



SOUTHEASTERN
LOUISIANA UNIVERSITY

Louisiana Power-Based Violence Report

Statistics Based on Reports Received from April 2021-September 2021



Published October 14, 2021

INTRODUCTION

Southeastern Louisiana University is committed to the highest quality and most impactful educational experiences for all students attending Southeastern. These experiences are key to Louisiana's prosperity and growth, and rely on campus environments that are safe, inclusive, and protective for the entire postsecondary education community.

The Louisiana Power-Based Violence Policy, promulgated pursuant to Act 472 of the 2021 Regular Legislative Session of the Louisiana Legislature, sets forth processes and procedures to guide public postsecondary education stakeholders in maintaining safety and protection for students and employees. Power-based violence is defined as any form of interpersonal violence intended to control or intimidate another person through the assertion of power over the person. It includes but is more expansive than sexual misconduct and Title IX misconduct. Act 472 directs institutions to establish uniform policies and best practices to implement measures to address the reporting of power-based violence on Institutions' campuses, the prevention of such violence, communication between Institutions regarding incidents of power-based violence, and the provision of medical and mental health care for these alleged victims. This document contains the following information:

- Charts, tables, and spreadsheets displaying the required statistics from April 2021 through September 2021.
- The 2021 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report which includes the most updated campus security policies and data for the past three (3) years spanning 2018, 2019, and 2020 Crime Statistics.

POLICY STATEMENT

Southeastern Louisiana University prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in accordance with federal and state law, including Act 472 of the 2021 Legislative Session of the Louisiana Legislature (Act 472), Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (Title IX) and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VII), the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act), and other applicable laws.

NONDISCRIMINATION

Title IX is a federal law that prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in any federally funded education program or activity. Title IX prohibits use of federal money to support sex discrimination in education programs and provides individuals protection against such practices.

In compliance with federal law and USDOE federal guidance, including the provisions of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VII), Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (Title IX), Sections 503 and 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990, the ADA Amendments Act of 2008, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA), Executive Order 11246, Executive Order 13988, the Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974 as amended by the Jobs for Veterans Act, the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act, as amended, and the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008, an Institution shall not discriminate against individuals on the basis of their race, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, religion, color, national or ethnic origin, age, disability, military service, covered veteran's status, or genetic information in its administration of education policies, programs, or activities; admissions policies; scholarship and loan programs; athletic or other Institution-administered programs; or employment.

REPORTS

Anyone can report an incident of power-based violence to an Institution. For example, a “Reporter” can be any individual who reports to an Institution that they are a victim or survivor of power-based violence or that they have been affected by sex/gender discrimination or power-based violence (sometimes referred to as a “First-Party Reporter”) or that they have knowledge of power-based violence happening to or affecting someone else (sometimes referred to as a “Third-Party Reporter”).

A Report (verbal or written) will become a “Formal Complaint” if a First-Party Reporter files a written and signed document with the Title IX Coordinator describing an incident of power-based violence and indicating that they want the Institution to take further steps, such as conducting a full investigation and possibly holding an adjudication to resolve the alleged issue. An Institution can also convert a Report to a Formal Complaint if the Institution determines that, in order to meet its Title IX obligations to provide a safe and nondiscriminatory environment for the broader institutional community, it must take further steps to address and resolve the matter. In such cases, the Complainant must be allowed to submit on paper (hard copy), in electronic form, or in person, whereby the individual can file a Formal Complaint by meeting with the Title IX Coordinator (or Deputy Coordinator) to provide a verbal description of the sexual misconduct which the Title IX Office will use to draft a written document that the individual will review, verify, and sign to constitute a Formal Complaint.

A “Complainant” refers to an individual who is alleged to have been subjected to an incident of power-based violence (i.e., a First-Party Reporter or a victim or person who has otherwise been affected by power-based violence or, under the Title IX Formal Grievance Procedure governing sexual harassment, an individual who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment). A Complainant has certain rights under this Policy, as discussed below.

A “Respondent” refers to an individual who has been accused of conduct that could constitute power-based violence prohibited under this Policy (or, under the Title IX Formal Grievance Procedure governing sexual harassment, an individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment). A student Respondent has certain rights under this Policy, as discussed below, and under the Title IX Formal Grievance Procedure when that Procedure is applicable.

A “Third Party” refers to any other participant in the process, including a witness to the incident or an individual who makes a Report on behalf of someone else.

As used throughout this Policy, references to the “Title IX Coordinator” shall include any Deputy Title IX Coordinator and any other person expressly designated by the Title IX Coordinator to act on their behalf.

CRIME STATISTICS – 2021-2022 ACADEMIC YEAR, FALL SEMESTER

Offense	Location	April 2021	May 2021	June 2021	July 2021	August 2021	September 2021
CRIME – Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests						
CRIME – Negligent Manslaughter	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests						
CRIME – Sex Offenses - Forcible	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRIME – Sex Offenses – Non-Forcible	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRIME – Sex Offenses – Statutory Rape	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests						

CRIME – Fondling	On Campus	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRIME – Robbery	On Campus	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRIME – Aggravated Assault	On Campus	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Arrests	1	0	0	0	0	1
CRIME – Burglary	On Campus	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRIME – Motor Vehicle Theft	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0

CRIME – Arson	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRIME – Dating Violence	On Campus	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Student Housing	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	1	0	0	0	0	0
CRIME – Domestic Violence	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRIME – Stalking	On Campus	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Student Housing	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRIME – Unfounded	On Campus	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0

DISCIPLINARY REFERRAL – Drug Law Violation	On Campus	1	2	0	1	0	0
	Student Housing	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	2	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRAL – Liquor Law Violation	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	23
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	21
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRAL – Weapons Law Violation	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARRESTS – Drug Law Violations	On Campus	2	4	0	2	3	0
	Student Housing	2	1	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	1	0	0	3	1	0
	Arrests	3	4	0	5	4	0
ARRESTS – Liquor Law Violations	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	1	1	1	0	0
	Arrests	0	1	1	0	0	1

ARRESTS – Weapons Law Violations	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non- Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	1
HATE CRIME – Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non- Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIME – Negligent Manslaughter	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non- Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIME – Sex Offenses - Forcible	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non- Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIME – Sex Offenses – Non-Forcible	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non- Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0

HATE CRIME – Sex Offenses – Statutory Rape	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIME – Fondling	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIME – Robbery	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIME – Aggravated Assault	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIME – Burglary	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0

HATE CRIME – Motor Vehicle Theft	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non- Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIME – Arson	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non- Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIME – Dating Violence	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non- Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIME – Domestic Violence	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non- Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIME – Stalking	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non- Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0

HATE CRIME – Larceny Theft	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIME – Simple Assault	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIME – Intimidation	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIME – Destruction/ Damage/ Vandalism	On Campus	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence (La. R.S. 46:2151)	On Campus	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Student Housing	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	1	0	0	0	0	1

Domestic Abuse (La. R.S. 46:2121.1)	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence (La. R.S. 46:2132)	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	1
Voyeurism (La. R.S. 14:283.1)	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
Video Voyeurism (La. R.S. 14:283)	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonconsensual Disclosure of a Private Image (La. R.S. 14:283.2)	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0

Peeping Tom (La. R.S. 14:284)	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Battery (La. R.S. 14:43.1)	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misdemeanor Sexual Battery (La. R.S. 14:43.1.1)	On Campus	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
Second Degree Sexual Battery (La. R.S. 14:43.2)	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oral Sexual Battery (La. R.S. 14:43.3)	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0

Female Genital Mutilation (La. R.S. 14:43.4)	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intentional exposure to HIV (La. R.S. 14:43.5)	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crime Against Nature (La. R.S. 14:89)	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Crime Against Nature (La. R.S. 14:89.1)	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Crime Against Nature (La. R.S. 14:89.1)	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0

Obscenity (La. R.S. 14:106)	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Trafficking (La. R.S. 14:46.2)	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prostitution (La. R.S. 14:82)	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prostitution of Person Under 18 (La. R.S. 14:82.1)	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purchase of Commercial Sexual Activity (La. R.S. 14:82.2)	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0

Solicitation for Prostitutes (La. R.S. 14:83)	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inciting Prostitution (La. R.S. 14:83.1)	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
Promoting Prostitution (La. R.S. 14:83.2)	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prostitution by Massage (La. R.S. 14:83.3)	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Massages (La. R.S. 14:83.4)	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0

Pandering (Sexual) (La. R.S. 14:84)	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
Letting Premises for Prostitution (La. R.S. 14:85)	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enticing Persons into Prostitution (La. R.S. 14:86)	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking (La. R.S. 14:40.2)	On Campus	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Student Housing	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyberstalking (La. R.S. 14:40.3)	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unlawful Communications (La. R.S. 14:285)	On Campus	0	1	0	1	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unwelcome sexual or sex- or gender-based conduct that is objectively offensive and has a discriminatory intent.	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANNUAL SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY DATA

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT POLICIES, SERVICES, RESOURCES, AND PROTOCOLS

Southeastern Louisiana University prohibits the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking (as defined by the Clery Act and State law) and reaffirms its commitment to maintaining a campus environment emphasizing the dignity and worth of all members of the University community. Toward this end, Southeastern issues this statement of policy to inform the University community of our programs to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as well as the procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, which will be followed regardless of whether the incident occurs on or off campus when it is reported to a University official.

