

***Northwestern
Oklahoma State
University***

Title IX Handbook



NORTHWESTERN
R A N G E R S

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Sexual Misconduct Policy and Procedures

INTRODUCTION

Northwestern Oklahoma State University is committed to addressing sexual misconduct. Northwestern Oklahoma State University does not condone any form of sexual misconduct whether physical, mental, verbal, or emotional in nature. Sexual misconduct by any member of the university community including students, faculty, or staff is a violation of both the law and the University's Policies. The Sexual Misconduct Policy and Procedures applies to students and employees regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity and third parties.

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

In order to create a safe and healthy environment, it is the responsibility of faculty, staff, and students to report any sexual misconduct or domestic violence to University officials. If there is reason to believe the University's policies prohibiting sexual misconduct have been violated, the University may pursue the matter as misconduct warranting disciplinary action by the University, even if law enforcement authorities choose not to prosecute.

Emergency Contacts:

Campus Police: (580) 327-8511

Counselor's Office: (580) 327-8547

Title IX Coordinator: (580) 327-8415

CONFIDENTIALTY

Northwestern will protect the confidentiality of victims of sexual misconduct and domestic violence, including the protection of any identifiable information of victims in records that may be accessed by the public, to the extent permissible by federal and state laws. To the extent possible, the University will make every effort to maintain the privacy of all parties involved in alleged sexual offenses, relationship violence, harassment, and stalking incidences. Privacy, however, cannot be guaranteed in some incidences due to the responsibility to the overall campus safety.

Every reasonable effort will be made to protect the privacy of all parties during the investigation, consistent with and subject to the University's need to investigate the complaint and/or implement decisions made in order to resolve the complaint. It must be understood that in order to permit the University to carry out its obligation to investigate all complaints fairly, and to ensure that non-discrimination is a reality within the University community, no representative of the University is authorized to promise complete confidentiality to any person who possesses information relevant to the investigation of a complaint, including the complainant.

Privileged and Confidential Communications: Professional Counselors, Non-professional Counselors and Advocates

Professional, licensed campus counselors, community advocates, and school counselors who provide mental-health counseling to members of the school community are not required to report any information about an incident to the Title IX Coordinator without a victim's permission.

- NWOSU Counseling Services – Fine Arts Building, Room 208, 580-327-8547.
A counselor is available during the work week and after hours when needed. Call NWOSU Campus Police at 580-327-8511 to reach the on-call counselor after 5 p.m. weekdays and on the weekends.
- Northwest Family Services (Licensed Professional Counseling) – 620 Flynn Street – Alva, OK. Contact

Phone number (580) 327-2900. Counselor also available on-campus as needed and Monday-Friday during scheduled hours.

Non-Professional Counselors and Advocates should report the nature, date, time, and general location of an incident to the Title IX Coordinator while maintaining a victim's confidentiality. This limited report – which includes no information that would directly or indirectly identify the victim – helps keep the Title IX Coordinator informed of the general extent and nature of sexual violence on and off campus so the coordinator can track patterns, evaluate the scope of the problem, and formulate campus-wide responses.

- Northwest Domestic Crisis Services (available 24 hrs. a day)
 - 1-888-256-1215

A victim who speaks to a professional or non-professional counselor or advocate must understand that, if the victim wants to maintain confidentiality, the University will be unable to conduct an investigation into the particular incident or pursue disciplinary action against the alleged perpetrator. Even so, these counselors and advocates will still assist the victim in receiving other necessary protection and support. A victim who first requests confidentiality may later decide to file a complaint with the school or report the incident to local law enforcement, and thus have the incident fully investigated.

How the University will weigh the request for confidentiality and respond

If a victim discloses an incident to a responsible employee but wishes to maintain confidentiality or requests that no investigation into a particular incident be conducted or disciplinary action taken, the Sexual Assault Response Team must weigh that request against the University's obligation to provide a safe, non-discriminatory environment for all students, including the victim.

If the University honors the request for confidentiality, a victim must understand that the University's ability to meaningfully

investigate the incident and pursue disciplinary action against the alleged perpetrator may be limited.

Although rare, there are times when the University may not be able to honor a victim's request in order to provide a safe, non-discriminatory environment for all students.

When weighing a victim's request for confidentiality or that no investigation or discipline be pursued, Northwestern Oklahoma State University will consider a range of factors, including the following:

- There have been other sexual violence complaints about the same alleged respondent.
- The alleged respondent has a history of arrests or records from a prior school indicating a history of violence.
- The alleged respondent threatened further sexual violence or other violence against the victim or others.
- The sexual violence was committed by multiple respondents.
- The sexual violence was perpetrated with a weapon.
- The victim is a minor.
- The University possesses other means to obtain relevant information of the sexual violence (e.g., security cameras, personnel, physical evidence).
- The victim's report reveals a pattern of perpetration (e.g., via illicit use of drugs or alcohol) at a given location or by a particular group.

The presence of one or more of these factors could lead the University to investigate and, if appropriate, pursue disciplinary actions. If none of these factors is present, the University will likely respect the victim's request for confidentiality. If the University determines that it cannot maintain a victim's confidentiality, the University will inform the victim prior to starting an investigation and will, to the extent possible, only share information with people responsible for handling the University's response. The University may not require a victim to participate in any investigation or disciplinary proceeding. If the University determines that it can respect a victim's request

for confidentiality, the University will also take immediate action as necessary to protect and assist the victim.

SEEKING HELP, REPORTING, & HEALTH CARE OPTIONS

Resources for sexual assault, stalking, dating violence and domestic violence survivors are available to survivors of sexual assault and relationship violence both at the University, the State and the National level, and the Counseling office.

Institutional personnel can assist a victim in notifying law enforcement authorities, including on-campus & local police, if the victim so chooses. The victim may decline to notify authorities.

The following individuals are trained personnel who can assist a survivor in the case of sexual misconduct or domestic violence:

Title IX Coordinator: A Title IX coordinator’s core responsibilities include overseeing the school’s response to Title IX reports and complaints identifying and addressing patterns or systemic problems revealed by such reports and complaints. This means that the Title IX coordinator must have knowledge of the requirements of Title IX, of the school’s own policies and procedures on sex discrimination, and of all complaints raising Title IX issues through the school.

