



Applies to: Faculty, staff, students, student employees, graduate associates, suppliers/contractors, program participants, volunteers, and visitors

Responsible Office

Office of Institutional Equity

POLICY

Issued: 10/01/1980
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The Ohio State University understands that diversity, inclusion, and equity are fundamental to achieving its mission. Therefore, the university is committed to building and maintaining a community that reflects diversity and improves opportunities for all. Members of the university community have the right to be free from all forms of discrimination and harassment, including sexual misconduct, which impede the realization of the university's mission of distinction in education, scholarship, and service. All members of the university community are expected to conduct themselves in a manner that maintains an environment free from discrimination, harassment, and sexual misconduct. This commitment is an expectation of our university's shared values, consistent with an intellectual community that celebrates individual differences and diversity, and a matter of law.

Ohio State does not discriminate on the basis of age, ancestry, color, disability, ethnicity, gender, gender identity or expression, genetic information, HIV/AIDS status, military status, national origin, pregnancy, race, religion, sex, sexual orientation, or veteran status, or any other bases under the law, in its education program or activity, which includes employment. Discrimination, harassment, and sexual misconduct violate the dignity of individuals and will not be tolerated. The university seeks to eliminate discrimination, harassment, and sexual misconduct through education, promoting intervention, and encouraging everyone to report concerns including third parties when the respondent is a member of the university community. The university is committed to stopping discrimination, harassment, and sexual misconduct, preventing its recurrence, eliminating any hostile environment, and remedying its discriminatory effects. This policy defines expectations for the university community and establishes mechanisms for determining when those expectations have been violated.

This policy will be interpreted in compliance with applicable laws and exceptions provided by applicable law. Nothing in this policy is intended to detract from rights guaranteed to bargaining unit members under their current collective bargaining agreements.

Purpose of the Policy

To maintain a university environment free from discrimination, harassment, and sexual misconduct.

Definitions

Table with 2 columns: Term, Definition. Row 1: Consent, Permission that is clear, knowing, voluntary, and expressed prior to engaging in and during an act. Consent is active, not passive. Silence, in and of itself, cannot be interpreted as consent. Consent can be given by words or actions, as long as those words or actions create mutually understandable clear permission regarding willingness to engage in (and the conditions of) sexual activity. A. Consent to any one form of sexual activity cannot automatically imply consent to any other forms of sexual activity. B. Consent may be withdrawn at any time. C. Previous relationships or prior consent cannot constitute consent to future sexual acts; this includes "blanket" consent (i.e., permission in advance for any/all actions at a later time/place). D. Consent cannot be given by an individual who one knows to be - or based on the circumstances should reasonably have known to be - substantially impaired (e.g., by alcohol or other drug use, unconsciousness, etc.).

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Term	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Substantial impairment is a state when an individual cannot make rational, reasonable decisions because they lack the capacity to give knowing consent (e.g., to understand the “who, what, when, where, why, or how” of their sexual interaction). 2. This also covers individuals whose substantial impairment results from other physical or mental conditions including mental disability, sleep, involuntary physical restraint, or from the consumption of alcohol or other drugs. 3. Being impaired by alcohol or other drugs will never function as a defense for any behavior that violates this policy. <p>E. It is the obligation of the person initiating the sexual activity to obtain consent.</p> <p>F. An individual cannot consent who has been coerced, including being compelled by force, threat of force, or deception; who is unaware that the act is being committed; or who is coerced by a supervisory or disciplinary authority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Force: violence, compulsion, or constraint; physically exerted by any means upon or against a person. 2. Coercion: the application of pressure by the respondent that unreasonably interferes with the complainant's ability to exercise free will. Factors to be considered include, but are not limited to, the intensity and duration of the conduct. <p>G. A person who does not want to consent to sex is not required to resist or verbally object.</p> <p>H. Withdrawal of consent can be manifested through conduct and need not be a verbal withdrawal of consent (i.e., crying, pulling away, pushing away, not actively participating, lying there, uncomfortable or upset facial expression).</p> <p>I. Consent may not be given by an individual who has not reached the legal age of consent under applicable law.</p>
Complaint	A broad term that encompasses two types of complaints: an Office of Institutional Equity (OIE) complaint and a Title IX complaint.
OIE complaint	Under this policy, a document filed by a complainant or signed by an OIE director or designee alleging discrimination, harassment, sexual misconduct, process abuse, or retaliation against a respondent and requesting that the university investigate the allegation that does not fall under Title IX.
Title IX complaint	A document filed by a complainant or signed by the Title IX coordinator alleging sexual harassment (Title IX) against a respondent and requesting that the university investigate the allegation of sexual harassment. This definition is intended to comply with the definition of formal complaint in 34 C.F.R. § 106.30.
Discrimination	Discrimination (disparate treatment and disparate impact) occurs when an adverse action is taken under university authority against a university community member in an educational program or activity and the action is based upon one’s protected class status. Disparate treatment occurs when one suffers less favorable treatment than others because of their protected class status. Disparate impact occurs when a university policy or practice, although neutral on its face, adversely impacts persons in a protected class.
Education program or activity	Locations, events, or circumstances over which the university exercises substantial control over both the respondent and the context in which the sexual harassment occurs, including employment, and also include any building owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the university.
Harassment	<p>In the employment context, harassment is unwelcome verbal or physical conduct based on a protected class that unreasonably interferes with an individual's work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment.</p> <p>In the education context, harassment is unwelcome verbal or physical conduct based on a protected class that interferes with, denies, or limits an individual's ability to participate in or benefit from the university's educational programs and activities.</p> <p>Harassment can take two forms: power differentials (<i>quid pro quo</i>) or hostile environment:</p> <p>A. <i>Quid pro quo</i> harassment exists when:</p>

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Term	Definition
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There are unwelcome requests or demands based on a protected class, which may include but are not limited to unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature; and 2. Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment or academic status; or 3. Submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for employment or academic decisions adversely affecting such individual. <p>B. <i>Hostile environment in the employment context</i> includes any situation in which there is harassing conduct based on a protected class that is sufficiently severe or pervasive such that it unreasonably interferes with an individual's work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment.</p> <p><i>Hostile environment in the education context</i> includes any situation in which there is harassing conduct based on a protected class that is sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive that it interferes with or denies educational benefits or opportunities, from both a subjective (the complainant's) and an objective (reasonable person's) viewpoint.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The determination of whether an environment is "hostile" is based on a totality of circumstances. These circumstances may include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The degree to which the conduct interfered with the complainant's educational or work performance; b. The type, frequency, and duration of the conduct; c. The identity of and relationship between the respondent and the complainant(s); d. The number of individuals involved; e. The age and sex of the respondent and the complainant(s); f. The location of the incident(s) and the context in which it occurred; g. The nature and severity of the conduct; h. Whether the conduct was physically threatening; i. Whether the conduct was humiliating; j. The effect of the conduct on the complainant's mental or emotional state; k. Whether the conduct arose in the context of other discriminatory conduct; l. Whether the speech or conduct deserves the protections of academic freedom or the first amendment. 2. A single or isolated incident of harassment may be severe enough to create a hostile environment. Minor slights, annoyances, and isolated incidents (unless extremely serious) will not rise to the level of harassment. To violate this policy, the conduct must create a hostile environment, as described above, to a reasonable person. <p>* See additional definition of sexual harassment (Title IX and non-Title IX).</p>
OIE director	Employees of OIE who have authority to take designated action under this policy. For the purposes of this policy, OIE directors include the associate vice president of OIE, Americans with Disabilities Act coordinator, director of affirmative action/EEO, Title IX coordinator, and director of youth protection. Throughout this policy, a reference to OIE director also includes a designee. The Title IX coordinator or designee will perform the appropriate actions as required by law.
Party	A broad term that encompasses complainant(s) and respondent(s) in a matter.
Complainant	An individual who is alleged to be the victim of conduct prohibited by this policy. An individual may be a complainant regardless of whether that individual makes a report or participates in the review of that report by the university.
Respondent	An individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct prohibited by this policy.
Prohibited relationships	Romantic and/or sexual relationships that are not allowed due to power differentials. A power differential exists when one party is responsible, at least in part, in their official capacity for supervising, evaluating, teaching, advising, coaching, or counseling the other party. An employee in any of their official capacities must not exercise responsibility for supervising, evaluating, teaching, advising, coaching, or counseling any student with whom the employee has a consensual romantic and/or sexual relationship. An employee must not make decisions regarding the hiring, performance evaluation, promotion, tenure, compensation, or termination of a person with whom they have a consensual romantic and/or sexual relationship.