FEDERAL CLERY ACT DEFINITIONS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING

The Clery Act defines the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as follows:

- **Domestic Violence:**
 - i. A Felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed—
 - A) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
 - B) By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
 - C) By a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
 - D) By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred;
 or

- E) By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.
 - ii. For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and §668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.
- **Definition of a Crime of Violence:** According to Section 16 of Title 18 of the United States Code, the term "crime of violence" means:
 - i. An offense that has as an element of use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another; or
 - ii. Any other offense that is a felony and that, by its nature, involves a substantial risk that physical force against the person or property of another may be used in the course of committing the offense.
- **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.
 - i. The existence of such a relationship shall be 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.
 - ii. For the purposes of this definition—
 - A) Dating Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
 - B) Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.
 - iii. For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and §668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.
- **Sexual Assault:** An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Per the National Incident-Based Reporting System User Manual from the FBI UCR Program, a sex offense is "any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim if incapable of giving consent."
 - **Rape** is defined as the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.
 - **Fondling** is defined as the touching of the private parts of another person for the purposes of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
 - **Incest** is defined as sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
 - **Statutory Rape** is defined as sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.
- **Stalking:**

- i. Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to—
 - A) Fear for the person’s safety or the safety of others; or
 - B) Suffer substantial emotional distress.
- ii. For the purposes of this definition—
 - A) *Course of conduct* means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates with or about, a person, or interferes with a person’s property.
 - B) *Reasonable person* means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
 - C) *Substantial emotional distress* means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
- iii. For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and section 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

JURISDICTIONAL DEFINITIONS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING

The following are titles and sections of Louisiana State Law which most clearly coincide with the federal definitions of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking as published in the Clery Act. The list is not exclusive or comprehensive, as circumstances involved with other crimes may also meet the Clery Act definitions. In situations where the state law definitions vary from those of the Clery Act, the specific circumstances of the incident are taken into account and compared to the Clery Act definitions to determine if the incident should be carried as a statistic for reporting purposes in this document.

The complete legal definitions of Louisiana Statutes with all subparts are publicly available on the Louisiana State Legislature website at the following address:
<http://legis.la.gov/legis/Home.aspx>

Domestic Violence

Louisiana Revised Statutes (LRS) Title 46, Sections 2131 – 2148 establish the *Louisiana Domestic Abuse Prevention Act* including definitions of behaviors considered “domestic violence.”

Additionally, there are several criminal code sections which detail specific behaviors considered “domestic violence,” including, but not limited to LRS 14:35.3 *Domestic abuse battery*, LRS 14:37.7 *Domestic abuse aggravated assault*, and LRS 14:79 *Violation of protective orders*. Other crimes may involve an element of domestic violence and are included in reported statistics if the behavior meets the Clery standard.

Dating Violence

Louisiana Revised Statutes (LRS) Title 46, Section 2151 establishes the *Louisiana Protection from Dating Violence Act* which extends to dating partners all benefits and protections available under the *Louisiana Domestic Abuse Prevention Act*.

Additionally, there are several criminal code sections which detail specific behaviors considered “dating violence,” including, but not limited to LRS 14:34.9 *Battery of a dating partner*, LRS 14:34.9.1 *Aggravated*

assault upon a dating partner, and LRS 14:79 *Violation of protective orders*. Other crimes may involve an element of dating violence and are included in reported statistics if the behavior meets the Clery standard.

Sexual Assault

Louisiana Revised Statutes (LRS) Title 46, Sections 2181 – 2188 establish the *Louisiana Protection for Victims of Sexual Assault Act* and provides for victims of sexual assault access to civil remedies including protective orders.

Louisiana Revised Statutes (LRS) Title 14, contains several sections which defines various behaviors considered “sexual assault,” including, but not limited to LRS 14:41 *Rape (defined)*, LRS 14:42 *First Degree Rape*, LRS 14:42.1 *Second Degree Rape*, LRS 14:43 *Third Degree Rape*, LRS 14:43.1 *Sexual battery*, LRS 14:43.1.1 *Misdemeanor Sexual battery*, LRS 14:43.2 *Second Degree Sexual battery*, LRS 14:43.3 *Oral sexual battery*; LRS 14:80 *Felony carnal knowledge of a juvenile*, LRS 14:80.1 *Misdemeanor carnal knowledge of a juvenile*, LRS 14:81 *Indecent behavior with juveniles*, LRS 14:81.2 *Molestation of a juvenile or a person with a physical or mental disability*, LRS 14:81.4 *Prohibited sexual conduct between educator and student*, LRS 14:89 *Crime against nature*, LRS 14:89.1 *Aggravated crime against nature*, and LRS 14:93.5 *Sexual battery of persons with infirmities*. Other crimes may involve an element of sexual assault and are included in reported statistics if the behavior meets the Clery standard.

Stalking

Louisiana Revised Statutes (LRS) Title 46, Section 2171 – 2174 establishes the *Louisiana Protection from Stalking Act* which extends to victims of stalking all benefits and protections available under the *Louisiana Domestic Abuse Prevention Act*.

Louisiana Revised Statute (LRS) Title 14, Section 40.1 *Stalking* clearly mimics the federal definition for stalking. Additionally, LRS 14:40.2 *Cyberstalking* and LRS 14:40.7 *Cyberbullying* often involve behaviors which meet the Clery Act definition for stalking. Other crimes may involve an element of stalking and are included in reported statistics if the behavior meets the Clery standard.

CONSENT DEFINED

Southeastern Louisiana University’s definition of consent as it relates to sexual activity is as follows: “Consent to engage in sexual activity must exist from beginning to end of each instance of sexual activity. Consent is demonstrated through mutually understandable words and/or actions that clearly indicate a willingness to engage in a specific sexual activity. Silence alone, without actions evidencing permission, does not demonstrate consent. Consent must be knowing and voluntary. To give consent, a person must be of legal age. Assent does not constitute consent if obtained through coercion or from an individual whom the alleged offender knows or reasonably should know is incapacitated. The responsibility of obtaining consent rests with the person initiating sexual activity. Use of alcohol or drugs does not diminish one’s responsibility to obtain consent. Consent to engage in sexual activity may be withdrawn by any person at any time. Once withdrawal of consent has been expressed, the sexual activity must cease. Consent is automatically withdrawn by a person who is no longer capable of giving consent. A current or previous consensual dating or sexual relationship between the parties does not itself imply consent or preclude a finding of responsibility.”

VAWA Crime Statistics for Southeastern Louisiana University (Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act) Calendar Years (CY) 2018 – 2020						
Offense	Calendar Year	On Campus (Including Residential)	Non-Campus	Public Property	Totals	On Campus (Residential Only)
Domestic Violence	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	1	0	0	1	1
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2020	6	0	0	6	3
	2019	19	0	0	19	13
	2018	10	0	0	10	8
Stalking	2020	14	0	0	14	11
	2019	33	0	0	33	15
	2018	19	0	0	19	7

HOW TO BE AN ACTIVE BYSTANDER

Bystander intervention means safe and positive options carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene.

Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. They are “individuals who observe violence or witness the conditions that perpetuate violence. They are not directly involved but have the choice to intervene, speak up, or do something about it.”¹ Southeastern wishes to promote a culture of community accountability where bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of violence without causing further harm. Bystanders may not always know what to do even if they want to help. Below is a list² of some ways to be an active bystander. Further information regarding bystander intervention may be found. If you or someone else is in immediate danger on campus, call UPD at (985) 549-2222 or dial 911 if off-campus. This could be when a person is yelling at or being physically abusive toward another and it is not safe for you to intervene.

1. Watch out for your friends and fellow students/employees. If you see someone who looks like they could be in trouble or need help, ask if they are ok.
2. Be direct, delegate responsibility, or create a distraction when you see a person secludes, hits on, tries to make out with, or has sex with people who are incapacitated.
3. Intervene when someone discusses plans to take sexual advantage of another person.
4. Believe someone who discloses sexual assault, abusive behavior, or experience with stalking.

¹ Burn, S.M. (2009). A situational model of sexual assault prevention through bystander intervention. *Sex Roles, 60*, 779-792.

² Bystander intervention strategies adapted from Stanford University’s Office of Sexual Assault & Relationship Abuse

5. Refer people to on- or off-campus resources listed in this document for support in health, counseling, or with legal assistance.

RISK REDUCTION

Recognizing abusers are solely responsible for their abuse and no victim of a crime is to blame for the perpetration of the crime, the following are some strategies to reduce risks commonly related to sexual assault or harassment (adapted from **Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network, www.rainn.org**)

- **Be aware** of your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to recognize a threatening situation and avoid it.
- Try to **avoid isolated areas**. It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.
- **Walk with purpose**. Even if you don't know where you are going, act like you do.
- **Trust your instincts**. If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, it probably isn't the best place to be.
- **Try not to load yourself down** with packages or bags as this can make you appear more vulnerable.
- **Make sure your cell phone is with you** and charged and that you have cab money and/or an on-demand driver app loaded.
- **Try to avoid becoming isolated** with someone you don't trust or someone you don't know.
- **Avoid putting music headphones in both ears** so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
- **Attend social gatherings with a group of friends**. Arrive together, check in with each other throughout the evening, and leave together. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation.
- **Trust your instincts**. If you feel unsafe in any situation, go with your gut. If you see something suspicious, contact law enforcement immediately (on campus dial 985-549-2222 for UPD or call 911 if off campus.)
- **Don't leave your drink unattended** while talking, dancing, using the restroom, or making a phone call. If you've left your drink alone, just get a new one.
- **Don't accept drinks from people you don't know or trust**. If you choose to accept a drink, go with the person to the bar to order it, watch it being poured, and carry it yourself. At parties, don't drink from punch bowls or other large, common open containers.
- **Watch out for your friends, and vice versa**. If a friend seems out of it, is way too intoxicated for the amount of alcohol they've had, or is acting out of character, get him or her to a safe place immediately.
- **If you suspect you or a friend has been drugged**, contact law enforcement immediately. Be explicit with doctors so they can give you the correct tests (you will need a urine test and possibly others).
- **If you need to get out of an uncomfortable or scary situation**, here are some things that you can try:
 - **Remember that being in this situation is not your fault**. You did not do anything wrong, it is the person who is making you uncomfortable that is to blame.
 - **Be true to yourself**. Don't feel obligated to do anything you don't want to do. "I don't want to" is always a good enough reason. Do what feels right to you and what you are comfortable with.
 - **Have a code word** with your friends or family so that if you don't feel comfortable you can call them and communicate your discomfort without the person you are with knowing. Your friends or family can then come to get you or make up an excuse for you to leave.

- **Lie.** If you don't want to hurt the person's feelings, it is better to lie and make up a reason to leave than to stay and be uncomfortable, scared, or worse. Some excuses you could use are: needing to take care of a friend or family member, not feeling well, having somewhere else that you need to be, etc.
- **Try to think of an escape route.** How would you try to get out of the room? Where are the doors? Windows? Are there people around who might be able to help you? Is there an emergency phone nearby?
- **If you and/or the other person have been drinking,** you can say that you would rather wait until you both have your full judgment before doing anything you may regret later.

