

Search..

Policy Number: 13-001

Gender Equity

Category: Operations

Responsible Executive: Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer

1. Policy Statement

1.1. Statement of Purpose and Commitment

1.2. Policy Scope and Jurisdiction

2. Applicability

3. Definitions

3.1. Prohibited Conduct

3.1.1. Prohibited Conduct under UF's Guidelines

3.1.2. Prohibited Conduct under Title IX

4. Policy Specifics

4.1. Reporting Mechanisms and Options

5. Review and Adjudication

5.1. Processes and Procedures

5.1.1. UF's Guidelines

5.1.1.1. Violations Defined Under UF's Guidelines

5.1.1.2. Student Process

5.1.1.3. Employee Process

5.1.2. Title IX Guidelines

5.1.2.1. Violations Defined Under the Title IX Guidelines

5.1.2.2. Student Process

6. Policy Violations

1. Policy Statement

1.1. Statement of Purpose and Commitment

The University of Florida is committed to providing all members of our community with fair and equitable treatment, regardless of their sex, gender identity, or sexual orientation. As such, the University strives to protect our students, employees, volunteers, and visitors from any form of discrimination or unwelcome conduct on the basis of sex, including sexual orientation and gender identity. These forms of behavior will not be tolerated at the University and any individual who engages in such conduct will be subject to disciplinary action.

This Gender Equity Policy is designed to ensure a safe and non-discriminatory educational and work environment and to meet the legal requirements set forth in title 34 of the Code of Federal Regulations part 106, the U.S. Department of Education's Title IX Amendments of 1972. This Policy identifies the behavioral expectations that will meet the goal of establishing and maintaining a safe and healthy environment – free from all forms of gender inequity – for all individuals working, learning, residing, volunteering, and visiting our community. Implicit in this goal, is the expectation that all members of the University community act toward this commitment by promptly reporting any suspected violation of this Policy.

1.2. Policy Scope and Jurisdiction

All individuals affiliated with the University of Florida who believe they have been subjected to any form of gender inequity fall within the scope of this policy. The University of Florida will appropriately address allegations of gender inequity through one of the following mechanisms:

1) The University of Florida's Guidelines to Address Gender Inequity (UF's Guidelines) – OR

–

2) Guidelines dictated by Title IX of the Education Amendments Act (Title IX Guidelines).

Location and other jurisdictional factors surrounding the alleged incident will determine which of the above mechanisms will be used to address the misconduct. Very specific conditions must be met for a case to be addressed through Title IX Guidelines:

This condition must be met in all Title IX cases. Both parties must be currently enrolled students or current employees at the University of Florida – AND – the behavior must negatively affect access to education.

Condition Regarding Locational Requirements

At least one of the following locational conditions must be met in all Title IX cases:

- • Incident must have occurred on the University of Florida’s campus, OR
- • Incident must have occurred within one of the University of Florida’s programs or activities held within the United States (e.g. occurred within United States locations, events, or circumstances over which the University of Florida exercised substantial control over both the respondent and the context in which the harassment occurs);
OR
- • Incident must have occurred within any property in the United States that is owned or controlled by the University of Florida, or a student organization officially recognized by the University of Florida.

Incidents that do not meet the conditions outlined above will be addressed through UF’s Guidelines (see [Section 5.1.1.](#) of this Policy).

All incidents that do meet the conditions outlined above must, by federal law, be addressed through Title IX Guidelines (see [Section 5.1.2.](#) of this Policy).

The Office for Accessibility and Gender Equity is responsible for overseeing the process by which the University of Florida addresses alleged gender inequity violations; this process has no relationship to the criminal justice system and will not result in any arrest or incarceration. Parties have the right to report their allegations through the criminal court system in addition to, or in lieu of, the University’s process. However, if both processes are initiated, they will be completely separate and result in separate outcomes. The University’s ultimate goal pursuant to this Policy is to eliminate the unwanted and/or unlawful behavior, prevent its recurrence, and address its effects on the Complainant and the University community.

2. Applicability

This policy applies to all University employees and all University students.

The following definitions clarify key terminology used in this Policy.

Advisor – A person whom Complainants and Respondents are entitled to have with them anytime they participate in the investigation and resolution process who is there to provide support throughout the process. The Advisor may observe the proceedings and provide guidance to their Party. In hearings, the Advisor conducts cross-examination on behalf of the Complainant or the Respondent.

Complainant – The individual(s) who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute prohibited conduct under this Policy.

Consent – Consent is an act or statement that is knowing, freely given, and mutually understood to communicate a willingness to engage in the activity. It is the responsibility of each person involved in any sexual act to ensure that they have the Consent of the other(s).

- • The existence of a dating or sexual relationship between the people involved, or the existence of a past sexual encounter, is not by itself an indication of Consent for any current or future sexual encounter.
- • Consent cannot be obtained by force, threat, Coercion, or by causing a reasonable fear of imminent injury.
- • For sexual activity to be consensual, Consent must be ongoing throughout the sexual encounter. A person can withdraw Consent at any time. Consent to one sexual act does not automatically constitute Consent to another sexual act.
- • A person withdraws Consent by clearly communicating withdrawal through words or actions.
- • Consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not automatically constitute Consent to engage in sexual activity with another person.
- • Lack of protest or resistance, alone, is not Consent.
- • A person who is Incapacitated cannot give Consent.

Formal Complaint – A document filed by a Complainant (meaning a document or electronic submission (such as by electronic mail) that contains the Complainant's physical or digital signature, or otherwise indicates that the Complainant is the individual filing the Formal Complaint) alleging misconduct against a Respondent and requesting

mail, by using the contact information provided in this Policy, and by any additional method identified in this Policy. Formal Complaint also refers to a document signed by the University Title IX Coordinator alleging misconduct against a Respondent. Where the University Title IX Coordinator signs a Formal Complaint, the University Title IX Coordinator is not a Complainant or otherwise a Party.

Investigative Report – The report that is generated at the conclusion of an investigation into allegations of prohibited conduct that violated this Policy.

Officials with Authority – An employee of the University who has the ability to implement corrective measures on behalf of the institution. Officials with Authority must report gender equity violations to the Title IX Coordinator or their deputies. The obligation to report applies whenever an Official with Authority receives, in the course and scope of employment, information about the alleged misconduct and Policy violation. The report must include all information known to the employee that would be relevant to an investigation or redress of the incident, including whether the alleged victim has expressed a desire for confidentiality.

