

MICHIGAN BARBER SCHOOL
SEXUAL MISCONDUCT AND HARASSMENT POLICY

I. Policy Statement

Members of the Michigan Barber School (“MBS”) community, guests and visitors have the right to be free from all forms of gender and sex-based discrimination, examples of which include acts of sexual assault, sexual harassment, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual exploitation and stalking. All members of the MBS community are expected to conduct themselves in a manner that does not infringe upon the rights of others. No employee, student or other person shall engage in sexual misconduct or harassment as defined by this policy. The MBS will take prompt and effective steps to end such conduct prevent its recurrence and remedy any discriminatory effects on the victim and others as appropriate.

This policy applies to administrators, managers, supervisors, staff, faculty, customers, vendors, or others who conduct business with MBS or who visit the MBS campus. It also applies to any person participating in a MBS-sponsored program on or off MBS property.

In accordance with the procedures set forth below, MBS will investigate and address any and all complaints of conduct prohibited by this policy. The MBS will also provide appropriate programming to promote the awareness of sexual misconduct for all employees, and incoming students. This program will include information regarding safe and positive options for bystander intervention and information on risk reduction.

Retaliation against any person for alleging sexual misconduct or harassment, for making a complaint under this policy, or for participating in an investigation of such a complaint is also a violation of MBS policy. Any person who retaliates against a person who engages in protected activity under this policy will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment for employees, and expulsion for students.

Any person who believes that he or she has been subjected to a violation of any part of this policy should immediately report such incident(s) in accordance with the “Reporting Options and Resources” section of this policy (Section IV).

Knowingly making false allegations of a violation of this policy or providing evidence with the knowledge that it is false is also a violation of this policy and will subject a person to appropriate disciplinary action.

II. Contacts

A. Title IX Coordinator: Cherelle Bond

B. Deputy Title IX Coordinator: Saul Green

III. Definitions

- A. Sexual Misconduct:** Sexual misconduct includes but is not limited to sexual violence including dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, sexual assault and sexual exploitation.
- B. Sexual Harassment:** Sexual harassment is defined as any unsolicited, unwelcomed and offensive behavior of a sexual nature including unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature based on a person's gender, sexual orientation or gender identification, when:
1. Submission to the conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly as a term or condition of employment or academic admission or advancement; or
 2. Submission to or rejection of the conduct is used as the basis (or threatened to be used as the basis) for employment actions or academic decisions or evaluations; or
 3. Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work or educational performance or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive work or learning environment.

Sexual harassment can take different forms depending on the harasser and the nature of the harassment. The conduct can be carried out by MBS employees, students, and non-employee third parties, such as a visiting speaker. Both male and female employees and students can be victims of sexual harassment, and the harasser and the victim can be of the same sex. The conduct can occur in any program or activity and can take place in campus facilities, on School-owned or operated property, or at other off-campus locations where a School-sponsored event is occurring.

The conduct can be verbal, nonverbal, or physical. To qualify as unlawful sexual harassment it must be severe or pervasive enough to substantially interfere with an employee's opportunities for equal employment or effectively bar a student's access to an educational opportunity or benefit, or it must be by a school employee who has the authority to and does condition an employment or educational decision or benefit on the employee's or student's submission to the unwelcome sexual conduct.

Examples of sexual conduct include (if severe or pervasive enough): making sexual propositions or pressuring employees or students for sexual favors; touching of a sexual nature; writing graffiti of a sexual nature; displaying or distributing sexually explicit drawings, pictures, or written materials; performing sexual gestures or touching oneself sexually in front of others; telling sexual or dirty jokes; spreading sexual rumors or rating employees or students as to sexual

activity or performance; or circulating or showing e-mails or Web sites of a sexual nature.

C. Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.

1. Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
2. The existence of a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim is determined based on:
 - a. The reporting party's statement;
 - b. The length of the relationship;
 - c. The type of relationship; and
 - d. The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

D. Domestic Violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by any of the following individuals:

1. A current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; or
2. A person with whom the victim shares a child in common; or
3. A person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; or
4. A person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or
5. Any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

E. Sexual Assault (Including Rape): Having or attempting to have sexual intercourse or sexual contact with another individual:

1. By force or threat of force;
2. Without affirmative consent; or
3. Where that individual is incapacitated.

F. Sexual Exploitation: Occurs when a person takes non-consensual or abusive sexual advantage of another for his/her own advantage or benefit, or to benefit or advantage anyone other than the one being exploited, and that behavior does not otherwise constitute one of other sexual misconduct offenses. Examples of

sexual exploitation include, but are not limited to:

1. Invasion of sexual privacy;
2. Prostituting another person;
3. Non-consensual recording or photographing of sexual activity or a person's intimate parts (including genitalia, groin, breasts or buttocks);
4. Allowing third parties to observe private sexual activity (such as letting your friends hide in the closet to watch you having consensual sex);
5. Engaging in voyeurism;
6. Knowingly transmitting an STD or HIV to another person;
7. Exposing one's genitals in non-consensual circumstances; inducing another to expose their genitals;
8. Causing the incapacitation of others for the purpose of compromising that person's ability to give affirmative consent to sexual activity;
9. Sexually-based stalking and/or bullying

G. Stalking: Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress. MBS considers acts of cyber stalking, recording or transmitting sexual images, and voyeurism to be a violation of this policy.

1. A course of conduct is two or more acts, including but not limited to acts in which the 'stalker' directly, indirectly, or through third parties by any action, method, device or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person or interferes with a person's property.
2. Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

H. 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.

I. 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.

J. Affirmative Consent: is informed (knowing), voluntary (freely given), and active (not passive), meaning that through the demonstration of clear words or actions a person has indicated permission to engage in mutually agreed-upon sexual activity and the consenting person is not incapacitated as defined by this policy.

Consent may not be inferred from silence, passivity, lack of resistance or lack of active response. An individual who does not physically resist or verbally refuse sexual activity is not necessarily giving consent. Relying solely upon non-verbal communication can lead to a false conclusion as to whether consent was sought or given.

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.

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 mere fact that there has been prior intimacy or sexual activity does not, by itself, imply consent to future acts.

- K. Force:** is the use or threat of physical violence or intimidation 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 resist the sexual advance or request. However, resistance by the Complainant will be viewed as a clear demonstration of non-consent.
- L. Incapacitation:** is a state where an individual cannot make an informed and rational decision to engage in sexual activity because the individual 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 also considered incapacitated, and therefore unable to give consent, when asleep, unconscious, or otherwise unaware that sexual activity is occurring.

Incapacitation may result from the use of alcohol and/or other drugs. Consumption of alcohol or other drugs, impairment, inebriation or intoxication are 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 impacts 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 when viewed from the position of a sober, reasonable person.

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

M. Employee: Anyone employed by MBS, including all faculty, staff, and administrators, full or part time.

N. Supervisor & School Official: Anyone who oversees directs or evaluates the work of others, including but not limited to, managers, Board of Trustee Members, volunteers, administrators, independent contractors, coaches, directors, deans, department heads, program directors, counselors, advisors, coordinators, persons who manage student workers as well as faculty members in their role as instructors, and as participants in decisions affecting the careers of other faculty members.

O. Students: Anyone who has been issued a student number at MBS and who is:

1. currently enrolled, or
2. admitted and shows intent to enroll, or
3. withdrawn from a specific course or the school after allegedly violating the Student Code

P. Complainant: Any person who is the alleged victim of an act that allegedly violates this policy.

Q. Respondent: Any person who is alleged to have violated this policy.

R. Response: In cases where it is determined that sexual misconduct occurred MBS will take appropriate disciplinary action with or without concurrence from the Complainant.

S. Retaliation: To intimidate, threaten or coerce, or otherwise discriminate against any individual for exercising their right to file a good faith complaint of a violation of this policy or to participate in an investigation of an alleged violation. Retaliation can take many forms, including threats, intimidation, pressuring, continued abuse, violence or other forms of harm to others. Retaliatory conduct is illegal and constitutes a violation of this policy, and will be grounds for

disciplinary action up to and including termination or expulsion.