PROGRAMS TO PREVENT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING

Southeastern engages in comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking that:

- A. Are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and informed by research, or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome; and
- B. Consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community and societal levels.

Southeastern Louisiana University is committed to education and increasing awareness of students and employees about preventing incidents of sexual misconduct.

Southeastern offers education and prevention programs that include, but are not limited to: (a) awareness programs; (b) bystander intervention programs; (c) ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns; (d) primary prevention programs; and (e) education on risk reduction on an annual basis.

Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns include self-defense programming; domestic violence awareness month events and activities, stalking awareness month events and activities, and sexual assault awareness month events and activities.

PROCEDURES VICTIMS SHOULD FOLLOW IF A CRIME OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING OCCURS

After an incident of sexual assault, dating violence, or domestic violence, the victim should consider seeking medical attention as soon as possible. Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE) at the hospital are trained and certified in physical evidentiary recovery kit collection. Evidence may be collected, even if the victim chooses not to make a report to law enforcement.

If a sexual assault victim does not currently wish to involve law enforcement, there is still an option to have the forensic evidence collected in a timely manner. As time passes, evidence may dissipate or become lost or unavailable, thereby making investigation, possible prosecution, disciplinary proceedings, or obtaining protection from abuse orders related to the incident more difficult. By providing victims with the opportunity to gather information, solidify their support system, and establish rapport with first responders, we hope to create an environment encouraging reporting, even for those victims who initially feel unable, unwilling, or unsure about doing so. Victims may report a sexual assault anonymously at North Oaks Medical Center and have forensic evidence collected during the exam. The Tangipahoa Parish Sheriff's Office maintains sexual assault forensic exam kits completed for anonymous victims.

To facilitate the collection of forensic evidence, it is important that a victim of sexual assault not bathe, douche, smoke, change clothing or clean the bed/linen/area where they were assaulted if the offense occurred within the past 96 hours, so that evidence may be preserved that may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred/or is occurring, or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order. In circumstances of sexual assault, if victims do not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted infections. Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social media posts and messages, other communications, and keeping pictures, logs, or other copies of documents, if they have any, that would be useful to law enforcement officers or University adjudicators/investigators.

INVOLVEMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

Although the University strongly encourages all members of its community to report violations to UPD (if on campus) or to local law enforcement officials (if off campus,) it is the victim’s choice whether or not to make such a report. Furthermore, victims have the right to decline to notify law enforcement.

If a victim in an incident which occurred off campus wishes, the University Police Department will assist with notifying the appropriate off campus law enforcement agency.

REPORTING INCIDENTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING

If you have been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, you may report the incident to the Title IX Director (office: Dyson Hall, Room 120; phone: 985-549-5888) by calling, writing, or visiting the office to report in person. In addition to any law enforcement actions taken, reports of all domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking made to UPD will automatically be referred to the Title IX Director for review.

PROCEDURES THE UNIVERSITY WILL FOLLOW WHEN A CRIME OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING IS REPORTED

Southeastern has procedures in place that serve to be sensitive to victims who report sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, including informing individuals about their right to file criminal charges; as well as the availability of counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, and other services on- and/or off-campus; as well as additional remedies to prevent contact between a complainant and an accused party, such as housing, academic, transportation and working accommodations, if reasonably available. Southeastern will make such accommodations, if the victim requests them and if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to law enforcement. Students and employees should contact the Title IX Director (office: Dyson Hall, Room 120; phone: 985-549-5888) by calling, writing, or visiting the office to report in person. The Title IX Director will collaborate and coordinate with the Office for Student Advocacy and Accountability and Dean of Students for student cases and the Director of Human Resources for employee cases.

If a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking is reported to the University, below are the procedures the University will follow.

Incident Being Reported	Procedures Institution Will Follow
-------------------------	------------------------------------

Sexual Assault	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Depending on when reported (immediate vs delayed report), institution will provide victim with access to medical care 2. Institution will assess immediate safety needs of victim 3. Institution will assist victim with contacting UPD or local police if complainant requests AND provide the victim with contact information for UPD or local police department 4. Institution will provide victim with referrals to on- and off-campus mental health providers 5. Institution will assess need to implement interim or long-term protective measures, if appropriate 6. Institution will provide the victim with a written explanation of the victim’s rights and options 7. Institution will provide a “No Contact” directive to accused party if deemed appropriate 8. Institution will provide instructions on how to apply for protective order 9. Institution will advise of the policy applicable to sexual assault to the victim and inform the victim regarding timeframes for inquiry, investigation, and resolution 10. Institution will inform the victim of the outcome of the investigation, whether or not the accused will be administratively charged, and what the outcome of the hearing is 11. Institution will enforce the anti-retaliation policy and take immediate and separate action against parties that retaliate against a person for reporting sex-based discrimination or for assisting in the investigation
Stalking	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institution will assess immediate safety needs of victim 2. Institution will assist victim with contacting UPD or local police if complainant requests AND provide the victim with contact information for UPD or local police department 3. Institution will provide instructions on how to apply for protective order 4. Institution will provide information to victim on how to preserve evidence 5. Institution will assess need to implement interim or long-term protective measures to protect the victim, if appropriate 6. Institution will provide the victim with a written explanation of the victim’s rights and options 7. Institution will provide a “No Contact” directive to accused party if deemed appropriate
Dating Violence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institution will assess immediate safety needs of victim 2. Institution will assist victim with contacting UPD or local police if victim requests AND provide the victim with contact information for UPD or local police department 3. Institution will provide instructions on how to apply for protective order 4. Institution will provide information to victim on how to preserve evidence 5. Institution will assess need to implement interim or long-term protective measures to protect the victim, if appropriate 6. Institution will provide the victim with a written explanation of the victim’s rights and options 7. Institution will provide a “No Contact” directive to accused party if deemed appropriate
Domestic Violence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institution will assess immediate safety needs of victim 2. Institution will assist victim with contacting UPD or local police if victim requests AND provide the victim with contact information for UPD or local police department 3. Institution will provide instructions on how to apply for Protective Order 4. Institution will provide information to victim on how to preserve evidence 5. Institution will assess need to implement interim or long-term protective measures to protect the victim, if appropriate 6. Institution will provide the victim with a written explanation of the victim’s rights and options

EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Southeastern provides an Employee Assistance Program (EAP) for use by employees. The EAP is available to provide full-time employees assistance with such problems as sexual or physical abuse, depression, marital and relationship conflict, stress, grief, critical incident stress, anxiety, and other personal matters. All full-time employees, regardless of performance, are eligible. The contact number of the EAP is via the University Counseling Center at 985-549-3894.

All information relating to an employee's EAP participation is strictly confidential. Only the EAP provider maintains EAP records. The EAP provider does not release specific information about an employee's use of EAP services, unless the employee gives his or her advance written consent. The EAP does not report incidents to any Official On-Campus Resources unless the employee specifically gives them permission to do so.

Participation in the EAP does not excuse employees from complying with University policies or from meeting normal job requirements during or after receiving assistance. Nor will participation in the EAP prevent Southeastern from taking disciplinary action against any employee for performance problems occurring before or after the employee seeks assistance through the EAP.

ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS - RIGHTS & OPTIONS

Regardless of whether a victim elects to pursue a criminal complaint or whether the offense is alleged to have occurred on or off campus, the University will assist victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and will provide each victim with a written explanation of their rights and options.

Such written information will include:

- the procedures victims should follow if a crime of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has occurred;
- information about how the institution will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties;
- a statement that the institution will provide written notification to students and employees about victim services in the institution and in the community;
- a statement regarding the institution's provisions about options for available assistance with and how to request accommodations and protective measures; and
- an explanation of the procedures for institutional disciplinary action.

RIGHTS OF VICTIMS AND THE INSTITUTION'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR ORDERS OF PROTECTION, NO-CONTACT ORDERS, RESTRAINING ORDERS, OR SIMILAR LAWFUL ORDERS ISSUED BY A CRIMINAL, CIVIL, OR TRIBAL COURT OR BY THE INSTITUTION

Southeastern complies with Louisiana State law in recognizing orders of protection, including giving full faith and credit to valid orders from other jurisdictions.

Any member of the University community who obtains an order of protection should provide a copy to the University Police Department and the Office of the Title IX Director. The protected party may then meet with Southeastern officials to develop a safety action plan, which is a plan for Southeastern and the protected party to reduce the risk of harm while on campus or coming and going from campus. This plan

may include, but is not limited to: escorts, special parking arrangements, changing classroom/work site location, or working with an academic advisor on alternative class possibilities, allowing a student to complete assignments from home, allowing an employee to develop a flexible work schedule, etc. Southeastern cannot apply for a legal order of protection, No Contact order, or restraining order for a victim.

In Louisiana, a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking has the right to file a petition with the courts requesting protection through a protective order, which could include the following:

- An order restraining the abuser from further acts of abuse;
- An order directing the abuser to leave the victim's household/place of residence;
- An order directing the abuser to refrain from stalking or harassing the victim or other designated persons;
- Other protections based on issues related to cohabitation, residency, employment, and child custody.

UPD will help put victims in contact with the Clerk of Court to petition for an order of protection. Any student who obtains a protection order should provide a copy to UPD and the Office of the Title IX Director.

While not the same as a court-ordered protection order, Southeastern can issue a non-criminal No Contact directive. This includes, but is not limited to, communication that is written, verbal, or physical. Written communication is understood to include all electronic means of communication, including, but not limited to: email, instant messaging, and text messaging. Verbal communication is understood to include phone calls and voicemail messages. A No Contact order may include additional restrictions and terms.

If the University receives a report such an institutional No Contact order has been violated, the University will initiate disciplinary proceedings appropriate to the status of the accused (student, employee, etc.) and will impose sanctions if the accused is found responsible for violating the No Contact order.

ACCOMMODATIONS AND PROTECTIVE MEASURES AVAILABLE FOR VICTIMS

Upon receipt of a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, Southeastern will provide notification to students and employees about accommodations available to them, including academic, living, transportation, and working situations. The notification will include information regarding the accommodation options, available assistance in requesting accommodations, and how to request accommodations and protective measures (i.e., the notification will include the name and contact information for the individual or office that should be contacted to request the accommodations).