Party or Parties – The Complainant(s) and the Respondent(s).

Preponderance of Evidence – The burden of proof that applies under this Policy, which means that the evidence presented supports the finding that it is more likely than not that the Respondent violated this Policy. The burden of proof is on the University.

Report – Information brought to the attention of an Official with Authority alleging conduct prohibited under this Policy; a Report is not considered to be a Formal Complaint. A Party may bring a Report and then subsequently file a Formal Complaint.

Respondent – The individual(s) alleged to be the perpetrator of conduct that may constitute prohibited conduct under this Policy.

Sexual Violence – Any sexual act perpetrated against a person's will, including but not limited to the use of physical force or threats, or in circumstances in which the person is unable, due to Incapacitation, to give Consent. Acts falling into the category of sexual violence include but are not limited to nonconsensual sexual intercourse.

Substantiated – The information gathered through the investigation supports a finding that the Respondent has violated this Policy, by a preponderance of the evidence.

appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to Parties before or after the filing of a Formal Complaint or where no Formal Complaint has been filed. Supportive Measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the University's education programs or activities without unreasonably burdening the other Party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all Parties or the University's educational and work environment or deter conduct prohibited under the Policy.

Unsubstantiated, Inconclusive – The information gathered through the investigation does not allow for the establishment of facts or supported conclusions necessary to render a finding that misconduct occurred (i.e., a lack of information prevents the investigator from making a conclusive finding), by the preponderance of the evidence.

Unsubstantiated, No Misconduct – The information gathered through the investigation supports the finding that no violation of the Policy occurred (i.e., sufficient information exists for the investigator to conclude that the alleged misconduct did not occur).

3.1. Prohibited Conduct

3.1.1. Prohibited Conduct under UF's Guidelines

The following conduct is prohibited under UF's Guidelines:

Gender-Based Discrimination – Discrimination that involves treating someone unfavorably because of that person's sexual orientation or gender identity.

Gender-Based Harassment – A wide range of offensive behaviors (verbal or non-verbal actions of aggression, intimidation, and hostility) based on gender, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, and gender expression. These behaviors do not need to be of a sexual nature but must place the receiving person in reasonable fear of physical harm, or objectively disrupt or interfere with their employment, education, or other activities related to their role at the University.

Relationship Violence – Relationship Violence encompasses both dating and domestic violence. Dating violence is violence or a threat of harm between people who have or have had a relationship of a romantic or intimate nature, not living together in the same household. Domestic violence is violence or a threat of harm between family members or individuals living in the same household.

Non-consensual Intimate Touching – Any unwelcome intentional sexual touching of another, which does not constitute sexual violence, without the consent of the other

Non-consensual Sexual Penetration – A category of sexual assault defined as any anal, vaginal, or oral penetration with an object or body part by a person(s) upon another person, without the consent of the other person or in circumstances in which the person is unable, due to incapacitation, to give consent.

Pregnancy Discrimination – Unfavorable treatment due to pregnancy or parental status.

Sexual Assault – A form of sexual misconduct that includes a broad range of sexual acts that are unwanted by one party and do not have the knowing consent of all parties involved. Sexual Assault can be categorized as either Non-consensual Intimate touching or Non-consensual Sexual Penetration. Specific types of Sexual Assault include (but are not limited to): forcible touching, kissing, fondling, oral copulation, and intimate partner violence.

Sexual Exploitation – Taking non-consensual sexual advantage of an individual for the purpose of sexual gratification, financial gain, retribution, personal advantage, or any other illegitimate purpose. Examples include (but are not limited to) the following: observing, photographing, recording, or streaming another individual's identifiable nudity, private parts, or sexual activity without their knowledge or consent – or – allowing another to observe, photograph, record or stream consensual sexual activity without the knowledge or consent of those in the act, causing or attempting to cause the incapacitation of another for the purpose of taking sexual advantage, distributing sexually explicit materials of another without their consent and/or the consent of the recipient, and knowingly exposing another to a sexually transmitted infection/disease without their knowledge/consent.

Sexual Harassment – Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature directed at a person that places another person in reasonable fear of physical harm, or objectively disrupts employment, education, research, living, or other activities.

Stalking/Cyberstalking – A course of conduct committed with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate another person that either places the person in reasonable fear of death or serious bodily injury, or in reasonable fear of death or serious bodily injury to an immediate family member, a spouse or an intimate partner of that person; or causes, attempts to cause, or would be reasonably expected to cause substantial emotional distress to a person listed above.

Quid Pro Quo Harassment – An employee of the University conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the University on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct;

Sexual Harassment – Unwelcome sexual conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies an individual equal access to the University's education program or activity;

Sexual Assault – Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent. This includes the following:

- *Rape*: The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus, with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. This offense includes the rape of both males and females;
- *Fondling*: The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity;
- *Incest*: Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law; or
- *Statutory Rape*: Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Domestic Violence – A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed: (a) by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; (b) by an individual with whom the victim shares a child in common; (c) by an individual who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; (d) by an individual similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the felony or misdemeanor crime of violence occurred; (e) by any other individual against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that individual's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the felony or misdemeanor crime of violence occurred.

Dating Violence – Violence committed by an individual who is or has been in a social

consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the individuals involved in the relationship. This includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Stalking – Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific individual that would cause a reasonable person to: (a) fear for the individual’s safety or the safety of others; or (b) suffer substantial emotional distress. For the purposes of the Stalking definition: Course of conduct means two or more acts, including 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 an individual, or interferes with an individual’s property. Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim. Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

4. Policy Specifics

4.1. Reporting Mechanisms and Options

A wide variety of resources are available to assist those who have experienced gender or sexual-based discrimination, harassment, and interpersonal violence. The first step for individuals considering whether to make a report is to decide if they want to seek out confidential support and stop there, or officially report the alleged violation. Should an individual report an incident of alleged prohibited conduct, **they will not be required to move forward with an investigation if that is not desired** (see [Section 5.1.2.](#) for information on the Title IX Process). However, the University may continue to investigate if it believes that a threat to the safety and security of the community exists.