IV. Reporting Options and Resources

Complainants have the right, and can expect, to have complaints taken seriously by MBS when reported, and to have those incidents investigated and properly resolved through the procedures within this policy. Respondents have the right, and can expect, to be provided notice of the allegations and an opportunity to respond to the allegations before action is taken against a Respondent. Information will be only shared as necessary with investigators, witnesses, the Respondent, and appropriate MBS officials. Employees with access to this information are charged with preserving a Complainant's and Respondent's rights and privacy to the extent reasonable in the context of conducting an adequate, reliable, and impartial investigation.

A. Reporting Options: All individuals are encouraged to promptly report conduct that may violate this policy to MBS. In addition, all individuals are encouraged to report conduct that may also violate criminal law to both MBS and to local law enforcement. These processes are not mutually exclusive. Any student, employee, or third party who seeks to make a complaint or report may:

- Make an internal complaint/report to the Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Title IX Coordinator;
- Contact local law enforcement to file a criminal complaint.

Complainants may pursue both of these steps at the same time (e.g., one may simultaneously pursue an internal complaint and a criminal complaint). When initiating any of the above, Complainants need not know whether they wish to request any particular course of action, nor how to label what happened. Choosing to make a complaint, and deciding how to proceed after making the complaint, can be a process that unfolds over time. Before or during this decision-making process, Complainants and other reporting persons are encouraged to seek support and information from a Confidential Resource.

MBS has a strong interest in supporting individuals impacted by sexual misconduct and harassment. Reasonably available interim measures may be imposed that take into account the known facts and circumstances, the existence of a potentially hostile environment, and the interests of both the Complainant and Respondent.

B. Complainant Autonomy Not to Proceed: Where a Complainant requests that the Complainant's name or other identifiable information not be shared with the Respondent, that no investigation occur or that no formal action be taken, MBS will balance this request with its obligations to provide a safe and non-discriminatory environment for all School community members, including the

complainant or person who reported the incident, and to remain true to principles of fundamental fairness that require notice and an opportunity to respond before action is taken against a Respondent.

MBS's Title IX Coordinator will consider the following in evaluating requests for confidentiality, that no investigation occur, or that no formal action be taken:

1. The nature, scope and seriousness of the alleged conduct, including whether the reported misconduct involves the use of a weapon;
2. The Complainant's wish to pursue disciplinary action;
3. The respective ages and roles of the Complainant and Respondent;
4. The risk posed to any individual or to the campus community by not proceeding, including the risk of additional violence;
5. Whether there have been other reports of misconduct by the Respondent;
6. Whether the Respondent threatened further sexual violence or other violence against the Complainant or others;
7. Whether the report reveals a pattern of misconduct (e.g., via illicit use of drugs or alcohol) at a given location or by a particular group such that there is an increased risk of future acts of sexual violence under similar circumstances;
8. Whether MBS possesses other means to obtain relevant evidence (e.g., security cameras or personnel, physical evidence);
9. Considerations of fundamental fairness with respect to the Respondent should the course of action include disciplinary action against the Respondent; and
10. MBS's obligation to provide a safe and non-discriminatory environment.

MBS will take reasonable steps to investigate and respond to the complaint consistent with the Complainant's request to maintain anonymity or 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 School determines that action should be taken that is inconsistent with the request of the Complainant, the Title IX Coordinator will inform the Complainant about the chosen course of action, which may include the School initiating disciplinary action against a Respondent. Alternatively, the course of action may also include steps to limit the effects of the alleged conduct and prevent its recurrence that do not involve disciplinary action against a Respondent or disclosing the identity of the Complainant.

C. Privacy and Confidentiality: MBS is committed to protecting the privacy of all individuals involved in a report of sexual misconduct or harassment. All MBS employees who are involved in the MBS's Title IX response, including the Title IX Coordinator and investigators, receive specific instruction about respecting and safeguarding private information. Throughout the process, every effort 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.

