

Table of Contents

I. Introduction.....	1
II. Definitions.....	2
III. California Law.....	4
V. Privacy.....	8
VI. Sexual & Interpersonal Misconduct Policy	9
VII. Reporting Sexual and Interpersonal Misconduct.....	11
VIII. Complainant/Respondent Rights	11
IX. Conduct Process.....	12
X. Advisor.....	12
XI. Retaliation	12

I. Introduction

LMU Loyola Law School (“LLS” or law school) recognizes the significant, unacceptable and nationwide existence of sexual and interpersonal misconduct on college and graduate school campuses. LLS is dedicated to the prevention of such misconduct and to providing a caring, supportive and effective response when such misconduct occurs. Accordingly, LLS encourages students and law school community members to report such misconduct so that the law school can take appropriate responsive action.

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (“Title IX”) is a federal law that prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in education programs and activities. For more information regarding Title IX, and the LMU policy regarding Title IX Sexual Harassment, please see the [Student Title IX Policy](#). This policy deals with sexual misconduct that falls outside the Title IX 2020 Regulations definition of Sexual Harassment. Sexual Misconduct under this policy includes all forms of sexual misconduct not covered under Title IX including Sexual Assault and Sexual Exploitation and other interpersonal misconduct such as Dating Violence, Domestic Violence and Stalking. The Law School has established this Student- on-Student Sexual & Interpersonal Misconduct Policy & Protocol to assist and respond to non-Title IX complaints of student-on- student sexual and interpersonal misconduct.

Students should report all forms of sexual misconduct (student-on-student; student and non-student; faculty/staff-on-student) and interpersonal misconduct by filing a report with Campus Safety and Security at 213-736-1121 (x1121 on campus), the Deputy Title IX Coordinator, or designee, or the Office of Student Affairs.

A [Standards of Conduct](#) case for alleged student-on-student sexual or interpersonal misconduct that is not covered under the Title IX Policy will be initiated and adjudicated under the relevant provisions of the [Standards of Conduct Code and Disciplinary Code](#). To the extent that adjudicative procedures described in this policy differ from the

procedures described in the Standards of Conduct and Disciplinary Code, the language in this policy governs for any disciplinary proceedings brought pursuant to this policy. Student participants (Complainants, Respondents and identified Witnesses) in the [Standards of Conduct](#) process for severe sanctioning will first speak with Campus Safety and Security. Should a Complainant wish to move forward with proceedings pursuant to the Standards of Conduct, the Complainant and Respondent will each have separate meetings with the Associate Dean for Faculty prior to the hearing to review the investigative reports and address the format of [Standards of Conduct](#) proceedings. Following these pre-hearing meetings, a hearing with cross-examination will be scheduled in a format utilizing video-conferencing. LLS makes every effort to adjudicate these matters promptly, usually within 120 days, assuming timely cooperation of all parties.

Sexual or interpersonal misconduct involving a Student and any non-student in the LLS Community is handled under the [LMU Discriminatory Harassment and Complaint Process](#). Should a Student report sexual or interpersonal misconduct that occurred to the Student when they were a child, LLS is required to contact local law enforcement to report the child abuse.

All persons, including Law School faculty and staff, are prohibited from taking any retaliatory action against any other member of the Law School Community including, but not limited to, the Complainant, Respondent or Witnesses to an alleged incident of sexual or interpersonal misconduct. Any Student engaging in any retaliatory action(s) will be subject to discipline under the Standards of Conduct and the Disciplinary Code. Appropriate sanctions for determined violations may include dismissal from the Law School.

Upon the declaration of a campus emergency, or in the event that campus is closed due to emergency circumstances, all student policies and procedures remain in effect. However, the Dean, or designee, may temporarily suspend and/or revise existing policies, procedures or processes for the health and safety of the campus community and to assist and support LLS' efforts during the emergency and subsequent recovery.

For additional information on sexual and interpersonal misconduct awareness, prevention and training, including bystander intervention, programming and events on campus intended to bring awareness to these issues and opportunities for you to get involved, please visit [LMU CARES](#) or contact the Deputy Title IX Coordinator or Designee.

Sara Trivedi, LMU Title IX Coordinator, (310) 568-6105.