An individual can make a report through the resources listed below:

Confidential Resources

Confidential Resources are available to provide individuals with assistance, support, and additional information and are prohibited from disclosing confidential information unless: (1) given consent by the person who disclosed the information; (2) there is an imminent threat of harm to self or others; (3) the conduct involves suspected abuse of a minor under the age of 18; or (4) as otherwise required or permitted by law or court order. Confidential Resources may be required to report non-identifying information for crime

- • Office of Victim Services (OVS):
Office of Victim Services » UF Police Department (ufl.edu)
- • Counseling & Wellness Center (CWC):
Crisis Support – UF Counseling and Wellness Center (CWC) (ufl.edu)

Non-Confidential Resources

Non-Confidential Resources are also available to provide individuals with assistance, support, and additional information, but may have broader obligations to report information that is shared with them. Non-Confidential Resources will make reasonable efforts to respect and safeguard the privacy of the individuals involved. To this end, concerns about Prohibited Conduct will only be shared with University representatives responsible for assessment, investigation, or resolution of the Report or otherwise properly responding to issues raised, and to the extent required by law or court order. The following Non-Confidential Resources are available at the University:

- • Reporting Form: https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?UnivofFlorida&layout_id=20
- • Title IX Coordinator: (352) 273-1094
- • UFPD: (352) 392-1111
- • Gainesville Police Department: (352) 955-1818

Once notified of an alleged Policy violation, the Office for Accessibility and Gender Equity communicates with the Parties involved to provide the information and support they need to decide the best options for them moving forward. Complainants will decide whether to choose a formal investigation, request an informal resolution, or defer further action in the matter. In some circumstances, Supportive Measures may be identified to provide immediate relief to Parties as they move through the process; the Title IX Coordinator or their designee will assist and oversee the implementation of these measures.

Timeframe for Filing Formal Complaints

Complainants and other reporting individuals are encouraged to report any violation of this Policy as soon as possible in order to maximize the University's ability to respond promptly and effectively. Reports and Formal Complaints may be made at any time

Complaint, the University may not be in a position to gather evidence sufficient to reach a determination as to the Formal Complaint and/or the University may not be able to take disciplinary action against the Respondent. However, the University will still seek to provide support for the Complainant and seek to take steps to end the Prohibited Conduct, prevent its recurrence, and address its effects.

Amnesty in Reporting

The University community encourages the reporting of Prohibited Conduct. Parties or witnesses may be hesitant to report Prohibited Conduct or participate in an investigation because they fear that they themselves may be in violation of certain policies, such as underage drinking or illicit drug use at the time of the incident. To encourage reporting under this Policy and participation in the investigation process, the University will not pursue disciplinary action against Complainants, Respondents, or witnesses for disclosure of minor policy violations—such as illegal personal consumption of drugs or alcohol—where such disclosures are made in connection with a good faith report or investigation of Prohibited Conduct. This provision does not apply to more serious allegations such as physical abuse of another or illicit drug or alcohol distribution that contributed to the commission of a Policy violation.

Presumption of Non-Responsibility

A Respondent identified in a Formal Complaint is presumed to be not responsible for the alleged misconduct unless and until the Respondent is determined, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have violated the Policy.

Retaliation

No individual may intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by this Policy or because an individual has made a Report or Formal Complaint, testified, assisted, or participated or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this Policy.

Any individual who makes a materially false statement in bad faith during the course of an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this Policy, may be subject to disciplinary action.

5. Review and Adjudication

5.1. Processes and Procedures

policy, the Title IX Guidelines apply instead of the following guidelines; please refer to [Section 5.1.2.](#))

The oversight of UF's Guidelines falls under the Office for Accessibility and Gender Equity; this office is responsible for directing and coordinating all aspects of this process through completion of the investigative report as outlined below.

5.1.1.1. Violations Defined Under UF's Guidelines

A detailed listing of prohibited conduct under UF's Guidelines can be found in [Section 3.1.](#)

5.1.1.2. Student Process

Students [\[1\]](#) directly involved in allegations of Policy violations (Complainant/Respondent) will be guided through the following process:

Intake

A member of the Office for Accessibility and Gender Equity will meet with the Complainant and will review the investigatory and adjudicatory processes, student rights, responsibilities, and options, available resources, and Supportive Measures. All questions will be answered, and at the culmination of the meeting(s), the Complainant will choose how they would like to move forward [\[2\]](#) (investigation, informal resolution, defer decision). If the Complainant decides to move forward with an investigation, the Office for Accessibility and Gender Equity will contact the Respondent to meet and thoroughly review the same information and answer all their questions. The case will then be forwarded for investigation and, from this point forward, the Complainant will no longer be able to maintain anonymity.

Alternatively, if an informal resolution is requested, the Complainant will identify how they would like the matter to be resolved (mediation, restorative justice, no contact order, apology, etc.). If the suggested resolution is appropriate and, if the Respondent agrees to move forward with an informal resolution, the Office for Accessibility and Gender Equity will oversee this process with both Parties. If the Complainant wishes to remain anonymous, it may be possible for the Office for Accessibility and Gender Equity to address the issue with the Respondent in general terms, thereby putting the Respondent on notice that the behavior must stop. If the Complainant chooses to defer their decision

Investigation

An assigned Investigator from the Office for Accessibility and Gender Equity will begin by interviewing the Complainant to better understand the allegations and to obtain details of the interactions leading to the alleged violation(s). The Investigator will document all material information reported, accept related documents and materials, as available, and obtain a list of requested witnesses [4], if any.

Typically, the Investigator will then interview the Complainant's witness(es) to obtain their insight and information on the allegations and collect documentation, as available.

After Complainant witness interviews conclude, the Investigator will contact the Respondent to arrange a meeting time. During this interview, the specific allegations will be reviewed, the Respondent will be asked to provide their perspective on the allegations and answer questions intended to clarify details of the case. The Respondent will also be asked to provide documents and materials, if available, and requested witness contact information, if any. Interviews with the Respondent's witnesses will occur next and material information will be collected as available. [5]

Investigative Report

At the culmination of a student investigation, the Investigator will compile all information into an Investigative Report. This Investigative Report will: a) identify the allegations reported, b) outline all individuals interviewed and the material information they reported and, c) present all supporting documents submitted as evidence. Both the Complainant and the Respondent will have the opportunity to review the Investigative Report. This Investigative Report does not determine an outcome or decide if the Respondent is responsible for the allegations reported; that decision falls under the purview of the Office of Student Conduct and Conflict Resolution (SCCR).

