waming, Reprimand, or Dismissal" in the Faculty Handbook.

#### G. Time Frame for Resolution

The College seeks to resolve all reports within 60 days of the initial report. All time frames expressed in this policy are meant to be guidelines rather than rigid requirements. Extenuating circumstances may arise that require the extension of time frames, including extension beyond 60 days. Extenuating circumstances may include the complexity and scope of the allegations, the number of witnesses involved, the availability of the parties or witnesses, the effect of a concurrent criminal investigation, any intervening school break or vacation, or other unforeseen circumstances.

In general, a Complainant and Respondent can expect that the process will proceed according to the time frames provided in this policy. In the event that the investigation and resolution exceed this time frame, the College will notify all parties of the reason(s) for the delay and the expected adjustment in



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time frames. Best efforts will be made to complete the process in a limely manner by balancing principles of thoroughness and fundamental fairness with promptness.

#### Appendix A: Resolving Complaints Against a Student

#### Overview

As outlined in the Reporting section of this policy, an Individual who wishes to make a report of sexual harassment, sexual violence, stelking or intimate partner violence is encouraged to make a report directly to the Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Title IX Coordinators, the Dean of Students Office, Campus Safety or Human Resources. In every instance under this policy, the College, through the coordinated efforts of the Title IX team, will conduct an initial Title IX Assessment.

At the conclusion of the <u>Title IX Assessment</u>, the report will be referred for <u>Informal Resolution</u> or <u>Investigation</u> to determine if there is sufficient information to proceed with <u>Fornal Resolution</u>. <u>Informal Resolution</u> is a non-judicial, remedies-based approach that does not involve disciplinary action against a Respondent. <u>Formal Resolution</u> is a judicial, sanctions-based approach that may involve discipline up to and including expulsion.

#### II. Initial Title IX Assessment

Upon receipt of a report, the College, through the coordinated efforts of the Title IX team, will conduct an initial Title IX assessment. The first step of the assessment will usually be a preliminary meeting with the Complainant with the Title IX Coordinator or a member of the Title IX team. The purpose of the preliminary meeting is to gain a basic understanding of the nature and circumstances of the report; it is not intended to be a full forensic interview. At this meeting, the Complainant will be provided with information about resources, procedural options and Interim remedies.

As part of the initial assessment of the report, the Title IX team will:

- . Assess the nature and circumstances of the allegation
- · Address immediate physical safety and emotional well-being needs
- Notify the Complainant of his/her right to contact law enforcement and seek medical treatment, including the importance of preservation of evidence
- · Enter the report into the College's daily crime log
- · Assess the reported conduct for the need for a timely warning under Clery
  - o Provide the Complainant with Information about:
  - o On and off campus resources
  - The range of interim accommodations and remedies
- . An explanation of the procedural options, including Informal Resolution and Formal Resolution
- · Make available an advisor, advocate, or support person
- Assess for pattern evidence or other similar conduct by Respondent
- Discuss the Complainant's expressed preference for manner of resolution and any barriers to proceeding

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· Explain the College's policy prohibiting retaliation

This initial review will proceed to the point where a reasonable assessment of the safety of the individual and of the campus community can be made. Thereafter, an investigation may continue depending on a variety of factors, such as the Complainant's wish to pursue disciplinary action, the risk posed to any individual or the campus community by not proceeding, and the nature of the alternation.

At the conclusion of the Title IX assessment, the Title IX team will determine the appropriate manner of resolution and, if appropriate, refer the report for further investigation, informal Resolution or Formal Resolution.

The determination as to how to proceed will be communicated to the Complainant in writing. Depending on the circumstances and requested resolution, the Respondent may or may not be notified of the report or resolution. A Respondent will be notified when the College seeks action that would impact a Respondent, such as protective measures that restrict his/her movement on campus, the initiation of an investigation or the decision to involve the Respondent in Informal Resolution.

#### III. Informal Resolution

Informal resolution is a remedies-based, non-judicial approach designed to eliminate a hostile environment without taking disciplinary action against a Respondent.

Where the Title IX assessment concludes that informal resolution may be appropriate, the College will take immediate and corrective action through the imposition of individual and community remedies designed to maximize the Complainant's access to the educational and extracumoular activities at the College and to eliminate a hostile environment. Examples of protective remedies are provided in Section IX: Interim Remedies. Other potential remedies include largeted or broad-based educational programming or training, direct confrontation of the Respondent and/or indirect action by the Title IX Coordinator or the College. Depending on the form of informal resolution used, it may be possible to maintain anonymity.

The College will not compet a Complainant to engage in mediation, to directly confront the Respondent, or to participate in any particular form of informal resolution. Mediation, even if voluntary, may not be used in cases involving sexual violence or assault. The decision to pursue informal resolution will be made when the College has sufficient information about the nature and scope of the conduct, which may occur at any time. Participation in informal resolution is voluntary, and a Complainant can request to end informal resolution at any time.

The Title IX Coordinator will maintain records of all reports and conduct referred for informal resolution. Informal resolution will typically be completed within thirty (30) business days of the initial record.



#### IV. Investigation

Following the initial Title IX assessment, the College may initiate a prompt, thorough and impartial investigation. The Title IX Coordinator, in consultation with the Title IX team, will oversee the investigation. At the conclusion of the investigation, if warranted, a Hearing Coordinator will be assigned to lacilitate the adjudication through a conduct conference or specially trained conduct hearing panel.

The investigation is designed to provide a fair and reliable gathering of the facts. All Individuals in the investigation, including the Complainant, the Respondent and any third-party witnesses, will be treated with appropriate sensitivity and respect. Consistent with the need for a full assessment of the facts, the investigation will safeguard the privacy of the Individuals Involved.

The College will designate an investigator who has specific training and experience investigating allegations of sexual harassment and sexual misconduct. The Investigator may be an employee of the College or an external investigator engaged to assist the College in its fact gathering. The College will typically use a team of two investigators, which may include the pairing of an external investigator with a College employee. Any investigator chosen to conduct the investigation must be impartial and free of any conflict of interest.

The investigator(s) will coordinate the gathering of Information from the Comptainant, the Respondent, and any other individuals who may have information relevant to the determination. The investigator(s) will also gather any available physical or medical evidence, including documents, communications between the parties, and other electronic records as appropriate. The investigator(s) may consider prior allegations of, or lindings of responsibility for, similar conduct by the Respondent. The Comptainent and Respondent will have an equal opportunity to be heard, to submit evidence, and to identify witnesses who may have relevant information.

The investigation will usually be completed within twenty (20) business days. Given the availability of witnesses or complexity of the circumstances, this time frame may be extended as necessary to ensure the integrity and completeness of the investigation.

At the request of law enforcement, the College may agree to defer its Title IX fact gathering until after the initial stages of a criminal investigation. The College will nevertheless communicate with the Complatnant regarding Title IX rights, procedural options and the implementation of interim measures to assure safety and well-being. The College will promptly resume its Title IX fact gathering as soon as law enforcement has completed its initial investigation.

Information gathered during the investigation will be used to evaluate the appropriate course of action, provide for the safety of the individual and the campus community, and impose remedies as necessary to address the effects of the conduct cited in the report.

#### A. Threshold Determination and Appeal from Insufficient Threshold

At the conclusion of the investigation, the investigator(s) will prepare a written report synthesizing the facts for review by the Title IX Coordinator and a Hearing Coordinator from the Office of Student Conduct. The investigator(s) are not charged with reaching a

determination as to responsibility, which is a function reserved for the Conduct Conference or Hearing Panel.

Upon receipt of the Investigative report, the Hearing Coordinator, in consultation with the Title IX team, will review the report and make a threshold determination as to whether there is sufficient information upon which an adjudicator could find a violation of this policy. This threshold determination does not involve making a determination of responsibility, nor does it involve a credibility assessment. If the threshold has been established, the Hearing Coordinator will Issue a Notification Letter to the Respondent and the Complainant and refer the report for Pre-Hearing Procedures.

If the Title IX Coordinator, in consultation with the Title IX team, determines that this Ihreshold has not been reached, the Complainant and Respondent will be notified in writing. The Complainant will have the opportunity to seek review by the Vice President for Student Affairs and Dean of Students (or designee) by submitting a written request for review within five (5) business days of receipt of the notification. If an appeal is filed, the Respondent will be notified and have the opportunity to respond. The Vice President for Student Affairs and Dean of Students (or designee) may affirm the threshold finding, reverse the finding or remand the matter for additional Investigation as warranted. The Vice President for Student Affairs and Dean of Students (or designee) will render a decision in writing, to both parties, within ten (10) business days of receipt of the request for review. The decision of the Vice President for Student Affairs and Dean of Students (or designee) is linal. Where a designee is chosen, the identity of this individual will be shared with both parties.

#### V. Formal Resolution

Formal resolution of a complaint under the Sexual Harassment and Assault Policy will occur through the use of a Conduct Conference or a Hearing Panel.

#### A. Conduct Conference

A Complainant or Respondent may request resolution through an administrative conduct conference, in which the Hearing Coordinator will meet with the Complainant and Respondent to determine responsibility and render a decision as to what sanctions, if applicable, should be implemented. Both parties and the Hearing Coordinator must agree that the matter is appropriate for resolution by a conduct conference. Depending upon the nature and severity of the allegations, the Hearing Coordinator may decline to handle the matter administratively and refer the case to a Hearing Panel.

A conduct conference is particularly appropriate when the Respondent has admitted to the harassment or misconduct and there is no discernible dispute in the relevant facts of the investigation report; however, at the discretion of the Hearing Coordinator, it may also be used when the facts are in dispute. The investigative report will serve as the primary evidence in making a determination of responsibility.



Both parties must have notice, the opportunity to review the investigative report in advance, and the opportunity to present any additional relevant information to the Hearing Coordinator. In reaching a determination as to whether this policy has been violated, the Hearing Coordinator will reach a determination by a preponderance of the evidence, that is, whether the conduct was more likely than not to have occurred as alleged. Based on the outcome of the conduct conference, the Hearing Coordinator will issue an appropriate sanction.

Both a Complainant and Respondent may appeal the determination of the Hearing Coordinator as provided in the Appeal section below.

#### B. Hearing Panel

The hearing panel typically consists of a three members drawn from a pool of trained faculty and campus administrators. Faculty members of the hearing panel pool are appointed by Faculty Council. Administration members of the hearing panel pool are selected and appointed by the Dean of Students Office. At the discretion of the Hearing Coordinator, the College may engage an external adjudicator to serve as a member of the hearing panel or in fieu of the hearing panel whenever, in the exercise of judgment, doing so will best serve the fair and equitable resolution of the complaint. In making the determination to select an external adjudicator, the Hearing Coordinator will consider, among other factors, the nature of the allegations, the complexity of the case, whether there is any issue of conflict of interest, the availability of trained panel members for the hearing, whether the College is in session or on break, or any other relevant factors.

All hearing panellsts must participate in annual training on non-discrimination; the dynamics of sexual harassment, sexual violence and intimate partner violence; the factors relevant to a determination of credibility; the appropriate manner in which to receive and evaluate sensitive information; the manner of deliberation; evaluation of consent and incapacitation; the application of the preponderance of the evidence standard; sanctioning and the College's policies and procedures. The training will be coordinated by the Title tX Coordinator in conjunction with campus and external partners.

The Hearing Panel is supported by the Hearing Coordinator, who is present at hearing panel meetings, but is not be a voting member of the panel. He or she will meet with all involved parties prior to the hearing, be present during the hearing to serve as a resource for the hearing panel on issues of policy and procedure, and to ensure that policy and procedure are appropriately followed throughout the hearing.

In most cases, it should be possible to convene a hearing panel; however if the hearing must be heard at or after the end of the semester or academic year and/or a full hearing panel cannot reasonably be convened, those cases may be heard by the Vice President for Student Affairs and Dean of Students (or designee) or the College may substitute an alternate method of adjudication at its discretion.

#### C. Advisors, Support Persons, and Attorneys

Advisor: In any hearing, the Complainant and Respondent may choose to be assisted by an advisor. The Dean of Students Office maintains a list of campus community members who have

undergone Title IX training who can guide a student through the pre-hearing and hearing process. The advisor may accompany the student to any College investigative, administrative or adjudicative meeting, including the panel hearing. The advisor may not speak to the panel during the hearing.

Support Person: A Complainant and Respondent may also choose to be assisted by an emotional support person of their choice. The person must be a member of the Occidental community (student, faculty, staff, or administrator). To serve as a support person, the individual will be required to meet with a Hearing Coordinator or the Title IX Coordinator in advance of any participation in the proceedings. The Survivor Advocate may serve as a support person for a Complainant.

The support person cannot be a witness in the proceedings. The support person is a silent and non-participating presence who is there solely to observe and provide moral support during the hearing itself. This person is not to address the hearing panel, except to ask for a short recess if one of the parties requires some time to compose him or herself or collect his or her thoughts. The Hearing Coordinator has the right at all times to determine what constitutes appropriate behavior on the part of a support person and whether the person may remain at the proceedings. While the support person may be present to hear testimony, no written materials are to be shared with support people.

Absent extenuating circumstances, witnesses and others involved in an investigation or hearing are not entitled to have a support person present.

Role of the Attorney/Outside Agreements: The College prohibits outside attorneys, or family members acting as attorneys, from participating in proceedings under this policy. A Complainant or Respondent may choose to seek the advice and assistance of an attorney at his/her own expense, but the attorney may not participate in investigatory interviews, informat resolution proceedings, or formal resolution via administrative hearing or Hearing Panel. Similarly, the College will not recognize or enforce agreements between the parties outside of these procedures.

#### D. Pre-Hearing Procedures

#### 1. Notice of Charges

Following the threshold determination that there is sufficient information to move forward with a hearing, the Hearing Coordinator will send written Notification Letter to both the Complainant and the Respondent. The Notification Letter provides each party with a brief summary of the conduct at issue and the specific provision of the policy violation(s) that are alleged to have taken place.

#### 2. Pre-Hearing Meeting with Complainant and Respondent

Following the Notification Letter, the Hearing Coordinator will contact the Complainant and Respondent to schedule separate meetings with each party. At this pre-hearing meeting, each party will receive an explanation of the hearing process and have the opportunity to ask any questions. If the Complainant and/or Respondent have elected to have advisors throughout the hearing process, the advisor is encouraged to accompany the Complainant/Respondent to this initial meeting.

#### 3. Notice of Hearing

Once each party has met with the Hearing Coordinator, a Notice of Hearing is sent to the Complainant and the Respondent. In addition, the Notice provides the parties with the date, time, and place of the hearing, as well as the name(s) of the person(s) hearing the case.

In general, the hearing will be scheduled within ten (10) business days of the date of the Notice of Hearing. Under extenualing circumstances, this time frame may be extended.

#### 4. Composition of the Hearing Panel

The Complainant and the Respondent may submit a written request to the Hearing Coordinator that a member of the hearing panel be removed. The request must clearly state the grounds to support a claim of bias, conflict of interest or an inability to be fair and impartial. This challenge must be raised within two (2) business days of receipt of the Notice of Hearing. All objections must be raised prior to the commencement of the hearing. Failure to object prior to the hearing will forfeit one's ability to appeal the outcome based on perceived or actual bias.

#### 5. Pre-Hearing Review of Documents

The Comptainant and the Respondent will each have the opportunity to review all investigative documents, subject to the privacy limitations imposed by state and federal law, at least five (5) business days prior to the hearing. The investigative documents will include the investigation report, any witness statements or interviews, statements or interviews by both parties, and any other documentary information that will be presented to the hearing panet.