Matthew Riojas, LMU Loyola Law School Deputy Title IX Coordinator, (213) 736-8152

II. Definitions

A. For purposes of this policy, **Sexual Assault** is defined as engaging in sexual intercourse, or any of the sexual activities listed below, with another person without that person's consent. Sexual Assault includes, but is not limited to, rape, sexual battery, anal intercourse, oral copulation or penetration of a body cavity by a foreign object. Sexual intercourse includes the penetration, however slight, of the vagina or anus with any object or body part and of the mouth with a body part and/or object in a sexual manner.

B. For purposes of this policy, **Sexual Misconduct** is defined as unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature including, but not limited to, unwelcome sexual advances, unsolicited requests for sexual favors, or physical conduct of a sexual nature, such as making contact with an intimate body part (including, but not limited to: the mouth; the sex organs; the anus; the groin; the buttocks and/or the breasts) of another person without that person's consent, including as a result of sexual coercion.

For purposes of this policy, Sexual Misconduct includes, but is not limited to, exposing one's genitals in non-consensual circumstances, coercing another against their will to expose their genitals or breasts and prostituting another person.

C. For purposes of this policy, **Sexual Exploitation** is defined as sexual misconduct that occurs when a person takes unjust or abusive sexual advantage of another for their benefit or for the benefit of anyone other than the exploited party; and that behavior does not otherwise constitute Sexual Assault. Examples of Sexual Exploitation include, but are not limited to, invasion of sexual privacy, audio or video recording or photographing of a sexual nature utilizing webcam, camera, Internet exposure, etc., without knowledge and consent of all persons, going beyond the boundaries of consent (such as letting another person hide and watch you have consensual sex without the knowledge of the other party), engaging in unconsented voyeurism, coercing another against their will to expose their genitals or breasts and prostituting another person.

D. Consent is defined as the unambiguous and willing participation or cooperation in act, behavior or attitude that is commonly understood to be consistent with the exercise of free will. It is the responsibility of each person involved in the sexual activity to ensure that he or she has the affirmative Consent of the other(s) to engage in the sexual activity. Consent requires participants who are lawful adults, fully conscious, equally free and legally competent to act, have clearly communicated their willingness, cooperation or permission to participate in the specific sexual activity engaged in, are positive and clear about their desires and are able to cease ongoing consensual activity at any time. Refusal to Consent does not have to be verbal; it can be expressed with clear gestures, body language or attitude. Lack of protest or resistance does not mean Consent, nor does silence mean Consent. Prior sexual history between the Complainant and Respondent, by itself, does not constitute Consent, nor does consenting to sexual activity with one person imply Consent to sexual activity with another person.

1. Consent is not freely given if:

- a. It is obtained through the use of force, through the fear of or the threat of force, through the abuse of a power position over another (such as employment status or position within an organization) or by kidnap; or
- b. A reasonable person, in the position of the alleged perpetrator at the time the alleged conduct occurred, should have known that the other person was unable to give Consent for any of the following reasons:
 - i. The individual is unable to make an informed decision as a result of the use of alcohol, drugs or other substances (including, but not limited to, predatory drugs or prescribed medications); or
 - ii. The individual is unable to consciously respond for whatever reason including lack of consciousness, sleep, illness or shock; or
 - iii. The individual is under the age of 18 and therefore legally incapable of giving Consent; or
 - iv. The individual is known by reason of impairment, mental condition or developmental or physical disability to be reasonably unable to Consent.
- c. The individual has acted or spoken in a manner that expresses a lack of Consent or a refusal to Consent.

2. The following are invalid excuses for failing to obtain affirmative Consent from the Complainant:

- a. The Respondent's belief in affirmative Consent arose from the intoxication or recklessness of the Respondent; or
- b. The Respondent did not take reasonable steps, in the circumstances known to the Respondent at the time, to ascertain whether the Complainant affirmatively consented.

E. For purposes of this policy, **Domestic Violence** is defined as a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares

a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under California law or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under California law.

F. For purposes of this policy, **Dating Violence** is defined as violence committed by a person:

1. Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and
2. Where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the Complainant's statement and with consideration of the following factors:
 - a. The length of the relationship;
 - b. The type of the relationship;
 - c. The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Dating Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or threat of such abuse. Dating Violence does not include acts covered under the definition of Domestic Violence.