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Protected class	Protected class is defined by federal law/executive order, federal agencies, or university policy. The protected classes include: age, ancestry, color, disability, ethnicity, gender, gender identity or expression, genetic information, HIV/AIDS status, military status, national origin, race, religion, sex, gender, sexual orientation, pregnancy, veteran status, or any other bases under the law.
Retaliation	<p>Any adverse action against any person by any other, such as intimidation, threats, coercion, or discrimination against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by this policy, or because the individual has made a report or complaint, testified, assisted, or participated or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this policy.</p> <p>Intimidation, threats, coercion, or discrimination, including charges against an individual for policy violations that do not involve discrimination or harassment, but arise out of the same facts or circumstances as a report or complaint of discrimination, harassment, or sexual misconduct, or a report or complaint of harassment, for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by this policy, constitutes retaliation.</p> <p>Examples of retaliation include: discrimination or harassment as defined by this policy, job termination, adjustment in pay or responsibilities, or any other action that has an adverse effect on the working environment of an employee, that hinders or prevents an employee from effectively carrying out their university duties, or that has an adverse impact on the academic or living environment of a student. Any person or group within the scope of this policy who engages in retaliation is subject to a separate complaint of retaliation under this policy. A good faith pursuit by a party of civil, criminal, or other legal action, internal or external to the university, does not constitute retaliation.</p>
Sexual misconduct	A broad term that encompasses sexual harassment (university definition and/or Title IX) , sexual assault, relationship violence , stalking , and sexual exploitation .
Relationship violence	A broad term that encompasses dating violence and domestic violence .
Dating violence	<p>Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the complainant.</p> <p>A. The existence of such a relationship will be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.</p> <p>B. For the purposes of this definition—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. 2. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.
Domestic violence	Conduct that would meet the definition of a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the complainant, by a person with whom the complainant shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the complainant as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the complainant under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth complainant who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.
Sexual assault	Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the complainant including instances where the complainant is incapable of giving consent. Sexual assault is an umbrella term that includes: non-consensual sexual contact , non-consensual sexual penetration , incest , and statutory rape .
Incest	Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
Non-consensual sexual contact	The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the complainant, including instances where the complainant is incapable of giving consent. Sexual contact includes: intentional contact with the breasts, buttock, groin, or genitals; or touching another with any of these body parts or an object; or making another touch you or themselves with or on any of these body parts. Non-consensual sexual contact includes forcible fondling.



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Term	Definition
Non-consensual sexual penetration	<p>Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus (including genital or anal opening) with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the complainant.</p> <p>Sexual penetration includes: vaginal penetration by a penis, object, tongue, or finger; anal penetration by a penis, object, tongue, or finger; and oral copulation (mouth to genital contact or genital to mouth contact); no matter how slight the penetration or contact.</p> <p>Non-consensual sexual penetration includes forcible rape, forcible sodomy, and sexual assault with an object.</p> <p>Forcible Rape: 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 complainant.</p> <p>Forcible Sodomy: Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly, and/or against that person's will (non-consensually), or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances in which the complainant is incapable of giving consent because of age of consent in the applicable jurisdiction or because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.</p> <p>Sexual Assault with an Object: The use of an object or instrument to penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly, and/or against that person's will (non-consensually), or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances in which the complainant is incapable of giving consent because of age or because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.</p>
Statutory rape	Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent in the applicable jurisdiction.
Sexual exploitation	<p>Occurs when an individual takes non-consensual or abusive sexual advantage of another for that individual's own advantage or benefit, or to benefit or advantage anyone other than the individual being exploited. Examples of sexual exploitation include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Engaging in voyeurism; B. Exposing one's genitals in non-consensual circumstances; inducing another to expose their genitals; C. Going beyond the boundaries of consent (e.g., letting others hide in a closet to watch you having consensual sex); D. Invasion of sexual privacy; E. Knowingly transmitting a sexually transmitted infection (STI) to another; F. Non-consensual pictures, video, or audio recording of sexual activity, or the nonconsensual distribution of; G. Possession, use, and/or distribution of alcohol or other drug (e.g., Xanax, Ambien, Benadryl, Rohypnol ["Roofies"], Ketamine, GHB, etc.) for the purpose of engaging in or facilitating any activity prohibited under this policy; and H. Prostituting another. <p>Sexual exploitation that meets the definition of sexual harassment (Title IX) will be addressed pursuant to that definition and associated procedures.</p>
Sexual harassment (university definition)	<p>Instances that meet the definition of harassment as outlined in the policy and are based on sex (including gender and sexual orientation).</p> <p>All such acts of sexual harassment are forms of sexual misconduct under this policy.</p>
Sexual harassment (Title IX)	<p>Conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. An employee of the university conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the university on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct (i.e., quid pro quo); B. Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the education program or activity; or C. Sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking as defined in this policy.

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Term	Definition
Stalking	<p>This definition is intended to meet the regulatory definition of sexual harassment in 34 C.F.R. §106.30.</p> <p>A course of conduct directed at a specific individual that would cause a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the complainant to fear for their own or others' safety, or to suffer substantial emotional distress. A course of conduct includes two or more acts, including but not limited to, those in which the alleged directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about the complainant, or interferes with the complainant's property.</p> <p>When stalking is not based on sex or gender, it may violate other university policies including but not limited to the Code of Student Conduct or the Workplace Violence 7.05 policy.</p>
Student	<p>An individual to whom an offer of admission has been extended and who has paid an acceptance fee, registered for classes, or otherwise entered into another agreement with the university to take instruction. Student status lasts until an individual graduates, is permanently dismissed, or is not in attendance for two complete, consecutive terms, and includes those with a continuing educational relationship with the university. "Student" also includes registered student organizations. A student organization remains a "student" for purposes of this policy for one calendar year following the expiration of the organization's most recent registration. A student organization is not a "student" for the purposes of Title IX complaints under this policy.</p> <p>The university reserves the right to administer this policy and proceed with any process provided by this policy even if the student withdraws from the university, is no longer enrolled in classes, or subsequently fails to meet the definition of a student while a disciplinary matter is pending.</p>
Supportive measures	<p>Non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the complainant or the respondent before or after the filing of a complaint or where no complaint has been filed. Such measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the educational environment, or deter sexual harassment.</p>
Title IX coordinator	<p>The designated and authorized university official with primary responsibility for coordinating the university's compliance with Title IX. This individual provides leadership for Title IX activities; offers consultation, education, and training; and helps to ensure that the university responds appropriately, effectively, and equitably to all Title IX issues. The Title IX coordinator oversees the delegation of tasks as necessary to effectuate all regulatory responsibilities.</p>
University community	<p>Faculty, staff, students, student employees, graduate associates, suppliers/contractors, program participants, volunteers, and visitors.</p>

Policy Details

I. Scope

A. Medium

1. This policy applies to alleged discrimination, harassment, and sexual misconduct in any medium. Discrimination, harassment, and sexual misconduct may manifest in many evolving forms including, but not limited to: physical, verbal, visual, and online/electronic/social media.

