The following can be provided by the CARE advocate, licensed counselor, or other resource:
on/off campus resources, notice of rights, reporting options

Title IX investigates

Title IX preliminarily determines Respondent violated policy using preponderance of evidence standard; Assessment and Consultation occurs; Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee proposes resolution

Title IX preliminarily determines Respondent did not violate policy using preponderance of evidence standard; Assessment and Consultation occurs

Title IX "dismisses" allegations. They are no longer considered DOE-Covered Conduct, but Title IX may still continue with resolution. Parties can appeal.

Both parties accept preliminary determination and any proposed resolution; if either party does not accept, matter goes to a hearing

Either or both parties do not accept the preliminary determination

Prehearing meeting and other procedures to promote fair, productive, and orderly hearing, including defining disputed and relevant issues, and discussing rules of conduct

Hearing

Hearing officer determines that Respondent violated policy using preponderance of evidence standard

Hearing officer determines Respondent did not violate policy using preponderance of evidence standard

Right to appeal on limited grounds

Appeal

No appeal

Appeal officer decides

In procedural error and new evidence appeals, appeal officer may remand to hearing officer and then decide

If final determination is that Respondent violated policy:
Refer to Stage 3 of the Senate Faculty Adjudication Model Process Flowchart 1