G. For purposes of this policy, **Stalking** means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person(s) that would cause a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the Complainant to fear for their safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purposes of this definition course of conduct means 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.

For the purposes of this definition substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

H. "Complainant" means the individual(s) who file(s) a Standards of Conduct complaint with the Law School.

I. "Respondent" means the individual(s) against whom a Standards of Conduct complaint is made.

J. "Retaliation" means adverse, non-permitted action taken by an individual or a third party against a person who reports a violation of this policy, assists someone with a report of a violation of this policy or participates in any manner in an investigation or resolution of a report of a violation of this policy. Retaliation may, among other non-permitted conduct or behaviors, include threats, intimidation, coercion, Harassment, spreading negative information about an individual, exclusions from academic and non-academic programs and/or adverse actions related to employment.

III. California Law

The following excerpts are only partially explanatory of certain California laws pertaining to sexual and interpersonal misconduct. These excerpts are not intended to be an exhaustive description or list of California laws pertaining to sexual misconduct, inappropriate or criminal sexual behavior or interpersonal misconduct.

A. Excerpts from Sections 11165.1 and 261 of the California Penal Code: Sexual Assault includes rape, statutory rape, rape in concert, incest, sodomy, lewd or lascivious acts upon a child, oral copulation, sexual penetration, child molestation and the following:

1. Penetration, however slight, of the vagina or anal opening of one person by the penis of another person, whether or not there is emission of semen.
2. Sexual contact between the genitals or anal opening of one person and the mouth or tongue of another person.
3. Intrusion by one person into the genitals or anal opening of another person, including the use of an object for this purpose, except that, it does not include acts performed for a valid medical purpose.
4. The intentional touching of the genitals or intimate parts, including the breasts, genital area, groin, inner thighs and buttocks or the clothing covering them, of a child, or of the perpetrator by a child, for purposes of sexual arousal or gratification, except that it does not include acts which may reasonably be construed to be normal caretaker responsibilities; interactions with, or demonstrations of affection for, the child; or acts performed for a valid medical purpose.
5. The intentional masturbation of the perpetrator's genitals in the presence of a child.

Rape is an act of sexual intercourse accomplished with a person not the spouse of the perpetrator, under any of the following circumstances:

1. Where a person is incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal Consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act.
2. Where it is accomplished against a person's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the person or another.
3. Where a person is prevented from resisting by any intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or any controlled substance, and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known by the accused.
4. Where a person is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and this is known to the accused.

As used in this paragraph, "unconscious of the nature of the act" means incapable of resisting because the victim meets one of the following conditions:

- a. Was unconscious or asleep.
- b. Was not aware, knowing, perceiving or cognizant that the act occurred.
- c. Was not aware, knowing, perceiving or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraud in fact.
- d. Was not aware, knowing, perceiving or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraudulent representation that the sexual penetration served a professional purpose when it served no professional purpose.

5. Where a person submits under the belief that the person committing the act is someone known to the victim other than the accused, and this belief is induced by any artifice, pretense or concealment practiced by the accused, with the intent to induce the belief.

6. Where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat. As used in this paragraph, "threatening to retaliate" means a threat to kidnap or falsely imprison, or to inflict extreme pain, serious bodily injury or death.

7. Where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest or deport the victim or another, and the victim has a reasonable belief that the perpetrator is a public official. The perpetrator does not actually have to be a public official.

California law also states that "The essential guilt of rape consists in the outrage to the person and feelings of the victim of the rape. Any sexual penetration, however slight, is sufficient to complete the crime" (Penal Code section 263). California law further defines both marital rape (Penal Code section 262) and "statutory rape" (Penal Code section 261.5).

Though laws vary from state to state, intercourse in which Consent was not obtained or was obtained under coercive conditions will usually be considered rape.

B. Excerpt from Section 67386 of the California Education Code:

The governing boards of independent postsecondary institutions shall adopt a policy concerning Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking, as defined in the federal Higher Education Act of 1965 involving a Student, both on and off campus. This policy shall include an affirmative Consent standard in the determination of whether Consent was given by both parties to sexual activity.