#### 6. Witnesses

The Complainant, Respondent, and the hearing panel all have the right to call witnesses. Witnesses must have observed the conduct in question or have information relevant to the incident and cannot be called solely to speak about an individual's character.

In general, neither party will be permitted to call as a wilness anyone who was not interviewed by the investigator as part of the College's investigation. If either party wishes to call witnesses, whether or not they were previously interviewed as part of the College's investigation, the following must be submitted no later than five (5) business days before the hearing to the Hearing Coordinator via e-mail or in hardcopy format:

- · The names of any witnesses that either party intends to call;
- A written statement and/or description of what each witness observed, if not already provided during investigation;
- A summary of why the witness' presence is relevant to making a decision about responsibility at the hearing; and,
- The reason why the witness was not interviewed by the investigator, if applicable.

The Hearing Coordinator will determine if the proffered witness(es) has relevant information and if there is sufficient justification for permitting a witness who was not interviewed by the investigator. The Hearing Coordinator may also require the investigator to interview the newly proffered witness.

If witnesses are approved to be present, the Respondent and Complainant are provided with a list of witnesses and any relevant documents related to their appearance at the hearing no later than five (5) business days before the hearing. All parties have the opportunity to ask questions of witnesses (through the panel), regardless of who called them to the hearing.

#### 7. Relevance

The Hearing Coordinator will review the investigative report, any witness statements and any other documentary evidence to determine whether the proffered information contained therein is relevant and material to the determination of responsibility given the nature of the allegation. In general, the Hearing Coordinator may redact information that is irrelevant, more prejudicial than probative, or immaterial. The Hearing Coordinator may also redact statements of personal opinion, rather than direct observations or reasonable inferences from the facts, and statements as to general reputation for any character trait, including honesty.

#### 8. Prior Sexual History and/or Pattern Evidence

Prior Sexual History of a Complainant: In general, a Complainant's prior sexual history is not relevant and will not be admitted as evidence at a hearing. Where there is a current or ongoing relationship between the Complainant and the Respondent, and the Respondent alleges consent, the prior sexual history between the parlies may be relevant to assess the manner and nature of communications between the parties. As noted in other sections of this policy, however, the mere fact of a current or previous dating or sexual relationship, by itself, is not sufficient to constitute consent. Any prior sexual history of the Complainant with other individuals is typically not relevant and will not be permitted.

Pattern Evidence by a Respondent: Where there is evidence of pattern of conduct similar in nature by the Respondent, either prior to or subsequent to the conduct in question, regardless of whether there has been a finding of responsibility, this information may be deemed relevant and probative to the panel's determination of responsibility and/or assigning of a sanction. The determination of relevance will be based on an assessment of whether the previous incident was substantially similar to the conduct cited in the report and indicates a pattern of behavior and substantial conformity with that pattern by the Respondent. Where there is a prior finding of responsibility for a similar act of sexual misconduct, there is a presumption of relevance and the finding may be considered in making a determination as to responsibility and/or assigning of a sention.

The College, through the Hearing Coordinator or Title IX Coordinator, may choose to introduce this information, with appropriate notice to the parties. Alternatively, a party may request in writing that information under this section be admitted. A request to admit such information must be submitted to the Hearing Coordinator. The Hearing Coordinator, in

consultation with the Title IX Coordinator, will assess the relevance of this information and determine if it is appropriate for inclusion at the hearing.

To aid in an advance determination of relevance, the following must be submitted no later five (5) business days before the hearing to the Hearing Coordinator via e-mail or in hardcopy forms:

- A written statement and/or description of the proposed information, if not already provided during Investigation; and
- A summary of why this information is relevant to making a decision of responsibility at the hearing.

If this information is approved as appropriate for presentation at the hearing, the Respondent and Complainant will be provided with a brief description of the approved information no later than live (5) business days before the hearing.

#### 9. Request to Reschedule Hearing

Either party can request to have a hearing rescheduled. Absent extenuating circumstances, requests to reschedule must be submitted to the Hearing Coordinator with an explanation for his or her request at least three (3) business days prior to the hearing.

#### 10. Consolidation of Hearings

At the discretion of the Hearing Coordinator, in consultation with the Title IX Coordinator, multiple reports may be consolidated against a Respondent in one hearing, if the evidence related to each incident would be relevant and probative in reaching a determination on the other incident. Matters may be consolidated where they involve multiple Complainants, multiple Respondents, or related conduct that would regularly have been heard under the Code of Student Conduct.

#### E. Hearing Panel Procedures

#### 1. Attendance at Hearing

If a party does not attend a hearing for any non-emergency or compelling reason, the hearing may be held in his/her absence at the discretion of the Vice President of Student Affairs and Dean of Students.

A Respondent will not be permitted to withdraw from the College prior to the conclusion of an investigation or formal resolution under this policy. If a Respondent chooses not to participate, the College will move forward with the hearing and imposition of sanction, if any, in absentia. The Respondent's academic transcript will be marked Withdrawal Pending Disciplinary Action, or, if finally resolved in absentia, with the final outcome in accordance with regular practice under this policy.

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A Complainant or Respondent may also request alternative testimony options that would not require physical proximity to the other party. Options include placing a privacy screen in the hearing room, ollowing the Complainant or Respondent to speak outside the physical presence of the other by using relevant technology to facilitate participation. Any proposed atternative must be reviewed in advance of the hearing to ensure that it is consistent with the goals of a fair and equilable process. While these options are intended to help make the alteged Complainant or Respondent more comfortable, they are not intended to work to the disadvantage of the other party.

#### 2. Participants in Hearing Procedures

The hearing panel is a closed hearing; it is not open to the public. The individuals who may appear before the hearing panel are: the Complainant; the Respondent; any individual serving as an approved advisor or support person; and any individuals appearing as witnesses. Attorneys, including family members acting as attorneys, are not permitted.

#### 3. Safequarding of Privacy

All parties involved in a hearing are required to keep the information learned in preparation for the hearing and at the hearing private. No copies of documents provided are to be made or shared with any third parties. All copies provided must be returned to the College at the conclusion of the hearing and any appeals. Any breach of this duty is subject to further disciplinary action by the College.

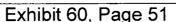
#### 4. Hearing Panel Procedures

A hearing is not intended to be adversarial; rather, it is intended to be educational and developmental. The hearing is intended to provide a fair and ample opportunity for each side to present his/her account of the incident and for the hearing panel to determine the facts of the case, make a determination as to whether College policy was violated, and to recommend appropriate sanctions, if necessary. The hearing is an informal proceeding not comparable to a criminal trial; it is the mechanism by which the College assesses, and as appropriate, takes formal disciplinary action regarding a violation of College policy.

The hearing panel must review all pertinent information regarding the incident in question prior to the date of the hearing panel. Relevant information supporting the violation(s) alleged may be offered in the form of written statements, documents, items, or oral information from the Complainant, the Respondent, and witnesses.

A member of the panel will be designated as the panel chair. A hearing will be called to order by the panel chair. The Hearing Coordinator serves as a (non-voting) advisor to the hearing panel. The chair will explain the hearing process and will provide an opportunity to all parties to ask procedural questions prior to initial statements and the presentation of information.

The investigator will provide a brief opening statement summarizing the investigation. The opening statement should focus on the areas of agreement and disagreement in order to



assist the hearing panel in prioritizing areas of inquiry. The hearing panel, Complainant, or Respondent may make brief inquiries of the investigator at this juncture, as there will be additional opportunity to ask questions of the investigator after the hearing panel has heard from the Complainant, the Respondent, and any witnesses.

The Complainant may supplement the information provided to the panel with a brief statement. This is not intended to be a retelling of the event. The hearing panel may pose questions to the Complainant, including questions suggested by the Respondent.

After the Complainant is finished, the Respondent will be given an opportunity, and is encouraged, to make a brief statement. The hearing panel may pose questions to the Respondent, including questions suggested by the Complainant.

The panel may hear from witnesses on behalf of the Complainant and the Respondent. Each witness will be questioned by the hearing panel, and, as appropriate, the Complainant and the Respondent. Under come circumstances, the Complainant or Respondent may be asked to present a list of written questions to the panel, who will determine the relevance of the questions and pose any questions deemed relevant.

The hearing panel, Complainant, and Respondent may then question the Investigator. The investigator is not permitted to offer an opinion on the credibility of any individual or as to the utilimate issue.

At the conclusion of the presentation of all witnesses, the Complainant and Respondent will each be given a brief final opportunity to address any outstanding issues of fact.

#### 5. Questioning of Witnesses

It is the responsibility of the hearing panel to assure that the information necessary to make an informed decision is presented. The panel members may play an active role in questioning both parties and witnesses involved in the case. At times, the panel members may need to ask difficult or sensitive questions in order to understand areas of factual dispute or gain a full understanding of the context.

At no time will the complainant or the respondent be permitted to directly question one another. As outlined above, the parties may submit questions to the hearing panel in writing, which may be posed at the discretion of the hearing panel. Similarly, the panel members are under no obligation to allow either party to directly question witnesses, and the panel may require that questions to witnesses be submitted in writing.

Both parties are encouraged to prepare a written list of questions in advance. The parties may also submit questions in writing to the chair throughout the course of the hearing. The chair, in consultation with the panel, will determine the appropriateness and relevance of the questions.

Parties and other individuals who offer information at a hearing are expected to respond honestly, and to the best of their knowledge. The hearing panel reserves the right to recall any

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party or witness for further questions and to seek additional information necessary to make a decision.

#### 6. Deliberation

After all of the information has been presented, all parties will be dismissed and the hearing will be formally concluded.

The panel members will conduct their deliberations in private. The panel must complete their deliberations within two (2) business days, but every attempt will be made to complete the deliberations promptly. The Hearing Coordinator may remain for deliberations, but may not participate in the deliberations and may not vote.

The hearing panel will determine a Respondent's responsibility by a preponderance of the evidence. This means that the hearing panel will decide whether it is "more likely than not," based upon all of the relevant information, that the Respondent is responsible for the elleged violation(s). The hearing panel must reach a decision on responsibility by majority vote. Only the decision on responsibility will be shared with the Complainant and the Respondent.

If the panel finds the Respondent responsible, the panel will then recommend appropriate sanctions to the Hearing Coordinator. The Hearing Coordinator, in consultation with the Title IX Coordinator, will review the recommendations and impose an appropriate sanction.

The findings of the hearing panel will be reduced to writing. The findings will detail the findings of fact and the basis/retionate for the decision of the hearing panel, making reference to the evidence that led to the finding.

#### F. Sanctions

A hearing panel that finds a Respondent responsible for a violation of this policy may recommend appropriate sanctions that may include, but are not limited to, those sel forth below. Sanctions may be issued individually, or a combination of sanctions may be imposed. The Comptainant and Respondent will each have the opportunity to present a written statement about impact and/or requested sanctions. The hearing panel will review these statements only if the Respondent has been found responsible for one or more violation.

#### In general:

- Any student who is determined to have committed sexual assault may receive a sanction ranging-from suspension to expulsion.
- Any student who is determined to have committed non-consensual sexual contact or any
  other prohibited form of conduct may receive a sanction ranging from conduct warning to
  exhibition

The hearing panel may deviate from the range of recommended sanctions, based upon a full consideration of the following factors: (1) the Respondent's prior discipline history; (2) how the

Cotlege has sanctioned similar incidents in the past; (3) the nature and violence of the conduct at issue; (4) the impact of the conduct on the Complainant; (5) the impact of the conduct on the community, its members, or its property; (6) whether the Respondent has accepted responsibility for his actions; (7) whether the Respondent is reasonably likely to engage in the conduct in the future; (8) the need to deter similar conduct by others; and (9) any other mitigating or aggravating circumstances, including the College's values.

The hearing panel or Hearing Coordinator may also consider restorative justice outcomes that, taking into account the safety of the community as a whole, allows a Respondent to learn about the origins of his/her behavior, his/her responsibility for this behavior, and how s/he can change this behavior.

In appropriate cases, a panel may determine that the conduct was motivated by bias, insofar as a Complainant was selected on the basis of his or her race, cofor, ethnicity, national origin, religion, age, disability or other protected class. Where the panel determines that student misconduct was motivated by bias, the panel may elect to increase the sanction imposed as a result of this postulation.

The hearing panel will make a recommendation about the appropriate sanction. The Hearing Coordinator, in consultation with the Title IX Coordinator, may affirm or modify the recommended sanction(s). The Hearing Coordinator and Title IX Coordinator will review the panel's recommendations and take reasonable steps to foster consistency for similar violations and circumstances.

Sanctions that may be imposed under this policy include:

Warning: Notice, In writing, that continuation or repetition of prohibited conduct may be cause for additional disciplinary action.

Censure: A written reprimand for violating the Code of Student Conduct or other College policy. This conduct status specifies a period of time during which the student's or organization's good standing with the College may be in jeopardy. The student is officially warned that continuation or repetition of prohibited conduct may be cause for additional conduct action including probation, suspension, or expulsion from the College.

Disciplinary Probation: Exclusion from participation in privileged activities for a specified period of time (privileged activities may include, but are not limited to, elected or appointed ASOC offices, student research, althletics, some student employment, and study abroad). Additional restrictions or conditions may also be imposed. Violations of the terms of disciplinary probation or any other College policy violations may result in further disciplinary action.

Restitution: Repayment to the College or to an affected party for damages resulting from a violation of this Code. To enforce this sanction, the College reserves the right to withhold its transcripts and degrees or to deny a student participation in graduation ceremonies and privileged events.

Removal from Campus Housing: Students may be removed from College housing and/or barred from applying for campus housing due to disciplinary violations of this Code.

Suspension: Exclusion from College premises, altending classes, and other privileges or activities for a specified period of time, as set forth in the suspension notice. Notice of this action will remain in the student's conduct file. Conditions for readmission may be specified in the suspension notice.

Expulsion: Permanent termination of student status and exclusion from College premises, privileges, and activities. This action will be permanently recorded on the student's academic transcript.

Revocation of Admission and/or Degree: Admission to, or a degree awarded by, the College may be revoked for fraud, misrepresentation in obtaining the degree or violation of College policies, the Student Code of Conduct or tor other serious violations committed by a student prior to enrollment or graduation.

Withholding Degree: The College may withhold awarding a degree otherwise earned until the completion of the process set forth in this Code, including the completion of all sanctions imposed, if any

Other sanctions may be imposed instead of, or in addition to, those specified here. Service, education or research projects may also be assigned. More than one of the sanctions listed above may be imposed for any single violation.

#### G. Outcome Letter

The outcome of the hearing panel will be final and communicated to the Complainant and Respondent in writing, usually within four (4) business days from the date the hearing is concluded. The notification of each party should occur at or near the same time.

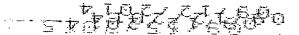
Both parties have the right to be informed of the outcome. In addition, the Respondent will be fully informed of any sanctions. For reports involving sexual violence, the Comptainant will be fully informed of any sanctions. For all other reports under this policy, the Comptainant will be informed of only those sanctions that directly relate to the Comptainant, consistent with FERPA and other applicable law.

The imposition of sanctions will take effect immediately and will not be stayed pending the resolution of the appeal.

The College reserves the right to notify parents/guardians of dependent students regarding any health or safety risk, change in student status or conduct situation, particularly alcohol and other drug violations. The College may also notify parents/guardians of non-dependent students who are under age 21 of alcohol and/or drug policy violations. Where a student is not dependent, the College will contact parents/guardians to inform them of situations in which there is a significant and articulable health and/or safety risk. The College also reserves the right to designate which College officials have a need to know about individual conduct complaints pursuant to FERPA requirements.