B. Jurisdiction

1. Under this policy, **OIE complaints** will cover alleged discrimination, harassment, or sexual misconduct that:
 - a. Occurs at an event, program, or endeavor operated, conducted, or organized by the university; and/or
 - b. Occurs anywhere off-campus, including virtual spaces, when the **OIE director** determines that the alleged sexual misconduct could reasonably create a hostile environment in the **education program or activity**.



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- i. For an employee, the above may include off-duty conduct. When an employee engages in conduct in violation of this policy and the conduct is committed off-duty and not on university property or in the context of an educational program or activity, the university may discipline the employee, up to and including termination, whenever the conduct undermines the credibility of the employee to perform the employee's job or is otherwise connected to employment at the university; has the effect of substantially interfering with the work or educational performance of **students**, faculty, or staff; or the conduct demonstrates that the individual poses a credible threat to campus safety and security. Employee conduct that is off-duty but on university property or that is directed toward university students, employees, affiliates, or property is always connected to employment at the university. Likewise, employee conduct that is on duty but off university property is always connected to employment at the university.
 - ii. For students, this policy also applies in circumstances described in Section 3335-23-02 (A) and (B) of the [Code of Student Conduct](#).
 - c. Involves a respondent that the university has authority to discipline when the complaint is filed.
 2. Under this policy, **Title IX complaints** will cover alleged sexual misconduct that:
 - a. Takes place in the context of an education program or activity of the university; and
 - b. Occurs against a person in the United States; and
 - c. Where the **complainant** is participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activity of the university; and
 - d. Meets the regulatory definition of sexual harassment in 34 C.F.R. §106.30; and
 - e. Where the respondent is an individual the university has authority to discipline; and
 - f. For the purpose of this policy, Title IX complaints refer to matters that fall within the scope of the procedural requirements provided by 34 C.F.R. § 106.45.
 3. Under some circumstances, the OIE director may file a **complaint**, such as when there is a risk to the campus community, and the complainant will be informed if such an action is taken.
 4. Nothing in this policy detracts from any legal right of a parent or guardian to act on behalf of a complainant, respondent, or other individual, subject to Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), including but not limited to filing a complaint.
 5. The university has a compelling obligation to address allegations and suspected instances of sexual misconduct when it knows or should have known information that would lead a reasonable person to believe that this policy has been violated.
 6. The university's response may be limited if the respondent is a visitor or other third-party or is not subject to the university's jurisdiction.
 - C. This policy is not intended for, and will not be used to, infringe on academic freedom or to censor or punish members of the university community for exercising their first amendment rights.
- II. Prohibited Relationships
- A. In order to maintain the integrity of the university's mission, the university has identified **prohibited relationships**. To avoid prohibited relationships, alternative arrangements may be made as described in this section.
 - B. Alternative arrangements and self-disclosure
 1. Making acceptable alternative arrangements means addressing the power differential by removing supervisory, evaluation, teaching, advising, coaching, or counseling responsibilities between the individual with greater institutional power and the other party. It is the responsibility of the individual with institutional power to take immediate steps to make acceptable alternative arrangements in consultation with their supervisor.
 2. If acceptable alternative arrangements are not feasible, the relationship cannot continue.



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3. Employee and Labor Relations in the Office of Human Resources is available to facilitate or consult on making a self-disclosure of a possible prohibited relationship and/or acceptable alternative arrangements.
4. Alternative arrangements should avoid negative consequences for the party with lower institutional power.

C. Accountability

1. Allegations of prohibited relationships that have elements of sexual misconduct will be handled in accordance with the procedures set forth in this policy. OIE will refer all other allegations of prohibited relationships to Employee and Labor Relations for assessment, investigation, and response as appropriate, in accordance with the [Employee and Labor Relations Investigation Standards](#).
2. An individual who promptly provides notification of a prohibited relationship and cooperates in making acceptable alternative arrangements in a timely manner will not be held in violation of the prohibited relationship section of this policy.
3. Employees may be subject to corrective action, in accordance with university policies, applicable collective bargaining agreements, and faculty rules for any of the following:
 - a. Entering into or engaging in a prohibited relationship without notification and without making immediate acceptable alternative arrangements, or
 - b. Failing to follow any part of the prohibited relationships section of this policy.

D. Advisory statement

1. Even when not otherwise prohibited, the university discourages any romantic and/or sexual relationships between faculty and students due to the possibility of a power differential, including but not limited to such relationships between faculty and graduate students when in the same department and between faculty and undergraduate students majoring in the faculty member's area of expertise.

III. Employee Duty to Report

- A. The university is committed to stopping discrimination, harassment, and sexual misconduct, preventing the recurrence, eliminating any hostile environment, and remedying the discriminatory effects. All university employees have reporting responsibilities to ensure the university can take appropriate action.
- B. All university employees, except those exempted by legal privilege of confidentiality (see Policy Details III.G) or expressly identified as a confidential reporter, must report incidents of **sexual assault**. Any employee who receives a disclosure of a sexual assault or becomes aware of information that would lead a reasonable person to believe that a sexual assault may have occurred involving anyone covered under this policy must report all known information immediately.
- C. In addition to the requirement of reporting incidents of sexual assault, the following university community members must also report all other incidents of discrimination, harassment, sexual misconduct, and prohibited relationships when they receive a disclosure or become aware of information that would lead a reasonable person to believe that discrimination, harassment, sexual misconduct, or prohibited relationships may have occurred involving anyone covered under this policy. These individuals must report all known information as soon as practicable but at most within five workdays of becoming aware of such information:
 1. Any human resource professional;
 2. Anyone who supervises faculty, staff, students, or volunteers;
 3. Chair/director; and
 4. Faculty member.
- D. Unless the individual is explicitly seeking assistance from the university, employees are not required to report disclosures of information regarding sexual misconduct pursuant to this policy in the following circumstances:
 1. At public survivor support events including, but not limited to: "Take Back the Night," candlelight vigils, protests, and survivor speak-outs;