"Affirmative Consent" means affirmative, conscious and voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity. It is the responsibility of each person involved in the sexual activity to ensure that they have the affirmative Consent of the other or others to engage in the sexual activity. Lack of protest or resistance does not mean Consent, nor does silence mean Consent. Affirmative Consent must be ongoing throughout a sexual activity and can be revoked at any time. The existence of a dating relationship between the persons involved, or the fact of past sexual relations between them, should never by itself be assumed to be an indicator of Consent.

C. Excerpts from Section 261.6 and 261.7 of the California Penal Code:

In prosecutions under Section 261, 262, 286, 287 or 289, in which Consent is at issue, "Consent" shall be defined to mean positive cooperation in act or attitude pursuant to an exercise of free will. The person must act freely and voluntarily and have knowledge of the nature of the act or transaction involved.

A current or previous dating or marital relationship shall not be sufficient to constitute Consent where Consent is at issue in a prosecution under Section 261, 262, 286, 287 or 289. Nothing in this section shall affect the admissibility of evidence or the burden of proof on the issue of Consent. In prosecutions under Section 261, 262, 286, 287 or 289, in which Consent is at issue, evidence that the victim suggested, requested or otherwise communicated to the defendant that the defendant use a condom or other birth control device, without additional evidence of Consent, is not sufficient to constitute Consent.

D. Excerpts from Section 646.9 of the California Penal Code:

Any person who willfully, maliciously and repeatedly follows or willfully and maliciously harasses another person and who makes a credible threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear for their safety, or the safety of their immediate family is guilty of the crime of Stalking, punishable by:

1. Imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or
2. By a fine of not more than \$1,000, or
3. By both that fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in the state prison.

For the purposes of this section, “harasses” means engages in a knowing and willful course of conduct directed at a specific person that seriously alarms, annoys, torments or terrorizes the person, and that serves no legitimate purpose. For the purposes of this section, “course of conduct” means two or more acts occurring over a period of time, however short, evidencing a continuity of purpose. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of “course of conduct.”

E. Excerpts from Section 13700 of the California Penal Code and 6211 of the California Family Code:

“Domestic Violence” means abuse committed against an adult or a minor who is a spouse, former spouse, cohabitant, former cohabitant or person with whom the suspect has had a child or is having or has had a dating or engagement relationship, a child of a party or a child who is the subject of an action under the Uniform Parentage Act, where the presumption applies that the male parent is the father of the child to be protected or any other person related by consanguinity or affinity within the second degree.

For purposes of this subdivision, “cohabitant” means two unrelated adult persons living together for a substantial period of time, resulting in some permanency of relationship. Factors that may determine whether persons are cohabiting include, but are not limited to:

terrorizes the person, and that serves no legitimate purpose. For the purposes of this section, “course of conduct” means two or more acts occurring over a period of time, however short, evidencing a continuity of purpose. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of “course of conduct.”

E. Excerpts from Section 13700 of the California Penal Code and 6211 of the California Family Code:

“Domestic Violence” means abuse committed against an adult or a minor who is a spouse, former spouse, cohabitant, former cohabitant or person with whom the suspect has had a child or is having or has had a dating or engagement relationship, a child of a party or a child who is the subject of an action under the Uniform Parentage Act, where the presumption applies that the male parent is the father of the child to be protected or any other person related by consanguinity or affinity within the second degree.

For purposes of this subdivision, “cohabitant” means two unrelated adult persons living together for a substantial period of time, resulting in some permanency of relationship. Factors that may determine whether persons are cohabiting include, but are not limited to:

1. Sexual relations between the parties while sharing the same living quarters;
2. Sharing of income or expenses;
3. Joint use or ownership of property;
4. Whether the parties hold themselves out as spouses;
5. The continuity of the relationship; and
6. The length of the relationship.

V. Privacy

A. LMU Loyola Law School identifies “responsible employees” as those who are obligated to report all details of an incident, including the identities of those involved, to Campus Safety and Security whenever that information is brought forward to the employee. Campus Safety and Security will notify the Title IX Coordinator, or designee, when a report has been filed.