Once the Investigative Report is reviewed by both Parties, it will be forwarded to SCCR and, from this point forward, the Office for Accessibility and Gender Equity will no longer have jurisdiction over the case. However, the office will continue to maintain a supportive relationship with both Parties. The leadership in SCCR will be solely responsible for determining whether the information provided in the Investigative Report supports charging the Respondent with a violation of UF Regulation 4.040 – Student Honor Code and Student Conduct Code. SCCR will inform both Parties of its decision and will oversee

5.1.1.3. Employee Process

Employees [6] directly involved with allegations of Policy violations (Complainant/Respondent) will be guided through the following process:

Intake

A member of the Office for Accessibility and Gender Equity will meet with the Complainant and will review the investigatory and adjudicatory processes, employee rights, responsibilities, and options, available resources, and Supportive Measures. Questions will be answered, and at the culmination of this review, the Complainant will choose how they would like to move forward [7] (investigation, informal resolution, defer decision). If the Complainant decides to move forward with an investigation, the case will then be forwarded for investigation and, from this point forward, the Complainant will no longer be able to maintain anonymity.

Alternatively, if an informal resolution is requested, the Complainant will identify how they would like the matter to be resolved (mediation, restorative justice, no contact, apology, etc.). If the suggested resolution is appropriate and, if the Respondent agrees to move forward with an informal resolution, the Office for Accessibility and Gender Equity will oversee this process with both Parties. If the Complainant wishes to remain anonymous, it may be possible for the Office for Accessibility and Gender Equity to address the allegations with the Respondent without revealing the identity of the Complainant, thereby putting them on notice that the alleged behavior will not be tolerated.

If the Complainant chooses to defer their decision about moving forward, this will be documented, and further action will cease until the Complainant decides to move forward. However, if the safety of the Complainant or the University community is at risk, then the Office for Accessibility and Gender Equity may determine further action is necessary to ensure the safety of the University community.

Investigation

University regulations require employees to participate in an investigation when contacted by the Office for Accessibility and Gender Equity. Additionally, employees have the duty to cooperate and be honest and are prohibited from withholding information, impairing, or obstructing the process. Failure to comply with these requirements could result in disciplinary action.

investigation and a summary of the allegations.

An Investigator will then interview the Complainant to better understand the allegations and obtain details of the interactions leading to the alleged violation(s). The Investigator will document all material information reported, accept related documents and materials, if available, and obtain a list of requested witnesses, if any. [8] The Investigator will then interview the Complainant's witnesses to obtain their insight and information on the allegations and collect documentation as available.

After Complainant's witness interviews conclude, the Investigator will contact the Respondent to arrange a meeting time. During this interview, the specific allegations will be reviewed, the Respondent will be asked to provide their perspective on the allegations and to answer questions intended to clarify details of the case. The Respondent will also be asked to provide related documents/materials, if available, and requested witness contact information, if any. Interviews with the Respondent's witnesses will occur next and material information will be collected as available. [9]

Investigative Report

At the culmination of an employee investigation, the Investigator will compile all information into an Investigative Report. This Investigative Report will: identify the allegations reported, outline all witnesses interviewed and the material information each reported, present all supporting documents submitted, and summarize the findings.

Using the preponderance of the evidence standard, the Investigator will make one of the following findings for each allegation:

- **Substantiated** – The information gathered through the investigation supports a finding that the Respondent has violated the specified Policy violation(s); UF Human Resources ("UFHR") will be notified of the finding and will likely recommend corrective action in these cases.
- **Unsubstantiated, Inconclusive** – The information gathered through the investigation does not allow for the establishment of facts or supported conclusions necessary to render a finding that a Policy violation occurred (i.e., a lack of information prevents the Investigator from making a conclusive finding).
- **Unsubstantiated, No Misconduct** – The information gathered through the investigation supports the finding that no violation of the Policy occurred (i.e., sufficient information

Once the Investigative Report is reviewed and finalized, it will be forwarded to the Department/College leadership and UFHR to determine the need for appropriate employee action. Copies of the Investigative Report will also be provided to the Complainant and the Respondent. Upon distribution of the finalized Investigative Report, the Office for Accessibility and Gender Equity will no longer be involved in the case and will have no decision-making authority regarding employee action or follow up.

5.1.2. Title IX Guidelines

These guidelines apply only if the incident met the Title IX conditions outlined in [Section 1.2](#) of this policy. If not, please refer to Section [5.1.1](#).

Pursuant to 34 CFR § 106.30, the investigatory and adjudication process for Title IX will be referred to in this Policy as the “Grievance Process.”

5.1.2.1. Violations Defined Under the Title IX Guidelines

A detailed listing of prohibited conduct under Title IX can be found in [Section 3.1](#).

Upon review, alleged Policy violations that meet the above definitions set forth in Final Rule § 106.30 and meets the elements found in [Section 1.2](#) of this Policy must be addressed through the Title IX Guidelines.

5.1.2.2. Student Process

Intake

Once notified of an alleged Policy violation, the Title IX Coordinator communicates with all Parties involved to provide Supportive Measures, whether immediate or throughout the Grievance Process.

A Formal Complaint may be filed with the Title IX Coordinator in person, by mail, or by electronic mail. Upon review, the Title IX Coordinator or designee will determine if the complaint received falls under the jurisdiction of Title IX. This complaint must meet the elements found in [Section 1.2](#) of this Policy and be an official signed document by either the Complainant (a student’s parent or legal guardian in some cases) or the Title IX Coordinator.

The Title IX Coordinator or designee will meet with the Complainant and will review the investigatory and adjudicatory processes, student rights, responsibilities, and options, available resources, and Supportive Measures. All questions will be answered, and at the culmination of the meeting(s), the Complainant will choose how they would like to proceed (i.e., through the formal Grievance Process, informal resolution, or defer). If the

information and answer their questions. The Title IX Coordinator or designee will then provide both Parties written notice of the allegations. The case will progress through the Grievance Process and, from this point forward, the Complainant will no longer be able to maintain anonymity. Supportive Measures will continue for all Parties in need, regardless of whether the Grievance Process is pursued or not.