1. *Privacy*: Privacy generally means that information related to a report of misconduct will only be shared with a small circle of individuals. The use of this information is limited to those MBS employees who are directly involved in the resolution of a report under this policy. While not bound by legally-privileged confidentiality, these individuals will be discreet and respect the privacy of all individuals involved in the process.
2. *Confidentiality*: Confidentiality means that information shared by an individual with designated campus or community professional **cannot** be revealed to any other individual without express permission of the individual.

D. Confidential Resources: The following Confidential Resources are also available to individuals seeking assistance:

The following Confidential Resources are available to individuals seeking confidential assistance:

- Off campus community resources, including rape crisis counselors, domestic violence resources, local state assistance agencies, ordained clergy/pastoral counselors.

Confiding in a Confidential Resource does not trigger an investigation or other action by MBS.

E. Responsible Employees: Many MBS employees have reporting obligations under Title IX. Those employees are designated as Responsible Employees. Under Title IX, MBS 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 misconduct or harassment prohibited under Title IX.

A Responsible Employee includes any employee who:

- Has the authority to take action to redress sexual misconduct or harassment;
- Has the duty to report to appropriate school officials sexual misconduct or harassment;
- An individual could reasonably believe has the authority or responsibility to take action.

MBS requires that all Responsible Employees immediately report allegations of violation of this policy to the Title IX Coordinator or designee. This connects a Complainant to information and resources and enables MBS to take appropriate action to eliminate, prevent and address any hostile environment that may exist.

The following officials have been designated as Responsible Employees for complaint reporting purposes:

- The Title IX Coordinator
- The Deputy Title IX Coordinator
- Managers and Supervisors
- Faculty members, part time instructors, adjunct instructors
- Other Administrators with Supervisory Responsibilities
- Individuals designated as Campus Security Authorities

Responsible Employees will safeguard an individual's privacy and only share information with a small circle of individuals who are directly involved in the resolution of a report under this policy. Responsible Employees are nonetheless required by MBS to immediately share all known details of the incident (date, time, location), the names of the parties involved, and a brief description of the incident with the Title IX Coordinator or designee in person, by telephone or by email.

V. Reporting: Additional Considerations

- A. Timeliness and Location of Incident:** All individuals are encouraged to report sexual misconduct and harassment as soon as possible in order to maximize MBS's ability to respond promptly and effectively. MBS does not, however, limit the time frame for reporting. If the Respondent is not a member of the MBS community at the time of the report, MBS will still seek to meet its Title IX obligations by providing reasonably available support for a Complainant, but its ability to investigate and/or take action may be limited. MBS will, however, assist a Complainant in identifying external reporting options.

An incident does not have to occur on campus to be reported to MBS.

- B. Anonymous Reporting:** Any individual may make an anonymous report concerning an act of sexual misconduct or harassment. Individuals may report the incident without disclosing their name, identifying the parties involved or requesting any action. Depending on the extent of information available about the incident or the individuals involved, however, MBS's ability to respond to an anonymous report may be limited. An anonymous report may be made by completing an Advisor's Checklist, documenting in detail the incident or concern, and delivered to the Administrative Office.

The Title IX Coordinator will receive the anonymous report and determine any appropriate steps in light of the available information. Depending on the level of information available about the incident or the individuals involved, anonymous reporting may impact MBS's ability to respond or take further action. Where there is sufficient information, MBS will ensure that anonymous reports are reviewed and included for compliance with the Clery Act.

C. Amnesty for Alcohol or Other Drug Use: To encourage reporting, individuals who in good faith report conduct prohibited by this policy, either as a Complainant or a witness, will not be subject to disciplinary action by MBS for their 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. MBS may, however, initiate an educational discussion or pursue other educational remedies regarding alcohol or other drugs.

D. Coordination with Law Enforcement: MBS encourages Complainants and Respondents to pursue their rights under Michigan law regarding claims of prohibited conduct that may also violate state law. MBS will offer assistance to involved parties by directing them to law enforcement agencies regarding criminal reports and cooperating with law enforcement agencies. A Complainant has the right to notify, or decline to notify, law enforcement. In the context of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking federal law mandates that it is an adult Complainant's option to notify or decline to notify law enforcement.

MBS's policy, definitions and burden of proof may differ from Michigan criminal law. The parties involved may seek recourse under this policy and/or pursue their rights under Michigan law. 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.