At the victim's request, and to the extent of the victim's cooperation and consent, University offices will work cooperatively to assist the victim in obtaining accommodations. If reasonably available, a victim may be offered changes to academic, living, working, or transportation situations regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to law enforcement.

Examples of options for a potential change to the academic situation may be to transfer to a different section of a class, withdraw and take a class at another time if there is no option for moving to a different section, etc. Potential changes to living situations may include moving to a different room or residence hall. Possible changes to work situations may include changing working hours or locations. Possible

changes in transportation may include having the student or employee park in a different location, assisting the student or employee with a safety escort, etc. Issuance of a full, partial, or modified bar notice to the respondent may also be appropriate.

To request changes to academic, living, transportation, and/or working situations, or protective measures, a victim should:

Students: Contact the Title IX Director and/or Office for Student Advocacy and Accountability for assistance.

Employees/Faculty: Contact the Office of Human Resources and/or Provost Office (depending upon employment status).

If the victim wishes to receive assistance in requesting these accommodations, the victim should contact the Title IX Director and/or University Police Department.

CONFIDENTIALITY

Victims may request that directory information on file with the University be withheld by request. This request can be made to the Office of Student Records and Registration in person at North Campus Main Building, room 107 or by calling (985) 549-2244. Employees can contact the Office of Human Resources to make a similar request regarding directory information at (985) 549-2001.

Regardless of whether a victim has opted-out of allowing the University to share “directory information,” personally identifiable information about the victim and other necessary parties will be treated as confidential and only shared with persons who have a specific need-to-know; i.e., those who are investigating/adjudicating the report or those involved in providing support services to the victim, including accommodations and protective measures. By only sharing personally-identifiable information with individuals on a need-to-know basis, the institution will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

The University does not publish crime victim names or other identifiable information regarding victims in the Daily Crime and Fire Log or in the annual crime statistics that are disclosed in compliance with the *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act*. Furthermore, if a Campus Safety Alert is issued on the basis of a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, the name of the victim and other personally identifiable information about the victim will be withheld; this could include the specific location where an incident is reported to have occurred when reporting the location could inadvertently identify the victim.

ON- AND OFF-CAMPUS SERVICES FOR VICTIMS

Upon receipt of a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, Southeastern will provide notification to students and employees about existing assistance with and/or information about obtaining resources and services, including counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and assistance in notifying appropriate local law enforcement. If a sexual assault should occur on campus, staff on-scene, including UPD, will offer the victim a wide variety of services. This information is not provided to infer that those resources are “crime reporting entities” for Southeastern.

These on- and off-campus resources include the following:

ON-CAMPUS RESOURCES		
RESOURCE NAME/PURPOSE	LOCATION/ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER
Dean of Students	Student Union Room 1301A	985-549-3792
Human Resources	North Campus Human Resources Building	985-549-2001
Multicultural and International Student Affairs	Student Union Room 2307	985-549-3850
Office for Student Advocacy and Accountability	Mims Hall, Room 207	985-549-2213
Student Accessibility Services	Tinsley Hall, Room 102	985-549-2247
Student Financial Aid	Office of Financial Aid North Campus Financial Aid Building 900A West University Ave	985-549-2224
Title IX Director	Dyson Hall, Room 120	985-549-5888
University Counseling Center	Student Union Annex, 1 st Floor, North side	985-549-3894
University Health Center	Student Union Annex, 1 st Floor, South side	985-549-2242
University Police Department	Pride Hall, 1 st Floor South side	985-549-2222
Visa and Immigration Assistance/ International Student Support and Services	International Services Office North Campus Main Building Room 113	985-549-2360
OFF-CAMPUS RESOURCES		
RESOURCE NAME/PURPOSE	LOCATION/ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER
Hammond City Police Department	120 South Oak Street Hammond, LA	Office: 985-277-5700 Emergency: 911
Louisiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence (LCADV)	Baton Rouge, LA	Office: 225-752-1296 Louisiana State Hotline 1-888-411-1333

Louisiana Foundation Against Sexual Assault (LaFASA)	Baton Rouge, LA	Office: 225-372-8995 Toll Free: 888-995-7273
North Oaks Medical Center	15790 Paul Vega, MD, Drive Hammond, LA	985-345-2700
Southeast Advocates for Family Empowerment (SAFE)	Hammond, LA (Location is confidential to protect victims receiving assistance)	Office: 985-542-8384 Louisiana State Hotline 1-888-411-1333
Southeast Louisiana Legal Services	1200 Derek Drive, Suite 100 Hammond, LA	Office: 985-345-2130 Toll Free: 800-349-0886
Tangipahoa Parish Sheriff's Office	15475 Club Deluxe Road Hammond, LA	Office: 985-345-6150 Emergency: 911

Other resources available to persons who report being the victim of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, include:

<http://www.rainn.org> – Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network

<https://www.justice.gov/ovw/sexual-assault> - Department of Justice

<http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/index.html> - Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights

ADJUDICATION OF ALLEGED VIOLATIONS

Southeastern's disciplinary process includes a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution process. In all instances, the process will be conducted in a manner that is consistent with the institution's policy and that is transparent to the accuser and the accused. Usually, the resolution of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking complaints are completed within 60 days of the report. However, each proceeding allows for extensions of timeframes for good cause, with written notice to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay. University officials involved in the investigation or adjudication of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking complaints are trained annually on the issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, as well as how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of the victim and promotes accountability. Furthermore, each policy provides that:

1. The accuser and the accused will have timely notice for meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present;
2. The accuser, the accused, and appropriate officials will have timely and equal access to any information that will be used during formal and informal disciplinary meeting and hearings;
3. The institutional disciplinary procedures will not be conducted by officials who have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused;
4. The accuser and the accused will have the same opportunities to have others present during any institutional disciplinary proceeding. The accuser and the accused each have the opportunity to be advised by an advisor of their choice at any stage of the process and to be accompanied by that advisor to any related meeting or proceeding. The University will not limit the choice of advisor or presence for either the accuser or the accused in any meeting or institutional disciplinary proceeding. An Advisor is someone who acts as an advisor to the Complainant or Respondent involved in an investigation or disciplinary proceeding under the University's policies. The Advisor is permitted to be a part of any meetings their student may have. University

employees who provide confidential support services (Counseling/Health Services staff) or have an actual or perceived conflict of interest (the Title IX Director or Dean of Students, for example) may not serve as Advisors. A student or employee should select as an advisor a person whose schedule allows attendance at the scheduled date and time for any meetings, because delays will not normally be allowed due to the scheduling conflicts of an advisor.

5. The Advisor may not speak aloud during meetings involving the student and an investigator/adjudicator, but may confer quietly or by means of written notes with their advisee. The Office for Student Advocacy and Accountability keeps a list of trained Advisors. Although the Parties are not required to select a trained Advisor, because knowledge of the disciplinary process is important to the Advisor's role, it is highly recommended that they do so. The Complainant and Respondent are not obligated to accept the counsel of an Advisor.
6. The accuser and the accused will be notified simultaneously, in writing, of any initial, interim, and final decision of any disciplinary proceeding; and
7. Where an appeal or grievance is permitted under the applicable policy, the accuser and the accused will be notified simultaneously in writing of the procedures for the accused and the victim to appeal the result of the institutional disciplinary proceeding. When an appeal or grievance is filed, the accuser and the accused will be notified simultaneously in writing of any change to the result prior to the time that it becomes final, as well as of the final result once the appeal is resolved.

IF THE VICTIM DOES NOT WISH TO PURSUE RESOLUTION

In all reported cases of sexual misconduct, the University will conduct a fact-finding investigation to the best of its ability. In cases where the Victim wishes to become a Complainant, this investigative report is provided to the Title IX Director or their designee for a threshold analysis.

In cases where the Victim does not wish to become a Complainant, the University has two (2) options:

1. The University may attempt to resolve the complaint in a manner consistent with the Victim's request. This may include holding the report for action at a later date.
2. The University may pursue a judicial hearing against the Respondent named in the investigation. Under these circumstances, the University would take into consideration the nature of the assault, the safety of the Victim and the campus community, as well as the previous disciplinary history and previous allegations of sexual misconduct.

Whether or not criminal charges are filed, the University or a person may file a complaint under the sexual misconduct and grievance procedures outlined on the following pages, depending upon the status of the accused (student or employee).

STUDENT DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS UTILIZED IN CASES OF ALLEGED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING

ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR

Student groups are subject to the conduct expectations detailed throughout this policy. Any behavior, patterns of behavior, or information suggesting patterns of behavior that creates or contributes to the creation of hostile environment, retaliation, discrimination, or harassment will be investigated and could result in organizational and/or individual charges.

Any member of the University community may bring allegations against a student group/organization for violation of the Sexual Misconduct Policy. The University will conduct a preliminary investigation into any reported incident.

An investigation will be conducted to determine if the allegations have merit and have met the threshold (defined below) to move forward with charges. The Title IX Director, Dean of Students, and/or Director of Student Advocacy and Accountability may confer with the student group/organization's advisor(s), inter/national headquarters and/or other faculty and staff with a relationship to the student group/organization to solicit advice and recommendations regarding the case. Ultimately, the University is responsible for determining if the organization and/or individuals will be charged and the process for adjudication. All sections of this policy apply to groups and organizations.

STATEMENT ON PRIVACY

The University will protect the identity of persons who report having been victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking (to the fullest extent allowable by the law). Additionally, the University will take all reasonable steps to investigate and respond to the complaint consistent with any request for privacy or request not to pursue an investigation. However, its ability to do so may be limited based on the nature of the request by the Complainant.

If the Victim requests anonymity or that the University not pursue an investigation, the University must balance this request in the context of its responsibility to provide a safe environment for all University community members. In cases where the University cannot respect the wishes of the Victim, the University will consult with the Victim and keep them informed about the University's course of action.

If the report of misconduct discloses an immediate threat to the University community, where timely notice must be given to protect the health or safety of the community, the University will maintain the privacy of the Victim or Respondent's identities, understanding that in a small community a Campus Safety Alert may make members of the community feel known or singled out.

The University will assess any barriers to proceeding, including retaliation, and in cases where informal or formal resolution will take place, the University will inform the Respondent that Title IX prohibits retaliation and the University will take strong responsive action to protect the Complainant.