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2. When disclosures are made to student employees who are operating outside of their official work capacity; or
 3. During an individual's participation as a subject in an Institutional Review Board (IRB)-approved human subjects research protocol.
- E. Employees with a duty to report should refer to Policy Details IV (Reporting Allegations).
- F. Employees may have additional reporting obligations provided by law and/or other university policies.
- G. The following categories of employees are exempt from the duty to report sexual assault and other sexual misconduct, due to their legal or professional privilege of confidentiality or their designation by the university as a confidential reporter.
1. Professional and pastoral counselors
 - a. A professional counselor is a person whose official responsibilities include providing mental health counseling to members of the university community and who is functioning within the scope of that license or certification and their university employment. This definition applies even to professional counselors who are not employees of the university but are under contract to provide counseling at the university. This also includes an individual who is not yet licensed or certified as a counselor but is acting in that role under the supervision of an individual who is licensed or certified (e.g., a Ph.D. counselor-trainee acting under the supervision of a professional counselor at the university).
 - b. A pastoral counselor is a person who is associated with a religious order or denomination, is recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling and is functioning within the scope of that recognition and their role at the university. In this context, a pastoral counselor, such as a pastor or priest, who is functioning as an athletic director or as a student advocate would not be exempt from the reporting obligations.
 2. Other employees with a professional license requiring confidentiality who are functioning within the scope of that license or certification and their university employment. For example, a physician with dual appointments (clinician and professor) would be required to report instances of sexual misconduct and sexual assault of which they become aware of in the scope of their employment as a professor, but while operating as a clinician must keep such information confidential and privileged by the physician-patient relationship unless there is a mandatory reporting requirement under state law.
 3. Employees who are functioning within the scope of their university employment and who are supervised by or performing duties for university employees with a professional license requiring confidentiality, for example, student health services and medical center employees. Such employees cannot disclose confidential information but must follow reporting requirements for any non-confidential information.
- H. Corrective action may be taken against any individual who has a duty to report and who fails to respond in a manner consistent with the provisions of applicable laws, regulations, policies, and procedures.

IV. Reporting Allegations

- A. Contacting OIE to share all known information will satisfy the employee duty to report. OIE is the office that has authority to institute corrective measures on behalf of the university. Reports can also be made voluntarily by any university community member or individual who is directly involved in, observes, or reasonably believes that discrimination, harassment, sexual misconduct, process abuse, or **retaliation** may have occurred. This includes allegations by third parties against any individual covered by this policy.
1. Online reporting form at equity.osu.edu
 2. Phone: 614-247-5838
 3. Email: equity@osu.edu or titleIX@osu.edu
 4. Address: Office of Institutional Equity, St. John Arena, 410 Woody Hayes Dr., Columbus, Ohio 43210
- B. Making a report to the university does not preclude the individual from filing a report of a crime with law enforcement nor does it extend time limits that may apply in criminal processes. Individuals may request assistance from OIE to notify law enforcement.



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Agency	Contact Information
Ohio State University Police Department	614-292-2121 or 9-1-1 for emergencies dps.osu.edu
For regional campuses and off-campus crimes, local law enforcement agency	9-1-1 for emergencies

- C. Individuals, including members of the university community, may submit reports anonymously via the following resources. Note that anonymous reports do not fulfill an employee’s duty to report.
 1. The university’s Anonymous Reporting Line via telephone at 866-294-9350 or ohio-state.ethicspoint.com.
 2. Online reporting form at equity.osu.edu.

V. Confidentiality and Privacy

- A. The university recognizes the importance of confidentiality and privacy. See the Resources section for a list of confidential support, non-confidential support, and medical resources. Information received in connection with the reporting, investigation, and resolution of allegations will be treated as private and will only be shared with individuals whom the university determines are necessary to conduct an appropriate investigation, provide assistance and resources to parties, perform other appropriate university functions, or in accordance with applicable law.
- B. The university will maintain as confidential any **supportive measures** provided to the complainant or respondent to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the university to provide the supportive measures and is consistent with applicable law.
- C. The university will keep confidential the identity of any individual who has made a report or complaint of discrimination, harassment, or sexual misconduct; any complainant; any individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of discrimination, harassment, or sexual misconduct; any respondent; and any witness, except in accordance with applicable law or university policy.
- D. If an incident is disclosed or reported to the university and the individual requests that no investigation be conducted or disciplinary action taken, the OIE director will explain that the university prohibits retaliation and explain the steps the university will take to prevent and respond to retaliation if the individual participates in an investigatory or other resolution process. The associate vice president of OIE or designee will evaluate the request to determine whether the university can honor the request while still providing a safe and nondiscriminatory environment. In compliance with the university’s legal obligations, the university may initiate a resolution process (informal, investigative, and/or other) and take appropriate remedial action irrespective of the reporting party’s request.
- E. A decision to proceed with a resolution process (informal, investigative, and/or other) despite an individual’s request will be made on a case-by-case basis after an individualized review, and the complainant will be notified if such a decision is made.
- F. All individuals involved in the process should observe the same standard of discretion and respect for everyone involved in the process.

VI. Supportive Measures

- A. Upon receipt of a report of discrimination, harassment, or sexual misconduct, the OIE director will promptly contact the complainant to discuss the availability of supportive measures, consider the complainant’s wishes with respect to supportive measures, inform the complainant of the availability of supportive measures with or without the filing of a complaint, and explain to the complainant the process for filing a complaint. The university treats complainants and respondents equitably by offering supportive measures to both parties, if and when a respondent is identified.



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Applies to: Faculty, staff, students, student employees, graduate associates, suppliers/contractors, program participants, volunteers, and visitors

- B. The OIE director will conduct an individualized assessment and will review requests from either party to determine supportive measures that are appropriate and reasonably available. Such measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the recipient's educational environment, or deter discrimination, harassment, and sexual misconduct.
- C. Supportive measures may include, but are not limited to:
 - 1. Mutual no contact directives;
 - 2. Referral to campus and community resources for advocacy, counseling, disability services, financial aid services, health services, immigration services, safety and transportation services;
 - 3. Extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments;
 - 4. Modification of work or class schedules;
 - 5. Change in work or housing locations;
 - 6. Change in reporting relationship;
 - 7. Consideration of leave requests;
 - 8. Assistance with academic petitions;
 - 9. Removal of a program participant, supplier/contractor, volunteer, or visitor; and
 - 10. Additional options as provided in the [OIE Process Standards](#).
- D. The OIE director is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of supportive measures. Parties will not be required to arrange such measures by themselves but may need to participate in communication with supervisors, faculty, and other university employees with a need to know.
- E. The university will follow the investigative resolution process before the imposition of any disciplinary sanctions or other actions that are not supportive measures as defined in this policy against a respondent.

VII. Emergency Removal

- A. The university may remove a respondent from a university's education program or activity on an emergency basis pursuant to conduct prohibited by this policy. If after an individualized safety and risk analysis, involving a review of relevant information known at the time, the university determines that an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising from the allegations of discrimination, harassment, or sexual misconduct justifies removal, the university may remove the respondent from the university's education program or activity or any part of the university's education program or activity.
- B. The university will provide the respondent with notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal.
- C. Nothing in this policy precludes the university from imposing an interim suspension as provided by the [Code of Student Conduct](#), if applicable.
- D. Nothing in Policy Details VII. A. or B. above precludes the university from placing faculty or staff on paid or unpaid administrative leave or reassignment during an investigative resolution process to the extent permitted by applicable university rules or policies.
- E. Nothing in this policy precludes the university from taking other appropriate action under separate university processes, if applicable.

VIII. Informal, Investigative, and Other Resolution Options

- A. Initial assessment
 - 1. OIE reviews all reports of discrimination, harassment, sexual misconduct, process abuse, and retaliation under this policy under the direction of the OIE director for an initial assessment of the reported information.
 - 2. Upon completion of an initial assessment, the OIE director will determine the available options for resolution and will communicate options to the parties.