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

VI. Interim Measures:

Any individual who reports sexual misconduct or harassment can be assured that all reports will be investigated and resolved in a fair and impartial manner. All individuals involved can expect to be treated with dignity and respect. In every report under this policy, MBS 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.

Interim measures will be designed to protect the parties involved. The provision

of interim measures may be imposed at any time regardless of whether disciplinary action is sought by the Complainant or MBS. Interim measures will be kept private to the extent that maintaining that privacy does not impair the ability of MBS to provide the interim measures.

Interim Measures are initiated based on information gathered during a report and are not intended to be permanent resolutions; hence, they may be amended or withdrawn as additional information is gathered. The Title IX Coordinator/investigator, in consultation with other administrators, will maintain consistent contact with the parties so that all safety, emotional, and physical well-being concerns can be reasonably addressed.

Specific interim measures implemented and the process for implementing those measures will vary depending on the facts of each case. MBS will consider the following factors in determining what interim measure to take, including, for example, the specific needs expressed by the Complainant; the age of the students involved; the severity or pervasiveness of the allegations; any continuing effects on the Complainant; whether the Complainant and Respondent share the same class, transportation, or job location; and whether other judicial measures have been taken to protect the Complainant (e.g., civil protection orders). Interim measures will be imposed in a way that minimizes the burden on the Complainant to the extent possible while still balancing the rights of the Respondent. If interim measures are imposed, MBS will make every effort to avoid depriving any student of his or her education.

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

- Imposition of a “No Contact” order
- Change in class schedule, including the ability to ” drop a course without penalty or transfer sanctions
- Change in work schedule or job assignment
- Providing academic support services, such as tutoring
- Interim suspension or MBS-imposed leave
- Any other remedy that can be tailored to the involved individuals to achieve the goals of this policy

No Contact Order: A campus no-contact order is issued by a MBS official and requires that an individual have no contact with a particular person or persons. Contact is considered any verbal, written, electronic, non-verbal gesture, third party messages, indirect loud talking in the vicinity of the person and could include indirect actions that appear to MBS to be intimidating. MBS may add to the terms of no contact within the context of the reported incident that preceded the order or concerns that have arisen during the investigation or conduct process. The determination to impose a no-contact order will be made

on a case-by-case basis and will take into account the request of the Complainant.

Interim Suspension or Separation: Where the report of prohibited conduct 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 MBS functions, MBS may place a student or student organization on interim suspension or impose leave for an employee. Pending resolution of the report, the individual or organization may be denied access to campus, campus facilities and/or all other MBS activities or privileges for which the individual might otherwise be eligible, as MBS determines appropriate. When interim suspension or leave is imposed, MBS will make reasonable efforts to complete the investigation and resolution within an expedited time frame.

VII. Resolution Options and Procedures

- A. Overview of Options:** Upon receipt of a complaint or report or a complaint, the Title IX Coordinator or designee will conduct an initial Title IX assessment. The goal of this assessment is to provide an integrated and coordinated response to reports of sexual misconduct and harassment. As described in greater detail below, the assessment will consider the nature of the report, the safety of the individual and of the campus community, the Complainant's expressed preference for resolution, and the necessity for any interim measures, remedies or accommodations to protect the safety of the Complainant or the community, and the appropriate considerations for the Respondent.

At the conclusion of the assessment, the Title IX Coordinator will determine the appropriate course of action, which may include informal/voluntary resolution that does not involve disciplinary action against a Respondent, or an investigation to determine if there has been a policy violation, and if so, whether sanctions are warranted. The specific procedures in determining responsibility following an investigation will be determined by the role of the Respondent (e.g., student, employee, faculty member). Whether sanctions are warranted against the Respondent, the nature of any sanction(s), and any potential appeal of such sanctions will be determined in accordance with the Catalog applicable to the Respondent (i.e. Student or Employee). All procedures are guided by the same considerations of fairness and equity. In determining whether this policy has been violated, MBS will apply the preponderance of the evidence standard (more likely than not).