Advisors

Each Party will have an opportunity to select an Advisor of their choice. This Advisor may be a family member, friend, or an attorney. It is at the discretion of both Parties to utilize an Advisor during the initial stages of the Grievance Process, which includes the intake and investigatory stage. Prior to the hearing stage commencing, in accordance with S 106.30, each Party must have their own Advisor, which they may acquire on their own.

This Advisor may be the same Advisor through the entire Grievance Process or assist only with the hearing stage. If either Party is without an Advisor at the hearing stage, the Office for Accessibility and Gender Equity will appoint an Advisor for that Party before the hearing stage begins.

Informal Resolution

Informal resolution (i.e., mediation, restorative justice, no contact order, apology, etc.) is an option if both Parties are students and the suggested resolution from the Complainant is appropriate. If the Respondent gives voluntary, informed, written consent to attempt informal resolution, the Title IX Coordinator or designee will oversee this process with both Parties. At any time prior to agreeing to a resolution, any Party has the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process and resume the Grievance Process with respect to the Formal Complaint. If the Complainant chooses to defer their decision about moving forward, this will be documented, and further action, other than support services, will be discontinued unless the Complainant subsequently decides to move forward.

Investigation

If the Complainant requests to pursue the formal Grievance Process, then the Title IX Coordinator will assign the case to an Investigator and an investigation will begin. An Investigator or designee will send out initial notification to both the Complainant and the Respondent before gathering information.

Presumption of Non-Responsibility.

The investigation is a neutral fact gathering process. The Respondent is presumed to be not responsible; this presumption may be overcome only where the Hearing Officer concludes that a preponderance of the evidence supports a finding that the Respondent

Timeframe for Resolution.

The University will make a good faith effort to complete the Grievance Process within one hundred twenty (120) business days, including appeal. This timeframe may be temporarily delayed or extended for good cause, with written notice to the Complainant and the Respondent of the delay or extension and the reasons for the action. Good cause may include, but is not limited to, the absence of a Party, a Party's advisor, or a witness; concurrent law enforcement activity; the need for language assistance or accommodation of a disability; initiation of the informal resolution process; or the complexities of a case (including the number of witnesses and volume of information provided by the Parties).

Commencement of the Investigation.

The assigned Investigator will begin by interviewing the Complainant regarding the allegations. The Investigator will document all material information reported, accept related documents/materials, as available, and obtain a list of witnesses, if any. The Investigator will then interview the witnesses to obtain their observations and other information related to the allegations, and collect documentation, as available.

After the witness interviews conclude, the Investigator will request an interview with the Respondent. During this interview, the specific allegations will be reviewed, the Respondent will be asked to provide their perspective on the matter, and answer questions. The Respondent will also be asked to provide documents/materials, if available, and witness contact information, if any. Interviews with the witness(es) will occur next and material information will be collected as available.

Investigative Report

At the culmination of a student investigation, the Investigator will compile all information into an Investigative Report. This Investigative Report will: a) identify the allegations reported, b) outline all individuals interviewed and the material information they reported and, c) present all supporting documents submitted as evidence.

After an Investigative Report is prepared, the draft and all evidence obtained will be made available for both Parties to review. In accordance with the 34 CFR § 106.45(b)(5)(vii), the Complainant and the Respondent will have at least ten (10) business days to respond to the Investigative Report in writing.

The finalized Investigative Report will be provided to both Parties at least ten (10) business days prior to the hearing.

discretion with respect to administering the hearing. The Hearing Officer will decide whether evidence and witnesses are relevant and, therefore, admissible. The Hearing Officer will be responsible for maintaining an orderly, fair, and respectful hearing and will have broad authority to respond to disruptive behaviors, including adjourning the hearing or excluding the disruptive individual, including a Party, witness, or advisor.

Prior to the hearing, the Hearing Officer will be provided the case file, including the Investigative Report, and any responses to the Investigative Report. The Hearing Officer shall review the case file and ask questions during the hearing as they deem appropriate.

At least five (5) business days prior to the hearing, a Hearing Clerk representing the University will notify all Parties and their Advisors of the hearing date, time, and location (or relevant electronic information if the hearing will be conducted remotely).

In advance of the hearing, the Parties will be required to identify witnesses requested to be called at the hearing, as well as to provide a brief written explanation of the information each witness will be asked to provide, such that the Hearing Officer can determine the relevance of each witness's testimony. The Hearing Officer has the discretion to exclude from the hearing evidence, witnesses, and questions deemed irrelevant.

At the Hearing Officer's discretion, pre-hearing meetings may be scheduled with each Party and their Advisors to explain the hearing process.

Standard of Evidence

The standard of evidence that will apply under this Policy is the preponderance of the evidence standard. "Preponderance of the evidence" means that the evidence presented supports the finding that it is more likely than not that the Respondent violated Title IX and this Policy.

Expectations regarding the Complainant, the Respondent, and the Witnesses throughout the Hearing

At all times during the Grievance Process, including the hearing, the Complainant, Respondent, witnesses, and other individuals sharing information are expected and required to provide truthful information.

If the Complainant, the Respondent, or a witness informs the University that they will not attend the hearing (or will refuse to be cross-examined), the hearing may proceed, as

individual's absence from the hearing (or their refusal to be cross-examined).

Each Party may make requests related to the format or the nature of their participation in the hearing. The Hearing Officer will accommodate requests by either Party for the hearing to occur with the Parties located in separate locations with technology enabling the Hearing Officer and the Parties to simultaneously see and hear the Party answering questions. As appropriate and at the discretion of the Hearing Officer, hearings may be conducted in person or by video conference or any other means of communications by which all individuals participating are able to see and hear each other. This process will be managed by a Hearing Clerk representing the University.

Case Presentation

While the hearing is not intended to be a repeat of the investigation, the Parties will be provided with an equal opportunity for their Advisors to conduct cross examination of the other Party and of relevant witnesses. A typical hearing may include brief opening remarks by the Hearing Officer; questions posed by the Hearing Officer to one or both of the Parties; questions posed by the Hearing Officer to any relevant witnesses; and cross-examination by either Party's Advisor of the other Party and relevant witnesses.