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Applies to: Faculty, staff, students, student employees, graduate associates, suppliers/contractors, program participants, volunteers, and visitors

3. The available resolution options will be guided by the availability of information or evidence suggesting that a policy violation may have occurred; OIE's decision to investigate and provide appropriate remedies to eliminate, prevent, and address the effects of the prohibited conduct; and the availability or desire of the complainant to participate in an investigation or other resolution. There may be instances where OIE moves forward with an investigative or other resolution without the participation of a complainant as outlined in Policy Details V.D. above and considering factors outlined in the [OIE Process Standards](#).
- B. Informal resolution
1. Informal resolution may be utilized in some circumstances where the university deems it appropriate, a complaint is filed, and all parties consent in writing. At any time prior to reaching a determination regarding responsibility, the university may facilitate an informal resolution process that may not involve a full investigation and hearing or other adjudication. In these circumstances, the university will:
 - a. Provide to the parties a written notice disclosing the allegations and the requirements of the informal resolution process including the circumstances under which it precludes the parties from resuming a complaint arising from the same allegations;
 - b. Inform all parties of the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process and resume the investigative resolution process with respect to the complaint, and any consequences resulting from participating in the informal resolution process, including the records that will be maintained or could be shared; and
 - c. Obtain the parties' voluntary, written consent to the informal resolution process.
 2. Informal resolution is voluntary for all parties. The university does not require anyone to waive the right to an investigation and adjudication of a complaint consistent with this policy as a condition of enrollment or continuing enrollment, or employment or continuing employment, or enjoyment of any other right.
 3. The university does not offer or facilitate an informal resolution process to resolve allegations that an employee sexually harassed a student.
 4. Informal resolutions include instances where the respondent accepts responsibility for any or all allegations in a complaint.
- C. Investigative resolution
1. OIE may resolve a complaint of discrimination, harassment, or sexual misconduct through investigative resolution when the alleged misconduct, if true, would be prohibited under applicable university policy and informal resolution is inappropriate, a party requests an investigative resolution, or the university determines an investigative resolution is required. In such circumstances, the university will consider the concerns and rights of all parties and provide a prompt, fair, impartial, and equitable process.
 2. Parties have an equitable right to:
 - a. Receive notice before participating in an interview with sufficient time to prepare for meaningful participation;
 - b. Participate in a process with reasonably prompt timeframes and extensions for good cause, as described in the [OIE Process Standards](#);
 - c. Present witnesses, including fact and expert witnesses, and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence;
 - d. Discuss the allegations under investigation and to gather and present relevant evidence;
 - e. Receive timely and equal access to any relevant information or documentation gathered during the investigation;
 - f. Have investigators who are adequately trained to resolve cases of alleged sexual misconduct, are familiar with applicable policies and procedures, and who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against either party or bias for or against complainants and respondents generally; and
 - g. Have the same opportunities to have others present during any grievance proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney.

University Policy

Applies to: Faculty, staff, students, student employees, graduate associates, suppliers/contractors, program participants, volunteers, and visitors

3. Advisors

- a. The university may not limit the choice or presence of advisor for either the complainant or respondent in any meeting or grievance proceeding; however, the university may establish restrictions regarding the extent to which the advisor may participate in the proceedings, as long as the restrictions apply equally to both parties. The restrictions are outlined in the [Advisor Acknowledgment](#).
- b. An advisor may only provide counsel or support for a party and not actively participate in the process, except to conduct cross-examination during hearings, unless clarification is needed as determined by the university. The advisor may not engage in any conduct that would constitute harassment or retaliation against any person who has participated in an investigation and may be denied further participation if such conduct occurs.

D. Other resolutions

1. The university reserves the right to have educational conversations and conduct informal coaching with anyone covered under this policy outside of the investigative process. Having an educational conversation does not preclude the university's ability to move forward with an informal or investigative resolution process. Having an educational conversation does not relieve the university of the requirement of conducting an investigative resolution if required by law.
2. Such conversations are not considered an informal resolution and are not disciplinary actions.
3. Other resolutions are not limited to educational conversations and informal coaching.

IX. Remedies

- A. A finding of a policy violation will result in a remedy, which may include corrective action/sanctions. The university will take steps, whether individual or systemic, to stop the prohibited discrimination, harassment, or sexual misconduct, prevent its recurrence, eliminate any hostile environment, and remedy the discriminatory effects on the complainant and others, as appropriate.
- B. Remedies must be designed to restore or preserve equal access to the university's education program or activity. Such remedies may include the same individualized services described as supportive measures; however, remedies may be disciplinary or punitive and need not avoid burdening the respondent.
- C. For Title IX complaints, the **Title IX coordinator** or designee is responsible for effective implementation of any remedies. For OIE complaints, the associate vice president of OIE or designee is responsible for effective implementation of any remedies.

X. Corrective Action/Sanctions

- A. When the respondent is a student, potential sanctions include formal reprimand, disciplinary probation, suspension, dismissal, and other appropriate educational sanctions.
- B. In the event that a record of such sanction will become a part of the respondent's academic transcript, notice will be provided to the respondent.
- C. When the respondent is an employee, corrective actions may be taken pursuant to the [Corrective Action and Involuntary Termination policy](#), [Student Employment policy](#), applicable collective bargaining agreements, and/or [University Faculty Rule 3335-5-04](#). Disciplinary corrective actions may include reduction in supervisory duties and leadership responsibilities, changes in salary, demotion, termination, and other appropriate corrective actions.
- D. A record of such corrective action will become a part of the respondent's personnel records and notice will be provided to the respondent.
- E. Student employees may be subject to corrective action and sanctions under both Policy Details X.A and X.C above. For instance, a student employee who is dismissed from the university under section X.A may also be subject to termination or other corrective action under section X.C.



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- F. Restoring or preserving equal access to the university's education program or activity is one consideration in determining appropriate sanctions and/or corrective actions.
- G. Other remedial measures
 - 1. When the university is unable to proceed with an investigative resolution (for example, due to a lack of information in the report or a request by the complainant that an investigation not move forward), the university may take other remedial measures as appropriate to remedy the effects of the alleged discrimination, harassment, or sexual misconduct and/or prevent its recurrence. Remedial measures may also be implemented when it is determined that inappropriate behavior occurred, but that the behavior did not rise to the level of a policy violation.
 - 2. Remedial measures may include and are not limited to:
 - a. Providing training on sexual misconduct,
 - b. Increasing security in a designated space,
 - c. Changing policy or procedure, and
 - d. Conducting climate checks.

- XI. Retaliation
 - A. Retaliation is prohibited by university policy and law. The university will not tolerate retaliation in any form against any individual who makes an allegation, files a report, serves as a witness, assists a complainant, or participates in an investigation of discrimination, harassment, or sexual misconduct.
 - B. Retaliation is a serious violation that can subject the offender to discipline, up to and including termination of employment and/or suspension or dismissal of a student, independent of the merits of the underlying allegation.
 - C. The university may take action under university policy as long as it is not done for the purpose of interfering with any rights and privileges provided by this policy.