Throughout the process, if the allegations involve conduct that could constitute a crime, the Complainant and the Respondent have the option to have one other individual (which may be legal counsel) to act as an advisor who may be present at any meeting or interview related to the investigation or a subsequent disciplinary proceeding or appeal hearing. However, the Complainant and the Respondent must answer questions directly. The advisor may not provide

statements or answer questions. The advisor is a silent and non-participating presence who is there solely to observe and provide support during the investigative process. The Complainant or Respondent may, however, request that to speak to their advisor privately in a nearby room. Neither the Complainant nor the Respondent or their advisors may take photographs or make audio or video recordings. Prior to participating in any meeting, the advisor may be required to meet with a MBS administrator for an orientation to MBS's policies and procedures, privacy protections and expected participation/decorum. The advisor may not be a fact witness or otherwise have any conflicting role in the process.

B. Title IX Assessment: When a report is made, the Title IX Coordinator or designee (which may be a Deputy Title IX Coordinator) will conduct an initial Title IX assessment. In the course of this assessment, MBS will consider the interest of the Complainant and the Complainant's expressed preference for manner of resolution. As outlined in this policy regarding the Complainant's autonomy not to proceed, where possible and as warranted by an assessment of the facts and circumstances, MBS will seek action consistent with the Complainant's request.

As part of the initial assessment of the facts, MBS will:

- Assess the nature and circumstances of the report;
- Address immediate physical safety and emotional well-being;
- Notify the Complainant of the right to contact or decline to contact law enforcement if the conduct is criminal in nature, and if requested, assist the Complainant with notifying law enforcement;
- Notify the Complainant of the availability of medical treatment to address physical and mental health concerns and to preserve evidence;
- Notify the Complainant of the importance of preservation of evidence;
- Assess the reported conduct for any necessary actions under the Clery Act, including inclusion in the daily crime log, annual security report, or issuance of a timely warning;
- Provide the Complainant and Respondent, if notified, with information about: on and off-campus resources, the range of interim accommodations and remedies, and an explanation of the procedural options;
- Inform the Complainant and Respondent that if the allegations involve conduct that could constitute a crime each may have an advisor of their choosing, which may include an attorney (at their own expense), colleague, or other person they identify, unless the advisor is a witness in the investigation; as noted above, the role of the advisor is to support the Complainant or Respondent, not to speak on behalf of or for them during any part of the process;
- 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; and

- Explain MBS's policy prohibiting retaliation.

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, and MBS has sufficient information to determine the best course of action.

At the conclusion of the Title IX Assessment, the Title IX Coordinator or designee (which may be a Deputy Title IX Coordinator) will determine the appropriate manner of resolution. MBS may: 1) pursue informal/voluntary resolution that does not involve disciplinary action against a Respondent; or, 2) initiate an Investigation to determine if there has been a policy violation. If the Title IX Coordinator or designee determines that a policy violation has occurred, whether sanctions are warranted and, if so, the nature of the sanction(s) will be determined by the appropriate person(s) in accordance with the applicable catalog, policy and/or procedure based on the role of the Respondent. The determination as to how to proceed will be communicated to the Complainant in writing, which may include an email.

C. Informal/Voluntary Resolution: Informal/voluntary Resolution is designed to eliminate a hostile environment by taking alternative actions that do not involve disciplinary action against a Respondent. Where the Title IX assessment concludes that informal/voluntary resolution may be appropriate, MBS will take immediate and corrective action through the imposition of individual and community remedies designed to maximize the Complainant's access to the educational, extracurricular, employment and other activities at MBS and to eliminate any hostile environment. Participation in informal/voluntary resolution by a Complainant is voluntary, and a Complainant can request to end informal/voluntary resolution at any time.

Informal/voluntary resolution is typically used when a Complainant requests anonymity, does not consent to participation in an investigation, or the alleged conduct, even if it does not rise to the level of a policy violation, suggests the need for remedial, educational or preventive action. Depending on the form of informal/voluntary resolution used, it may be possible for a Complainant to maintain anonymity.

Examples of protective measures and accommodations are outlined in the Interim Measures section. Other potential remedies include targeted or broad-based educational programming or training, supported direct confrontation of the Respondent and/or indirect action as determined by MBS.