- Calleb Mosburg: Title IX Coordinator
 - 580-327-8415
 - Office: Fine Arts Building, Room 126

The following individuals are trained on- and off- campus advocates and counselors who can provide an immediate confidential response in a crisis situation whether or not a victim chooses to make an official report or participate in the institutional disciplinary or criminal process. The following individuals can also provide ongoing counseling support during the institutional disciplinary or criminal process:

- NWOSU Counseling Services – Fine Arts Building, Room 208, 580-327-8547.

A counselor is available during the work week and after hours when needed. Call NWOSU Campus Police at 580-327-8511 to reach the on-call counselor after 5 p.m. weekdays and on the weekends.

- Northwest Domestic Crisis Services (available 24 hrs. a day)
 - 1-888-256-1215
- Northwest Family Services (Licensed Professional Counseling) – 620 Flynn Street – Alva, OK. Contact Phone number (580) 327-2900. Counselor also available on-campus as needed and Monday-Friday during scheduled hours.
- National Hotline
 - 1-800-522-SAFE

Student complaints of discrimination or harassment against an employee can be reported to the Human Resources Director or the Title IX Coordinator.

- Cheryl Ellis: Human Resources Director
 - 580-327-8530
 - Office: Herod Hall Building, Room 101
- Calleb Mosburg: Title IX Coordinator
 - 580-327-8415
 - Office: Fine Arts Building, Room 126

On and off campus safety, law enforcement, and other first responders

- Northwestern Alva Campus Police (available 24 hrs. a day)
 - 580-327-8511
 - Office: Student Center
- Northwestern Enid Campus Police (available 24 hrs. a day)
 - 580-213-3130
- Alva Police Department (available 24 hrs. a day)
 - 580-327-2121
 - 9-1-1
- Woodward Police Department (available 24 hrs. a day)
 - 580-254-8518
 - 9-1-1
- Enid Police Department (available 24 hrs. a day)

- 580-242-7000
- 9-1-1

Health Care Options:

- Alva: Share Medical Center
 - 580-327-2800
 - 800 Share Drive Alva, OK
- Enid: Integris Bass Baptist Health Center
 - 580-233-2300
 - 600 S. Monroe Street Enid, OK
- Woodward: AllianceHealth
 - 580-256-5511
 - 900 17th Street Woodward, OK
- Ponca City: AllianceHealth
 - (580) 765-3321
 - 1900 N. 14th Street Ponca City, OK

Third Party Reporting

If a report is made by a third party, the report will be taken seriously and the Sexual Assault Response Team will meet to determine the process that will take place.

Anonymous Reporting

Although the University encourages victim's to talk to someone, the University provides an online system for anonymous reporting. The system notifies the user that entering personally identifying information may serve as notice to the University for the purpose of triggering an investigation. To access the online reporting system go to www.nwosu.edu/forms/sexual-assault-anonymous-reporting-form

RUSO TIP LINE: In addition to the above methods to report discrimination or harassment, the Board of Regents of the Regional University System of Oklahoma, which governs the university, has established a "RUSO Tip Line" which is managed by EthicsPoint. The RUSO Tip Line allows concerns to be submitted anonymously.

- An employee, student, applicant for employment or admission, visitor, or other non-affiliated individual may report incidents of discrimination or harassment online

using the RUSO Tip Line. The complaining party should visit www.ruso.ethicspoint.com which is a secure server administered by EthicsPoint.

- An employee, student, applicant for employment or admission, visitor, or other non-affiliated individuals may also report incidents of discrimination or harassment by calling toll-free 866-898-8438. An EthicsPoint Contact Center Specialist will facilitate the call and compile the required information from the complaining party.
- EthicsPoint will forward the required information to designated RUSO and University officials who will then conduct an appropriate investigation and resolution.
- An employee, student, applicant for employment or admission, visitor, or other non-affiliated individual is also encouraged to continue communicating any concerns directly to appropriate campus offices, as listed above.

NOTE: Everyone is required to report child abuse and neglect to DHS (DHS hotline #: 1-800-522-3511) and/or local law enforcement; there are no exceptions. If the child is in imminent danger, call 9-1-1 and the DHS hotline.

Legal Assistance

Northwest Domestic Crisis Services are available to help in search of legal assistance.

Visa and Immigration Assistance

The nearest office for visa and immigration assistance is the USCIS-Application Support Center. The university can provide transportation if needed.

- USCIS-Application Support Center
4400 Southwest 44th Street Suite A
Oklahoma City, OK 73119-2800

Responsible Employees

All full time employees of the university uphold the standard of being a responsible employee.

A “responsible employee” is a university employee who has the authority to redress sexual violence, who has the duty to report incidents of sexual violence or other student misconduct, or who a student could reasonably believe has this authority or duty. When a victim tells a responsible employee about an incident of sexual assault, the victim has the right to expect the University to take immediate and appropriate steps to investigate what happened and to resolve the matter promptly and equitably. A responsible employee must report to the Title IX Coordinator all relevant details about the alleged sexual violence shared by the victim that the University will need to determine what happened. To the extent possible, information reported to a responsible employee will be shared only with people responsible for handling the University’s response to the report. A responsible employee should not share information with law enforcement without the victim’s consent or unless the victim has also reported the incident to law enforcement.

Before a victim reveals any information to a responsible employee, the employee should ensure that the victim understands the employee’s reporting obligation – and, if the victim wants to maintain confidentiality, direct the victim to confidential resources.

If the victim wants to tell the responsible employee what happened but also maintain confidentiality, the employee, should tell the victim that the University will consider the request, but cannot guarantee that the University will be able to honor it. In reporting the details of the incident to the Title IX coordinator, the responsible employee will also inform the coordinator of the victim’s request for confidentiality.

PRESERVING EVIDENCE

In order to best preserve evidence campus police/law enforcement officials should be contacted as soon as possible after an assault has occurred. If at all possible a sexual assault victim, who has the option of going for help at the nearest emergency room, should not shower, change clothes or brush his or her teeth. Preserving evidence may be necessary to the proof of criminal domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or in obtaining a protective order. Victims are encouraged to call the campus police or local law enforcement to initiate a report and to help preserve evidence. It is up to the victim if prosecution is pursued.