The University has designated the following individual(s) to evaluate requests for privacy once the University is aware of alleged sexual violence:

INVESTIGATION OF REPORTS

The University will take prompt action to investigate and adjudicate the complaint. A written notice of investigation will be given to the Complainant and the Respondent informing them of the allegations, resources, and rights in the process at least three (3) business days prior to the investigation meeting. Investigations will include timely notice of meetings for both the Complainant and the Respondent throughout the process. During the investigative process, all parties will have an opportunity to review the draft investigative report prior to it going to the Title IX Director. The parties will have five (5) business days to review the draft of the investigative report and submit in writing comments about content, requests for additional meetings with the investigator to conduct further investigation or questions. The draft of the investigative report will be able to be reviewed, however the parties will not be able to take the draft of the investigative report with them during the draft period. This information will be included in the final documents that will be reviewed by the Title IX Director and adjudicator(s); if applicable. The parties may request one (1) extension that may be granted, if reasonable, at the discretion of the investigator. Any extension granted to one party will be granted to the other party. Failure to make submissions within five (5) business days or any approved extension will result in a forfeiture of the right

to do so later. Both parties will be provided the final report, statements, and equal access to all evidence prior to the adjudication process.

If the student wishes to participate in a police investigation, the University may wait a reasonable amount of time (usually 7 to 10 business days but could be extended at the request of the Director, University Police or District Attorney or their designee) to allow the police to conduct initial fact finding and the gathering of evidence in the criminal investigation.

The University will conduct a prompt, fair, impartial investigation in a timely manner designed to provide all parties with resolution. The University's goal is to complete the investigation within 60 days. However, there may be times where the process may take longer, and the University will communicate on an ongoing basis with the parties a realistic timeline, and the circumstances regarding the same. In every investigation conducted under this policy, the burden is on the University – not on the parties – to gather sufficient evidence to reach a fair, impartial determination as to whether sexual misconduct has occurred and, if so, whether a hostile environment has been created that must be redressed.

Investigations will be conducted by one or more of the following: the Title IX Director, the Office for Student Advocacy and Accountability, an external investigator, or other investigator designated by the Dean of Students or Vice President for Student Affairs. This designee may be an employee of the University, an external investigator, or both. All reasonable efforts will be made to keep information private during the University's investigation and adjudication of a complaint. Investigators receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and on how to conduct an objective and impartial investigation and hearing processing that protects the safety of victims, promotes accountability, and ensures investigative techniques do not apply sex stereotypes and generalizations. The investigation is designed to provide a fair and reliable gathering of the facts. The investigation will be thorough, impartial, and fair. As described in the Confidentiality section of this Policy, the investigation will be conducted in a manner that is respectful of individual privacy concerns.

The investigation is a process of obtaining and evaluating information given by persons having personal knowledge of the events or circumstances concerning the reported incident. This may include the collection of all statements (both oral and written), pertinent facts, and/or evidence. This process will be exhaustive and is likely to include the interviewing and re-interviewing of involved parties, so as to ensure as much clarity around conflicting or differing statements as may be possible. The Dean of Students, Title IX Director, Vice President for Student Affairs, or their designees may refer an investigative report back to an investigator for further follow-up, pending the availability of new information, for additional clarity regarding conflicting or inconsistent information/reports, or for any other reason necessary to ensure further clarity or strengthen the final report.

At the conclusion of the investigation, the investigator will prepare a report setting forth the facts gathered. The report will provide the scope of the reported incident, investigative findings, and a reliability assessment of the information.

THRESHOLD OF INFORMATION

The Title IX Director or their designee will review the investigation report to make a determination on the threshold of information. The Title IX Director may determine that there is sufficient information to proceed.

If threshold has been reached, a notice of charge will be issued to begin the formal or informal conduct resolution process. If the Title IX Director determines this threshold has not been reached, the Complainant and Respondent will be notified in writing.

If the threshold was not reached, the Complainant will have the opportunity to seek review by the Vice President for Student Affairs by filing a written request for review within two (2) business days. The Respondent will be notified in writing of this request. The Vice President for Student Affairs may affirm the threshold finding, reverse the finding, or request additional investigation, as warranted. If the Vice President for Student Affairs agrees a case does not reach the threshold for formal resolution, educational sanctions or informal resolution may still be implemented. This decision of the Vice President for Student Affairs is final.

INTERIM MEASURES

OVERVIEW

During the investigation and prior to the final determination, the University may take appropriate interim measures to protect the parties involved; after a fair assessment to determine the need for such interim measures. Interim measures will be individualized and appropriate based on the initial information gathered by the Title IX Director. A Complainant or Respondent may request an interim measure or other protection, or the University may impose interim measures at its discretion to ensure the safety of all parties, the University community, and/or the integrity of the process. These actions are not a presumption of responsibility for violation of the Sexual Misconduct Policy. Interim measures may be imposed whether or not formal disciplinary action is sought by the Complainant or the University.

Interim measures may prevent a student from attending class and other University activities. The Dean of Students will communicate with a student's faculty instructors and/or advisors at the request of the student in order to determine if alternate arrangements can be made to support a student's completion of academic assignments.

The University will try to provide academic support where necessary. Academic support means the Dean of Students will communicate with faculty on a student's behalf. Faculty, however, work at their own discretion and, therefore, the Dean of Students can make no guarantees students will receive the support they desire. The Complainant and Respondent will be notified in writing of any or all interim measures.

TYPES OF INTERIM MEASURES

Interim Separation: In certain circumstances, the Vice President for Student Affairs and/or Dean of Students or designee may impose an Interim Separation from the University at any point after a complaint has been filed. Interim Separation may be imposed:

- During the investigatory stage to ensure the safety and well-being of members of the University community or preservation of University property;
- To ensure the student's own physical or emotional safety and well-being; or,
- If the student poses an ongoing threat of disruption of, or interference with, the normal operations of the University, or the investigation.

During the Interim Separation, a student shall be denied access to the residence halls and/or to the campus or other areas owned or controlled by the University. Interim Separation in this manner will not be placed on a student's official, permanent academic record.

A student may be required to submit to an assessment before being considered for return from interim separation. In the event that a student refuses to cooperate with such an assessment or if an assessment cannot be completed within a reasonable amount of time, determination of eligibility for return will be based on readily available information, including indirect behavioral observations.

The Interim Separation does not replace the regular process, which shall proceed on the normal schedule, up to and through a hearing, if required. However, the student should be notified in writing of this action and the reasons for the separation. The student will also be notified of the time, date, and place of a subsequent Student Advocacy and Accountability review board or hearing, if applicable.

Interim residential separation or residential relocation: A student may be separated temporarily from University housing or temporarily reassigned to another residential location on campus. Their original housing location will be held until the process is over. It can be determined residential relocation is a sanction when appropriate, and at that time the student will move permanently into a location determined by the Housing Office.

Class schedule changes: Changes to a student's class schedule may be made on a temporary basis in the event it is deemed appropriate by the Dean of Students or their designee. Students may be sanctioned to a permanent change(s) through the normal adjudication process.

Restrictions from University activities and/or facilities: A student may be denied, on a temporary basis, participation in a University activity or privilege for which they may be otherwise eligible as the Dean of Students or their designee determine to be appropriate. Students may also be prohibited from certain facilities including, but not limited to, academic buildings, athletic facilities, and/or practice and competition spaces, and transportation services. Students may be sanctioned to a permanent restriction(s) through the normal adjudication process.

Work or job assignment changes: Changes to a student's work or job assignment (including internships) may be made on a temporary basis in the event it is deemed appropriate by the Dean of Students or the Director of the Office for Student Advocacy and Accountability.

No-Contact Directive: The University may impose a No Contact order in cases where an agreement cannot be reached or is not applicable. Generally, No Contact is defined as having no direct or indirect contact with another party or parties at any time. This includes, but is not limited to, communication that is written, verbal, or physical. Written communication is understood to include all electronic means of communication; including, but not limited to, email, instant messaging, text messaging, and all forms of social media. Verbal communication is understood to include phone calls and voicemail messages. A No Contact order may include additional restrictions and terms. Violations of the No-Contact order may result in disciplinary action.

INFORMAL RESOLUTION

A Complainant may elect to pursue an informal resolution to a sexual misconduct complaint. The Title IX Director or Director of the Office for Student Advocacy and Accountability has the discretion to determine if it would be appropriate to resolve a complaint under this Policy through informal resolution. An informal resolution is designed to officially resolve complaints promptly, and with mutual approval of all parties involved.

Informal resolutions include, but are not limited to, online education courses, counseling sessions, other educational remedies or mediation of the complaint conducted by the Office for Student Advocacy and Accountability and/or Dean of Students. Informal resolution may be used in certain cases involving sexual misconduct; such as non-consensual sexual contact (incidents that are not classified as fondling), sexual exploitation, and sexually inappropriate behaviors. **Informal resolution will never be used in cases involving allegations of violent sexual assault (including rape, incest, or statutory rape).** Both the Complainant and Respondent must agree to engage in informal resolution. Either party can end the informal resolution process at any time, for any reason, and begin the formal resolution process. Formal Resolution may not be initiated after the conclusion of Informal Resolution.

OUTCOMES OF INFORMAL RESOLUTION

At the conclusion of Informal Resolution, the Director of the Office for Student Advocacy and Accountability or designated University administrator may propose a sanction agreed upon by the parties or may impose or continue a No Contact order based on information derived from the Informal Resolution proceedings, taken together with any other relevant information known to the University at the time of the Informal Resolution. Actions imposed by the Director of the Office for Student Advocacy and Accountability or designated University administrator may include accommodations in living arrangements, academic courses, or employment; limitations of contact between the parties; and recommendation for counseling for the Respondent.

ELECTION OF FORMAL RESOLUTION

Except in cases where a Formal Resolution hearing has already been denied for not meeting the threshold, as set forth above, the University, Complainant, or the Respondent may, **at any time prior to the conclusion** of the Informal Resolution, elect to end such proceedings and initiate Formal Resolution instead. In such cases, statements or disclosures made by the parties in the course of the Informal Resolution may be considered in the subsequent Formal Resolution.