#### H. Appeals

Either party may appeal the final outcome in writing to the Vice President for Student Affairs and Dean of Students or designee (the "Appeals Officer"). The appeal will be conducted in an impartial manner by an impartial decision-maker. The appeal must be filed in writing within five (5) business days of receiving the written outcome. The appeal shall consist of a plain, concise and complete written statement outlining the grounds for appeal and all relevant information to substantiate the basis for the appeal.

The Complainant and/or Respondent may appeal only the parts of final outcome directly relating to him/her. Dissatisfaction with the outcome of the hearing is not grounds for appeal. The only grounds for appeal are:

- A procedural or substantive error occurred that significantly affected the outcome of the hearing (e.g. substantiated bias, material deviation from established procedures, etc.).
- New evidence, unavailable during the original hearing or investigation, that could substantially
  impact the original linding or sanction (a summary of this new evidence and its potential
  impact must be included).

The receipt of the appeal will be acknowledged in writing (which can include email). Each party will be given the opportunity to respond in writing to the other party's appeal. Any response by the opposing party must be submitted to the Appeals Officer within three (3) business days from receipt of the appeal. The appeals documents from each party will be considered together in one appeal review process.

In any request for an appeal, the burden of proof lies with the party requesting the appeal, as the original determination and sanction are presumed to have been decided reasonably and appropriately. The Appeals Officer shall first consider whether the appeal is timely filed and if so, whether the appeal is properly framed based on the two grounds. If the Appeals Officer determines that the appeal is not properly framed, the appeal will be denied.

If the appeal is based on procedural or substantive error, the Appeals Officer may return the comptaint to the original hearing panel with instructions to reconvene to cure the error, or in rare cases where the error cannot be cured, the Appeals Officer can ask that a new hearing occur before a newly constituted hearing panel. In the case of new and relevant information, the Appeals Officer can recommend that the case be returned to the original hearing panel to assess the weight and effect of the new information and render a determination after considering the new facts. The reconsideration of the hearing panel is final.

Appeals are not intended to be full rehearing of the complaint (de novo). In most cases, appeals are confined to a review of the written documentation or record of the original hearing, and pertinent documentation regarding the grounds for appeal. This is not an opportunity for the Appeals Officer to substitute his/her judgment for that of the original hearing body merely because s/he disegree with its finding and/or sanctions. Appeals decisions are to be deferential to the original hearing body, making changes to the finding only where there is clear error. The Appeals Officer can affirm or after the original findings, depending on the basis of the requested appeal.

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Sanctions imposed are implemented immediately unless the Vice President for Student Affeirs and Dean of Students stays implementation in extraordinary circumstances, pending the outcome of the appeal. Pending graduation, study abroad, internships/externships, or other events do not typically constitute extraordinary circumstances. In cases where the appeal results in reinstatement to the institution or of privileges, all reasonable attempts will be made to restore the student to their prior status, recognizing that some opportunities lost may be irretrievable in the short term.

The Appeals Officer will render a written decision on the appeal to the Complainant and Respondent within filteen (15) business days from the date of the submission of all appeal documents by both parties. Appeal decisions are final.

#### I. Integrity of Proceedings

These procedures are entirely administrative in nature and ere not considered legal proceedings. Neither party may audio or video record the proceedings, nor is formal legal representation allowed.

At the Hearing Coordinator's discretion, anyone disrupting the hearing may be removed.

#### J. Records

The Title IX Coordinator will retain records of all reports and complaints, regardless of whother the matter is resolved by means of Title IX assessment, informal resolution or formal resolution. Complaints resolved by means of Title IX assessment or informal resolution are not part of a student's conduct file or academic record or of an employee's personnel record.

Alfirmative findings of responsibility in matters resolved through formal resolution are part of a student's conduct record and an employee's personnel record. Such records shall be used in reviewing any further conduct, or developing sanctions, and shall remain a part of a student's conduct record or an employee's personnel record.

Generally suspension, expulsion, and withdrawal pending disciplinary action are permanently noted on a student's transcript. The conduct files of students who have been suspended or expelled from the College are maintained in the Dean of Students Office Indefinitely. Conduct files of students who have not been suspended or expelled are maintained in the Dean of Students Office for no fewer than seven years from the date of the incident. Further questions about record retention should be directed to the Dean of Students Office.

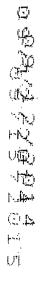


Exhibit 2



OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE

1600 CAMPUS ROAD

LOS ANGELES, CA 90041-3314

February 6, 2014

Affairs and Dean of Students
Coons Administrative Center, Room 112
(323) 259-2661
Fax: (323) 341-4927

## Notification of Complaint, Investigation & Immediate Interim Suspension

Dear Mr.

On Friday, January 31, 2014, filed a complaint with the Title IX Office alleging an incident of sexual misconduct on or about September 28–29, 2013.

Following an initial assessment of the allegation, the College will be moving forward with a formal resolution process, which will include an investigation of this matter. Please know that under the College's Sexual Misconduct Policy, the College is obligated to conduct an investigation to gather all relevant facts and evidence related to an allegation of sexual misconduct. Additionally, the College's Code of Student Conduct provides for the College to place students on interim suspension immediately and without prior notice, if there is information available that the student's continued presence on campus poses a substantial and immediate threat to her/himself, others, and/or the performance of normal College functions.

Given the nature of the allegations in this matter, you are being placed on interim suspension from the College effective immediately. This suspension will be in place until a formal resolution and conclusion of this complaint occurs. You are required to vacate your room by 5:00pm today. Thursday, February 6, 2014. Please call Campus Safety at 323-259-2599 when you are ready to leave your room and staff members will meet you at your room to assist you.

Your status as a suspended student means that until this matter is resolved and you have formal written communication from the College lifting the suspension or allowing you on campus for a specific purpose, you are excluded from the College premises and from attending classes, events, and activities, and that all privileges extended to you as a student are withdrawn until the matter is resolved. Additionally, the requirements and timeline of the stay-away letter issued to you on October 28, 2013 will remain in effect.

Information regarding the College Sexual Assault Misconduct Policy can be found at: <a href="https://www.oxy.edu/sexual-assault-resources-support/policies-procedures">www.oxy.edu/sexual-assault-resources-support/policies-procedures</a>.

Information regarding the Code of Student Conduct can be found at: <a href="http://www.oxy.edu/student-handbook/code-student-conduct">http://www.oxy.edu/student-handbook/code-student-conduct</a>.

UI (SIA) HH This notice will remain in a file in the Title IX Office. If you have any questions regarding the investigation or resolution of the Title IX complaint, please contact Lauren Carella by phone at 323-259-1358 or via email at <a href="mailto:learnest.organ">learnest.organ</a> lifyou have questions regarding the details of the suspension and your student status, please contact Dean O'Neal Howard at 323-259-2969 or via email at <a href="mailto:organ="mailto:nealhoward@oxy.edu">nealhoward@oxy.edu</a>.

Sincerely,

Shun Carlle Lauren Carella

Title IX Coordinator

priew Meil Hawird

Erica O'Neal Howard

Senior Associate Dean of Students

Cc:

THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE

Sean Kennedy, Chief of Campus Safety

Exhibit 3

# CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

DHE April 15, 2014

Puth Jones Tale IX Coordinator Occidental College

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Keith Roteman Public Interest thysellipations, Inc.

Sexual Misconduct Policy Complete
Report of Investigation
PII Case Number: 14-4235

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## Introduction

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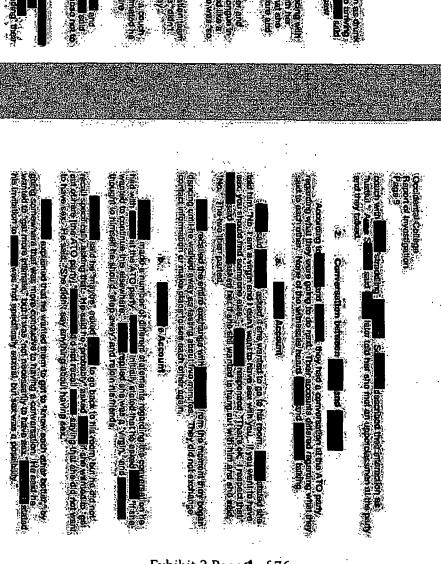


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said a supposed that since they were not going to have a sould fractioners. They should be said as a section of the thousand attribute to perform or a section of the said was the rough as he performed out ask on her; and their ber, Site asked as a be performed out ask on her; and their ber, Site asked as a be performed out ask on her;

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Said she and man did not discuss what they we'll tight to do so with the said she and the was comfortable with what she and man we're so with what she and said she was comfortable with what she and said she was comfortable with what she and said said said she was comfortable with what she and said said said said said said.

tood with their positions of the said section of in different positions on his took with their positions pushing stating data dither and symptony. He said he said the said section of his hand. He said took and the positions and took and the said the said took and the positions.

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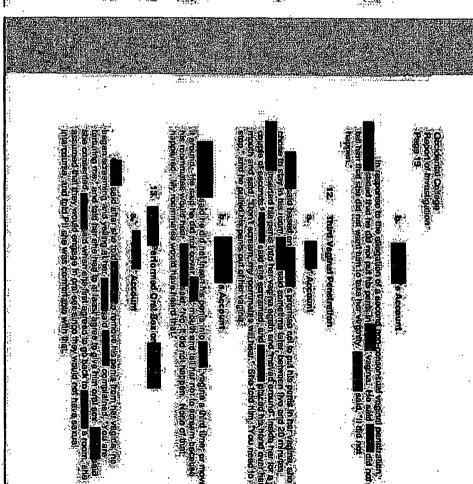


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> Occidental College Report of Investigation Page 21

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Occidental College Report of Investigation Page 20

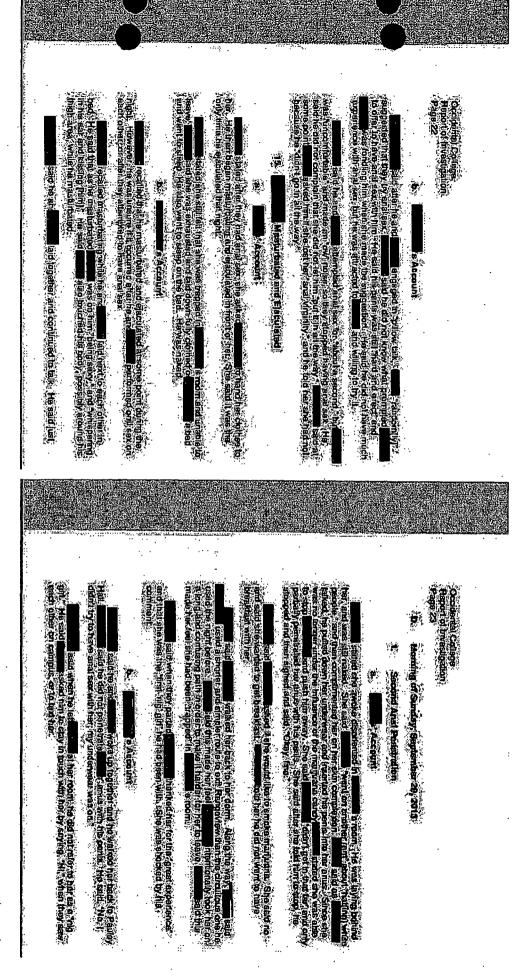


Exhibit 3 Page 14 of 76

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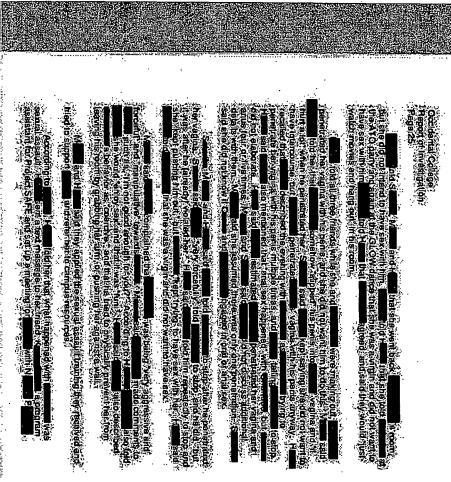


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Dicciderfiel College Report of Investigation Page-28
Want to Emmons and readested a pregnancy test, a pap smear and a STD test. She was given the pregnancy test, but not the STD to Fap smear and a little start who performed those tests were not available? The said she consulted a physician and a nurse, but she did not all them she had been readed as seed she tool start that she had sexual intercourse with a maintor the first time, her vaginal area test innated and there was bleeding. She also acred if her hymon was broken.
Basing a paric attack.
2. Madical Rocords from Entirions
According to Emmonst electronic scheduling system:  According to Emmonst electronic scheduling system:  According to Emmonst electronic scheduling system:  Student Welthess at Emmons stated that the was seen by Roystean Assistant Anni Margin, and the pregnancy series that the electronic records showed regularity for a plow up yet? Handwritten progress notes stated.  Patient reports that site had some vaginer introduct after first spound encounterdast, week.
Addillional information
According to Davidson, the hardwritten progress notes followed. October 3. 2013 wish were inadvertently chipoded on March 25, 2014, by stant psychologist; Dr. Jernifer Headeric (Exhibits). Dr. Headeric was assigned to make copies of maidrick fecologist on provide them for distribute However. Davidson said Dr. Headeric was assigned to make copies of maidrick fecologist order to provide them for distribute was assigned the progress notes provide the progress notes provide the progress notes provide the progress and according and recalled that the results of march, progress notes with the payons of march progress notes with the
H: Thursday, October 3, 2013 Manual Attempted to Confront Manual Confront C
said she was feeling (really scared (about what happened and she wanted to personally control to the five fives.)

Occidental College Report of Investigation: notokay: sale sale did not saem to be a scary person at the bore and she tell it would be better if he heard what she had lossly directly from her. mentagound (0.35)pm. (Exhibit/7) Was said to her appeared to be more observed to the her acknowledge to the could common the more observed to the her acknowledge to the could common the more observed to the her acknowledge to the could common the more observed to the her acknowledge to to the her ackn Marie and as she and the welvest to Rangeview, was racared and felt uncomfortable, about confinding as They elopped at a cores carry will an analysis of the confine carry will be confined by when they smooth they had brothe entering the building and making they smooth as from When they finally anyed at the building and making and Marie and there was a party finally anyed at the coming from the cooms as if there was a party finally anyed at the said there was a party finally any she and she and must coming from the cooms as if there was a party finally any she and she and must coming from the cooms as if there was a party finally and she and she are she and the confined by any she and the confined by any she are she and the confined by any she are she and any she are she are that a she told PII diving the interview. I got the scared and dith twent to do it. and ( sign stell warred to compile and stell sign stell warred to compile and stell stell stell warred to compile and stell st L. Fidey, October 4; 2013; Garda Met with Project SAFE

accompanies by the service with Naddla Palacios/Project SAFE

coordinator on October 4; 2013; Ratecios said foldiner what happened with

out one did not identify highly his names: Palagos sald expensed that she told on two occasions arthough the GLOW darks that she was a virgin and did not want to have sex each told pour on the sald pour of the command of the GLOW darks and pour so to the command of the GLOW darks to the command of the c

Occidental College Report of Investigation Page:30

Mene were tive penetrations by the second of the second se

Palacins said became very uncomfottable as she spoke and Palacios told trivials not haloeseasy for har to provide a defailed account.