The Parties' Advisors will have the opportunity to cross examine the other Party (and witnesses, if any). Such cross examination must be conducted directly, orally, and in real time by the Party's Advisor and never by a Party personally. Only relevant cross examination questions may be asked of a Party or witness. Before a Party or witness answers a cross examination question that has been posed by a Party's Advisor, the Hearing Officer must first determine whether the question is relevant and explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant.

In the hearing, the expectation is that all Advisors and other participants adhere to the rules of decorum, which will be sent by the Investigator or designee to the Advisor once an Advisor is chosen. The Hearing Officer will remove an Advisor or participant who does not adhere to the rules of decorum from the hearing.

A University official from the Dean of Students Office or their designee will be present at the hearing to act as the Sanction Officer and provide details to the Hearing Officer about the sanctions identified for substantiated misconduct and prior disciplinary actions of record for the Respondent. Other University administrators may attend the hearing at the request of or with the prior approval of the Hearing Officer, but the Parties will be notified in advance of anyone else who will be in attendance.

The Hearing Clerk representing the University shall create an official record in the form of a recording or transcript of any live (or remote) hearing and make it available to the Parties for inspection and review. Any other record of the hearing or any other recording is prohibited.

Written Determination

Following the hearing, the Hearing Officer will consider all of the relevant evidence and deliberate regarding responsibility. The Hearing Officer shall determine, by a preponderance of the evidence, whether the Respondent has violated Title IX and the Policy. The Hearing Officer shall provide a written determination, which will contain:

- 1. The alleged Title IX and Policy violations;
- 2. A description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the Formal Complaint through the determination (including any notifications to the Parties, interviews with Parties and witnesses, site visits (if any), methods used to gather other information, and the hearing);
- 3. Findings of fact supporting the determination;
- 4. Conclusions regarding the application of this Policy to the facts;
- 5. A statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility (i.e., whether a Policy violation occurred), any disciplinary sanctions to be imposed by the Sanction Officer if there has been a finding of responsibility, and whether any remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to the University's education program or activity or working environment will be implemented; and
- 6. Relevant appeal information for the Parties.

Disciplinary sanctions and remedies will be determined in accordance with the procedures listed below, and the information will be provided to the Hearing Officer for inclusion in the written determination.

The written determination will be sent simultaneously to the Parties along with information about how to file an appeal.

Disciplinary Sanctions and Remedies

If a Party is found to have violated Title IX and this Policy, before finalizing the written determination, the Hearing Officer will consult with the Sanction Officer to determine

Sanctions will consider the seriousness of the Policy violation as compared to like cases in the past, the Respondent's previous disciplinary history (if any), and institutional principles. Remedies, which may include Supportive Measures, will be designed to restore or preserve equal access to the University's education program or activity.

If a student is found responsible for violating this Policy, the Sanction Officer will aid the Hearing Officer in determining the appropriate sanctions and remedies. Any sanctions and remedies will be subject to appeal under this Policy.

Appeals

Either Party may appeal a determination regarding responsibility or the University's dismissal of a Formal Complaint or any allegations therein, on the following bases:

Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter.

The appeal must specify the procedural provision(s) that were violated and how it affected the outcome of the Formal Complaint. Procedural or technical irregularities will not be sufficient to sustain an appeal unless found to have affected the outcome of the Formal Complaint.

Newly discovered evidence that could affect the outcome of the matter.

An appeal on this basis is limited to new evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility was made and that could affect the outcome of the Formal Complaint.

University personnel had a conflict of interest or bias, that affected the outcome of the matter.

The appeal must specify the basis on which the Party believes the Title IX Coordinator, Investigator(s) or Decision Maker/Hearing Officer had an actual conflict of interest or bias and how it affected the outcome of the Formal Complaint.

Students seeking to appeal the determination must submit their appeal in writing to the Dean of Students Office within ten (10) business days from the date the determination is issued.

5.1.2.3. Employee Process

Intake

Once notified of an alleged Policy violation, the Title IX Coordinator communicates with all

A Formal Complaint may be filed with the Title IX Coordinator in person, by mail, or by electronic mail. Upon review, the Title IX Coordinator or designee will determine if the complaint received falls under the jurisdiction of Title IX. This complaint must meet the elements found in [Section 1.2.](#) of this Policy and be an official signed document by either the Complainant or the Title IX Coordinator.

The Title IX Coordinator or designee will meet with the Complainant to review the process, employee rights, responsibilities, and options, available resources, and Supportive Measures. The Complainant will have the opportunity to ask questions, and at the culmination of the meeting(s), the Complainant will choose how they would like to proceed (i.e., through the formal Grievance Process or defer). If the Complainant decides to move forward with the Grievance Process, the Title IX Coordinator or designee will contact the Respondent to meet and thoroughly review the same information and answer all their questions.

The Title IX Coordinator or designee will then provide both Parties written notice of the allegations. The case will proceed through the Grievance Process and, from this point forward, the Complainant will no longer be able to maintain anonymity. Supportive Measures will continue for all Parties in need regardless of whether the Grievance Process is pursued.

Advisors

Each Party will have an equal opportunity to select an Advisor of their choice. The Advisor may be a family member, friend, or an attorney. It is at the discretion of both Parties to utilize an Advisor during the initial stages of the Grievance Process, which includes the intake and investigatory stage. Prior to the hearing stage commencing, in accordance with § 106.30, each Party must have their own Advisor, which they may acquire on their own.

This Advisor may be the same Advisor through the entire Grievance Process or assist only with the hearing stage. If either Party is without an Advisor at the hearing stage, the Office for Accessibility and Gender Equity will appoint an Advisor to that Party before the hearing stage begins.

Investigation

University regulations require employees to participate in a Title IX investigation when contacted by the Office for Accessibility and Gender Equity. Additionally, employees have the duty to cooperate and be honest and are prohibited from withholding information, impairing, or obstructing the process. Failure to comply with these guidelines could result

The Title IX Coordinator will assign the case to an Investigator and an investigation will begin. The Investigator or designee will send out initial notification to both the Complainant and the Respondent before gathering information.

Presumption of Non-Responsibility.

The investigation is a neutral fact gathering process. The Respondent is presumed to be not responsible; this presumption may be overcome only where the Decision Maker/Hearing Officer concludes that a Preponderance of the Evidence supports a finding that the Respondent violated this Policy.

Timeframe for Resolution.