Pre-Hearing Process: After a student is charged with a potential violation of policy:

- The Process Administrator, usually the Title IX Director in such cases, will contact the Complainant and Respondent, where applicable, to go over details of the case and answer any questions concerning the process.
- The Complainant and Respondent will be permitted to submit a written list of questions for consideration at the hearing. These questions must be submitted to the Process Administrator two (2) business days before the hearing. The Process Administrator will approve all questions or topics which are not: 1) prohibited by these procedures or applicable laws, 2) unduly prejudicial, or 3) questions previously answered by the investigative report. Questions around prior sexual history, mental health treatment and/or diagnosis, sensitive personal identifying information, and medical records will not be permitted.
- The Complainant and Respondent will be asked to provide the Process Administrator with a list of witnesses (if there are any). Character witnesses are not permitted as part of the hearing process. Anonymous witnesses are not permitted as part of the hearing process.
- The Process Administrator will request the names of the Complainant's and Respondent's advisors. The advisors will be contacted by the Process Administrator to be certain that they understand their role in the hearing process. It is the student's responsibility to meet with the advisor and to provide the advisor with hearing materials if they so desire.
- The Process Administrator will be available to speak with the parent(s)/guardian(s) of the Complainant and Respondent to answer any questions about the process only. It is the student's

responsibility to provide parent(s)/guardian(s) with copies of hearing materials if they desire. This information will not be provided by the Office for Student Advocacy and Accountability or Dean of Students.

Hearing Procedures

1. The Process Administrator will produce written charges to be delivered to the Complainant and Respondent. The charge letter should indicate the elements of this policy that are alleged to have been violated. In addition to the formal charge letter, the Complainant and Respondent will receive copies of written statements provided by witnesses during the inquiry process (these may be received after the charge letter). The Complainant and Respondent will have seven (7) calendar days from receipt of the charge letter and statements to submit a response to the Process Administrator to be shared with the panel or Dean of Students.

Adjudication of the Sexual Misconduct Policy will be conducted by a panel or the Dean of Students based on availability. The Process Administrator will prepare a written report of the investigation for the panel or the Dean of Students (from here on referred to as Adjudicator).

The Adjudicator will base their decision on the information available in the written report. If the Adjudicator has insufficient information, they may follow-up with the investigator to get additional information from the Complainant, Respondent, witnesses, and any other information that is deemed relevant and pertinent to the case.

The standard of proof that the Adjudicator will utilize is preponderance of information. The preponderance standard means that the Adjudicator finds it is more likely than not the Respondent is responsible or not responsible for a violation of this policy based on the information presented to the Adjudicator.

The Respondent and Complainant will be notified in writing of the decision made by the Adjudicator. This notification to both Respondent and Complainant(s) will be done at the same time or as close to the same time as possible. If the Complainant is deceased, the next of kin will receive results of disciplinary proceedings.

2. A student found responsible for violating this policy may be assigned sanctions including, but not limited to, expulsion, suspension, or probation.

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

APPEAL PROCESS

REASONS FOR APPEAL

The Respondent or Complainant may appeal a decision in a case for the following reasons:

- Unreasonable Sanction: To determine whether the magnitude of the sanction(s) imposed was unreasonable for the violation of policy for which the student was found responsible;
- Procedural Error: To determine procedural error or absence of conformity with prescribed procedures during the investigative stage or any stage of the process (including an error

- during the hearing) preventing either the Complainant or Respondent a reasonable opportunity to prepare and present information to the investigator; and
- New Information: To determine new information is discovered which was not available at the time of the investigative process and could have affected the outcome of the case.

Note: Appeals granted for “Unreasonable Sanction” will be referred to an Appeals Board. Appeals granted for reasons “Procedural Error” or “New Information” will go back to the original Adjudicator, unless an error during the hearing influenced the outcome. The Complainant would have the right to appeal in the case that the Respondent was found “Not Responsible,” if there were a procedural error or if new information has been discovered. If students indicate one basis for appeal which would send the case back to the original adjudicator and another ground for appeal which involves an Appeals Board, then both conditions for appeal would be heard by the Appeals Board. If both or all students appeal and any ground for appeal involves an appeal of sanction, then all grounds for appeal would be heard by the Appeals Board. In all cases that go back to the Adjudicator, the Adjudicator's decision is then final.

APPEALS

Appeals based on unreasonable sanctions or conditions noted above would be heard by the Vice President for Student Affairs or an Appeals Board. The Appeals Board will consist of one voting faculty member and two voting administrators. Members of the panel will be appointed for one to three year terms and will be trained on issues related to the Sexual Misconduct and Relationship Violence policy and process.

Students wishing to appeal should submit their written appeal to the Dean of Students within five (5) calendar days of receipt of the decision by the Adjudicator. Appeals are due by 5:00 p.m. on the fifth day following the original decision. The Title IX Director shall determine if the grounds for appeal were met. If grounds are not met, the appeal will not move forward to the Vice President for Student Affairs or an Appeals Board. Common reasons why an appeal may be rejected, or not accepted for consideration, include the following:

- Where a remedy has been requested that is not available through the appeal
- Where the appeal does not fit within the definition of any of the relevant grounds for appeal
- If the Respondent or Complainant submits an appeal and the appeal is granted, both parties will be informed by the Title IX Director that an appeal has been granted.
- Once all parties have been notified that an appeal has been granted, the Complainant or Respondent will have the option to submit a response to the appeal in writing. This response must be received by 5:00pm on the third calendar day following the receipt of the appeal notification.
- If being heard by the Vice President for Student Affairs: the original appeal letter and any response will be submitted to the Vice President for Student Affairs.
- If being heard by an Appeals Board: Once a board has been convened, the original appeal letter and any responses will be submitted to the Appeals Board. This board will be chaired by one of the voting members of the Appeals Board.

APPEALS WITH VICE PRESIDENT FOR STUDENT AFFAIRS

- The Vice President for Student Affairs will have access to reports; statements made by the Complainant, Respondent, witnesses; and any other materials gathered during the investigation.
- The Vice President for Student Affairs will determine whether or not the original sanction(s) should be amended. Amendment of the sanctions may include an increase or decrease in severity.

- The Vice President for Student Affairs may, in their sole discretion, meet with the Complainant, Respondent, other involved in the process, or the Adjudicator in order to determine whether the original sanction(s) should be amended. During any meeting with the Complainant, Respondent, and/or other individuals, the Vice President for Student Affairs will not revisit the entire matter, but limit their discussion to whether the sanction is unreasonable as previously identified.
- The decision of the Vice President for Student Affairs is final, except in cases of expulsion.

APPEALS BOARD PROCESS

The Respondent or Complainant may request the removal of a member of the Appeals Board, if the student has reason to believe that the member may not be fair or impartial. This request, including rationale, must be submitted to the Title IX Director in writing at least 48 hours in advance of the hearing. The final decision to remove a member of the board is at the discretion of the Title IX Director.

- The Appeals Board will have access to reports; statements by the Complainant, Respondent, witnesses; and any other materials gathered during the investigation.
- The Appeals Board will vote on whether or not the original sanction(s) should be amended. Amendment of the sanctions may include an increase or decrease in severity.
- The Appeals Board may, in its sole discretion, meet with the Complainant, Respondent, others involved in the process, or the Adjudicator in order to determine whether the original sanction(s) should be amended. During any meeting with the Complainant, Respondent and/or other individuals, the Appeals Board will not revisit the entire matter, but will limit its discussion to whether the sanction is unreasonable as previously identified.
- The decision of the Board is final, except in cases of expulsion.

IN CASES OF EXPULSION

In cases where appeals have resulted in expulsion, the Respondent will have the opportunity to submit an appeal to the President of the University. This appeal must meet one of the criteria listed above in Reasons for Appeal. The Respondent will have three (3) calendar days to submit an appeal in writing to the President's Office. The President will determine whether the appeal should be granted. This decision is final.

RECORDS

All resolution proceedings, whether informal or formal, are conducted in compliance with the requirements of FERPA and University policy. No information shall be released from such proceedings except as required or permitted by law and University policy.

- A. Other than expulsion, disciplinary sanctions shall not be made part of the student's permanent academic record, but shall become part of the student's disciplinary record:
 1. Disciplinary records are maintained by the Dean of Students' Office.
 2. Within 45 days of graduation, all hard copies of student disciplinary records shall be destroyed for students involved in disciplinary matters resulting in sanctions other than suspension or expulsion. Personal identifiers are removed from electronic disciplinary records. However, the University maintains numeric identifiers which are discoverable if the University receives a subpoena or search warrant.
 3. Disciplinary records of students involved in a pending University disciplinary proceeding, criminal matter, or civil matter related to a Clery Act-specific crime (Rape, Fondling, Statutory Rape, Incest, Stalking, Domestic Violence or Dating Violence) requiring retention of the record may be retained for seven years from the date of the initial report to the University.

4. Disciplinary records of students who have been suspended will be retained for no fewer than seven years after graduation or withdrawal. "Suspension" will be noted on the transcript for the duration of the suspension.
 5. Disciplinary records of students who have been expelled will be retained indefinitely in addition to a permanent notation on the student's transcript.
 6. Disciplinary records of students who have withdrawn from the University and have not been suspended, expelled, involved in a pending criminal matter, or those found responsible for a violation of the Sexual Misconduct Policy, specifically, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual harassment will be retained for no fewer than seven years after the date of the incident.
- B. Information and disciplinary records are generally not released to third parties without the student's permission. There are two main areas of exception:
1. The University may release information to parents without student consent when deemed appropriate and is not otherwise prohibited by FERPA or other applicable laws. The University's complete FERPA policy may be found in the Student Handbook.
 2. Information and/or records may be produced in response to a subpoena, warrant, or court order.
- C. In situations involving both a Respondent(s) and a student Complainant who is the victim or target of another student's conduct, the records of the process and of the sanctions imposed, if any, shall be considered to be the records of the Respondent and Complainant students.
- D. For cases involving a report, complaint, investigation, or informal conduct resolution, or formal conduct resolution under the purview of the Sexual Misconduct Policy, specifically for students found responsible for sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual harassment, the Dean of Students Office will retain a record of the report, complaint, investigation, informal, and/or formal conduct resolution for a period of no less than seven years after graduation or withdrawal. Personal identifiers will be removed from all records in accordance to the disciplinary records retention policy. These cases are discoverable by search warrant, subpoena, or federal audit. Affirmative findings of responsibility in matters resolved through formal conduct resolution are part of a student's conduct record. Such records shall be used in reviewing any further conduct or in developing sanctions and shall remain a part of a student's conduct record until graduation.
- E. Students seeking transfer to other schools or participation in off-campus study programs may also be requested or required to release their disciplinary records. Graduate schools, medical schools, law schools, and some governmental agencies may also request disclosure of student disciplinary records.
- F. Regarding students who withdraw from Southeastern with outstanding charges of a violation of the Sexual Misconduct and Relation Violence Policy: Upon receiving the appropriate release of information form signed by the student or former student, institutions and agencies (e.g. Common Application) inquiring as to a student's conduct record and/or eligibility to return or re-enroll at Southeastern may be provided with information regarding the outstanding charges.