Ham sale of the party of the pa

S. Additional Contract between the price and prior to the Stay.

Away Letter

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said śip continuinj to segan inguilally cin campus affar the incident, appecially on Friday's because she had a class in Beingeview. She said she ray in the out the out of the continuing state of the said she in a say the out the out of the said she in a said she was appended in friendly manner, and on one occasion he said. The said she was appended in the first of the said she was appended unit minded within the said she in said she was appended in promotion of the said she said she

To him, littres the was bettered by the continued contact with the because To him, littres the hothing happened? The said she do not believe the awas running into the integrationally. The said while she and the representative of the CLOW dance is the probability said the long integration to the say. "He to their or campus or yawe at healf his saw, her, but she do not ask him to do this after the incident in his form."

Occidental College Report of Investigation Page 31

stated the day, effer, she attempted to comine the property of Octobers, 2013. The said she behaved in a finefully manner of the could obtain his contact morphism in protect to confirm the said she said in the said. The said she could obtain his contact morphism in creating after she put her at a light said. The said her said she she put her at the said she she put her said her a lag shore while they were at the GLOW dunce. She said she said the cound her a lag shore the said she said she said the said she said the said she said the said she said the said she said she said the said she said she said the said she said the said she said the said she said she said the said she said the said she said the said she said she said the said she said the said she said the said she said she said the said she said she said the said she said

Salurday, October 12. (Exhibit 8). The last tight massage she received from the season Friday, October 12. (Exhibit 8). The last tight massage she received from the was on Friday, October 8: 2013. at 8:21 p.m., after she saw him after mores. I wrote: "Hey you want advice on class selection? I'm your guy!"

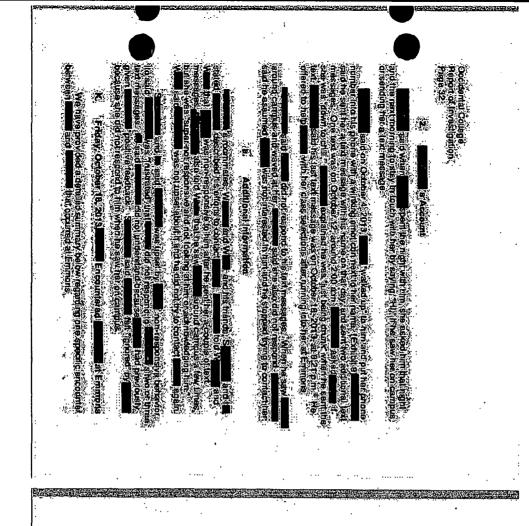
## Additional information

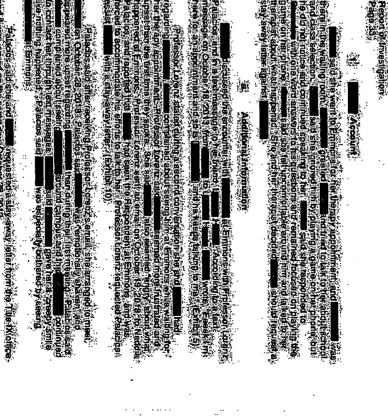
Exhibit 3 Page **15**of 76

Their Weis in withesess interviewed you directly observed contact between and manufacture in the incident. Multiple withesess — Hame is manufactured by the incident. Multiple withesess — Hame compating to their one every occasions that the contact the contact they contact they contact the contact they can be contact they contact they can be contact they can be contact they can be contac

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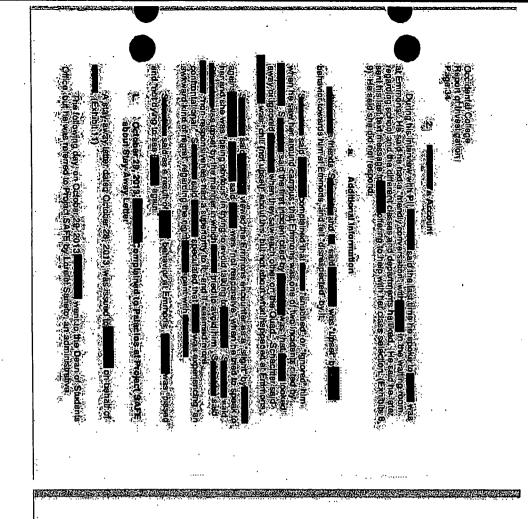
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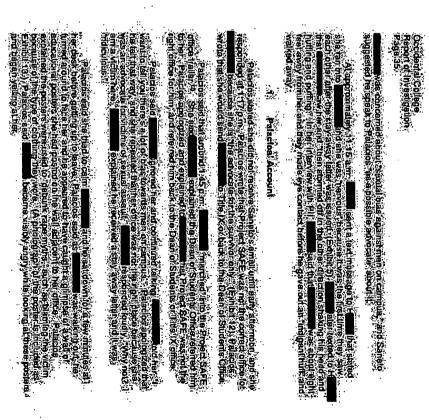




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Exhibit 3 Page 16 76





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Occidental College Report of Investigation, Page 36

Palacios said for the next 10 or 15 minutes. The all intudated and parametric the New York (I) and in an appropriate the said he also used professibles to complain about the say away letter and the related modern; ribused the sample said essuit policy and Project SAFE; and made a series of derogatory tents, about the educational poster depicting traps myths that was on the wall near Palacios office (Eighbil 13)

Palacios gaid the fried to stop the from commenting on the stay level letter and the modern because of her fold sea an advacate for the Burgard would not stop taking the fold had been been continued again the major of the majo

Pelectos and the defined Project SAFE by stating, "This office is butterift, the only for womes. What about the men?"

Palados said programma palaciós said shayecalled part of a cidement that said programma palaciós said shayecalled part of a cidement that made regarding how he had nevel been with a girtarid left ner bruised aftenvents, or that he did not leave bruises when he was with a woman.

Palacids estimated that she told water to the terms to the Deer of Students. Office of the Tille IX office at least four times, but he refused to leave Project SAFE.

Occidental College Report of Investigation Page 37

## 2 Montoya's Account

Montoya stated that he was present in the Project SAFE (railer when a male student entered and began young and streaming at Palacies. Montoya said he was seased at a deal doing homework behind a large labric cintain that divided the trailer. The office entraines and Palacips drive are located on the other side of the outein. Montoya said he aid not see the male student, and he aid not know the stantily of the male student. The abusent did not know the stantily of the male student. The abusent did not see Montoya.

Montoya said he heard the male student toll Palackis that he was informed by letter or email that he had been accused of a couple assault on campus. Montoya said Palacius was explaining her role as an advactor. You the male student "empted" on Palacius was explaining and acresoming loudly. Montoya add their discussion that it without the custom.

e griese industria or inow went an industrial properties of the second for the manufacture of the second of the second or the second of the se

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Occidental Cyllege Report of Investigation Page 38

were always whiten. Workbys said he was shocked the make student made the hape myths comments at Project SAFE because the office a purpose was to educate students that hape myths are state.

Nembyrs said the commonts he recoupd the most were study with the muse student makes about not leaving brukes, or the women he has had secuse relationables with. The male student cold. There were no brukes, I clipit; hit hat or anything, we had sear rate that secuse secuses.

Montoys said he remembered a series of comments of requestative of comments by the imple square that overried to refer specifically to the said assault assault singularian against the mais student. The male student said. He doubt hur this gift and he was very respectful provents her? The male student said, He doubt hat the female student seamed "saidy into it;" but so it do the suddent stips attorped. When the things student student gift up or said slaving because "singularia to the tipse failed by stopped it or "stopped things." The mais student said he does not the female into his foom or "note has down to have got with her. Montoys said the miss student to the made into his foom or "note has down to have got with her. Montoys said the miss student to Palados; "You can sake anyone has a with that foo had solves reading with, im really a respectful guy and this is absured."

Notificial sold the mine student sold the altitudent was "an untain" and the structed restricts were "nicelying found" and "nicelying attacking," because the 2010 to simplify and rulent anybod." The male student then select Palacles, "What if I want to first a structuration on the parameters when both student also entired the simple of the rule student and any entired the "The male student continued." You guys can't help me out. "The habitability in a training the student student and simple of the student student student."

Membrya, said the made student said the member campular were the rest individual. The male student completed, "I aske page back to the room and emboss me all night, free rain you expect me to that notified a going to tappen?" The male student said, "May are the victoris because they are not expected to do anything a life and of the "May are the victoris because they are not expected to do anything a life and of the said of the "May are the victoris because they are not then complete of about a liferit who got "scale."

Operating College Report of Investigation Page 39

Morabys and the mate student slatt modical Palables and Project SAFE by making comments such as, "What the flock do you even do?" This is flucking builded What is your pain."

\* Account

assistance in the Depart of Students Office, but they referred by to they, his sought assistance intent the Depart of Students Office, but they referred han to Project SAFE, and the species of Paracide Requisites he was injury to understand why has received the stay was yellow. He should be begin to be part to be part to be part of the part

said he tell there was "no justification" for the stay-away letter and he

talk function outlook.

Justing comments to place the made various comments to Palscing at Philippy SAJE: was "treatportable."

Exhibit 3 Page 14 of 76

edid he made comments Palacide that he "all periodidid" and that "being a gloy makes you are automatic enemy on campus," any man stated that he made a comment challenging Project SAFE's use of the term, "autohor," and and that he "germinating youngers comments.

going to leave the cause she cause the fill of the statement live. When the glidgottip and was going to leave the cause she cause the fill of the statement is supported bying. He cause the statement is popular to Polacios, about a single in republic to supplie to the cause the statement of the

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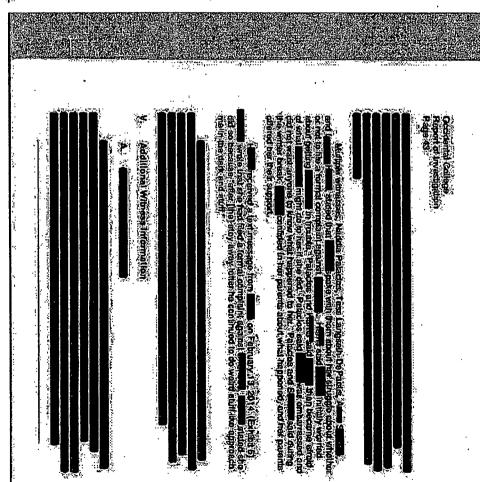
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Exhibit 3 Page pof 76

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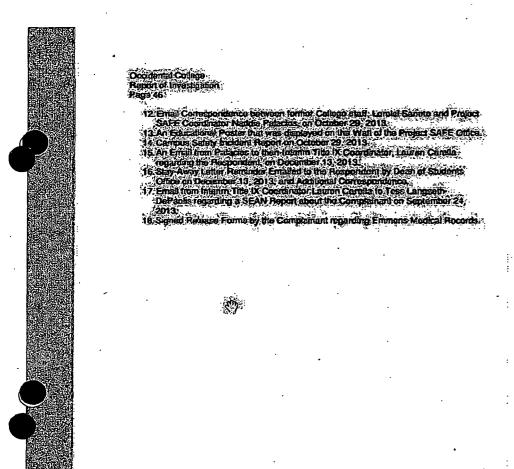
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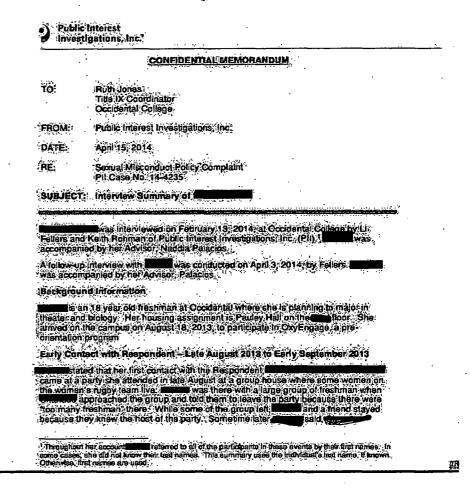
Exhibit 3 Page 11 of 76

Asser consisting with the Timb IX Cooldingto, Pill agreed to oppoint modals the ymater witness, requires for privacy. Follows sent as follows up or out to the ymater witness incoming that matering can invitate whose send application set. Delinters Angraes used people that want output seems to be displayed of equipment of the company AT THE PERSON

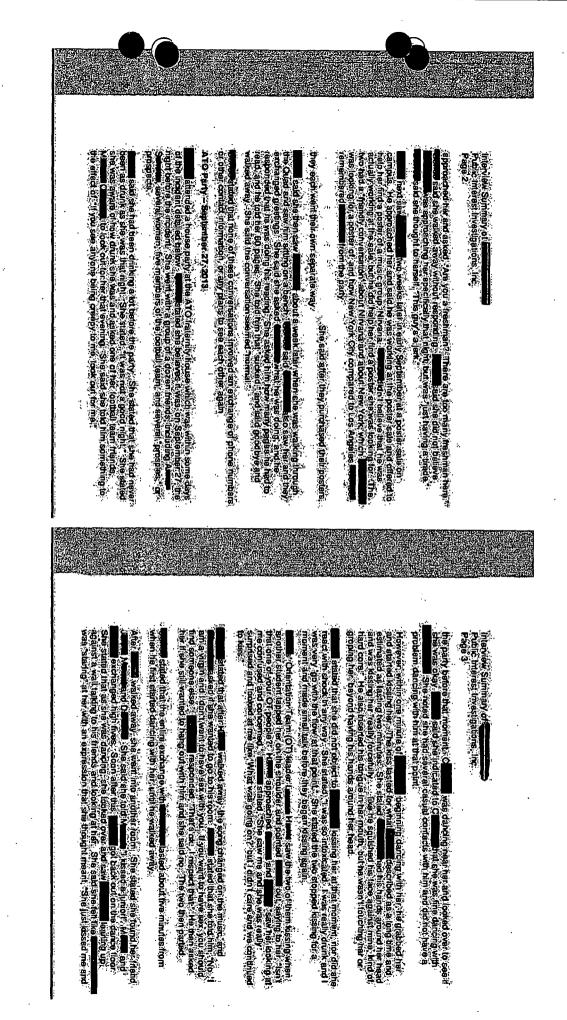
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Exhibit 3 Page 11 of 76





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continued desing and dancing when he asked her to

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commissated that desired the kind of appear to be dinnice, high at any partit during the convenedants. She stated, "He kind of life acts the same all the time no matter what he is life. He stays at that same level drujnk or school." She stated that at that point a rest store color and had not yet begun to be the life as of the mathuma carety she had acted.