- XII. Process Abuse
 - A. It is a violation of this policy for anyone to:
 - 1. Obstruct, prohibit, exert improper influence over, or interfere with any individual making a report, participating in a process, or carrying out a responsibility covered by this policy;
 - 2. Falsify or misrepresent information in or related to a process covered by this policy;
 - 3. Make a false allegation;
 - 4. Disrupt or interfere with the orderly conduct of any proceeding conducted under this policy; or
 - 5. Fail to comply with any directive or sanction issued pursuant to this policy.
 - B. False allegations
 - 1. It is a violation of this policy for anyone to knowingly or with reckless disregard for the truth make false allegations of discrimination, harassment, or sexual misconduct. Corrective action/sanctions may be imposed on individuals who knowingly or with reckless disregard for the truth make false allegations.
 - 2. The absence of a finding of a policy violation is not equivalent to a false allegation.
 - C. Allegations of process abuse will be investigated as provided in the [OIE Process Standards](#).

- XIII. Training
 - A. All faculty, staff, student employees, graduate associates, and students are required to take annual sexual misconduct training and other anti-discrimination and harassment training as directed by the university.
 - B. All individuals who are responsible for effectuating any part of this policy are required to be trained on the substantive requirements of Title IX.

- XIV. Account Holds and Notations



University Policy

Applies to: Faculty, staff, students, student employees, graduate associates, suppliers/contractors, program participants, volunteers, and visitors

- A. The university may, within its discretion, place a hold on a student's account or place a notation on a student's transcript while any investigation or proceeding conducted pursuant to this policy is pending.

XV. Directives

- A. OIE may issue directives when necessary to effectuate this policy.

PROCEDURE

Issued: 10/01/1980

Revised 01/25/2021

I. Initial Assessment

- A. OIE reviews all reports of discrimination, harassment, sexual misconduct, process abuse, and retaliation under this policy.
 - 1. If the initial assessment indicates a report of a prohibited relationship without any other elements of sexual misconduct, OIE will refer the report to Employee and Labor Relations for assessment, investigation, and response as appropriate, in accordance with the [Employee and Labor Relationships Investigation Standards](#).
- B. Reports may be informal (e.g., verbal or anonymous) or formal (through the reporting channels as described in this policy).
- C. OIE will provide rights and options to all complainants, including supportive measures, resolution options, and how to file a complaint, if desired.
- D. OIE may take preliminary steps to fully assess the reported and related information to determine jurisdiction or if an OIE director will file a complaint.
- E. Upon completion of an initial assessment, the OIE director may file an OIE complaint. When the OIE director files a complaint, the OIE director and/or university does not become the complainant. The complainant retains their rights and will be notified and receive all notices and information as outlined in this policy.

II. Review of Complaint

- A. Written notice
 - 2. Upon the filing of a complaint, the university will provide written notice to the parties who are known. That written notice must:
 - a. Explain the university's investigative resolution process and any informal resolution options;
 - b. Describe the allegations potentially constituting misconduct, including sufficient details known at the time;
 - c. Include sufficient details, including the identities of the parties involved in the incident, if known, the conduct allegedly constituting discrimination, harassment, or sexual misconduct, and the date and location of the alleged incident, if known;
 - d. Include a statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process;
 - e. Inform the parties that they may have an advisor of their choice who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, and who may inspect and review evidence;
 - f. Inform the parties of provisions in this policy that prohibit retaliation and process abuse, which includes knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information during the grievance process; and
 - g. Be provided with sufficient time for the parties to prepare a response before any initial interview.
 - 3. If, in the course of an investigation, the university decides to investigate allegations about the complainant or respondent that are not included in the notice, the university must provide notice of the additional allegations to the parties whose identities are known.



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B. Dismissal of an OIE complaint

1. If the alleged behavior in an OIE complaint, if true, does not meet the definition of a policy violation, an OIE director or designee may dismiss the complaint.
2. The university, at its discretion, may dismiss an OIE complaint or any allegations therein, if at any time during the investigation or hearing a complainant notifies OIE in writing that the complainant would like to withdraw the complaint or any allegations therein; the respondent is no longer enrolled at or employed by the university; specific circumstances prevent the university from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination as to the complaint or allegations therein; or where there is no reasonable cause to believe that a policy violation may have occurred. However, when the university is on notice of behavior that violates this policy or the law, it may be required to proceed with an investigative resolution irrespective of the complainant's desire to withdraw from the process.
3. If the complaint is dismissed, the investigative process will cease, but the matter may be referred to other resolution processes or other appropriate university processes or action.

C. Dismissal of a Title IX complaint

1. The university must investigate the allegations in a Title IX complaint. If the conduct alleged in the Title IX complaint would not constitute sexual harassment under Title IX even if proved, did not occur in the university's education program or activity, did not occur against a person in the United States, or the complainant is not an individual participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activity of the university, then the university must dismiss the Title IX complaint with regard to that conduct for purposes of sexual harassment under Title IX. Such a dismissal does not preclude action under another provision of this policy or another university policy.
2. The university, at its discretion, may dismiss a Title IX complaint or any allegations therein, if at any time during the investigation or hearing a complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing that the complainant would like to withdraw the complaint or any allegations therein; the respondent is no longer enrolled at or employed by the university; or specific circumstances prevent the university from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination as to the complaint or allegations therein.
3. Upon a dismissal of a Title IX complaint, the university must promptly send written notice of the dismissal and reason(s) simultaneously to the parties. The matter may proceed under the OIE complaint process or be referred to another appropriate university process.

D. Consolidation of complaints

1. The university, at its discretion, may consolidate complaints as to allegations against more than one respondent, or by more than one complainant against one or more respondents, or by one party against the other party, where the allegations arise out of the same facts or circumstances. This consolidation may include some or all of the investigation, resolution, or hearing.

E. Conduct that may violate other university policies

1. When reported conduct may violate this policy and other university policies, the associate vice president of OIE or designee will consult with the appropriate university office(s) to determine how the matter should be investigated and adjudicated. This may, but is not required to, involve a joint investigation by more than one office.
2. The office or process used to investigate and adjudicate the matter is within the sole discretion of the university except as required by other applicable university rules or policies, but procedures set forth in this policy will be used to investigate and adjudicate alleged violations of this policy. The associate vice president of OIE or designee may refer possible violations of other university policies to an appropriate office at any time.

III. Investigation of a Complaint

- A. A typical investigation will be completed within a reasonably prompt timeframe as described in the [OIE Process Standards](#).



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- B. The investigation generally will include interviews with the parties, relevant witnesses, and a review of relevant documents and other available evidence.
- C. When investigating a complaint and throughout the investigative resolution process, the university will:
 - 1. Ensure that the burden of proof and the burden of gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding responsibility both rest on the university and not on the parties.
 - 2. For Title IX matters, only access, consider, disclose, or otherwise use a party's records, with a party's voluntary written consent, that are made or maintained by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, or other recognized professional or paraprofessional acting in the professional's or paraprofessional's capacity, or assisting in that capacity, and which are made and maintained in connection with the provision of treatment to the party, in the investigative resolution process.
 - 3. Provide an equal opportunity for the parties to present witnesses, including fact and expert witnesses, and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence.
 - a. Evidence about the complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant, unless such evidence about the complainant's prior sexual behavior is offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the conduct alleged by the complainant, or if the evidence concerns specific incidents of the complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the respondent and are offered to prove **consent**.
 - b. Exculpatory evidence may include evidence that a party acted in self-defense, as described in the [OIE Process Standards](#).
 - 4. Not restrict the ability of either party to discuss the allegations under investigation or to gather and present relevant evidence.
 - 5. Provide parties the same opportunities to be accompanied to any meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, and not limit such choice or presence for either party.
 - a. The university may establish restrictions regarding the extent to which the advisor may participate in the proceedings, as long as the restrictions apply equally to both parties. See [Advisor Acknowledgment](#).
 - 6. Provide, to a party whose participation is invited or expected, written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all hearings, investigative interviews, or other meetings or proceedings with sufficient time for the party to prepare to participate.
 - 7. Provide parties an equal opportunity to inspect and review any evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in a complaint, including the evidence upon which the university does not intend to rely in reaching a determination regarding responsibility and inculpatory or exculpatory evidence whether obtained from a party or other source, so that each party can meaningfully respond to the evidence prior to conclusion of the investigation.
 - a. Prior to completion of the investigative report, the university must send to each party and the party's advisor, if any, the evidence subject to inspection and review in an electronic format.
 - b. The parties must have at least ten business days to submit a written response, which the investigator will consider prior to completion of the investigative report.
 - 8. Provide an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence, in a format determined by the university, at least ten business days prior to a hearing or other time of determination regarding responsibility to each party and each party's advisor, if any, for their review and written response.