The University will provide, in writing, information about the importance of preserving evidence as may be necessary to the proof of criminal dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or in obtaining a protective order.

Victims have the options to seek treatment for injuries, preventative treatment for sexually transmitted diseases, and other health services. Victims can get a rape kit exam at the Woodward Regional Hospital. Travel can be provided by:

- Director of Counseling and Career Services
 - 580-327-8547 (from 8:00am-5:00pm)
 - 580-327-8511 (ask for Counselor to be notified and leave a call back number)
 - Office: Fine Arts Building, Room 208
- Northwest Domestic Crisis Services (available 24 hrs. a day)
 - 1-888-256-1215

INVESTIGATION INFORMATION

The criminal investigation, should the complainant choose to pursue criminal prosecution, will be conducted by law enforcement. The University has an obligation to investigate any allegations that would be a violation of the student conduct code, Sexual Misconduct Policy, or employee policies. All

reports of sexual misconduct, even reports made by third parties, will be reported to the Title IX Coordinator.

An investigation will occur to determine whether university policy has been violated. The decision to prosecute criminally is at the discretion of the local district attorney. Complainants have the right to file a criminal complaint and a Title IX complaint simultaneously. Mediation is never appropriate in sexual misconduct cases.

The use of alcohol or drugs by either party, in conjunction with a sexual assault, does not alleviate responsibility or diminish the serious nature of the offense. When alcohol or drug use is involved, a victim will not be sanctioned with an alcohol or drug violation and should not let his or her use of alcohol or drugs be a deterrent to reporting the incident.

After sexual misconduct is reported, the following must be observed:

- The University must promptly investigate the allegation and complete a full investigation if warranted.
- No contact orders, restraining orders, and protective orders can be implemented to protect the victim and the alleged perpetrator by contacting Campus Police or the Title IX Coordinator.
- Temporary suspension of an alleged perpetrator may be warranted.

Accommodations

The University will also provide individualized services, as appropriate, to either or both the reporting and responding parties involved in an alleged incident of sexual misconduct. These services can be provided, prior to an investigation and/or while an investigation is pending. The University will make such accommodations if either party requests them and if they are reasonably available. Accommodations include, but are not limited to, the options for:

- changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations
- altering academic schedules
- withdrawal from/retake a class without penalty

- access to academic support (tutoring)
- assistance in reporting/filing a complaint with law enforcement
- No Contact order between the complainant and the respondent, which would prohibit contact between the parties. The No Contact Order applies to contact made through any means of communication, as well as prohibit others from making contact on their behalf
- Emergency Protective Order between the complainant and the respondent, which is a court-ordered petition that prohibits contact between the complainant and respondent (the Victim Advocates can assist in filing for an Emergency Protective Order)

Investigation Proceedings shall:

- Provide a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution
- Be conducted by officials who have received training on issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and how to conduct an investigation that protects the safety of the parties involved.

STUDENT INVESTIGATION PROCESS

ONCE YOU HAVE FILED A COMPLAINT WITH THE TITLE IX COORDINATOR

We want you to be knowledgeable about the process that occurs once a complaint with the Title IX Coordinator is filed. The following describes the investigation process, the decision making process, and the appeals process. The Title IX Coordinator will be available to explain the process as requested. The Title IX investigation process will be prompt, fair, and impartial. This means the process will be completed within a reasonable timeframe as designated below and without undue delay. The process will be conducted in a manner that is consistent with the university’s policies and will be transparent to all parties. Lastly, the Title IX process will be conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias, for or against, the complainant or respondent.

INVESTIGATION

- a. You will be notified of the receipt of your complaint and the action(s) the university official will take.
- b. A university official will meet with you to discuss the complaint submitted, review the investigation and hearing process, and determine the outcome you desire from your complaint.
- c. An investigation will be conducted by a non-biased Title IX Investigator. This investigation will include:
 - meeting personally with the complainant,
 - meeting personally with the student(s) accused,
 - meeting personally with any witnesses, and
 - reviewing any documentary evidence.
- d. The investigation of complaints will be adequate, reliable, and impartial. The Title IX Investigator/s will compile an investigation report and submit it to the Title IX Committee- Sexual Assault Response Team (SART).
- e. The investigation process can take up to 90 days. Updates on the investigation will be provided in a reasonable time following receipt of a written request.
- f. The university Title IX Committee-SART, will review the investigation report and make a decision on the complaint.

FOLLOWING AN INVESTIGATION

Both the complainant and the respondent shall be simultaneously informed, in writing, of:

- The outcome of any institutional disciplinary decision that arises from an allegation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.
- The institution's procedures for the complainant and respondent to appeal the results of the institutional disciplinary decision.
- Any change to the decision that occurs prior to the time that the decision becomes final.
- When the decision become final.

Compliance with the above paragraph does not constitute a violation of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act. For the purpose of this paragraph, the outcome of a disciplinary proceeding means only the institution's final determination with respect to the alleged sex offense and any sanction that is imposed against the accused.

Upon completion of an investigation, the University will take steps to prevent recurrence of any sexual violence and remedy discriminatory effects on the complainant and others, if appropriate.

If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such a crime or offense, the next-of-kin of the victim shall receive the written notifications listed above.

OUTCOME

- a. Possible outcomes include the entire range of sanctions listed in the Sexual Misconduct Policy. When it is determined that sexual misconduct is more likely than to have occurred, the outcome can include separation from the university.
- b. Both parties have the right to be informed, in writing, of the outcome. The complainant and respondent will be simultaneously provided written notification of the final outcome within seven (7) business days of final determination.
- c. Both parties have the right to appeal the decision reached by the Sexual Assault Response Team (SART).