Students reporting an incident of sexual or interpersonal misconduct to a responsible employee may request that their information be kept private. Students should be aware that if they request for their information to remain private, then the Law School’s ability to effectively investigate and adjudicate the instance(s) of sexual or interpersonal misconduct may be impaired. The Law School cannot guarantee privacy in this instance, and the following factors will be considered by the Title IX Coordinator, or designee, in consultation with the Dean of Students, or designee, in determining whether the privacy request can be honored or if an investigation is necessary:

1. The Respondent has known prior allegations of sexual or interpersonal misconduct and a potential for a campus safety risk exists; or
2. A threat to the campus community at large or a particular community member has been identified; or
3. The sexual or interpersonal misconduct was perpetrated with a weapon; or
4. The victim is a minor; or
5. Some combination of the above factors exists.

The Title IX Coordinator, or designee, in consultation with the Dean of Students or a designee, is responsible for determining whether the privacy of the Complainant can be honored. If the decision is made that privacy cannot be honored, then the Law School will only inform the necessary individuals and entities on campus required to perform a thorough investigation and adjudication of the complaint. The Law School will respond to any accusations of Retaliation against the Complainant or witnesses brought upon by the investigation or adjudication of the misconduct

B. Responsible employees include faculty, administrative staff and some student staff. Responsible employees do not include the following:

1. Professional, licensed counselors, such as the psychologists at Student Psychological Services (SPS) 310.338.2868 and the Law School’s On Campus Psychological Counseling Office (OCPCO), are not required to report any information regarding an alleged sexual or interpersonal misconduct, to Campus Safety and Security, the Title IX Coordinator or any other reporting body, without consent from the Student.
2. Pastoral counselors, such as Catholic priests and women religious, are not required to report any information regarding an alleged sexual or interpersonal misconduct, to the Campus Safety and Security, the Title IX Coordinator or any other reporting body, without Consent from the Student provided they receive the information in performance of their pastoral duties.
3. Student Health Services (SHS) Staff, 310.338.2881, such as doctors and nurse practitioners, are not required to report any information regarding an alleged sexual or interpersonal misconduct, to Campus Safety and Security, the Title IX Coordinator or any other reporting body on campus, without Consent from the Student. The SHS Staff will be required to report signs of physical or sexual abuse to law enforcement.

4. LMU Loyola Law School's Community Resource Advisors (LLS CRAs), whose names can be found on the LMU Loyola Law School's <https://my.lls.edu/studentaffairs>, may speak with Students regarding incidents of sexual and interpersonal misconduct without automatically triggering a Law School investigation into the matter. These individuals do have time and place reporting responsibilities under the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act), but are not obligated to report identifying information of the Complainant. If the Respondent's name is presented to a CRA, they will be obligated to report that information to the Title IX Coordinator. Reports by the CRA will not trigger a Law School investigation unless the Title IX Coordinator, or designee, in consultation with the Dean of Students, or designee, determines that an investigation is necessary because of the existence of one or more of the following factors:

- a. The Respondent has known prior allegations of sexual or interpersonal misconduct and a potential for a campus safety risk exists; or
- b. The location in which the alleged incident occurred is a location where previous complaints of sexual or interpersonal misconduct occurred creating the potential for a unsafe environment for the LLS community; or
- c. A threat to the campus community at large has been identified; or
- d. A frequency or pattern is detected that suggests an unsafe environment exists for the LLS community or an LLS community member; or
- e. The Sexual or interpersonal misconduct was perpetrated with a weapon; or
- f. The Victim is a minor; or
- g. Some combination of the above factors exists.

VI. Sexual & Interpersonal Misconduct Policy

A. Pursuant to the processes specified in the Disciplinary Code, any Student alleged to have participated in sexual or interpersonal misconduct will be referred to the Associate Dean for Faculty. If the student is found responsible, the student will be subject to disciplinary action. Complainants of sexual and interpersonal misconduct are not required to be members of the Law School community; they may be third parties or others unaffiliated with the Law School. If a Complainant chooses not to participate in the Law School conduct process, the Law School reserves the right to initiate the conduct process if, in the opinion of the Associate Dean for Faculty, sufficient evidence exists without the participation of the Student Complainant to warrant further consideration in accordance with the Disciplinary Code, and to be likely to obtain a determination of a violation by the putative Respondent utilizing the Preponderance of the Evidence standard. Outcomes related to sexual and interpersonal misconduct cases run the full spectrum as outlined in Section 12.1 of the Disciplinary Code, and include disciplinary warning through suspension or dismissal from the Law School.