IV. Hearings

- A. Hearings are available for OIE complaints involving student respondents and all Title IX complaints involving student or employee respondents.
- B. A university-appointed resolutions officer will preside over the hearing.



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- C. At the hearing, the resolutions officer or designee will permit cross-examination of a party and any witnesses, which includes all relevant questions and follow-up questions, including those challenging credibility.
 - 1. The university must make all evidence previously provided to the parties available for inspection and review at the hearing to give each party equal opportunity to refer to such evidence during the hearing, including for purposes of cross-examination.
 - 2. For Title IX matters, cross-examination at the hearing must be conducted by the party's advisor of choice and never by a party personally.
 - 3. The university prohibits advisors from participating in the hearing outside of conducting cross-examination.
 - D. Only relevant cross-examination and other questions may be asked of a party or witness. Before a complainant, respondent, or witness answers a cross-examination or other question, the resolutions officer or designee(s) must first determine whether the question is relevant and explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant.
 - E. If a party does not have an advisor present at the hearing, the university will provide, without charge to that party, an advisor of the university's choice to conduct cross-examination on behalf of that party for Title IX matters.
 - F. The resolutions officer or designee(s) cannot draw an inference about the determination regarding responsibility based solely on a party's or witness's absence from the live hearing or refusal to answer cross-examination or other questions.
- V. Adjudicating OIE Complaints Not Involving Student Respondents
- A. For all OIE complaints not covered by Procedure IV above, following an investigation, a written determination will be issued as explained in Procedure VI below, excluding cases with respondents who are program participants, suppliers/contractors, volunteers, and visitors.
 - B. OIE reserves the right to take immediate action when the alleged respondent is a program participant, supplier/contractor, volunteer, or visitor. The university's disciplinary response may be limited if the respondent is a visitor or other third-party or is not subject to the university's jurisdiction.
- VI. Determination Regarding Responsibility for All Complaints
- A. The resolutions officer or designee will issue a written determination regarding responsibility using the preponderance of the evidence standard in all hearings. The civil rights investigator or designee will issue a written determination regarding responsibility using the preponderance of the evidence standard in all adjudications of OIE complaints not involving student respondents.
 - B. The written determination will include:
 - 1. Identification of the allegations potentially constituting discrimination, harassment, or sexual misconduct;
 - 2. For Title IX complaints only, a description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the Title IX complaint through the determination, including any notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits, methods used to gather other evidence, and hearings held;
 - 3. Findings of fact supporting the determination;
 - 4. Conclusions regarding the application of the policy to the facts;
 - 5. A statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility;
 - 6. For Title IX complaints, additional information as to any disciplinary sanctions the university imposes on the respondent and whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to the university's education program or activity will be provided by the university to the complainant; and
 - 7. The university's procedures and bases for the parties to appeal.
 - C. The university must provide the written determination to the parties simultaneously.



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- D. For OIE complaints, the sanctions and remedies may be issued at a subsequent time outside of the written determination, and the parties will be informed of the outcome and imposed sanction or corrective action in accordance with FERPA and other applicable law.
- E. The determination regarding responsibility becomes final either on the date that the university provides the parties with the written determination of the result of the appeal, if an appeal is filed, or if an appeal is not filed, the date on which an appeal would no longer be considered timely.

VII. Implementing Corrective Action/Sanctions

- A. In cases involving students, any subsequent sanctions will be implemented by OIE.
- B. In cases involving staff, any subsequent corrective action will be implemented by the employee's supervisor, Employee and Labor Relations, and/or other human resources professional as appropriate.
- C. In cases involving faculty, complaints regarding policy violations or other inappropriate behavior must be pursued through the [University Faculty Rule 3335-5-04](#) process, as applicable, and non-disciplinary measures may be implemented by the faculty member's chair or dean if appropriate.

VIII. Appeals of Complaint Resolution

- A. Both parties may appeal a determination regarding responsibility and a dismissal of a complaint or any allegations therein, on the following bases:
 - 1. Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter;
 - 2. New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, that could affect the outcome of the matter;
 - 3. The OIE director, investigator(s), or resolutions officer or designee(s) had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or the individual complainant or respondent specifically that affected the outcome of the matter; and/or
- B. Additional bases for appeal may apply for matters involving a faculty member respondent in accordance with University Faculty Rule 3335-5-04.
- C. The party requesting the appeal must clearly articulate that their request falls within one of the bases for appeal. The director of resolutions or designee, so long as that person is not involved in the case as the assigned investigator or resolutions officer, will perform an initial review of the appeal.
- D. Where the director of resolutions or designee finds that at least one of the bases is clearly articulated, the appeal will proceed through the appeals process, which includes:
 - 1. Assigning an appeals officer who is adequately trained to review appeals in cases of alleged discrimination, harassment, or sexual misconduct, is familiar with applicable policies and procedures, and who does not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against either party or bias for or against complainants and respondents generally;
 - 2. Notifying the other party in writing when an appeal is filed and implementing appeal procedures equally for both parties;
 - 3. Giving both parties a reasonable, equal opportunity to submit a written statement in support of, or challenging, the outcome;
 - 4. Issuing a written decision describing the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result; and
 - 5. Providing the written decision simultaneously to both parties.
- E. Where the director of resolutions or designee does not find that one of the bases is clearly articulated, they will deny the appeal. In such instances, the findings will stand, and the rebuttal will be retained in the investigation file. A party must provide specific information to articulate that one or more of the grounds of appeal could be met. Vague or blanket assertions or assertions unsupported by specific facts or information will be denied.

University Policy

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IX. Additional Guidance

- A. OIE establishes standard protocols for responding to and resolving complaints of discrimination, harassment, and sexual misconduct.