STUDENT SANCTIONS

The Sexual Assault Response Team may authorize the following sanctions for violation of university regulations and may include one or a combination of the following:

- a) Warning.
- b) The imposing of specified restrictions, including but not limited to: letter of apology, presentation of a workshop, preparation of a research paper or project, social probation,

community service, assessment or evaluation, counseling, restitution for damages, punitive fines, eviction from university housing, loss of privileges (i.e., visiting privileges in housing or denial of access to computer services), or any combination of the above, and any other appropriate penalty.

c) Conduct probation. A student may be placed on conduct probation. A second violation means that disciplinary action will be based on both charges. The record of conduct probation is kept in the student's personnel folder and the disciplinary hold on his or her record may be removed at the discretion of the conduct officer.

d) Suspension. A student may be suspended from the university for reasons of conduct for a definite period of time not less than the remainder of the current semester in which he or she is enrolled. The student who has been suspended may apply for readmission at the close of the period for which he or she was suspended. A suspension hold will be placed on the transcript during the period of suspension.

e) Expulsion. When a student is expelled, a record of this action will be made a part of the student's permanent record in the Office of the Registrar. A student who is expelled will not be allowed to re-enter the university.

f) Degree revocation or rescission of credit.

Temporary Suspension:

a) The Sexual Assault Response Team may impose a university or university housing temporary suspension prior to or at any time during the investigation.

b) Temporary suspension may be imposed only:

- 1) To ensure the safety and well-being of members of the university community or preservation of university property;
- 2) To ensure the student's own physical or emotional safety and well-being; and/or

3) If the student poses an ongoing threat of disruption of, or interference with, the normal operations of the university.

c) During the temporary suspension, a student may be denied access to university housing and/or to the campus (including classes) and/or all other university activities or privileges for which the student might otherwise be eligible, as the conduct officer and/or SART may determine to be appropriate.

d) The temporary suspension does not replace the regular process, which shall proceed on the normal schedule, up to and through a student conduct conference, if required.

e) The student shall be notified in writing of this action and the reasons for the temporary suspension. The notice shall include the time, date, and place of a subsequent show cause meeting at which the student may show cause why his or her continued presence on the campus or in university housing does not constitute a threat.

APPEALS PROCESS

The complainant, respondent, or both may appeal on the basis of

- procedural error or
- if previously unavailable relevant evidence could significantly impact the outcome of a case or
- where a sanction is substantially disproportionate to the finding or
- decision (outcome) was not supported by the evidence.

The Title IX Coordinator does not render the decision of the appeal but makes sure the proper procedure is followed.

The Title IX Coordinator will present the appeal to the University President and a committee will render the decision.

Initiation of the Appeal: To initiate an appeal, the involved party must make the request. The request and reason for appeal shall be submitted in writing, by hard copy, signed, and

dated, to the Title IX Coordinator within five administrative office days (not including state holidays or weekends) after the disciplinary decision is rendered.

Composition and Quorum of the Committee: A committee will be created to consider the appeal. The committee shall be appointed by the president of the university who shall have the authority to determine the composition of the committee. The committee members will have background training in sexual assault and misconduct. The committee may include (1) faculty members whose primary duties are not concerned with the administration of student conduct and affairs; (2) students, and (3) administrative employees whose primary duties are not concerned with the administration of student conduct and affairs.

Quorum: A quorum of the committee shall consist of a majority of the currently appointed members of the committee.

Explanation of Rights: Prior to the commencement of any disciplinary action provided for herein, the Title IX Coordinator shall explain to the accused student the student's rights under the terms and conditions of these rules and regulations.

Hearing Before Appeals Committee:

a) The Title IX Coordinator will notify the parties (complainant and respondent) in writing of the date, time, and place of the hearing, the reason for the hearing, and the procedures and possible outcomes.

b) All hearings are closed and information presented in them and all supporting documents are confidential.

c) During the hearing, the student may be accompanied by an advisor of the student's choice so long as the availability of the advisor does not hamper the timeliness of the hearing. The student may choose to have an attorney serve as advisor; however, the advisor does not represent the student in the hearing and the student will be expected to speak for him or herself at all times.

d) During the hearing, the student has the opportunity to offer information on his or her own behalf and to review all information, statements, or evidence presented.

e) The chair of the committee will decide any questions or objections to hearing procedures that are raised during the hearing.

f) Members of the committee may ask questions of any person present during the hearing and the chair will invite questions and comments from the accused student if present. Since decisions are based only on the preponderance of evidence introduced at the hearing, the chair may reconvene the hearing if the committee decides that essential information has not been presented. The hearing shall be reconvened at the earliest practical time that the necessary information will be available.

g) After the chair has determined that all necessary information has been presented and questions answered, the committee will go into closed session and all other persons will be excused. The committee will determine whether or not it believes the accused student is responsible for a violation of the regulations and, if so, whether the penalties determined by the conduct officer and/or SART are reasonable. The committee hearing will result in one of two outcomes:

- 1) that the Sexual Assault Response Team's determination is affirmed; or
- 2) that the Sexual Assault Response Team's determination is modified or reversed.

Rights and roles of both parties in the hearing process:

- Victims will receive a written notification about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, and other services available for victims within the institution and the community.
- Notice of hearing to both parties.
- The complainant and the respondent are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during an institutional disciplinary proceeding including the

opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by an advisor of their choice.

- Opportunity for both parties to present witnesses and other evidence.
- Types of evidence that may or may not be presented, include but are not limited to:
 - Prohibiting questioning or evidence about the complainant's prior sexual conduct with anyone other than the alleged perpetrator.
 - Clarifying that evidence of a prior consensual dating or sexual relationship between the parties by itself does not imply consent or preclude a finding of sexual misconduct.
- Either party may raise issues related to potential conflicts of interest of investigators by contacting the Title IX Coordinator.
- The school will not require a party to abide by a nondisclosure agreement, in writing or otherwise, that would prevent the redisclosure of information related to the outcome of the proceeding.

The University reserves the right to take whatever measures it deems necessary in response to an allegation of sexual misconduct or domestic violence in order to protect students' rights and personal safety.

FACULTY AND STAFF INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES

If an NWOSU employee believes that he or she has been the victim of sexual harassment/misconduct/violence/assault in the university community, he or she may promptly report, without fear of reprisal, the facts of the incident and the name(s) of the individual(s) involved to the Title IX Coordinator, located in Fine Arts Building, Room 126, or at (580) 327-8415. This report initiates a complaint.

Alternatively, an employee may report the situation to his or her immediate supervisor, department head, or Dean, who will immediately notify the Title IX Coordinator of the report. This report initiates a complaint. Supervisors must immediately report any complaints they receive or incidents of alleged

harassment or discrimination they witness to the Title IX Coordinator.