Exhibit 3 Page 25 of 76

giệt cád and that tricinity, seen her at The Cooler and had made eye contact, with her, but she hadn't said sayding to him. The said that she gid not recall this. She described the said sayding to but of described the said hadn't said habb to him at The Cooler; remembered the name and hadn't said habb to him at The Cooler;

The two scop tent the party and began walking to form is of (now Bernus Hall) around 100 a.m. She stated that some of their walk out together industria. e of their file of the control of the control of their file of their fil

Events (n Early Events in e Room at Rangeview B Room

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Exhibit 60, Page 83

the district of the property of the property of the point about what they were point to do the little security. She had only been in the room for a minute when the security is contract on the top half of the body. She stated that she had on a half to be secured that she had on a half to be secured that she had on a half to be secured to be secured that she had on a half to be secured to be s Library () hat this was the period when she could really feel the manuaria candy at a street. She stated "Everything tell more interes. () He also started removing the pulses on the bottom half of her body. (She was wearing a sidn, shorts and underwear. (le) The state of taped that the had thought alread about what else might happen while she was and had decided that she would be willing to have oral sex with a she she was to be willing to have oral sex with a she she was independent to misself that I have a problem with oral left figured that was what would happen. She said she hat oral who what was ruled in bocause she had all early too. ls room s partor a Tingle she may have commanted tol ira "tingip," "The had his own room off a contral area he immates who each have their own rooms." "The state she she is commates to each have their own his bed as they entered." It commates to be seen out on his bed as they entered. began making out while standing up up at on the bed which they did bed and he stands to remove her bed and he stands to remove her the bed and to remember to say 'HI, to: Exhibit 60, Page 84

said they had been together the about an Your, and were took stone or he bed talking. At one point, he was showing his where his was from on a word map on the wall. Bhe said of more bed in a sound map on the wall. Bhe said of more bed in a said new to he wanted to be and now he was contemplating being end too the east of his ring. He said he had an appropriately do not summer. stated that she sat up and but on one of the property stilling. She was then stilling in this bed (trying to find a soing on his muser collection when the property is shirt if he spring the stilling the buttons off and pushed her down on the bed. The two continued networks that her her in. signed that the was being two rough es he performed one sex on her and was hurling heres he dut so. She stated she too to the performed one soppared he due. hen fold **and the since they weren t going to have intercourse. We'll pleasure each** the cand the stated to perform cratises on the candidates. what to the by this comment starting. I thought that was kind of a werld thing or him to say. She started she kind a mental thing or throw why, are in this room, and rated to start up and get off the bed. She said she was planning to get up and leave to something but point. She started she get to a point where she was almost tully of the said are to me. She started she get to a point where she was a firmed the used and the bed was a firmed to the used. ntarylew Summary of alung out at that point. When on to say other stiff in what wall described as a Tarit about how "he he outsider: at the previous scroot he stranged when he was the darkest person class. He talked about how he tried to be theirds with all these within people ( 50). First Vaginal Penetration hands; on either light shoulder on he weist to pull her full booy sneat backed. He told her INO to istay - You are good company. Later duting our seal sheld "When he pulled me back to the beginning: that was really said his was sofry, and the two started hissing again. A man her up touching her vegina with his teard, and inserting his her up touching her vegina with his teard, and anserting his started his like her had her eyes dosed as he did this. W

took her on a circultous path ( She recalled as ung Whity does in the sections to get to your own it said.

I stand that by the time she reached the stand she could find the true and transport to the time she reached the stand find the stand finding consensy.

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If you have the could feel the drug kicking in but that It do not take hill effect.

interview Summay, of Samuel Public interest trivestigations: (ng Page 6-)

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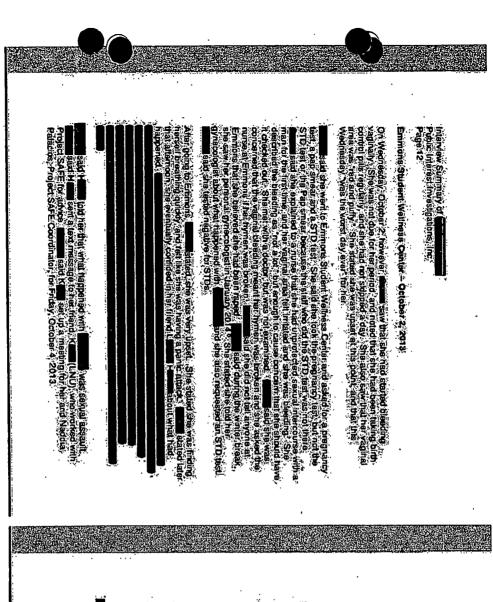
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Exhibit 60, Page 86

中国的人民 对话语句

and said Stil. How are you? "She staid of] men went vialonm's poster he had on his wall," taking again about how." This lasted about two minutes."	ation  article when she works up the next making and thought she its. The blinds were open, and the sub, was shiring in	up and load [	us with his peris for a few minutes, but as the did so. Served out, and the stopped. He removed his pents and completined to it in all the way in. Served she did not ask him if she lost if it in all the way in.	and to have and sex with because she felt pressured. She sade she felt like she could not say no sade by this was consusted and lined and wanted to sleep said, unable to save Refigeries, without the use of said, unable to save because he had stopped her from nith.	ation  The train comaby he stifted going on about about providing the providing time by requising to have ground the votes in what able described as a whitey being meaning him by her refusal. He told his the first said. You at least have to have on all sex with me.  Id not want to, he told her "You have to."	
ding initially descrate what had happened to her as a half night it direct really hit me undicate ment for the really hit me He violated my body.  July forced himself on me He violated my body.		Lick to his dom room and both of his robinmatic were not in the separation of the se		Despited her out of Rangeview using professional personal	Suin completed. As his said this, he be idea, insight his pents, into his arrus again on this anymore set completely pust fly openishing the rarus. She told him to she began pulling up he and shower to deal? O'Cay. Fine. He asked her win anywars. She said no and held him the anywars. She said no and held him the anywars. She said no and held him the	
( Nod happened to her as rape. She ir me until Jahar hart regnt (on 	Secon finale (if.  period with in. and stocephic on secury that was for	difficults where that it is the control of the cont	ricom at Pauley, Hall : Agithey partied; k-you for being the line and part) of by ecomment		is said this the began pulling down tren to his range again. She stared, "He icompletely pushed him away." She is She tody him by said he pulled by more required to said that the asked her what she wanted to get in want to have breakfast with you."	

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Friday, October 4, 2013.

supskip she had a class in Rangeview and one : an info supskip and waved at jum.

Ne said she behaved in a friendly munner because one hoped to arrange a time to ave a facility back with selection what happened series wanted to tell him.

he forbyring day, was said the was still unsure about what she wanted to do about

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Stay Away Letter

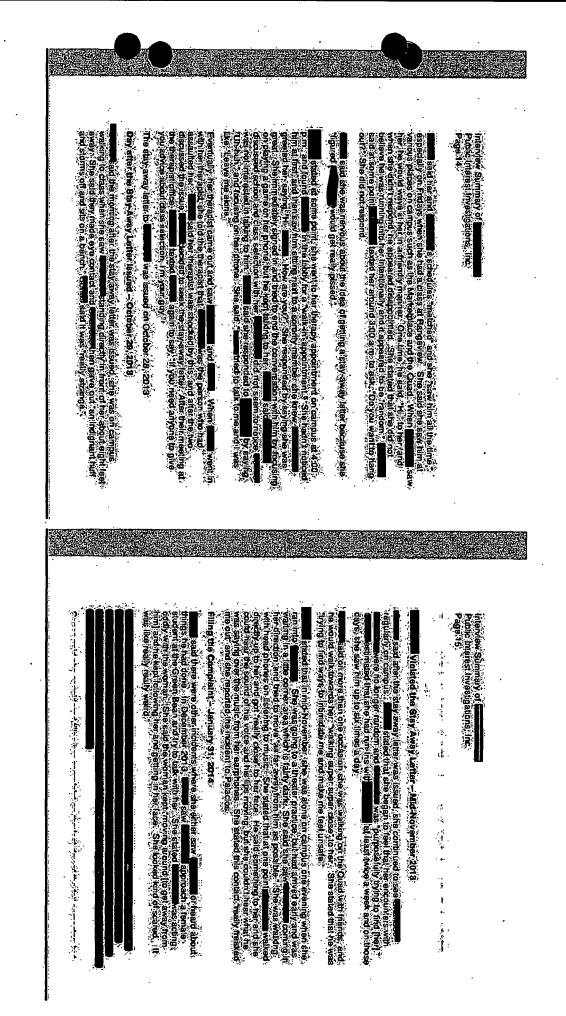
ome time to get it. She to

The product his contact information because he have traded he runner on his phase on the night of the GLOW party. The product of the GLOW party. The product have his contact information. She said but her that the light her borness would have his contact information. She said but her that the light her borness within a room and she could come back of the She took hard.

Exhibit 60, Page 87

Interview Symmaly of Public Interview Symmaly of Public Interest Investigations, Inc.

Thursday, October 3, 2018



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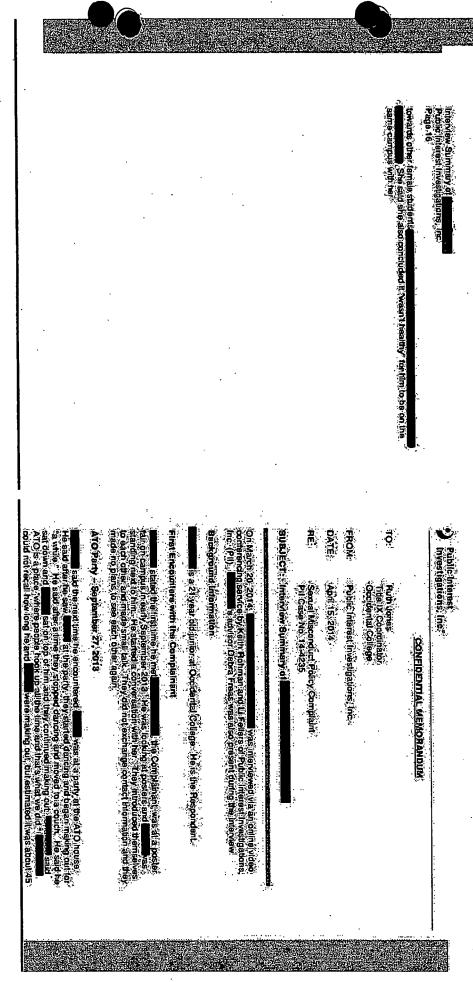


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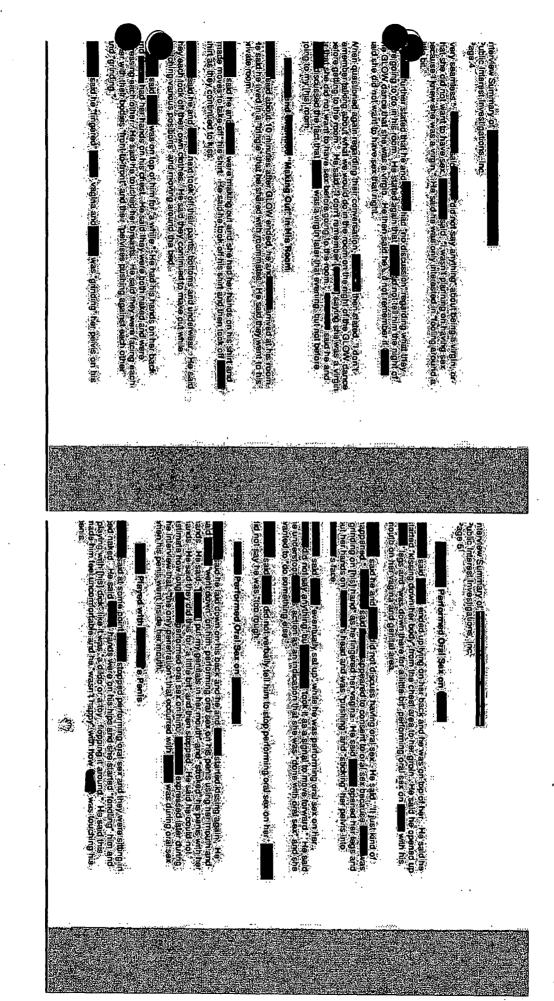
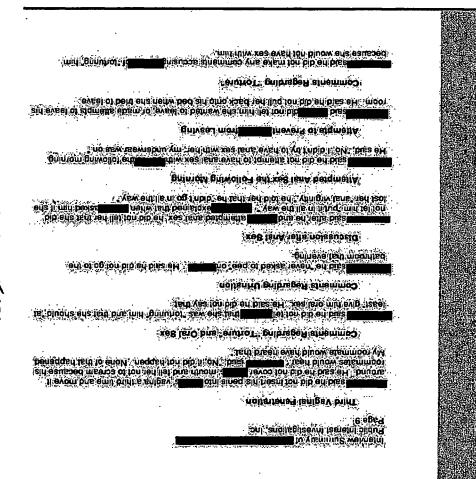
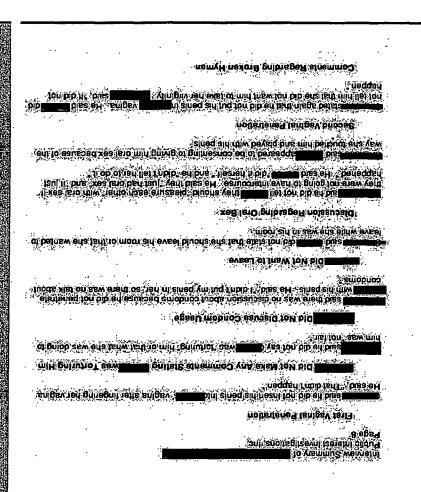


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Interactions with action the Incident		
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sed he sent the three text messages but.  message back is said the first text was after the put herefore rumber into this property. The second text was later that same view around 200 aim. He said "I was just being durk."  [ust being durk.]  The second is a when the public text him back, he assumed that she was not interested in him.		(
Saw around Campus		* * *
around campus and he waved at here She		
Conversation with the state of Emmons Student Wellness Conter.		٠
Student Wellness Center: The Common Student Wellness Center: The C		
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at Emmons, he sent her a text message later.  the same week. He wrote that if she wanted to discuss classes that he was the gove to take to about it.		
	Public Interest Investigations: Inc. Page 10  Comment Referring to Cones as a "Nig Girl"  back to her room as said at the page of the proof asked him to said her walked her back to her room.  Said his first the incident asked him to said her and say his proof asked him to said her and say his proof asked him to said her and say her Phone Number.  On October 4: 2013: Said a said a couple days after the night they spent together.  Walked up to him and put her number into his phone.  Said he said to her rame in his contacts list on his phone.  Said he said the first text messages but the phone into his phone.  Said he said the first text was later put her phone rumber into his phone.  Said he said the first text was later put her phone rumber into his phone.  Said he said that when the put her phone rumber into his phone.  Said he said that when the put her phone rumber into his phone.  Said he said that when the put her phone rumber into his phone.  Said his last text message to accurred after he ran into her at Emmons Student Welfness Center.  Conversation with the said the said to said he discount the different classes and departments he tiked:  Said after chatting with the wanted to discuss classes and departments he tiked:  Last Text Message	Public Interest Investigations (Inc. Page 10)  Comment Referring to Cone's as a "Nig dirit"  authorized and the public of the pu

Interview Summary of Public Interest Investigations, Inc. Page: 11 No Contact with said after his last text message to the and their encounter at Emmons, he did not interact with the lagan. He said he may have seer the said he said he may have seer the said he sa Discussion with Palacios at Project SAFE Regarding the Stay Away Letter stated he received a stay away letter from destand he sought assistance from the Dean of Students officer: He said he was directed to Project Sexual Assault. said he spoke to Naddia:Palacios, The Project SAFE coordinator. He said: "I was at first trying to understand what happened," and why he received the stay away, letter: He said Palacios told him that she could not help him because [hel] job was only to help the complainants." said he became upset. He said. Twas really hust/aied because! didn't understand why this was happening. He said there was no justification, for the stay, avay letter and he reit under attack; He said "I was hust ated and angry and it got foud and a little upset." said the following day, the Dean of Students: Erica O'Neal Howard, told him that Palacios for "threatened" by him: Ball Said, "It was insuming that (Palacios). thought I was going to harm her? He said, "I see that as an insum." Comments at Project SAFE said the allegation that he made various comments to Palacios at Project.
SAFE was irresponsible. "Men are Victime" said he did not recall making a comment that Men are victims. Men are expected not to do anything at the end of the night; that he left persecuted and that being a guy makes you an automatic enemy on campus.

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Interview Summary of Public Interest Investigations, Inc. Page 12

## These Girle Wear Whatever

said he did not make the comment. These girls wear whatever they want and they lease us all hight and they expect us not to get anything. He said (No. I did not say that.