The University will make a good faith effort to complete the Grievance Process within one hundred twenty (120) business days, including appeal. This timeframe may be temporarily delayed or extended for good cause, with written notice to the Complainant and the Respondent of the delay or extension and the reasons for the action. Good cause may include, but is not limited to, the absence of a Party, a Party's Advisor, or a witness; concurrent law enforcement activity; the need for language assistance or accommodation of a disability; initiation of the informal resolution process; or the complexities of a case (including the number of witnesses and volume of information provided by the Parties).

Commencement of the Investigation.

If the Complainant requests to pursue the formal Grievance Process, then the Title IX Coordinator will assign the case to an Investigator and an investigation will begin.

The Investigator will interview the Complainant to better understand the allegations and obtain details of the interactions leading to the alleged violation(s). This information will be documented, and any related documents and materials or list of witnesses will be accepted.

The Investigator will then interview the Complainant's witnesses to obtain their insight and information on the allegations and collect documentation as available.

After the Complainant's witness interviews conclude, the Investigator will contact the Respondent to arrange an interview. During this interview, the specific allegations will be reviewed, the Respondent will be asked to provide their perspective on the matter and to answer questions intended to clarify details of the case. The Respondent will also be asked to provide related documents/materials, if available, and requested witness contact information, if any. Interviews with the Respondent's witnesses will occur next and material information will be collected as available.

At the culmination of an employee investigation, the Investigator will compile all information into an Investigative Report. This Investigative Report will: a) identify the allegations reported, b) outline all individuals interviewed and the material information each reported, and c) present all supporting documents submitted as evidence.

After an Investigative Report is prepared, the draft and all evidence obtained will be made available to both Parties to review. In accordance with 34 CFR § 106.45(b)(5)(vii), the Complainant and the Respondent will have at least ten (10) business days to respond to the Investigative Report in writing.

The finalized Investigative Report will be provided to both Parties at least ten (10) business days prior to the hearing.

Hearing Process

An individual Hearing Officer will hear every case. The Hearing Officer will have absolute discretion with respect to administering the hearing. The Hearing Officer will decide whether evidence and witnesses are relevant and, therefore, admissible. The Hearing Officer will be responsible for maintaining an orderly, fair, and respectful hearing and will have broad authority to respond to disruptive or harassing behaviors, including adjourning the hearing or excluding the offending individual, including a Party, witness, or Advisor.

Prior to the hearing, the Hearing Officer will be provided the case file, including the Investigative Report, and any responses to the Investigative Report. The Hearing Officer shall review the case file and ask questions during the hearing as they deem appropriate.

At least five (5) business days prior to the hearing, a Hearing Clerk representing the University will notify all Parties and their Advisors of the hearing date, time, and location (or relevant electronic information if the hearing will be conducted remotely).

In advance of the hearing, the Parties will be required to identify witnesses requested to be called at the hearing, as well as to provide a brief written explanation of the information each witness will be asked to provide, such that the Hearing Officer can determine the relevance of each witness's testimony. The Hearing Officer has the discretion to exclude from the hearing evidence, witnesses, and questions deemed irrelevant.

At the Hearing Officer's discretion, pre-hearing meetings may be scheduled with each of the Parties and their Advisors to explain the hearing protocol.

Evidence standard. “Preponderance of the Evidence” means that the evidence presented supports the finding that it is more likely than not that the Respondent violated this Policy and Title IX.

Expectations regarding the Complainant, the Respondent, and the Witnesses throughout the Hearing

At all times during the Grievance Process, including the hearing, the Complainant, Respondent, witnesses, and other individuals sharing information are expected and required to provide truthful information.

If the Complainant, the Respondent, or a witness informs the University that they will not attend the hearing (or will refuse to be cross-examined), the hearing may proceed, as determined by the Title IX Coordinator. The Hearing Officer may not, however, draw any adverse inference in reaching a determination regarding responsibility based solely on the individual’s absence from the hearing (or their refusal to be cross-examined).

Each Party may make requests related to the format or the nature of their participation in the hearing. The Hearing Officer will accommodate requests by either Party for the hearing to occur with the Parties located in separate locations with technology enabling the Hearing Officer and the Parties to simultaneously see and hear the Party answering questions. As appropriate and at the discretion of the Hearing Officer, hearings may be conducted in person or by video conference or any other means of communications by which all individuals participating are able to see and hear each other. This process will be managed by a Hearing Clerk representing the University.

Case Presentation

While the hearing is not intended to be a repeat of the investigation, the Parties will be provided with an equal opportunity for their Advisors to conduct cross examination of the other Party and of relevant witnesses. A typical hearing may include brief opening remarks by the Hearing Officer; questions posed by the Hearing Officer to one or both of the Parties; questions posed by the Hearing Officer to any relevant witnesses; and cross-examination by either Party’s Advisor of the other Party and relevant witnesses.

The Parties’ Advisors will have the opportunity to cross examine the other Party (and witnesses, if any). Such cross examination must be conducted directly, orally, and in real time by the Party’s Advisor and never by a Party personally. Only relevant cross examination questions may be asked of a Party or witness. Before a Party or witness answers a cross-examination question that has been posed by a Party’s Advisor, the

In the hearing, the expectation is that all Advisors and other participants adhere to the rules of decorum, which will be sent by the Investigator or designee to the Advisor once an Advisor is chosen. The Hearing Officer will remove an Advisor or participant who does not adhere to the rules of decorum from the hearing.

If an employee is found responsible, UFHR will act as the Sanction Officer and work with the Hearing Officer to determine the appropriate sanctions and remedies. Other University administrators may attend the hearing at the request of or with the prior approval of the Hearing Officer, but the Parties will be notified in advance of anyone else who will be in attendance.

Record of Hearing

The Hearing Clerk representing the University shall create an official record in the form of a recording or transcript of any live (or remote) hearing and make it available to the Parties for inspection and review. Any other record of the hearing or any other recording is prohibited.

