Overview of Investigation and Adjudication Procedures for Formal Complaints of Prohibited Conduct Involving Students:

1. ISU receives a complaint of Prohibited Conduct. The Title IX Coordinator assesses the allegations.

2. If a formal Complaint is initiated, a neutral Investigator is appointed.
   - The Complainant is the person who submits the Complaint and/or is the person allegedly harmed.
   - The Respondent is the person who responds to the Complaint and is the person accused of Prohibited Conduct.

3. The Respondent is notified and given an opportunity to respond.

4. An Investigation is conducted:
   - Witnesses are interviewed
   - Evidence is collected
   - Disputed and undisputed facts are determined
   - A Preliminary Investigative Report is prepared and shared with the Complainant and the Respondent

5. The Complainant and Respondent have seven calendar days to offer comments and/or clarifications for consideration by the investigator.

6. A Final Investigative Report is prepared and shared with the Complainant, the Respondent, and the Office of Student Conduct (OSC).

7. The parties (Complainant and Respondent) are given the opportunity to meet with OSC to discuss the Investigation, the hearing panel process, and the possibility of an agreed resolution.

8. If no resolution is reached, OSC convenes a Title IX Student Conduct Hearing Board (SCHB).

9. The Complainant and the Respondent may each provide a written statement to the SCHB within 24 hours of the hearing.

10. The SCHB meets with the Investigator to ask questions relating to the Investigation. Parties may pose questions through the SCHB.

11. The Complainant and Respondent may each appear before the SCHP to provide an oral statement.

12. Following the hearing, the SCHP deliberates and renders a decision, by majority vote, regarding whether the Respondent has violated University policy.

13. If there is a finding of responsibility, the SCHB deliberates regarding an appropriate sanction.

14. The SCHB prepares a written decision and delivers it to the parties simultaneously. All decisions are based on a preponderance of the evidence standard (more likely than not).