The Title IX Coordinator will maintain records of all reports and conduct referred for informal/voluntary resolution, which will typically be completed within sixty (60) business days of the initial report.

VIII. Investigation:

MBS will designate an investigator(s) of its choosing. The investigator will typically be the Title IX Coordinator, a Deputy Title IX Coordinator, or may be any appropriately designated employee of MBS or an external investigator engaged to assist MBS in its fact gathering. In addition, as stated in Section V (D) of this policy, MBS may defer its investigation to law enforcement if they are conducting a criminal investigation. Any investigator chosen to conduct the investigation must be impartial and free of any actual conflict of interest and must have specific training and experience investigating allegations of sexual and gender-based harassment or violence.

The investigation will be thorough, impartial and fair, and all individuals will be treated with 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. All parties and witnesses are expected to provide truthful information. Knowingly providing false or misleading information is a violation of MBS policy and can subject a party or witness to disciplinary action. The investigator or designee will provide timely updates, as appropriate or requested, about the timing and status of the investigation.

It is the responsibility of MBS, not the parties, to gather relevant evidence, to the extent reasonably possible. The investigator will conduct the investigation in a manner appropriate in light of the circumstances of the case. The investigator will coordinate the gathering of information from the Complainant, the Respondent and any other individuals who may have information relevant to the determination.

Before conducting interviews of either the Complainant or Respondent, MBS will provide written notice to each party including: (a) the identities of the parties involved; (b) the specific section of the policy allegedly violated; (c) the conduct allegedly constituting a potential violation; and (d) the date and location of the alleged incident(s). Each party will receive this written notice at least five (5) business days in advance of the interview in order to allow that party to prepare for meaningful participation in the interview.

The investigator will also gather any available physical evidence, including documents, communications between the parties, and other electronic records as appropriate. The Complainant and Respondent will have an equal opportunity to be heard, to submit information, and to identify witnesses who may have relevant information. Witnesses must have observed the acts in question or have information relevant to the incident and cannot be participating solely to speak about an individual's character. The investigator will determine the relevancy of any proffered information, and will not consider statements of personal opinion, rather than direct observations or reasonable inferences from the facts, or

statements as to any party's general reputation for any character trait, including honesty.

Medical and counseling records of a Complainant or Respondent are privileged confidential records that individuals are not required to disclose. However, these records may contain relevant and material information and a party may voluntarily choose to share such records with the investigator. **Any records provided by a party become part of the file and are available to review by the opposing party.**

In gathering information, the investigators may consider other allegations of, or findings of responsibility for, similar conduct by the Respondent to the extent such information is relevant and available. Such information may be relevant to prove motive, intent, absence of mistake, pattern or another material fact.

In general, a Complainant's prior sexual history is not relevant and will not be admitted as evidence during an investigation. Where there is a current or ongoing relationship between the Complainant and the Respondent, and the Respondent alleges that consent was given, the prior sexual history between the parties 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 only be permitted under very limited circumstances, for example, to explain an injury or physical finding.

Any party seeking to introduce information about prior sexual history of the Complainant or prior misconduct by the Respondent should bring this information to the attention of the investigator at the earliest opportunity. MBS, through the investigator, may choose to consider this information, with appropriate notice to the parties. With respect to pattern evidence or prior sexual history of either party, the investigator, in consultation with the Title IX Coordinator, will assess the relevance, form, and reliability of the information (hearsay will not be permitted) and determine if it is appropriate for consideration in the determination of responsibility. Evidence regarding a pattern of behavior of the Respondent or the sexual history of either party will be allowed only if it is directly relevant to a disputed fact.

If the investigation ultimately depends on the credibility of the parties, the Respondent will have the opportunity to submit written questions to the Complainant to be answered by the Complainant in writing.

The investigator and Title IX Coordinator have the discretion to consolidate multiple reports against a Respondent into one investigation and resolution if the evidence related to each incident would be relevant and probative in reaching a determination on the other incident.