## The Ciris Owe Me Something"

said he did not say, The girts owe me something. "He said: "No, I did not say.

#### "There Were No Bruises"

said he did not make comments regarding not leaving bruises on girls that he has had sex with: He said thos: I did not say that "He said he did not make the comment." There were no bruises, it didn't hit herot anything so that's not rape that's not sexual assault." He said he did not say that.

stated that he was making a comment repairting Project SAFE's use of the learning survivor; and that he committed no violent crimes:

#### The Girl Was Really Into it:

និងបាក់ (alignot make any comments such as "the girl was really line ។ and then (alignot alayeden she support."

## "If Both of Us Are Drunk"

The stated that he did not pose a spenanio to Palabios such as "If both of us are drund; how am supposed to not do anything?" When they are enticing me the whole time? "He said he did not say this."

### "When the Glrt Got Up"

acknowledged making a statement like. When the gril got up and was going to leave because the didn't like it!! immediately stopped, or stopped trying. He stated this was his attempt to explain to Palados about a situation that regularly occurred in his past sexual relationships with griffnends or casual sex partners and like has a

Interview Gummay of Public Interpretatives Inc.
Page 13

this penis; and past sexual partners sometimes complained that his penis huntinem during sex.

The sexual partner will him to stop because sex was nurtning them he stopped.

#### "Entices Me All Night"

said he did not make a comment such as "If she goes back to the room and entloss me all right; how can you expect me to think nothing a going to happen?" He said he did not say that

# Contact with series after the Stay Away Letter

said he did not contact.

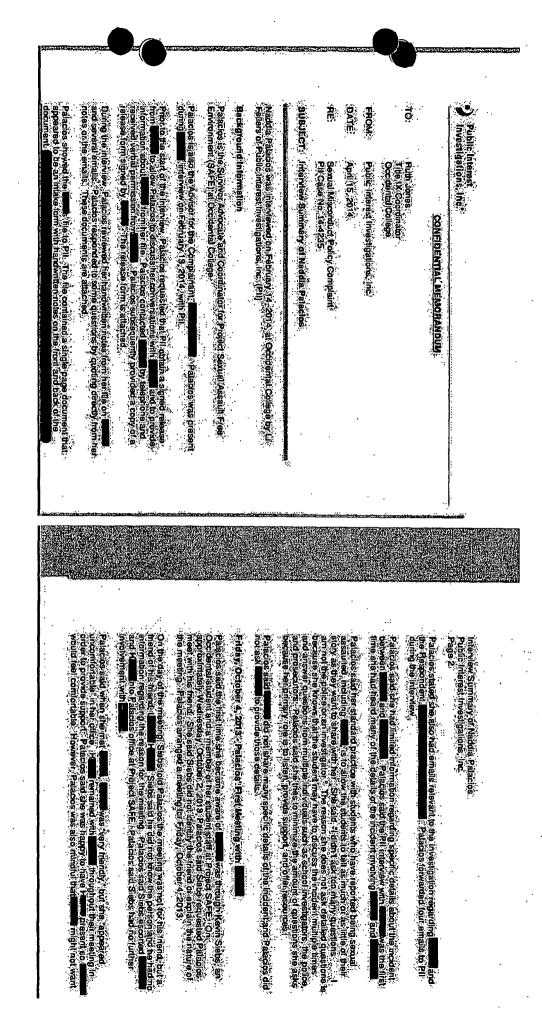
after the stay, away letter was assued. He did not recall any incidents when he saw on campus and intertionally, walked close to her. He recalled one incident when the said was waiting at the coffee cart and he walked up and stood in line behind her. He said walked in any said he did not do it intentionally. He said he was stoned at the time, and just concentrating on gatting my tood.

## Additional Comments

expressed his fourination with the allegations against film: He stated: "It's besiding. This just sucks." It's not fair." He said, "I leet standered. Incredibly: standered.

added that he did not feel the process for investigating and judging the Complainant's allegations would be fair to him. He said. It doesn't matter who believes me, it am out of the campus. "He said." I didn't have see with the campus.

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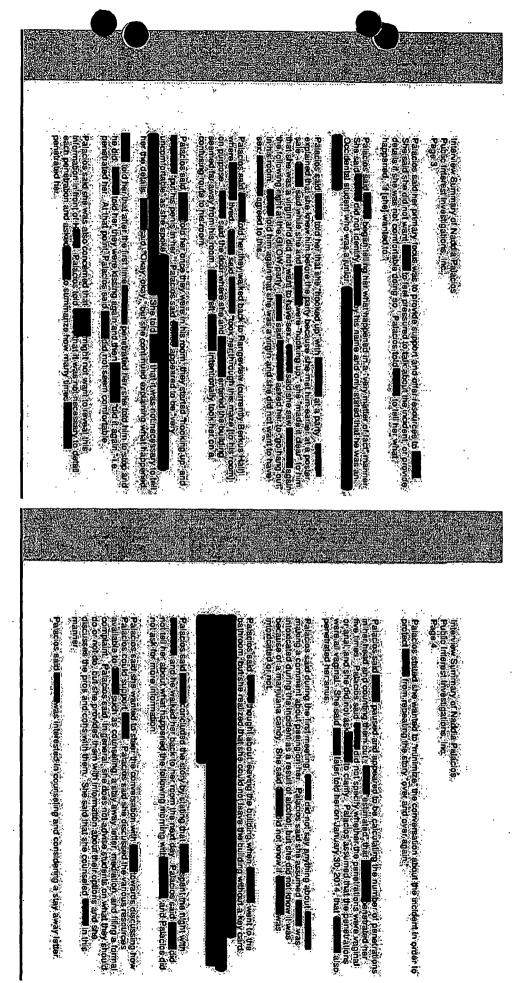
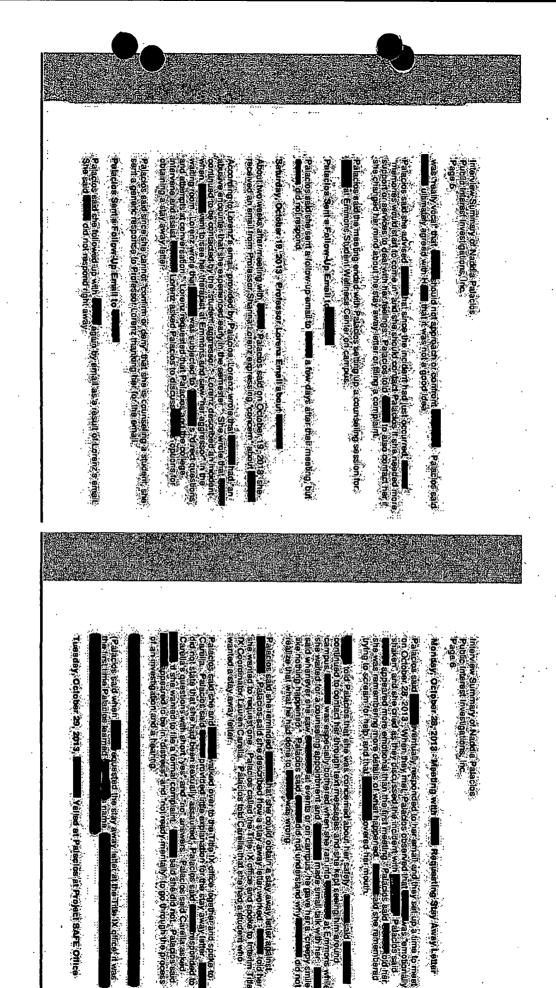


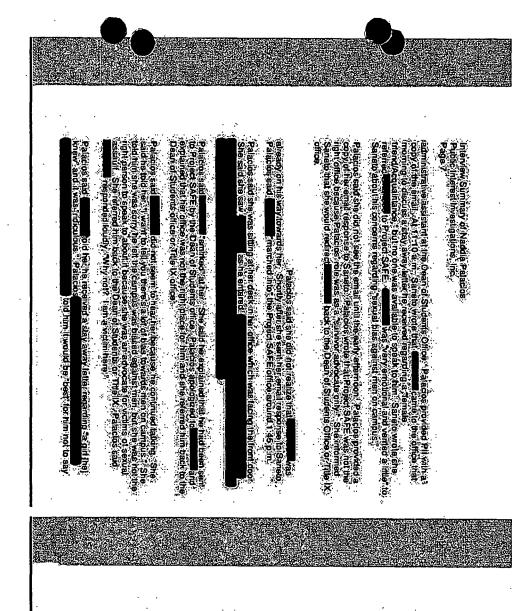
Exhibit 3 Page **3** of 76

Exhibit 60, Page 98



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医安全人名马克里 中

Palaciós said democratico de continued to frant and began making addicinal statements about the elay away letter. She said man made comment such as in dight even go anything ricything inspected. She said made comment such as in thing accused to ding something wrong their sets to be said in the continued the was being accused of doing something wrong their sets away letter dig not provide any spalanation as to what he was accused of doing. He said, thoung ever happened that night. I don't write the was accused of doing.

iopos undiman saggrassive manner. She load problem of the problem she for internet and the line chair broke special problems. The control of the control of

Was for men too and that men are also victims of sexual assault.

She explained to

tral Project SAFE

Palacios sad she was shocked by I

Palacios ead pointed at the posters and said: This is builting. How are they withink? Men are victims. Men are expected not to do anything at the end of the right. These gates and at the right was a said at the right and the victims here. These gates was many they read as a said anything and they expect us not to explain thing. She said was a made additional comments such as. The girls over him something.

Palacios said she recalled some of the comments

Exhibit 60, Page 99

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made but not all of them

Palazios sald:

Palazios sald:

Tier deset. She said heissemed remous and he was rubbing his parits. She said she replained to him that Title! X handled bias related incidents and she suggested he go explained to him that Title! X handled bias related incidents and she suggested he go explained to him that to come of Students.

But to Title! X and the Dean of Students. Palazios applicated in the top Project SAFE by Title! X and the Dean of Students. Palazios applicated in the time of the students.

mistake and told him he needed to go back to them.

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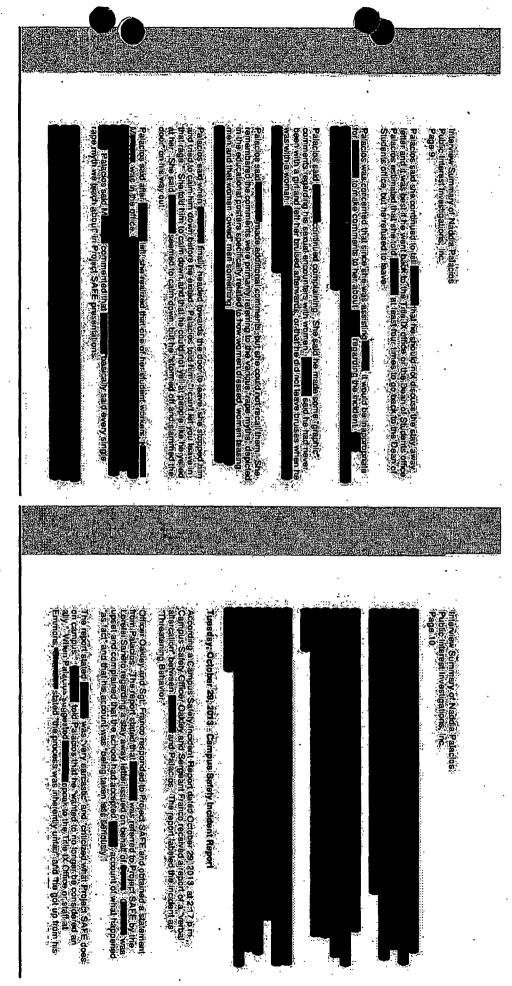