Responsibilities

Position or Office	Responsibilities
Associate vice president of OIE or designee	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consult with appropriate university offices to determine how reported conduct that may violate this policy and other university policies should be investigated and adjudicated. 2. Implement any remedies for OIE complaints. 3. Evaluate individual requests that no investigation be conducted or disciplinary action taken regarding reported incidents.
Advisor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide counsel and support for a party as set forth in the policy. 2. Conduct cross-examination at hearings for Title IX matters as set forth in the policy.
Civil rights investigator	Issue written determinations regarding responsibility in all adjudications of OIE complaints not involving student respondents.
Director of resolutions	Perform initial reviews of appeals as set forth in the policy.
Employees	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Immediately report incidents of sexual assault as set forth in the policy.
Employee and Labor Relations in the Office of Human Resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Facilitate or consult on self-disclosures of possible prohibited relationships and acceptable alternative arrangements. 2. Assist in implementation of employee corrective action as needed.
Faculty, staff, student employees, graduate associates, and students	Take annual training as directed by the university.
Human resource professionals; anyone who supervises faculty, staff, students, or volunteers; chairs/directors; and faculty members	Report incidents of discrimination, harassment, sexual misconduct, and prohibited relationships within five workdays as set forth in the policy.
Office of Institutional Equity (OIE)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review and process all reports of discrimination, harassment, sexual misconduct, process abuse, and retaliation as set forth in the policy. 2. Provide rights and options to all complainants, including supportive measures, resolution options, and how to file a complaint, if desired. 3. Implement sanctions in cases involving students. 4. Refer prohibited relationship allegations that do not have elements of sexual misconduct to Employee and Labor Relations.
OIE director	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inform the complainant when a complaint is filed and discuss options as set forth in the policy. 2. Conduct individualized assessments and review requests from either party, as needed, to determine supportive measures that are appropriate and reasonably available. 3. Coordinate the implementation of supportive measures. 4. Review and process all reports of discrimination, harassment, sexual misconduct, process abuse, and retaliation as set forth in the policy. 5. Determine available options for resolution and communicate options to the parties upon completion of an initial assessment.
Resolutions officer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preside over hearings as set forth in the policy. 2. Issue written determinations regarding responsibility in all hearings.
Title IX coordinator	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide leadership for Title IX activities; offer consultation, education, and training; and help ensure the university responds appropriately, effectively, and equitably to all Title IX issues. 2. Oversee delegation of tasks as necessary to effectuate all regulatory responsibilities. 3. Implement any remedies for Title IX complaints.

Applies to: Faculty, staff, students, student employees, graduate associates, suppliers/contractors, program participants, volunteers, and visitors

Position or Office	Responsibilities
University	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Address allegations and suspected instances of sexual misconduct when it knows or should have known information that would lead a reasonable person to believe that this policy has been violated. 2. Maintain confidentiality and privacy as set forth in the policy. 3. Follow the investigative resolution process before the imposition of any disciplinary sanctions or other actions that are not supportive measures against a respondent. 4. Take steps to stop prohibited discrimination, harassment, or sexual misconduct, prevent its recurrence, eliminate any hostile environment, and remedy any discriminatory effects on the complainant and others. 5. Provide written notice to the parties who are known, upon the filing of a complaint, as set forth in the policy. 6. Process Title IX complaints as set forth in the policy. 7. Make all evidence previously provided to parties available for inspection and review at a hearing as set forth in the policy.

Resources

Support and Medical Resources

For information about support resources, including confidential and non-confidential, and medical resources, visit equity.osu.edu or titleIX.osu.edu.

Laws and Executive Orders

Americans with Disabilities Act, dol.gov/general/topic/disability/ada
 Age Discrimination Act of 1975, dol.gov/agencies/oasam/regulatory/statutes/age-discrimination-act
 Age Discrimination in Employment Act, eoc.gov/statutes/age-discrimination-employment-act-1967
 Executive Order 11246, dol.gov/agencies/ofccp/executive-order-11246/as-amended
 Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act, eoc.gov/statutes/genetic-information-nondiscrimination-act-2008
 Ohio Executive Order 2019-05D, governor.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/governor/media/executive-orders/2019-05d
 Ohio Revised Code Section 4112, codes.ohio.gov/orc/4112
 Pregnancy Discrimination Act, eoc.gov/pregnancy-discrimination
 Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Sections 503 and 504, ada.gov/cguide.htm
 Title VI of the Civil Right Act of 1964, dol.gov/agencies/oasam/regulatory/statutes/title-vi-civil-rights-act-of-1964
 Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, eoc.gov/statutes/title-vii-civil-rights-act-1964
 Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, justice.gov/crt/title-ix-education-amendments-1972
 Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, dol.gov/agencies/ofccp/vevraa/as-amended

Governance Documents

Affirmative Action and Equal Employment Opportunity policy, go.osu.edu/aaeco-policy
 Code of Student Conduct, trustees.osu.edu/bylaws-and-rules/code
 Corrective Action and Involuntary Termination 8.15 policy, hr.osu.edu/policy/policy815.pdf
 General Records Retention Schedule, go.osu.edu/retention-schedules
 OIE Process Standards, go.osu.edu/oieprocessstandards
 Rules for Classified Civil Service, hr.osu.edu/policy/ccs/
 Rules of the University Faculty, 3335-5-04, trustees.osu.edu/bylaws-and-rules/3335-5
 Student Employment 10.10 policy, hr.osu.edu/policy/policy1010.pdf
 Workplace Violence 7.05 policy, hr.osu.edu/wp-content/uploads/policy705.pdf

Additional Guidance

Advisor Acknowledgement, equity.osu.edu/sites/default/files/advisor-form-non-disc-harass-misconduct-rev-01-2022.pdf
 Frequently Asked Questions, equity.osu.edu/sites/default/files/sexual_misconduct_policy_faq.pdf
 Nondiscrimination Notice, equity.osu.edu/sites/default/files/policy110-non-discrimination-notice.pdf
 OIE website, equity.osu.edu



University Policy

Applies to: Faculty, staff, students, student employees, graduate associates, suppliers/contractors, program participants, volunteers, and visitors

Prevention and policy training for faculty, staff, and students, titleIX.osu.edu/navigation/prevention/training.html
 Protected Class Definitions, equity.osu.edu/protected-class-definitions
 Title IX website, titleIX.osu.edu

Contacts

Subject	Office	Telephone	E-mail/URL
Policy questions	Office of Institutional Equity	614-247-5838	equity@osu.edu equity.osu.edu
To make a report	Office of Institutional Equity	614-247-5838	titleIX@osu.edu titleIX.osu.edu equity@osu.edu equity.osu.edu
Anonymous report	Anonymous Reporting Line (does not satisfy employee duty to report)	866-294-9350	ohio-state.ethicspoint.com
Criminal report	University Police (to report criminal activity only; does not satisfy employee duty to report)	911 (emergency) 614-292-2121(non-emergency)	dps.osu.edu
Title IX questions	Title IX coordinator, Office of Institutional Equity	614-247-5838	titleIX@osu.edu titleIX.osu.edu
ADA questions and reasonable accommodations	ADA Coordinator, Office of Institutional Equity	614-292-6207	ada-osu@osu.edu ada.osu.edu

History

Issued:	10/01/1980	Issued as Sexual Harassment
Revised:	01/06/1983	
Revised:	11/05/1993	
Edited:	01/15/1997	
Edited:	10/31/1997	
Revised:	07/08/2000	
Revised:	01/01/2004	
Revised:	07/01/2006	
Edited:	12/01/2013	
Interim Revised:	09/01/2015	Renamed Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Harassment, and Relationship Violence
Revised:	08/23/2016	Renamed Sexual Misconduct
Interim Revised:	08/01/2019	Transferred ownership from Office of Human Resources to Office of Institutional Equity
Edited:	11/06/2019	Added OIE website and email
Interim Revised:	08/14/2020	
Revised:	01/25/2022	Renamed Non-Discrimination, Harassment, and Sexual Misconduct