The Title IX Coordinator (or an alternate investigator, where appropriate) will promptly, fairly and thoroughly investigate all claims of harassment and discrimination, regardless of whether such complaints are reduced to writing. All complaints of discrimination and harassment will be treated in the strictest confidence possible under the particular circumstances.

Upon receipt of a complaint, the Title IX Coordinator (or alternative investigator) will make every effort, within thirty calendar days, to complete a thorough investigation of the circumstances of the allegations. However, if additional time is needed to conduct a thorough investigation, the Title IX Coordinator may, in his/her discretion, extend the time for completing the investigation as reasonably necessary. In this case, the complainant and the respondent will be notified of the estimated time needed to complete the investigation.

The investigation will include interviews with the complaining party, the respondent, and any material witnesses identified, as well as a review of any documents or other evidence. The complaining party and the respondent will be kept apprised of the conduct of the investigation and will be given the opportunity to provide any additional relevant information to the investigator, including the names of additional witnesses to contact and/or additional documents to review before the investigation is closed. The complainant and respondent will be promptly notified of the final determination. The Title IX Coordinator has no independent authority to impose sanctions.

If the Title IX Coordinator finds that there has been a violation and if the immediate supervisor, Dean, or division/department head seeks advice as to the appropriate penalty, the Title IX Coordinator may provide a recommendation as to the appropriate sanction. The appropriate university official will be responsible for deciding upon and imposing disciplinary action as soon as reasonably possible.

Sanctions imposed on those individuals who have been found to be in violation of the university's Sexual Misconduct Policy shall

be commensurate with the severity and/or frequency of the conduct, and shall be adequate and sufficient to prevent such conduct in the future. Appropriate disciplinary action may include a range of actions up to and including dismissal.

Please refer to the Faculty Handbook 4.6 Sexual Harassment Policy or the Staff Handbook 7.8 Sexual Harassment Policy for more detailed information.

RETALIATION

The university will not tolerate retaliation against an individual who has brought a complaint forward or against an individual who has participated in an investigation or conduct process is prohibited.

Any attempt to prevent, penalize or retaliate against a person for filing a complaint or participating in the investigation of a complaint of sexual misconduct or domestic violence will be treated as a separate and distinct violation of the Sexual Misconduct and Domestic Violence Policy.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE – RISK REDUCTION TIPS

Risk reduction tips can often take a victim-blaming tone, even unintentionally. With no intention to victim-blame, and with recognition that only those who commit sexual violence are responsible for those actions, these suggestions may nevertheless help you to reduce your risk experiencing a non-consensual sexual act. Below, is information on risk reduction to recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks:

- If you have limits, make them known as early as possible.
- Tell a sexual aggressor “NO” clearly and firmly.
- Try to remove yourself from the physical presence of a sexual aggressor.
- Find someone nearby and ask for help.
- Take affirmative responsibility for your alcohol intake/drug use and acknowledge that alcohol/drugs lower your sexual inhibitions and may make you

vulnerable to someone who views a drunk or high person as a sexual opportunity.

- Take care of your friends and ask that they take care of you. A real friend will challenge you if you are about to make a mistake. Respect them when they do.

Below are warning signs of abusive behavior:

- Threats of violence or abuse
- Breaking objects
- Use of force during an argument
- Jealousy
- Controlling behavior
- Unrealistic expectations
- Isolation
- Blames others for problems
- Blames others for their feelings
- Hypersensitivity
- Cruelty to animals
- "Playful" use of force during sex
- Rigid sex roles

BYSTANDER INTERVENTION

To prevent sexual violence, it is important that people are considered as potential witnesses or bystanders to behaviors related to sexual violence. As a witness to these behaviors, there are certain ways to step up to prevent a risky situation from escalating. Below are safe and positive options for bystander intervention that may be carried out by an individual to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against a person other than such individual.

In order to intervene, someone has to:

1. *Notice the incident:* Bystanders first must notice the incident taking place. It's important to become attune to what situations may be risky; (e.g. if you're at a party, and you see someone stumbling as they are being led into a different room, this is a risky situation).

2. *Interpret the incident as emergency:* By “emergency,” we mean a situation wherein there is a risk of sexual or domestic violence occurring in the near future.
3. *Assume responsibility for intervening:* It has been found that often, people believe that someone else will help in a situation where there are many people around. However, it is important to realize that others may also be thinking the same thing. If you’re unsure if you should do something, ask a friend what they think – it might be the case that they’ve been thinking the same thing.
4. *Have the bystander intervention skills to help:* There are a number of different techniques that someone can use to intervene in a risky situation, some are listed below.

The 4 Ds (Bystander Intervention Techniques)

Please remember that your safety is of the utmost importance. When there is a situation that threatens physical harm to yourself or another student, ask someone for help or contact the police.

1. *Direct:* Step in and address the situation directly. For example, “That’s not cool. Please stop.” or “Hey, leave them alone.” This technique tends to work better when the person that you’re trying to stop is someone that knows and trusts you. It does not work well when drugs or alcohol are being used because someone’s ability to have a conversation with you about what is going on may be impaired, and they are more likely to become defensive.
2. *Distract:* Distract either person in the situation to intervene. For example, “Hey, aren’t you in my Spanish class?” or “Who wants to go get pizza?” This technique is especially useful when people under the influence of alcohol or drugs because they are easily distracted than those that are sober.
3. *Delegate:* Find others who can help you to intervene in the situation while you distract the other, asking someone to go sit with them and talk, or going and starting a dance party right in the middle of their conversation. If you don’t know either person in the situation, you could also ask around to see if someone

else does and check in with them. See if they can talk to their friend, text their friend to check in, or intervene.

4. *Delay*: For many reasons, you may not be able to do something right in the moment. For example, if you're feeling unsafe or if you're unsure whether or not someone in the situation is feeling unsafe, you may want to check in with the person. In this case, you can combine a distraction technique by asking the person to use the bathroom with you or go get a drink with you to separate them from the person that they are talking with. Then, you can ask them, "Are you okay?" or "How can I help you get out of this situation?"