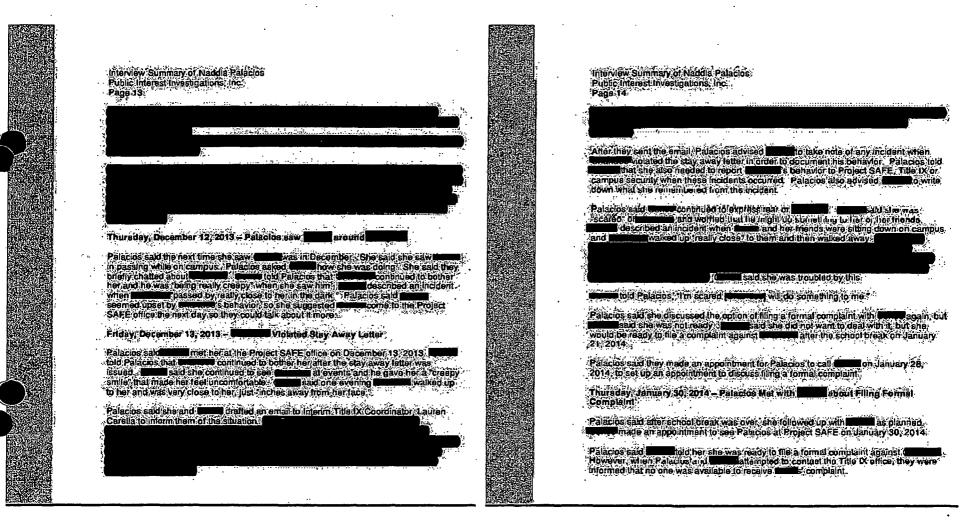
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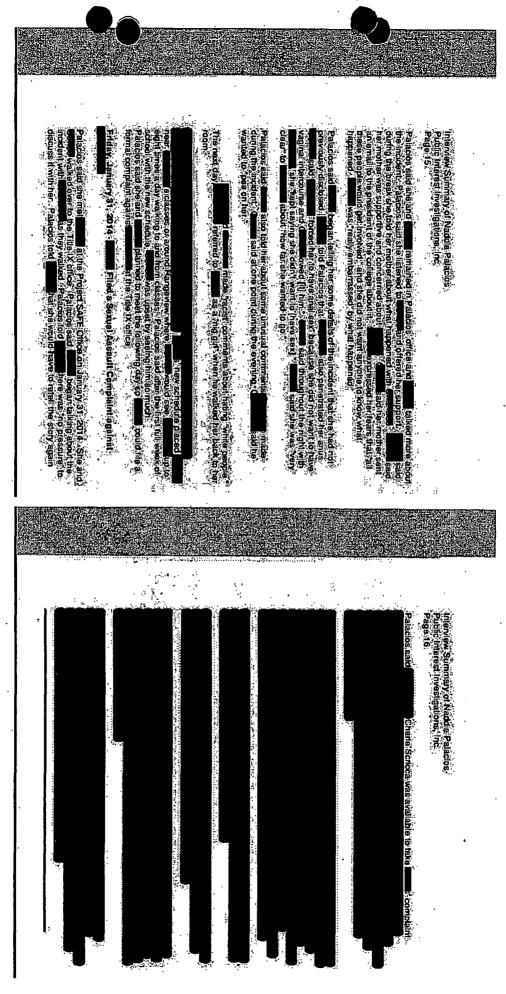
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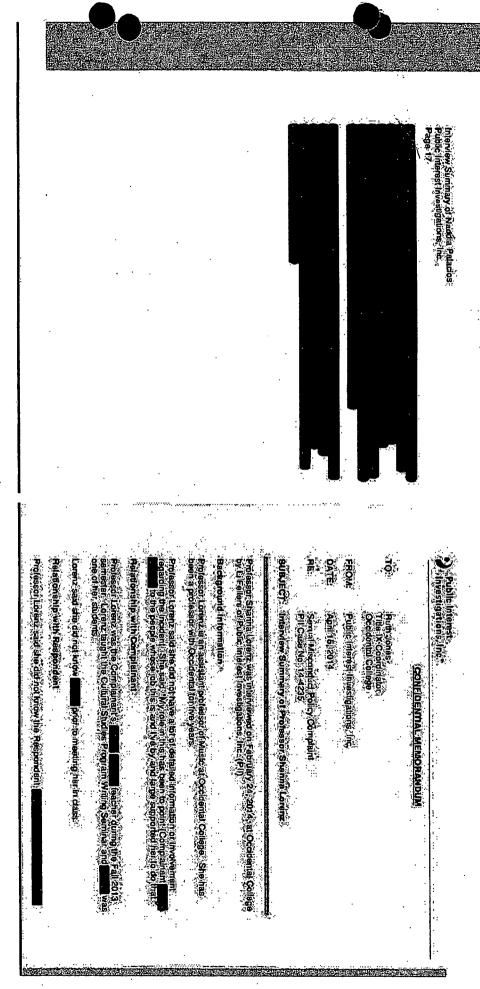
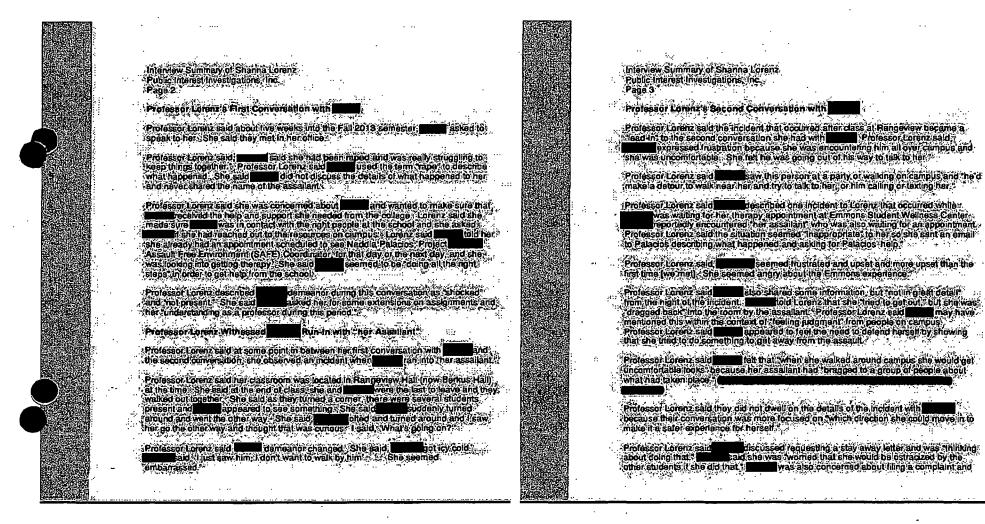
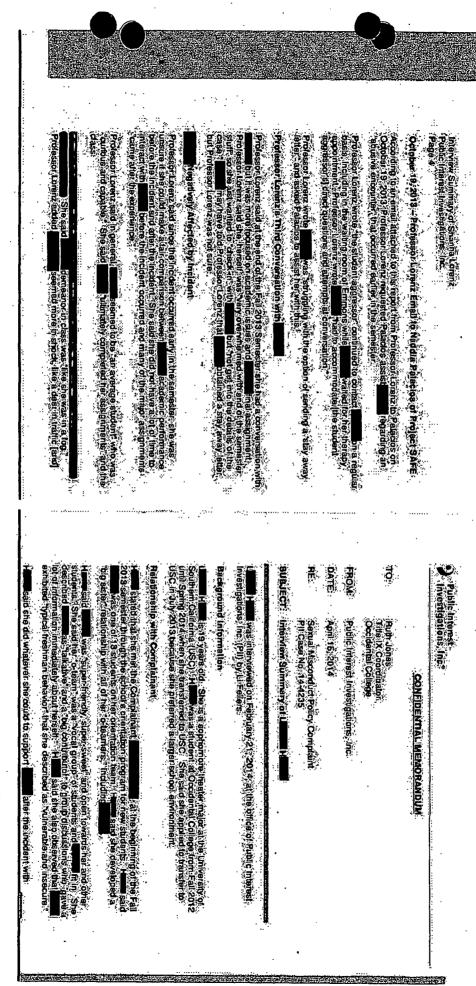


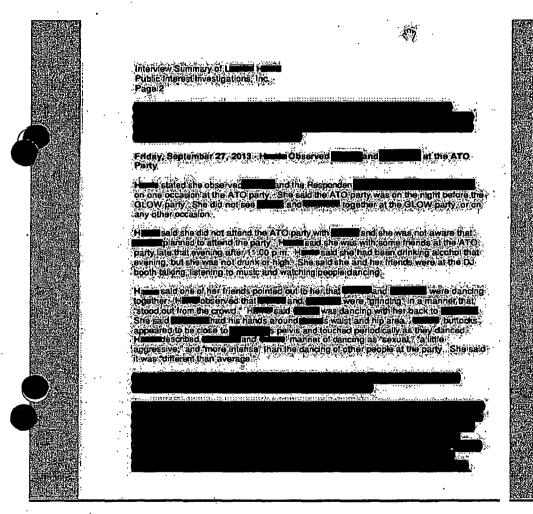
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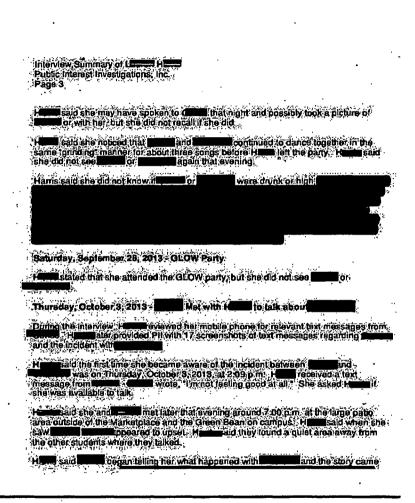


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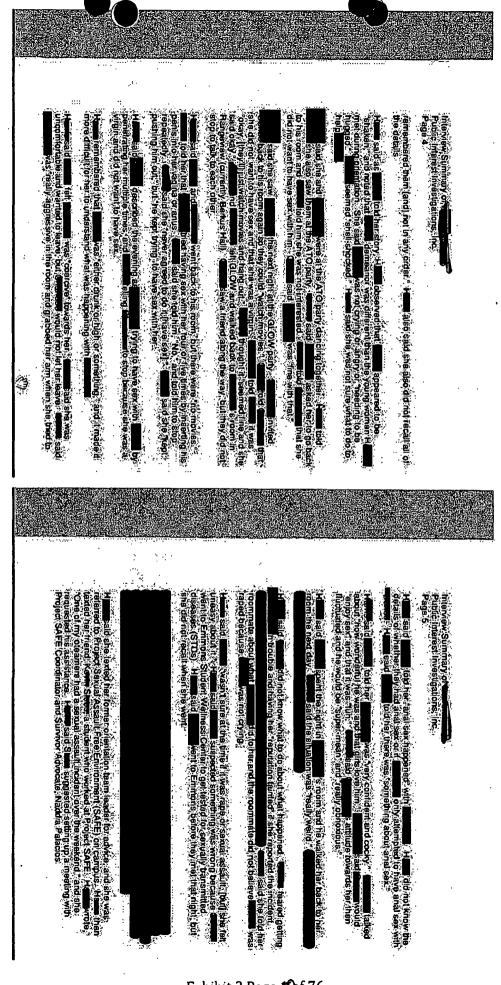
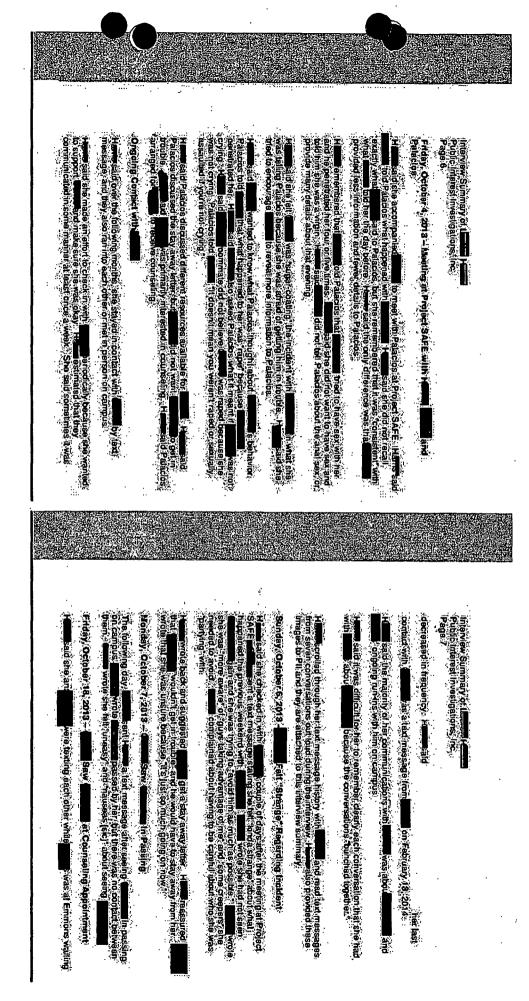
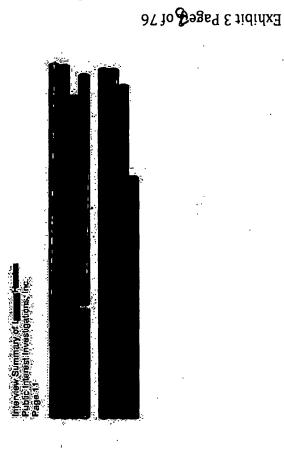


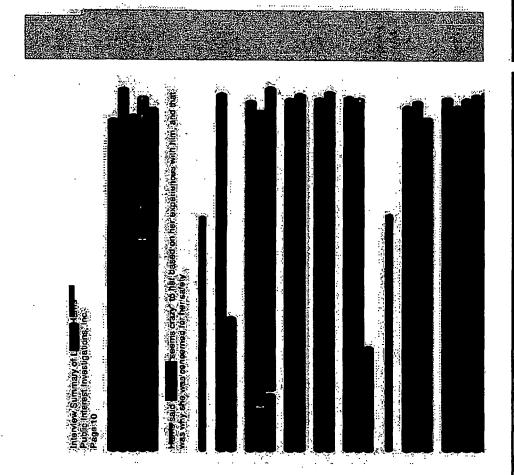
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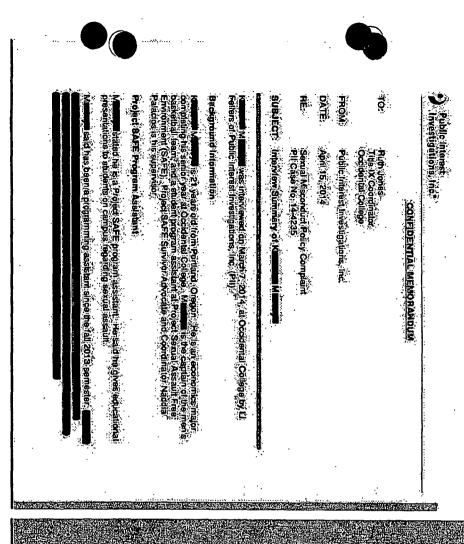


マプヤのカアアイク語の

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Exhibit 60, Page 112

Marthy said the maje student told Palacios that he reserved a ligher or an email stating that he had been undicate on a sexual assault on campus. He heard Palacios expain not role as an advocate or campus. He heard Palacios and the male student allung briefly when the maje student student student student student student student student student. For a constitution of the maje student student student student student students and palacios about the whole thing and (their discussion) started spraints.

Manage said he stayed behind the curain because he was not sure what thide . He said he did not want to see who the person was because he did not want to recognize the person late (on campus. He said he still does not mow the identity of the male

Manage lead the male student immediately went on love many hegarding his viewpoints on sexual askaults and his leading that the cullege was unlainto the men on campus. He said the imale student sounded very upset at the whole process and not knowing how to handle it or express it constructively.

(All stated that he could hear someone watung into the office, but he dd not see the person and the person did not see him. He said he then heard a male voice speaking to Palabos. He assumed this was a male stident. He dd not recognize the

voice; and he did rothriow who the mase student was

Manage stated that re-was at the Project SAFE office at some point during the Fall Semester around 1:00 pm, in the afternoon, Manage sald he was at a desk in an office doing homework when he heard the main door open and someone anter-

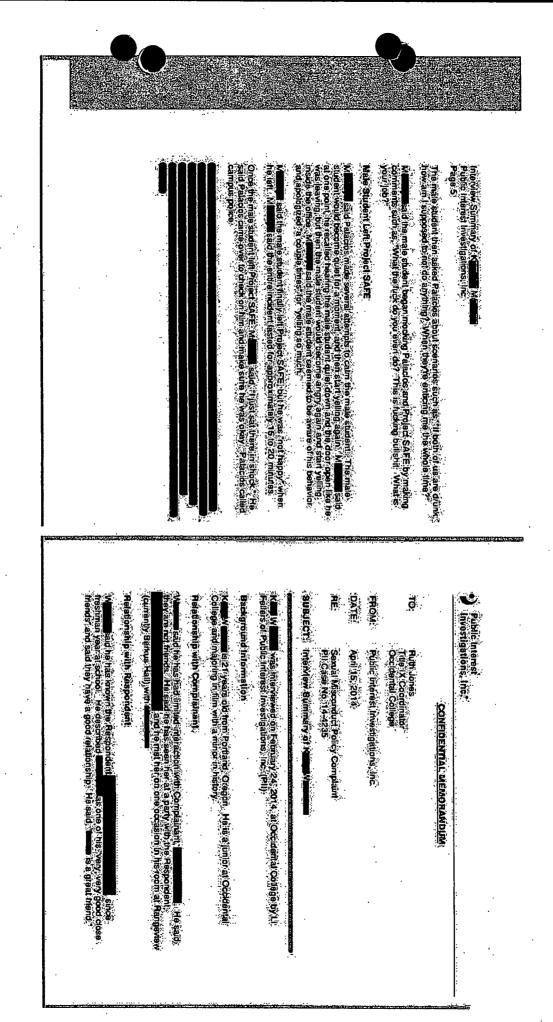
Tuesday, October 23, 2013 - Maile Student Yelled at Palacios at the Project SAFE

Manage explained that the office is located in a small trailer that is divided into two uses by a ledge labels curain. He was sitting in an office on the other side of the curain from Palacies, office and the man door.