SANCTIONS

Below is a list of all sanctions which may be assigned by a Student Conduct Administrator, Student Conduct Review Board, Adjudicator, Appeals Officers, Sexual Misconduct Hearing Board, Sexual Misconduct Appeals Board, Dean of Students, or the Vice President for Student Affairs. If a student is found responsible for a violation of policy, the following sanctions may be imposed upon any student found to have violated the Student Code of Conduct. When determining the appropriate sanctions, the conduct administrator or board may take into account any previous violations or sanctions imposed in a prior conduct proceeding. The conduct administrator or board may issue one or a combination of the following or similar types of sanctions:

- A. **Expulsion** – permanent separation of the student from the University. Records will be permanently maintained by the University, and the transcript will note the expulsion.
- B. **Suspension** – separation of the student from the University for a definite period of time, after which the student is eligible to return. Conditions for readmission may be specified. Students who are suspended forfeit all fees that have been paid to the University, and are ineligible to visit the campus unless permission is granted by the Director of Student Advocacy and Accountability. In addition, a “suspension” notation is placed on their University transcript until the term of suspension has expired (notation changed to “withdrew” after suspension ends). Students must seek readmission as outlined in the Student Handbook.
- C. **Revocation of Admission** – Applicants and admitted students are expected to abide by the same code of conduct as Southeastern students and are covered by the same Code of Conduct. Southeastern reserves the right to revoke admission to admitted or deposited students for fraud, misrepresentation, violation of University standards, or for other serious violations committed by a student prior to enrolling at Southeastern.
- D. **Withholding and/or Revocation of Degree** – Southeastern reserves the right to withhold or revoke a degree from the University for sexual assault and other violations of sexual misconduct.
- E. **Withholding Diploma** – the University may withhold a student’s degree/diploma for a specified period of time. The student may also be denied participation in commencement exercises while charges are pending or as a sanction. In addition, the University may withhold a student’s transcript if the student has judicial charges pending or the student was found responsible for violating policy.
- F. **Conduct Probation** – a written reprimand for violation of specified regulations. Probation is for a designated period of time and includes the probability of more severe disciplinary sanctions, such as suspension or expulsion, if the student is found to violate any institutional regulation(s) during the probationary period.
- G. **Loss of Privileges** – denial of specified privileges for a designated period of time. This includes, but is not limited to, loss of position in club or organization, suspension from athletic team or performing group, loss of privileges to use specified facilities, prohibition from participation in co-curricular activities, loss of privilege to have car on campus, loss of privilege to live in residence hall, or loss of privilege to join a student organization.
- H. **Restitution** – compensation for loss, damage, or injury. This may take the form of appropriate service and/or monetary or material replacement.

- I. **Discretionary Sanctions** – work assignments, essays, behavioral contracts, alcohol and drug assessment or substance use advising, service to the University, community service, or other related discretionary assignments.
- J. **No Contact** – the University may impose a "no contact" directive in cases where an agreement cannot be reached or is not applicable. Generally, "no contact" is defined as having no direct or indirect contact at any time. This includes, but is not limited to, communication that is written, verbal, or physical. Written communication is understood to include all electronic means of communication, including, but not limited to, email, instant messaging, and text messaging. Verbal communication is understood to include phone calls and voicemail messages. A "no contact" directive may include additional restrictions and terms. Students found responsible for violation of the No Contact directive may face sanctions that result in immediate removal from campus, suspension, or expulsion.
- K. **Residence Hall Relocation** – students may be assigned to a different residential space on campus if they violate policy or demonstrate an inability to continue living in their current community or room.
- L. **Residence Hall Separation** – separation of the student from the residence halls for a definite period of time, after which the student is eligible to return. Conditions for readmission to the residence halls may be specified.

ORGANIZATIONAL SANCTIONS MAY ALSO INCLUDE BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO:

- M. **Organizational Expulsion** – Permanent loss of privileges, including University recognition. When an organization fails to fulfill the University's expectations of previously imposed conduct probation or has what a reasonable person would consider an egregious violation of University policy, Southeastern may decide to permanently terminate the recognition of the organization. This could include actions taken by unauthorized/unrecognized members, or violations by individuals acting on behalf of the group while suspended from campus.
- N. **Organizational Suspension** – Loss of all privileges, including University recognition, for a specified period of time. When an organization fails to fulfill the University's expectations or violates the terms of previously imposed conduct probation, Southeastern may decide to terminate the recognition of or suspend the organization.
- O. **Social Probation** – A loss of privilege to host social events on- or off-campus for a specified period of time. Social probation may include all events or only social events with alcohol.
- P. Loss of selected rights and privileges for a specified period of time.

EMPLOYEE/FACULTY DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS UTILIZED IN CASES OF ALLEGED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT AND STALKING

GENERAL STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

Southeastern is committed to operating with integrity and in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and policies. Additionally, all employees are expected to conduct themselves honestly and with a high degree of personal integrity. The mutual respect and collegiality is gained as a

result of adherence to these high standards encourages a positive and productive work environment. This not only involves sincere respect for the rights of others, but also requires that employees refrain from behavior in both their professional and personal lives, that might be harmful to themselves or their coworkers and/or the University. To maintain the integrity of Southeastern and to protect the rights of its employees, its students, and the University itself, employees are expected to conduct themselves honestly, professionally, and ethically at all times.

Additionally, to make the University a safe and pleasant place to work, every employee is expected to observe certain standards of conduct. Certain conduct is of such serious nature that immediate dismissal may be warranted without prior warning or discipline. Examples of such conduct are as follows: gross insubordination; dishonesty; stealing property or merchandise belonging to the University, its suppliers, students, or other employees; private financial relations with customers or suppliers; deliberate damage to University property; fighting; falsifying, or causing to be falsified information on an employment application, time card, or other University documents; unlawful possession, use, or distribution of alcohol; intoxication; the illegal use, sale, manufacture, possession, or distribution of drugs or narcotics; sexual misconduct, other inappropriate sexual conduct, illegal harassment, and/or discrimination; the possession or use of firearms or other weapons on University premises, including in employees' own vehicles; or the use or threat of violence.

The specific conduct described in this section does not include all of the possible grounds for discipline or discharge. These descriptions are intended as illustrations of the types of conduct that must be avoided for the good of our employees, students, visitors, and the University itself.

Because these rules are essential to our most important function - high quality service to our students - as well as to the efficient operation of our business, the provisions of this section will be promptly and fairly enforced. We appreciate the cooperation of every employee in the careful observance of these standards of conduct.

EMPLOYEE AND STUDENT SEXUAL HARASSMENT, SEXUAL MISCONDUCT, DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, STALKING, AND SEXUALLY INAPPROPRIATE BEHAVIOR

All members of the Southeastern community have the right to work and study in an environment free of discrimination, including freedom from sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and other sexually inappropriate behavior. The intent of this policy is to foster responsible behavior in a working and academic environment free from discrimination and harassment. Thus, Southeastern strongly disapproves of and forbids the sexual harassment of employees or students, and will not tolerate sexual assault, sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and other sexually inappropriate behavior.

Sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and other sexually inappropriate behavior as defined by this policy is prohibited when it involves any member of the campus community:

- toward a faculty member or employee by a faculty member or employee
- toward a student by a faculty member or employee
- toward a faculty member or employee by a student
- toward a student by a student
- toward a faculty member or employee or student by a visitor or guest of the University

All members of the faculty, administration, and support staff who have information regarding, are witness to, or become aware of by any means any form of sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, inappropriate sexual behavior, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and/or criminal activity, are required to report the incident as outlined in these policies.

OTHER FORMS OF HARASSMENT/DISCRIMINATION

Employees are expected to maintain the highest degree of professional behavior. All harassment or discrimination by employees is strictly prohibited. Further, harassing or discriminatory behavior of non-employees directed at University employees or students also is condemned and will be promptly addressed.

Discrimination occurs when race, color, national or ethnic origin, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, marital status, disability, religion, veteran status, age, or any protected status is used as (inappropriate) irrelevant criteria for action. Discrimination is particularly condemned when it exploits and jeopardizes the trust that should exist among members of an educational institution. To preserve a work and study atmosphere that fosters such trust, the University affirms the principle that students, faculty, and staff must be treated equitably and evaluated on the basis of merit rather than irrelevant criteria. When a person intentionally or inadvertently abuses the power and authority inherent in their position, there can be negative consequences both to the individuals involved, as well as to the educational and working environment of the University.

Discrimination also includes harassment. Harassment may be based on a person's race, color, national or ethnic origin, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, marital status, disability, religion, veteran status, age, or any protected status. It includes a wide range of abusive and humiliating verbal or physical behaviors that are directed against a particular person or persons. In some cases, the conduct may be such that it is clear that it is directed against a particular person or persons, even though the person(s) may not be explicitly identified.

Examples of unacceptable behavior include, but are not limited to:

- physical, emotional, or mental abuse
- racial, religious, ethnic, or gender-based or sexual insults
- derogatory ethnic, religious, or sexual jokes or slurs
- unwelcome sexual comments or advances
- taunting intended to provoke an employee
- requests for sexual favors used as a condition of employment or affecting any personnel decisions such as hiring, promotion, or compensation
- unwanted physical contact such as pinching, grabbing, rubbing, etc.; stalking, bullying, cyber-bullying, etc.

All members of the faculty, administration and support staff who have information regarding, are witness to, or become aware of by any means any form of harassment or discrimination are required to report the incident.