How to Support a Friend

If your friend is a victim of sexual harassment or sexual violence, the following information can offer guidance on how to help and support:

- a. Listen and accept what you hear. Do not press for details. Allow your friend to reflect on what has happened and to share some of her/his feelings.
- b. Keep what is said confidential.
- c. Let your friend know that she/he is not to blame. Many victims tend to blame themselves for the offender's actions, especially if the perpetrator was an acquaintance.
- d. Encourage your friend to obtain a medical examination.
- e. Allow your friend to make his/her own decision about their next steps.
- f. Seek emotional support for yourself.
- g. Accept their choices and decisions to the assault even if you disagree with what they have chosen to do. It is more important that they feel empowered to make choices and take back control than it is for you to impose what you feel you think is the correct decision.
- h. Encourage your friend to file a police report. Filing a report is not a commitment to prosecute, but will allow the gather of information and evidence. The information and evidence preserve future options regarding criminal prosecution, university disciplinary actions and/or civil actions against the perpetrator. Information can be helpful in supporting other reports and/or preventing

further incidents (even anonymous reports are somewhat useful).

- i. Remind your friend of campus resources including NWOSU Victim Advocate, Title IX, and University Counseling Services.

CAMPUS SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION

Northwestern Oklahoma State University developed an ongoing campaign, *1 is 2 Many*. The ongoing campaign provides the information provided in the primary prevention and awareness programs. The awareness programs promote the awareness of rape, acquaintance rape, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

The “prevention and awareness programs,” mandated under Violence Against Women’s Act (VAWA), for incoming students and new employees include:

- a statement that the institution prohibits domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
- the definition of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in the applicable jurisdiction;
- the definition of consent, in reference to sexual activity, in the applicable jurisdiction.

Prevention activities include but are not limited to:

- 1. ECHUG:** Mandatory online Sexual Assault Education for incoming student. Enforced through Ranger Connection courses. Employee training is provided through the Title IX office and via Blackboard.
- 2. Prevention Activities:** Activities throughout the school year to educate student on sexual assault and alcohol and drug use.
- 3. Ranger Connection Courses:** The counselor met with Ranger Connection classes to inform students of Sexual Assault and Alcohol services available on campus. Students also received the student handbook with the Sexual Misconduct Policy.

- 4. Northwest Domestic Crisis Services on campus:** Victim advocate meets with students every Monday as a peer counselor to help survivors.
- 5. Respectful Workplace Seminar:** RUSO Legal Council has provided this seminar, speaking to faculty and staff about providing a respectful workplace in the NWOSU community. Legal council has addressed the meaning of responsible employee. A video of the previous seminar was e-mailed to all faculty and staff at NWOSU. Also, the video of the seminar that was presented to student assistants, graduate assistants, and dorm RA's was sent out on the same day (November 12, 2014).
- 6. White Ribbon Campaign:** White Ribbons are distributed to students. By wearing the ribbons, students made personal pledge to "never commit, condone or remain silent about violence against women and girls". Tips to protect students were also handed out in an information brochure.
- 7. NWOSU Policy Education:** The NWOSU Sexual Assault and Misconduct Policy was sent to all employees via Blackboard through a Diversity Information Training. The notes from a Respectful Workplace seminar were also sent at this time.
- 8. Teal Ribbon Campaign:** Teal Ribbons are tied around trees on campus to bring about awareness of domestic violence.

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT DEFINITIONS

NWOSU prohibits sexual misconduct in any form. Sexual misconduct can occur between persons of the same or different sex/gender. Sexual misconduct is a broad term encompassing any unwelcome behavior of a sexual nature that is committed without consent or by force, intimidations, coercion, or manipulation.

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT OFFENSES INCLUDE, BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO:

- 1. Sexual Harassment**
- 2. Non-Consensual Sexual Contact (or attempts to commit same)**

- 3. Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse (or attempts to commit same)**
- 4. Sexual Exploitation**
- 5. Stalking**
- 6. Domestic Violence**
- 7. Dating Violence**

1. **Sexual Harassment:** Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, & other verbal or physical conduct or communication of a sexual nature when:

- a) Submission to such conduct or communication is made either explicitly or implicitly as a term or condition of educational benefits, employment, academic evaluations or other academic opportunities,
- b) Submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for an employment decision or academic decision affecting such individual, or
- c) Such conduct is sufficiently severe, pervasive or persistent and objectively offensive that it has the effect of creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive environment that negatively affects an individual's academic or employment environment.

Sexual harassment does not include verbal expressions or written materials that are relevant and appropriately related to course subject matter or curriculum, and this policy shall not abridge academic freedom or the university's educational mission.

Sexual harassment can create a hostile environment. Sexual harassment should be reported even if it doesn't reach the point of creating a hostile environment. A hostile environment is defined as subjectively and objectively offensive and sufficiently severe or pervasive to alter the conditions of the victim's educational, employment or university environment.

Sexual harassment could occur off-campus and still have an effect on an individual's educational, employment or university environment as well as create a hostile environment. A one-

time non-consensual contact could also create a hostile environment.

Examples of behavior that could be sexual harassment:

- Unwelcome, sexual flirtation, advances, or propositions of sexual activity.
- Asking about someone else's personal, social or sexual life or about their sexual fantasies, preferences or history.
- Discussing your own personal sexual fantasies, preferences or history.
- Repeatedly asking for a date from a person who is not interested.
- Whistle, cat calls or insulting sounds.
- Sexually suggestive jokes, innuendoes or turning discussions into sexual topics.
- Sexually offensive or degrading language used to describe an individual or remarks of a sexual nature to describe a person's body or clothing.
- Calling a person a "hunk," "doll," "babe," "sugar," "honey," or similar descriptive terms.
- Displaying sexually demeaning or offensive objects and pictures.
- Making sexual gestures with hands or body movement.
- Rating a person's sexuality.
- Unwelcomed touching of a person's body including massaging a person.

2. **Non-Consensual Sexual Contact**: Non-Consensual Sexual Contact is defined as any intentional sexual touching, however slight, with any object without consent of that person.

3. **Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse**: Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse is defined as any sexual intercourse (anal, oral, or vaginal) however slight, with any object, with another person without that person's consent.