E. Review of Investigation: At the conclusion of the investigation, the investigator will prepare a written report that summarizes the complaint, details the information gathered, identifies the potential policy violations and synthesizes the areas of agreement and disagreement between the parties and any supporting information or accounts. In preparing the report, the investigator will review all facts gathered to determine whether the information is relevant and material to the determination of responsibility given the nature of the allegation. Before the report is finalized, the Complainant and Respondent will be given the opportunity to review a draft investigative report that contains all information relied upon in reaching a determination. A Complainant and Respondent may submit any additional comment or evidence to the investigators within five (5) business days of the opportunity to review the relevant portions of the report.

Upon receipt of any additional information by the Complainant or Respondent, or after the five (5) day comment period has lapsed without comment, the investigator will make a determination, by a preponderance of the evidence, whether a policy violation has occurred. In reaching this determination, the investigator may consult with the Title IX Coordinator, MBS's legal counsel or other appropriate administrators.

The Title IX Investigator will prepare a final report with the outcome and the rationale for the outcome finding regarding responsibility for alleged misconduct and any violations.

At the conclusion of the investigation, both the Complainant and Respondent will receive simultaneous written notification of the outcome and the rationale for the outcome.

F. Imposition of Sanctions: MBS will use its best efforts to complete its investigation and impose sanctions, if warranted, within 60 calendar days of the commencement of an investigation, although this time frame may be extended for good cause. Good cause may exist for a variety of factors, including the complexity of the circumstances of each allegation, the integrity and completeness of the investigation, to comply with a request by external law enforcement, to accommodate the availability of witnesses, to account for MBS breaks or vacations, or to address other legitimate reasons. In the event a time frame is extended, both the Complainant and Respondent will be notified of any delay, the reason for the delay, and an anticipated time frame.

Whether sanctions are warranted and, if so, the nature of the sanction(s) will be determined by the appropriate person(s) ("the disciplinary authority") in accordance with the applicable catalog, policy and/or procedure based on the role of the Respondent (Student or Employee). In all cases, the sanction(s) will be designed to eliminate the misconduct, prevent its recurrence, and remedy its effects, while supporting MBS's educational mission and Title IX obligations, and

while considering the impact on both the Complainant and the Respondent. Sanctions or interventions may also serve to promote safety or deter individuals from similar future behavior.

The disciplinary authority may consider the following factors:

- the nature and violence of the conduct at issue;
- the impact of the conduct on the Complainant;
- the impact or implications of the conduct on the community or MBS;
- prior misconduct by the Respondent, including the Respondent's relevant prior disciplinary history, both at MBS or elsewhere, and any criminal convictions;
- whether the Respondent has accepted responsibility for the conduct;
- maintenance of a safe and respectful environment conducive to learning;
- protection of MBS community; and,
- any other mitigating, aggravating, or compelling circumstances in order to reach a just and appropriate resolution in each case.

The disciplinary authority may impose any sanction deemed appropriate after a consideration of all of the relevant information.

The Complainant and the Respondent will be notified, in writing, of the sanction and the rationale for the sanction. The Respondent will be informed of any sanctions, the date by which the requirements must be satisfied (if applicable), and the consequences of failure to satisfy the requirements. The Complainant will be informed of any sanctions that directly relate to the Complainant. The outcome letter will also provide each party with their appeal options, if any. If, under extenuating circumstances, there are any changes to the outcome, both parties will be simultaneously notified at the earliest possible time.

MBS may also notify appropriate administrators, including a direct supervisor of a Respondent, as necessary to implement the outcome and/or sanctions.

IX. Prevention, Education and Training

As part of MBS's commitment to provide an educational and work environment free from sexual misconduct and harassment, this Policy will be disseminated widely to the School community through email communication, publications, websites, new employee orientations, student orientations, and other appropriate channels of communication.

X. Review of Policy

This policy will be reviewed on a periodic basis to incorporate evolving law and guidance, evaluate the supports and resources available to the parties, and assess the effectiveness of the investigation and resolution process.

XI. Effective Date and Policy Effect

The Policy shall apply to all complaints made on or after October 1, 2019, regardless of when the conduct was alleged to have occurred. This policy supersedes any policies and procedures to the contrary.