REPORTING OF PROHIBITED CONDUCT, HARASSMENT, AND DISCRIMINATION VIOLATIONS

An individual who reports sexual harassment, sexual violence, intimate partner violence, or stalking, whether the Complainant or a witness, can be assured that all reports will be taken seriously, and that each individual will be treated with dignity, respect, and in a non-judgmental manner from the initial

report to the final result. Similarly, a respondent can expect to be treated fairly and respectfully from the initial report to final result.

Any employee or faculty member who believes he or she has been the subject of any form of prohibited conduct, harassment, or discrimination in any form should bring the matter to the Human Resources Office, Title IX/EEOC Office, and/or the Provost.

All members of the faculty, administration, and all support staff are required to report incidents of prohibited conduct, harassment, and/or discrimination, including sexual harassment and gender discrimination, sexual misconduct, relationship violence, and sexually inappropriate behavior, that they observe, that they are informed about, or of which they become aware by any means the Human Resources Office, Title IX/EEOC Office, and/or the Provost.

INVESTIGATION OF REPORTS

All concerns will be taken seriously. The University will inform the alleged respondent about the University's policy regarding such behavior and advise the respondent that retaliation is prohibited.

The Title IX Director will be notified of all Title IX/VAWA related claims. In those cases, the Title IX Director will determine to whom the responsibility for investigation will be assigned. The investigation will typically involve interviewing the individual who believes they have been harassed; interviewing the individual who has been accused; and interviewing any witnesses or those who are believed to have relevant information about the claim. The individual being accused generally has the right to know who has made an allegation against them. The supervisor of an employee making a claim and the supervisor of an employee being named in a claim may be notified of the claim, only if appropriate.

REVIEW

When the individual making a claim or the accused is a member of the faculty, the investigation will normally be assigned to the Provost's Office. The Provost may conduct the investigation with Human Resources, meeting with the individual making the claim, the individual who has been accused, and any witnesses or those who may have relevant information. Any corrective action toward a faculty member will be determined based on procedures set forth in the Faculty Handbook.

When a claim involves an employee of the University other than a faculty member, the investigation will typically be assigned to Human Resources. The Title IX Director may delegate responsibility for the investigation to another member of the professional staff or person(s) authorized by the University, as appropriate. Any corrective action toward a member of the professional staff will be based on standard, accepted disciplinary procedures.

Student complaints about a faculty member or another employee of the University will be reviewed by the Provost (in the case of a faculty member,) the Title IX Director (in situations involving Title IX/VAWA related claims,) and/or Human Resources (in the case of an employee).

Faculty or staff complaints about a student will be reviewed by the Title IX Director or trained designee. The procedures for sexual harassment grievances are outlined in the Student Code of Conduct.

Student complaints about other students will be reviewed and investigated per the Sexual Misconduct Policy by the Title IX Director or Director of Student Advocacy and Accountability. The procedures for sexual harassment grievances are outlined in the Student Code of Conduct.

During the course of an investigation, the individual conducting the investigation may consult with or notify the President, Provost, Vice President for Student Affairs, Dean of Students, Dean of the College, Human Resources, Director University Police, and/or another administrator or outside legal counsel, as appropriate.

Confidentiality will be maintained throughout the investigation to the extent practicable and consistent with the University's need to undertake a full and impartial investigation. Only those with a need to know will be involved in the investigation.

In cases involving an issue or concern outlined in policies related to employee or student sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and other sexually inappropriate behavior, both the Complainant and/or the Respondent may have an advisor of their choice present during the investigation.

The role of an advisor is to support the Grievant/Respondent, but the advisor may not represent the Grievant/Respondent during the investigation. The Grievant/Respondent may speak quietly with their advisor or request a short break in order to speak.

Employees questioned by the University during the course of an investigation are required to provide their full cooperation. In turn, it is the expectation of the University all those involved in an investigation, including the individual making the claim, the individual who has been accused, and any witnesses will be treated with dignity and respect during the course of the investigation.

If criminal conduct has been alleged, the claimant may elect to file a complaint with the appropriate authorities. The University will conduct its own investigation, even if a criminal investigation occurs.

The University will normally conclude its investigation in a period of 60 days or less. In rare cases where the matter presents particular complexities or the unavailability of witnesses, the time period may be extended. All investigations will offer an equal opportunity for the accuser and the accused to present relevant witnesses and other evidence. At the conclusion of the investigation, appropriate administrators of the University will determine whether a violation of this policy occurred using a "preponderance of the evidence" standard. This means that, based on the totality of the evidence, harassment more likely than not occurred (not a "clear and convincing evidence" standard).

In investigations implicating rights protected by Title IX, the individual making the complaint, as well as the alleged offender, will be apprised of the outcome of the investigation in writing.

If harassment or other violation is found to have occurred, immediate and appropriate action will be taken to stop the harassment or other violation, eliminate the hostile environment, prevent its recurrence, and remedy its effects.

Where a Respondent has been found responsible, the University will take appropriate actions, which may include disciplinary and corrective actions designed to prevent future occurrences. Sanctions may be issued individually, or a combination of sanctions may be imposed. The determination of sanctions is based upon a number of factors, including the nature, severity of, and circumstances surrounding the violation; the harm suffered by the Complainant; any ongoing risk to either the Complainant or the community posed by the Respondent; the impact of the violation on the community, its members, or its property; any previous disciplinary history; previous complaints or allegations involving similar conduct;

and any mitigating or aggravating circumstances. Disciplinary measures may consist of actions including verbal warning, written warning, suspension without pay, or possible termination of employment. The determination of sanction is made by Human Resources. Faculty disciplinary matters will be handled per procedures outlined in the Faculty Handbook.

In appropriate cases, the University may determine the misconduct was motivated by bias, insofar as a Complainant was selected on the basis of their race, color, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender expression, gender identity, age, veteran's status, marital/family status, genetic information, or disability. Where the University determines the misconduct was motivated by bias, the University may elect to increase the sanction imposed as a result of this motivation. Disciplinary sanctions may range from probation to permanent separation from the University. They may also include any educational, remedial, or corrective actions as warranted.

NOTICE OF OUTCOME AND SANCTION:

In investigations implicating rights protected by Title IX, the individual making the complaint, as well as the alleged offender, will be apprised of the outcome of the investigation in writing.

INTERIM MEASURES

During the investigation and prior to the final determination, the University may take appropriate interim measures to protect the parties involved. A Complainant or Respondent may request an interim measure or other protection, or the University may impose interim measures at its discretion to ensure the safety of all parties, the University community, and/or the integrity of the process. These actions are not a presumption of responsibility. Interim measures may be imposed whether or not formal disciplinary action is sought by the Complainant or the University.

TYPES OF INTERIM MEASURES

The University, after consulting with the Complainant and Respondent, will determine which measures are appropriate to ensure the Complainant's safety and equal access to employment:

- Assistance in alternative employment arrangements and/or changing work schedules, when possible
- A No-Contact Directive, pending the outcome of an investigation. Such directives serve as notice to both parties that they must not have verbal, electronic, written, or third party communication with one another
- Providing an escort to ensure that the employee can move safely across campus
- Assistance identifying an advocate to help secure additional resources or assistance including off-campus and community advocacy, support, and services
- Issue a full, partial, or modified ban/bar to the respondent, if appropriate
- Any other remedy that can be tailored to the involved individuals to achieve the goals of this policy

The University will work with the Complainant and the Respondent to identify what interim measures are appropriate in the short term, and will continue to work collaboratively throughout the process and as needed thereafter to assess whether the instituted measures are effective and, if not, what additional or different measures are necessary.

UNIVERSITY-INITIATED PROTECTIVE MEASURES

In addition to those protective measures previously described, the Title IX Director or designee will determine whether interim interventions and protective measures should be implemented, and, if so,

take steps to implement those protective measures as soon as possible. Examples of interim protective measures include, but are not limited to a University order of No Contact, residence hall relocation, adjustment of course schedules, a leave of absence, or reassignment to a different supervisor or position. These remedies may be applied to one, both, or multiple parties involved. Violations of the Title IX Director’s directives and/or protective measures will constitute related violations that may lead to additional disciplinary action. Protective measures imposed may be temporary pending the results of an investigation or may become permanent as determined the Title IX Director, Human Resources, and/or Provost.

NOTIFICATION TO VICTIMS OF CRIMES OF VIOLENCE

The University will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the University against a student or employee who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as the result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of this paragraph.

SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY AND ACCESS TO RELATED INFORMATION

The Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 provides for the registration and tracking of sex offenders. Institutions of higher education are required to issue a statement advising the campus community of where to obtain law enforcement agency information provided by a state concerning registered sex offenders. The law also requires sex offenders already required to register in a State to provide notice, as required under State law, of each institution of higher education in that State at which the person is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student.

In Louisiana, information regarding registered sex offenders who are subject to community notification is maintained by the Louisiana State Police in the Louisiana State Sex Offender and Child Predator Registry Database. This database is the official Louisiana internet source for Sex Offender Registration information. The state maintains files based on registration information submitted by criminal justice agencies and represents a statewide source of information on sex offenders required by law to register. The database can be searched for a specific individual or for an area (city and/or zip code).

The database may be found at the following website:

<http://www.lsp.org/socpr/default.html>

Campus Crime Statistics for Southeastern Louisiana University (Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act) Calendar Years (CY) 2018 – 2020						
Offense (Crimes Reported By Hierarchy)	Calendar Year	On Campus including Residential	Non- Campus	Public Property	Total	On Campus Residential Only
Murder & Non - Negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0

	2018	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	2020	3	0	0	3	3
	2019	6	0	0	6	5
	2018	6	0	0	6	6
Fondling	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	1	0	0	1	1
	2018	4	0	0	4	3
Incest	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	1	0	0	1	1
Robbery	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	2	0	0	2	1
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2020	0	0	1	1	0
	2019	4	0	0	4	1
	2018	5	0	0	5	1
Burglary	2020	8	0	0	8	4
	2019	26	0	0	26	16
	2018	15	0	0	15	8
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	1	0	0	0	1
	2019	3	0	0	3	0
	2018	2	0	0	2	0
Arson	2020	3	0	0	3	0
	2019	1	0	0	1	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0