Both Non-Consensual Sexual Contact and Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse are violations of University policy, and can be a crime. The University investigates these acts when:

1. Committed between faculty, staff, or students; or
2. Where perpetrated on University property, or in a context controlled by the University.

Examples of Prohibited Conduct:

Conduct prohibited under the Non-Consensual Sexual Conduct and Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse policies includes, but is not limited to:

- a) Unwanted sexual contact with a stranger or friend, acquaintance, spouse, current dating partner, or former intimate partner;
- b) Unwanted sexual contact committed by force, threat, surprise, coercion, or intimidation;
- c) Sexual intercourse without the active consent of the other person;
- d) Indecent exposure or non-consensual voyeurism.

4. **Sexual Exploitation**: Sexual Exploitation is defined as taking nonconsensual or abusive sexual advantage of another for one's own advantage or benefit, or to benefit a person other than the one being exploited. The term Sexual Exploitation also covers sexual misconduct which does not fall within the definitions of sexual harassment, non-consensual sexual contact or non-consensual sexual intercourse.

Examples of Sexual Exploitation:

- Sexual voyeurism
- Taking photos, video, or observing a third party in a private act without consent,
- Engaging in prostitution,
- Engaging in sexual activity with another person while knowingly affected with HIV or other STD,
- Administering drugs or alcohol to another without his or her knowledge or consent.

5. **Stalking**: Oklahoma law defines stalking as willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly following or harassing another person in a manner that:

1. Would cause a reasonable person or a member of the immediate family of that person to feel frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed, or molested; and
2. Actually causes the person being followed or harassed to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed, or molested.

Stalking is to engage in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional distress.

Stalking is defined to mean two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.

Substantial emotional distress would include significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Stalking is the willful, malicious, and repeated following or harassment of a person in a manner that would cause a reasonable person to feel frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed or molested and actually causes the person being followed or harassed to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, threatened harassed or molested. Stalking also means a course of conduct composed of a series of two or more separate acts over a period of time, demonstrating a continuity of purpose or unwelcomed contact with a person that is initiated or continued without the consent of the individual or in disregard of the expressed desire of the individual that the contact be avoided or discontinued. This may include repeatedly contacting another person (through any means, such as in person, by phone, electronic means, text messaging, etc.), following another person, or having others contact another person.

Any actions that a stalker takes to contact, harass, track or frighten another that could include repeatedly:

- following

- unsolicited visits or communication
- using online social media inappropriately
- damaging property
- showing up at places an intended victims frequents
- sending pictures
- creating a website about a target of stalking
- sending unsolicited gifts
- stealing things that belong to intended victims
- calling repeatedly

Stalking can occur by someone that is known casually, a current boyfriend or girlfriend, someone dated in the past or a stranger.

Definition consistent with Violence Against Women Act Volume 79 CFR and Oklahoma state statute.

6. **Domestic Violence:**

Domestic violence is a crime of violence committed by a;

- current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim,
- person with whom the victim shares a child in common,
- person who is cohabitating with or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse,
- person similarly situation to a spouse of the victim.

Domestic violence is a pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship that is used by one partner to gain or maintain power and control over another intimate partner. Domestic violence can be physical, sexual, emotional, economic or psychological actions or threat of actions that influence another person.

Definition consistent with Violence Against Women Act Volume 79 CFR.

7. **Dating Violence:**

Dating Violence is committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with another person. The existence of such relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:

- Length of the relationship

- Type of relationship
- Frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts that meet the definition of domestic violence.

Definition consistent with Violence Against Women Act Volume 79 CFR.

ADDITIONAL APPLICABLE DEFINITIONS

Sexual Violence: Sexual violence is physical sexual acts perpetrated against a person’s will or where a person is incapable of giving consent. A number of different acts fall into a category of sexual violence, including sexual misconduct, stalking, dating violence, and domestic violence.

Sexual Misconduct: Sexual misconduct is a broad term encompassing any non-consensual contact of a sexual nature. Sexual misconduct may vary in severity and consists of a range of behavior or attempted behavior including, but not limited to, the following examples of prohibited conduct:

- a) **Unwelcome sexual touching/exposure**
The touch of an unwilling or non-consensual person’s intimate parts (such as genitalia, groin, breast, buttocks, mouth or clothing covering same); touching an unwilling person with one’s own intimate parts; or forcing an unwilling person to touch another’s intimate parts. This also includes indecent exposure and voyeurism.
- b) **Non-consensual sexual assault**
Unwilling or non-consensual penetration of any bodily opening with an object or body part. This includes, but is not limited to, penetration of a bodily opening without effective consent through the use of coercion.
- c) **Forced sexual assault**
Unwilling or non-consensual penetration of any bodily opening with any object or body part that is committed either by force, threat, intimidation, or through exploitation of another’s mental or physical condition

(such as lack of consciousness, incapacitation due to drugs or alcohol, age, or disability) of which the assailant was aware or should have been aware.

Consent:

Effective Consent is:

- informed;
- freely and actively given;
- mutually understandable words or actions; and
- willingness to participate in mutually agreed upon sexual activity.

Further:

- Initiators of sexual activity are responsible for obtaining effective consent.
- Silence or passivity is not effective consent.
- The use of intimidation, coercion, threats, force or violence negates any consent obtained.
- Consent is not considered effective if obtained from an individual who is incapable of giving consent due to the following:
 - mental, developmental, or physical disability; or
 - s/he is under the legal age to give consent; or
 - s/he is incapacitated by alcohol, beer or under the influence of drugs.

Individuals who commit acts of sexual misconduct assume responsibility for their behavior and must understand that the use of alcohol or other drugs does not reduce accountability for their actions.

Examples of sexual misconduct violations:

- Ignoring an individual's protest and engaging in sexual activity.
- Convincing somebody to have sex likely constitutes intimidation or coercion. If someone is coerced, the yes is not effective consent.
- Drinking and/or drug use may render an individual incapable of giving consent for sexual activity. For example, someone who is incapacitated may agree to have sex at the time, but have no memory of the

consent. This person may have been functioning in a “blackout” and could not give effective consent.

- Holding a person down or preventing a person from leaving the room and forcing him or her to engage in sexual activity against his/her will.