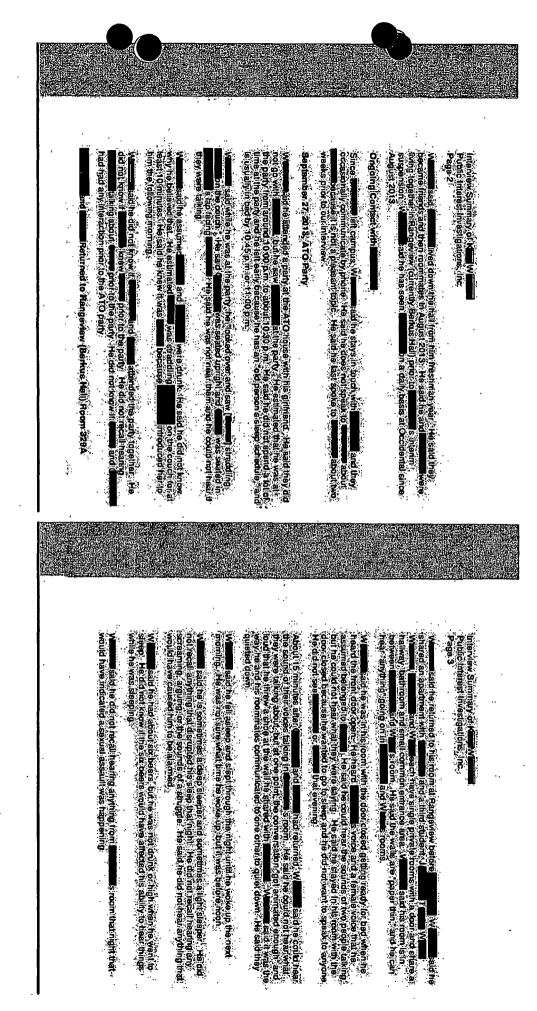
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Luggenus encueduro e jou, sem jiema had to escape from and that was hear danger, and the incident alleged in the letter of Verti elementos inon elew vimei an lan socies do medus elementoles. anything: so that enter rape; that sud? There were no bruses: I ddon't in het oc. Male Students Comments sport a Sexual Assecut Allagation against Mim. the specific to 1919 and beviese of the bank hassas is used and a phospical of barness tarth amenings emos ebarn oals mebuts eram en T., augmas no nem abrawat alnemnos 10 membozas mobnes s ebem mebuas elsm, entistraneg ni biss marama. Vsibot ilussasilsusea s'icon se entib asemishiu ani juoda prinsidmos bris prisuo. He said he would do the best he could to remember atu to biaz trabutz etam erti galitiyaya sadmamat tor bib ert biaz eti. Trabutz atam suga gootos berucop trabbor erti ezuasad abam erev ahemetas eti donwrit tebro ed yd ebsmraneminoc onbeda emoz brei aneminoc isneneg belleoer en bisa s'(o) (sự Agunda, chang sang pa (ang pa) song sang sa (ang pagasa). Sung sang pagasang pagasang sang pagasang sang pagasang pagasang sang pagasang pagasang pagasang pagasang sang pagasang pa Public interest investigations find

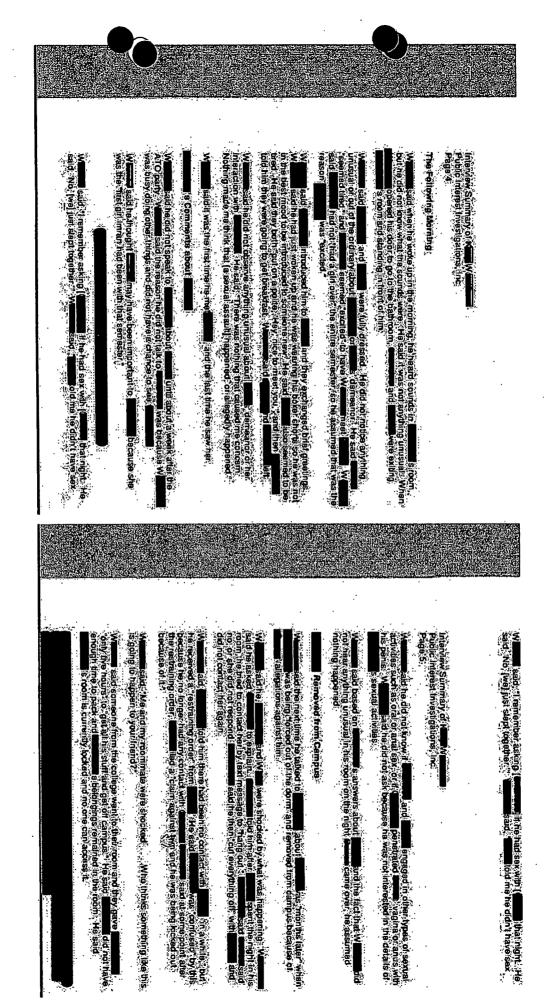


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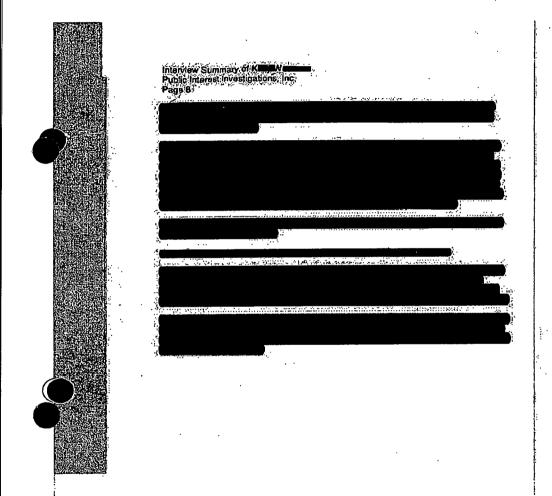


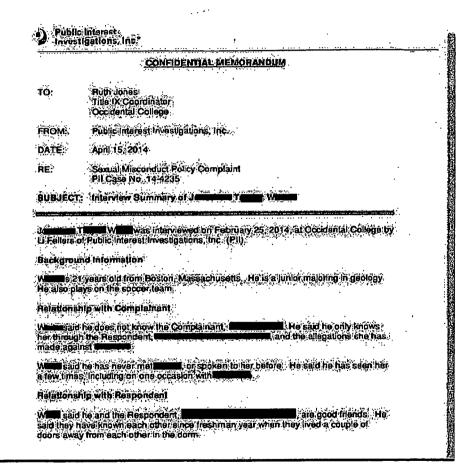
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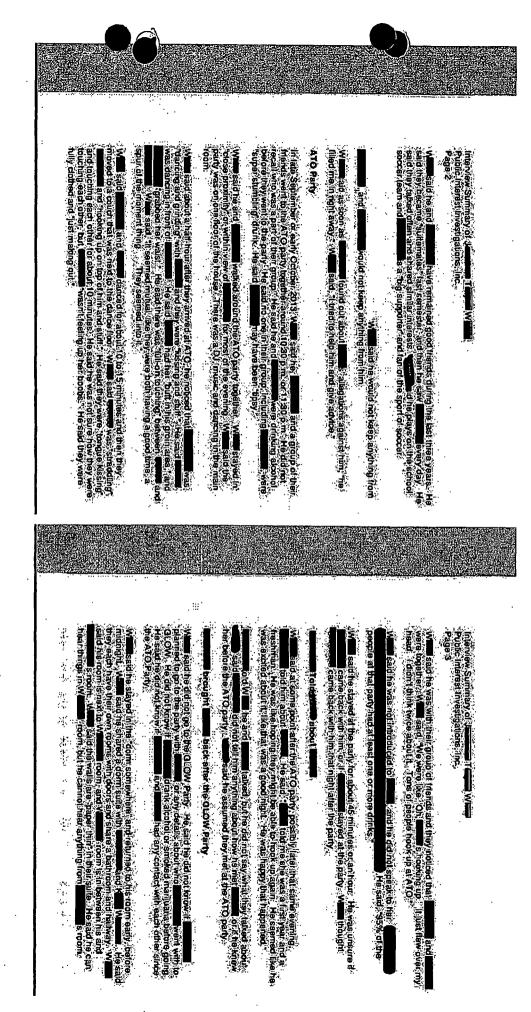
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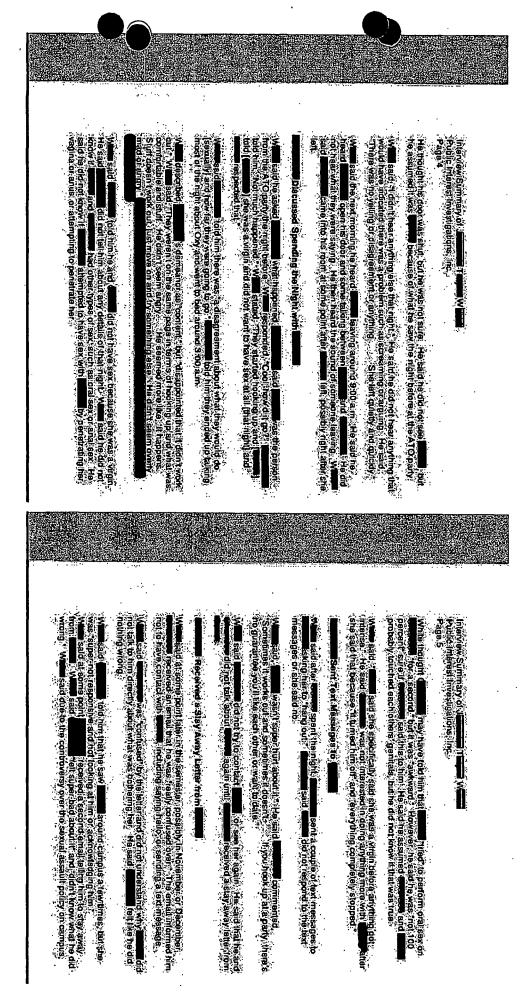






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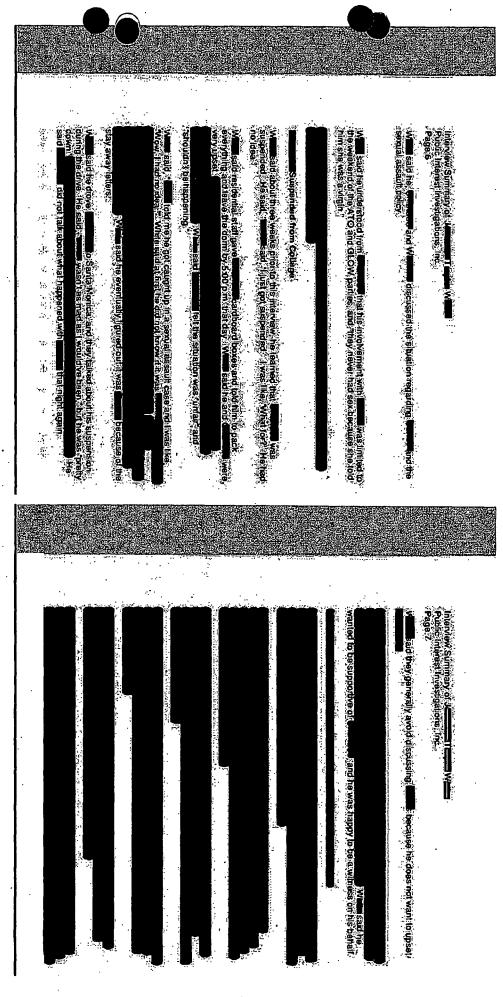
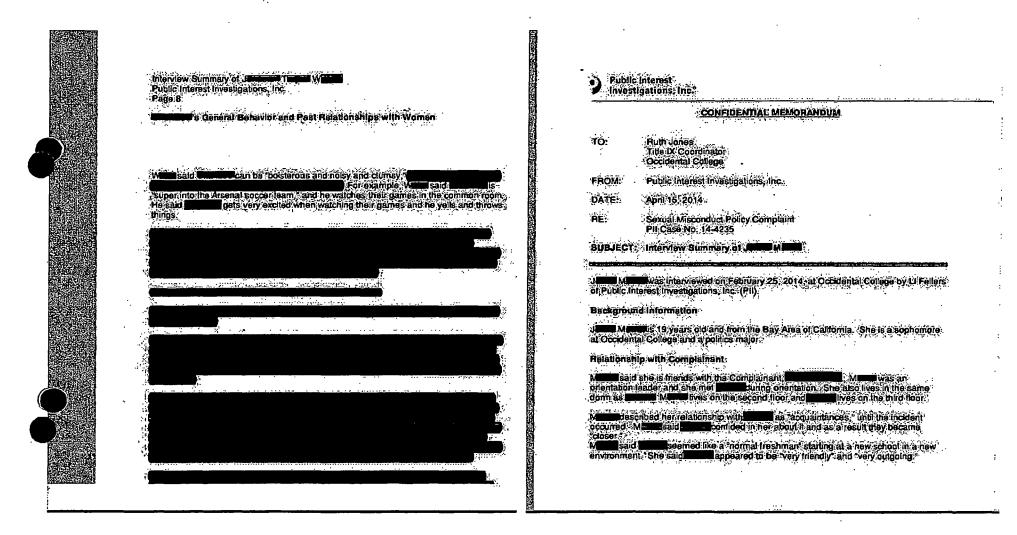
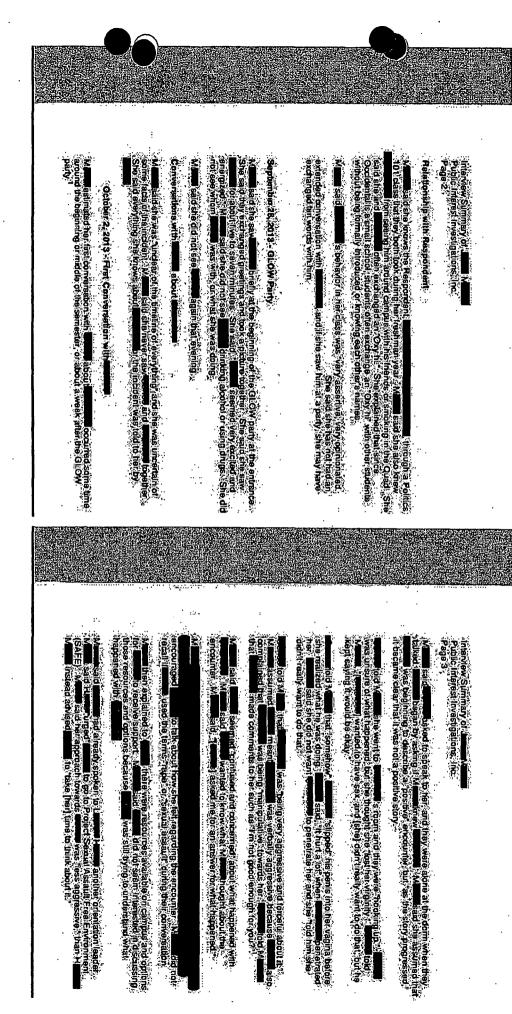


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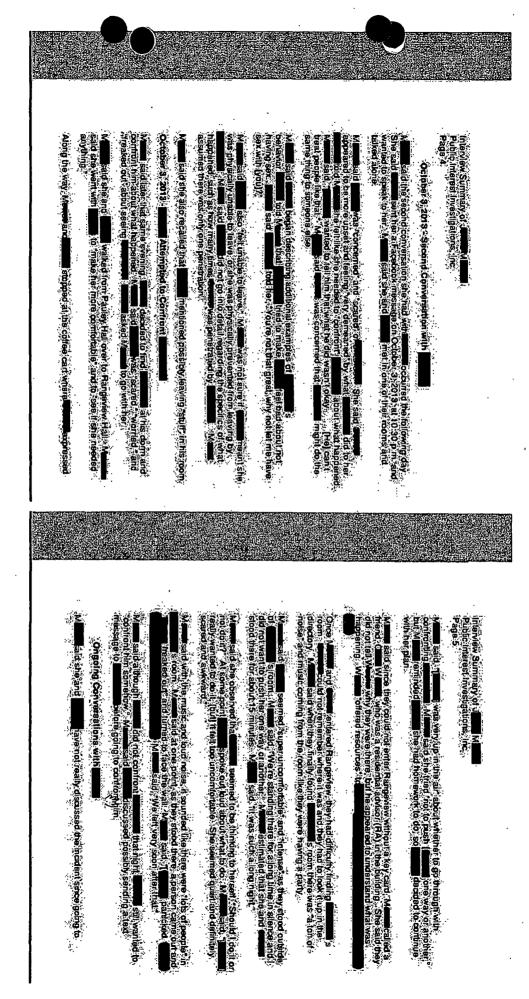


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