B. All alleged incidents of student-on-student sexual and interpersonal misconduct will be adjudicated in accordance with the Standards of Conduct and Disciplinary Code utilizing the Preponderance of the Evidence standard and will involve a hearing with cross examination. Standards of Conduct and Disciplinary Code proceedings shall be prompt, fair and impartial and adjudicated by officials that have received regular training regarding incidents of this nature.

C. In cases alleging sexual and interpersonal misconduct the Dean of Students, or designee, may institute supportive measures, including, but not limited to, academic, residential, transportation and/or employment accommodations, intended to ensure the well-being of the Complainant, the Respondent, the investigatory process and/or the Law School Community while the complaint is being investigated and prior to the determination on the charge. Any such supportive measures shall not be referred to or offered as evidence at the hearing on the underlying charge. Any such supportive measures shall be designed and implemented in a manner intended to achieve their purpose while at the same time limiting, to the extent practicable, any adverse effect to the Complainant's and/or Respondent's educational program. Any such supportive measures shall remain confidential, to the extent practicable to achieve the measure. Both Complainant and Respondent will receive written notification of their access to supportive measures.

D. No Contact Orders (NCO) will also be utilized by DPS both during the investigation and through the completion of the disciplinary process. Both parties will be expected to sign a document stating their awareness of the NCO and the stipulations of no contact, however failure or refusal to sign an NCO by either party does not impact the enforcement of the NCO. DPS will provide information about available community resources.

E. Violations of the Standards of Conduct regarding underage or excessive consumption of alcohol and/or marijuana or use or possession of illegal substances will not be utilized to commence disciplinary proceedings against a Complainant if the information is divulged through the process of reporting sexual or interpersonal misconduct. The Law School does reserve the right to refuse to grant amnesty to reporters under certain extenuating circumstances. Criminal investigations and other police action may still occur at the discretion of the law enforcement agency responding to the incident.

Assisting Students who report sexual or interpersonal misconduct is of paramount importance to the Law School. In order to facilitate reporting, the Law School may choose not to charge Students who report sexual or interpersonal misconduct or any material witnesses thereto with Standards of Conduct violations for certain behavior that otherwise would be considered violations (e.g. underage consumption of alcohol and/or use of marijuana or other illegal drugs). This policy only applies to alcohol, marijuana and other drug violations and does not excuse behaviors which go beyond alcohol, marijuana and other drug intoxication such as, for illustration purposes only, disorderly conduct, failure to comply, physical assault, Sexual Assault, sexual violence, vandalism, property damage, etc.).

F. Standards of Conduct hearings respecting alleged incidents of sexual and interpersonal misconduct will in the first instance be adjudicated by a panel of not less than two faculty members. These aculty members will be regularly trained in the adjudication of these types of incidents. A pre-hearing meeting will be scheduled separately with both the Complainant and the Respondent, where both parties will be permitted to review investigatory reports and supporting evidence, identify additional Witnesses and ask questions about the conduct process. All Standards of Conduct proceedings involving allegations of sexual and interpersonal misconduct will include a hearing with cross examination.

All faculty hearing panelists will receive training regarding the adjudication of sexual and interpersonal misconduct. For information regarding what training is conducted please contact the Title IX Coordinator.

G. Prior sexual history of Complainant or Respondent with people outside of each other will not be utilized as evidence in these disciplinary proceedings.

H. Once a [Standards of Conduct and Disciplinary Code](#) determination of the charges has been made, a determination notification letter will be concurrently sent to Complainant and Respondent.

I. Complainants are encouraged to report all instances of sexual or interpersonal misconduct regardless of the amount of time that has passed since the alleged misconduct occurred. The Law School reserves the right to take disciplinary action regarding allegations involving current LLS Students irrespective of the length of time since the alleged misconduct occurred.

J. [Standards of Conduct and Disciplinary Code](#) proceedings are independent from criminal or civil proceedings and will normally proceed without regard to the pendency or potential pendency of criminal or civil proceedings.

VII. Reporting Sexual and Interpersonal Misconduct

Choosing to report sexual or interpersonal misconduct takes bravery and LMU Loyola Law School encourages all Students to report sexual or interpersonal misconduct regardless of the amount of time that has passed since the alleged misconduct occurred.