Written Determination

Following the hearing, the Hearing Officer will consider all the relevant evidence and deliberate regarding responsibility. The Hearing Officer shall determine, by a Preponderance of the Evidence, whether the Respondent has violated the Policy and Title IX. The Hearing Officer shall write a written determination, which will contain:

- 1. The alleged Title IX and Policy violations ;
- 2. A description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the Formal Complaint through the determination (including any notifications to the Parties, interviews with Parties and witnesses, site visits (if any), methods used to gather other information, and the hearing);
- 3. Findings of fact supporting the determination;
- 4. Conclusions regarding the application of this Policy to the facts;
- 5. A statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility (i.e., whether a Policy violation occurred), any disciplinary sanctions to be imposed by the Sanction Officer if there has been a finding of responsibility, and whether any remedies designed to restore or preserve equal

- 6. Relevant appeal information for the Parties.

Disciplinary sanctions and remedies will be determined in accordance with the procedures listed below, and the information will be provided to the Hearing Officer for inclusion in the written determination.

The written determination will be sent simultaneously to the Parties along with information about how to file an appeal.

Disciplinary Sanctions and Remedies (to be included in the Written Determination)

If a Party is found to have violated this Policy, before finalizing the written determination, the Hearing Officer will consult with the Sanction Officer to determine sanctions and remedies. Sanctions being imposed will be included in the written determination.

Sanctions will take into account the seriousness of the Policy violation as compared to like cases in the past, the Respondent's previous disciplinary history (if any), and institutional principles.

If a faculty member or staff is found responsible, UFHR will work with the Respondent's manager(s) to determine the appropriate sanctions and remedies. Any sanctions and remedies will be subject to appeal under this Policy.

Appeals

Either Party may appeal a determination regarding responsibility or the University's dismissal of a Formal Complaint or any allegations therein, on the following bases:

Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter.

The appeal must specify the procedural provision(s) that were violated and how it affected the outcome of the Formal Complaint. Procedural or technical irregularities will not be sufficient to sustain an appeal unless found to have affected the outcome of the Formal Complaint.

Newly discovered evidence that could affect the outcome of the matter.

An appeal on this basis is limited to new evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility was made that could affect the outcome of the Formal Complaint.

The appeal must specify the basis on which the Party believes the Title IX Coordinator, Investigator(s) or Decision Maker/Hearing Officer had an actual conflict of interest or bias and how it affected the outcome of the Formal Complaint.

Employees seeking to appeal the determination must submit their appeal to UFHR, within ten (10) business days from the date the determination is issued.

5.2. Training

The University will provide annual training on issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of the victims and promotes accountability. This training will be provided to the Title IX Coordinator, employees in the Office for Accessibility and Gender Equity, investigators, Hearing Officers, and those who oversee the appeals process. The University will ensure that the Title IX Coordinator, investigators, decision-makers, and any person who facilitates an informal resolution process receive training on the definitions of conduct prohibited by this Policy, the scope of the University's education program or activity, how to conduct an investigation and Grievance Process including hearings, appeals, and informal resolution processes, as applicable, and how to serve impartially, including by avoiding prejudgment of the facts at issue, conflicts of interest, and bias.

6. Policy Violations

Possible consequences for violating the policy include disciplinary action as determined by the Office of Employee Relations within Human Resources, and Student Conduct and Conflict Resolution within the Division of Student Life.

Questions about this policy should be directed to:

Russell Froman, Esq., Ed.D.

Assistant Vice President for Accessibility and Gender Equity

Title IX Coordinator

University of Florida

Office for Accessibility and Gender Equity

1908 Stadium Road

427 Yon Hall

Gainesville, FL 32611

[1] In the case where the Respondent is both a student and an employee, the Complainant will have the choice of whether the case will be addressed through this student process or the employee process ([Section 5.1.1.3](#)).

[2] In rare cases, the Title IX Coordinator may determine that it is necessary to move forward if there exists a serious threat to the Complainant or the community in general.

[3] Given the numerous constraints associated with initiating an investigation after significant time has lapsed, allegations reported more than one year after the precipitating event(s) may not be able to be adjudicated through the Office of Student Conduct and Conflict Resolution. However, this does not preclude the Office for Accessibility and Gender Equity from providing support services and resources to the involved parties.

[4] Witnesses who do not have information associated with the specific allegations (i.e., character witnesses) will not be approved. Witness lists should include full name of witness, witness email address (preferred) or cell phone number and, a brief statement describing how the witness was involved/made aware of the allegations. The Investigator has the ultimate decision-making authority on what evidence/witnesses are material to the case.

[5] Each investigation is handled individually and, therefore, might not follow the exact order outlined above. However, the process will be maintained in every investigation even when the order of interviews is adjusted. Throughout this process, the Investigator will typically follow up with parties/witnesses to make additional inquiries as new information is reported.

[6] In the case where the Respondent is both a student and an employee, the Complainant will have the choice of whether the case will be addressed through the student process ([Section 5.1.1.2](#)) or this employee process.

[7] Depending on a number of factors (seriousness of the alleged conduct, length of time since precipitating incident, current impact of the reported conduct, etc.), the Title IX Coordinator may determine a full formal investigation is not an appropriate option moving forward. However, this does not preclude the Office for Accessibility and Gender Equity from assisting the employee with alternative resolutions and/or support services.

[8] Witnesses who do not have information associated with specific allegations (i.e., character witnesses) will not be interviewed. Witness lists should include a) full name of

has the ultimate decision-making authority on what evidence/witnesses are material to the case.

[9] Each investigation is handled individually and, therefore, might not follow the exact order outlined above. However, the process will be maintained in every investigation even when the order of interviews is adjusted. Throughout this process, the Investigator will typically follow up with parties/witnesses to make additional inquiries as new information is reported.

History

History: New 12-22-2022, Amended 11-30-2023 (administrative)

APPLY

VISIT

JOBS

ASK UF



University of Florida

Gainesville, FL 32611

UF Operator: (352) 392-3261

[Website text-only version](#)

<http://publicrecords.unf.edu/>

Contact: John Hines
Records Custodian (FS 119.12)
Email: pr-request@unf.edu

RESOURCES

[ONE.UF](#)

[WEBMAIL](#)

[MYUFL](#)

[E-LEARNING](#)

[DIRECTORY](#)

CAMPUS

[WEATHER](#)

[CAMPUS MAP](#)

[STUDENT TOURS](#)

[ACADEMIC CALENDAR](#)

[EVENTS](#)

[STATEMENTS](#)

WEBSITE

[WEBSITE LISTING](#)

[ACCESSIBILITY](#)

[POLICIES](#)

[REGULATIONS](#)