Incapacitation: Due to the use of drugs or alcohol, when a person is asleep or unconscious, or because of an intellectual or other disability that prevents the individual from having the capacity to give consent.

Retaliation: The University will not tolerate retaliation against a person who, in good faith, brings a complaint forward. Retaliation against an individual who has brought a complaint forward or against an individual who has participated in an investigation or conduct process is prohibited.

Retaliation is any attempt to:

- penalize, or
- take an adverse employment, educational, or institutional benefit action, including, but not limited to:
 - making threats,
 - intimidation,
 - reprisals, or
 - taking other adverse action
- against a person because of filing a complaint, participation in a complaint or the investigation of discrimination and/or harassment, sexual harassment, sexual conduct, or sexual violence.

Rape: means all acts of sexual intercourse involving oral, vaginal, or anal penetration accomplished without consent and with a male or female (who may be of the same or opposite sex as the perpetrator).

Rape by instrumentation: means any act in which any inanimate object or any part of the human body, not intended for sexual intercourse, is used in the carnal knowledge of another person without his or her consent and penetration of the anus or vagina occurs to that person.

Sexual battery: shall mean the unwanted touching, mauling or feeling of body or private parts of any person in a touching of a person's genitalia, buttock or breasts.

Hostile Environment: Any situation in which there is

- unwelcome conduct based on sex or gender
 - that is severe and
 - pervasive and persistent and
 - objectively offensive
- such that it alters the conditions of education or employment
- from both a subjective (the alleged victim's) and objective (reasonable person's) viewpoint.

Intimidation: implied threats or acts that cause an unreasonable fear of harm in another.

Force: is the use of physical violence and/or imposing on someone physically to gain sexual access. Force also includes threats, intimidation (implied threats) and coercion that overcome resistance or produce consent.

POLICY UPDATES

Policy and procedures may be updated as needed and the most current policy can be found in the on-line policy under Sexual Misconduct Policies & Procedures. The updated policy can also be found on the Sexual Misconduct or Counseling websites.

Affirmative Action Statement/Non-Discrimination

This institution, in compliance with Title VI and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, sections 503 and 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Americans with Disabilities Act Amendments Act of 2008, and other applicable federal laws and regulations, and to the extent required by law, does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age, religion, physical or mental disability, or status as a veteran in any of its policies, practices, or procedures. This includes, but is not limited to, admissions, employment, financial aid, and educational services. Inquiries concerning the application of these programs should be made to Calleb Mosburg, Dean of Student Affairs and Enrollment Management, Northwestern Oklahoma State University, 709 Oklahoma Boulevard, Alva, OK 73717, (580) 327-8415.

Inclusion Statement

Northwestern Oklahoma State University believes in and is committed to diversity, inclusion and gender equity among its students and employees. Diversity and inclusion improves the learning environment for all students, faculty, and staff.

Northwestern Oklahoma State University will strive to provide or enable programming and education that sustains the foundation of a diverse and inclusive culture. This diverse culture includes but is not limited to age, race, sex, class, creed, educational background, disability, gender expression, geographical location, income, marital status, parental status, sexual orientation and work experience. Programming and education will also strive to support equitable laws and practices while also ensuring opportunities for individuals from historically underrepresented groups.

Designation of Responsible Employee(s)

All employees of the University shall be responsible for compliance with the nondiscrimination policy. The University's Affirmative Action Officer shall coordinate the compliance with Titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Executive Order 11246 as amended, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, the Civil Rights Act of 1991, and other laws and regulations on prohibited discrimination.

Complaints

Complaints of prohibited discrimination should be addressed to the University's Affirmative Action Officer, the person responsible for coordinating compliance with the relevant law. If that person is the subject of the complaint, the complaint should be addressed to a person with administrative authority over the Affirmative Action Officer. A form is available on the Northwestern Oklahoma State University website for filing a complaint on the Title IX page under *File A Complaint /Grievance*.

Investigation

A filed complaint alleging prohibited discrimination will be investigated, as may be appropriate. The investigation shall be conducted by the appropriate University official. If that person is the subject of the complaint, the person who accepted the filed complaint will conduct the investigation. The investigation will be adequate, reliable, and impartial and will afford all interested persons and their representatives, if any, an opportunity to submit evidence relevant to the complaint.

Determination

The person investigating the complaint will issue a written determination as to the validity of the complaint and a description of the resolution, if any. A copy of the determination and resolution, if any, will be provided to the complainant within ten (10) business days after completion of the investigation, or as soon thereafter as practical. If dissatisfied with the determination and resolution, if any, a complainant may request reconsideration of the complaint.

Other Remedies

The right of a person to prompt and equitable resolution of complaints filed under this procedure will not be impaired by the person's pursuit of other available remedies such as filing complaints with responsible outside agencies or departments. Filing a complaint under this procedure is not a prerequisite to the pursuit of such other remedies.

Affirmative Action Officer

To contact the University's Affirmative Action Officer:

Northwestern Oklahoma State University

709 Oklahoma Blvd.

Alva, OK 73717

Fine Arts Building, Room 126

(580) 327-8415

E-mail: cnmosburg@nwsu.edu

Adopted 2015

CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS

The crime and arrest statistics reported are those which occurred within the jurisdictional boundaries of campus. They do not include off campus private housing, which are within the Alva, Enid, and Woodward Police jurisdiction. Crimes occurring on public property immediately adjacent to the campus are also reported when available. Crime statistics concerning other locations are available at the Alva, Enid, and Woodward Police Departments.

Crimes Disclosed to Pastoral or Mental Health Counselor

To be exempt from disclosing reported offenses, pastoral or professional counselors must be acting in their roles of pastoral or professional counselors. This exemption does not relieve counselors of the duty to exercise reasonable care to protect a foreseeable victim from danger posed by the person being counseled or to make reports mandated by law. When speaking to a victim or witness to a crime, counselors are encouraged to inform the individual to report the crime to the police.

A pastoral counselor is a person who is associated with a religious order or denomination, is recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling, and is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor. A mental health counselor is a person whose official responsibilities include providing mental health counseling to members of the institution's community and who is functioning within the scope of his or her license or certification. This definition applies even to professional counselors who are not employees of the institution, but are under contract to provide counseling at the institution.