Once a report is received, the Title IX Coordinator, or designee, will discuss with you the availability of supportive measures (regardless of whether the Complainant agrees to be interviewed by Campus Safety and Security).

If you believe you have experienced sexual or interpersonal misconduct, you are encouraged to file a report with the Campus Safety and Security either in person, by phone, 213.736.1121, or with the Deputy Title IX Coordinator. Students who are unsure whether what they experienced, witnessed or what has been reported to them constitutes sexual or interpersonal misconduct, should contact Campus Safety and Security and report the incident.

Assisting students who report sexual or interpersonal misconduct is of paramount importance to the Law School. In order to facilitate reporting, the Law School will not hold Students responsible for making a report that does not go through the Conduct Process, so long as the report was made in good faith.

Students who experience sexual or interpersonal misconduct, but who are not ready to report, should utilize [Callisto](#). Callisto is an online program designed to create a more empowering reporting experience for Students who may have experienced sexual or interpersonal misconduct.

VIII. Complainant/Respondent Rights

A. Complainants and Respondents in a sexual or interpersonal misconduct case have the right to:

1. Access to an Advisor, if they do not have one of their own choosing, to assist with the conduct process. Complainants and Respondents may select the Advisor of their choice, regardless of family relationship or lack of affiliation to the Law School (see Section IX for more details);
2. Receive a written notification of available on-and off-campus counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, Student financial aid and other services available as well as notification of the procedures for institutional disciplinary action and their rights and options as defined in sexual and interpersonal misconduct cases;
3. Request and receive supportive measures as approved by the Dean of Students or designee in collaboration with the Title IX Coordinator, Sara N. Trivedi, or designee;
4. Make a complaint to Campus Safety and Security;
5. File a police report and take legal action separate from and/or in addition to filing a [Standards of Conduct](#) complaint seeking disciplinary action;
6. Be informed of the disciplinary finding (responsible or not responsible) in writing;
7. Present material Witnesses to the alleged incident;

8. Appeal rights as outlined in the [Disciplinary Code](#);
9. Opportunity to cross examine the opposing party and any Witnesses to determine credibility of information;
10. Refuse any/all of the above. If Complainant refuses to participate in a hearing with cross examination, the Law School will not proceed with the conduct process unless sufficient evidence exists without the participation of the Student Complainant. If Respondent refuses to participate in a hearing with cross examination, the Law School will nonetheless proceed with the conduct process and, if supported by the evidence presented, hold the Respondent accountable for proved violations of the subject Standards of Conduct charges.

IX. Conduct Process

In instances where alleged violations of the Student-on-Student Sexual or Interpersonal Misconduct Policy and Protocol do not warrant formal disciplinary proceedings, students will be governed by the process described in Section 12.2.3 of the [Disciplinary Code](#).

Instances where a Student is charged with violations of the Student-on-Student Sexual or Interpersonal Misconduct Policy and Protocol, and/ or whose alleged misconduct and asserted Code violations warrant formal disciplinary proceedings, will be governed by the process described in [Disciplinary Code](#) Section 12.2.4.

Students have the right to appeal the decision and/or the sanctions assigned. Please review [Disciplinary Code](#) Section 12.6 for more information.

X. Advisor

In cases of sexual and/or interpersonal misconduct, that are going through the Law School's Standards of Conduct and Disciplinary Code process, Complainants and Respondents may choose an Advisor of their choice; however, the Advisor must not be serving in any other capacity in the conduct process (i.e., Witness or Student Conduct Committee member). Advisors will assist Students in understanding the conduct process but will not serve as representation for Students in [Standards of Conduct and Disciplinary Code](#) proceedings.

Respondents and Complainants who wish to have the assistance of an Advisor should inform the Associate Dean for Faculty in writing at least two days prior to the scheduled date of the pre-hearing meeting. The Advisor's role is to assist Students in understanding the conduct process but will not serve as representation for Students in Student [Standards of Conduct or Disciplinary Code](#) proceedings during pre-hearing meetings and hearings with cross examination. Advisors may not address the Hearing Panelists or play any other role during hearings. All communication involving Advisors during hearings must be between the Advisor and Student. An Advisor may not appear in lieu of the Student to either the pre-hearing meeting or the hearing with cross examination;

XI. Retaliation

The Law School will respond to any accusations of Retaliation against the Complainant, Respondent or Witnesses brought upon by the investigation or adjudication of the misconduct. As previously mentioned, Retaliation is prohibited and will not be tolerated by the Law School. Any person(s) engaging in any retaliatory action(s) will be subject to discipline under the [Standards of Conduct Code](#) and appropriate sanctions for determined violations may include dismissal from the Law School.

All persons, including Law School faculty and staff, are prohibited from taking any retaliatory action against any other member of the Law School Community including, but not limited to, the Complainant, Respondent or Witnesses to an alleged incident of sexual or interpersonal misconduct. Any Student engaging in any retaliatory action(s) will be subject to discipline under the [Standards of Conduct Code](#) and appropriate sanctions for determined violations may include dismissal from the Law School.

Retaliation by non-students will be adjudicated and determined in accordance with the [LMU Discriminatory Harassment and Complaint Process](#). Any Student who believes that they have been retaliated against for having filed, or being named in, a complaint for sexual or interpersonal misconduct or having participated in the investigation of such a complaint, should promptly notify Campus Safety and Security 213.736.1121. Any person who believes that they have been retaliated against by a staff member should notify Human Resources at 213.736.1128. Any person who believes that they have been retaliated against for the above-mentioned reasons by a faculty member on behalf of the Law School should notify the Associate Dean for Faculty 213.736.8154.

What Should You Do if You Experience Sexual Assault, Sexual Violence, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence or Stalking?

A. Go to a safe place as soon as you can

B. Preserve all physical evidence

Do not wash your face or hands, bathe, brush your teeth, drink or eat, douche or change clothes. If you do change your clothes, put all clothing you were wearing at the time of the assault in individual paper bags (not plastic). It is important to preserve as much evidence as possible for investigation and processing of criminal and/or disciplinary charges.

C. Contact LLS Campus Safety & Security at 213-736-1121 (x1121). Public Safety can assist you in reporting a crime that occurred off-campus to the appropriate authorities. You may decline to report your experience to such authorities.

D. Seek immediate or prompt medical treatment (typically within 72 hours)

It is important to seek immediate or prompt and necessary follow-up medical attention for several reasons:

1. To assess and treat any physical injuries you may have sustained.
2. To determine the risk of sexually transmitted diseases or pregnancy and take appropriate medical measures.
3. If you choose, you may have evidence collected and preserved to aid in the investigation and processing of criminal and/or disciplinary prosecution.

It is best for any physical evidence to be collected within the first 24 hours following the incident. (The quality and quantity of evidence collected later than this may be substantially diminished.)

E. Visit the Rape Treatment Center at Santa Monica-UCLA Medical Center – (310) 319-4000 and/or utilize the other resources in closer proximity to LLS, as listed on our website.

The Rape Treatment Center can provide general medical treatment and, if you choose, collection of evidence. A medical exam could include treatment of any physical problems; evaluation of risks; various lab tests for sexually transmitted diseases and pregnancy; appropriate treatment; identification and collection of physical evidence of any Sexual Assault.

A specially trained nurse will perform the evidence collection exam. A Sexual Assault advocate or a support person of your choice may be present throughout the procedure.

The Rape Treatment Center hospital emergency department follows national standards for victim care, Sexual Assault exams and evidence collection procedures. If the decision is made to conduct an evidence collection exam, the anonymous evidence may be held for six months or longer. This means you do not have to decide immediately whether or not you want to press charges.

The Rape Treatment Center also provides long term counseling support for victims of Sexual Assault and Sexual Violence, as well as advocacy and accompanying services.

F. Schedule non-emergency medical treatment

Even if you choose not to go to the hospital or to seek immediate medical attention, it is still important to get medical attention to treat any physical problems and to conduct various lab tests for sexually transmitted diseases and pregnancy. Please consult the list of local resources on the website.

G. Utilize counseling services

LLS's Counseling Office (Dr. Michael Douglas, 213-736-1122, 502 Casassa) is available for students in crisis. Dr. Douglas will quickly make an appointment to see you if you have an emergency.

H. For additional Resources please visit:

LMUCARES

Loyola Law School and Community Sexual Assault and Interpersonal Misconduct Resource Contact List

Utilize Project Callisto a confidential recording, reporting and support resource tool for student survivors.