

Twenty-first Report of Student Discipline

SUMMARY OF
NON-ACADEMIC STUDENT DISCIPLINARY COMPLAINTS
RESOLVED BY
THE OFFICE OF STUDENT CONDUCT
AND THE DEPARTMENT OF UNIVERSITY HOUSING & DINING

**2014-15
ACADEMIC YEAR**

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STUDENT MISCONDUCT RESOLUTION SYSTEMS

<p>NON-ACADEMIC MISCONDUCT</p> <p>Includes: Theft Assault Harassment Classroom Disruption</p> <p><i>Resolved by</i> DEAN OF STUDENTS</p>	<p>ACADEMIC MISCONDUCT</p> <p>Includes: Plagiarism Cheating</p> <p><i>Resolved by</i> DEAN OF COLLEGE</p>
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SANCTIONS

Disciplinary Reprimand
Disciplinary Probation
Suspension from Classes
Expulsion

Counseling	Limited Exclusion	Educational Sanctions	Restitution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student Health & Wellness • Univ. Counseling Service (UCS) • Office of Equal Opportunity & Diversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Contact Order • Building Prohibition • Restriction from Class • Restriction from Univ. Activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical MASS • Research Project • Enroll in Class • Provide Service • Sexual Harassment Workshop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost to Repair • Apology Letter • Community Service

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The 2014-15 academic year (AY) represented the fifth year of off-campus jurisdiction for student conduct. Consistent with the previous four years, the SCO caseload in 2014-15 included a substantial number of off-campus violations reported to police. Most reports involved alcohol or illegal drugs.
- Compared to the previous year, AY 2014-15 was noteworthy for the increasing number of complaints of sexual harassment, and sexual assault, and domestic abuse/dating violence. Results are detailed in a separate section (pp. 15-16).
- During AY 2014-15, the following DOS personnel were assigned the following responsibilities:
 - Dr. David Grady, Associate Vice President & Dean of Students, supervised the enforcement of non-academic student discipline rules in AY 2014-15 and determined sanctions in cases involving students facing a possible suspension.
 - Ms. Pam Krogmeier, the DOS Administrative Services Coordinator, processed incoming police reports, issued notice letters to students, and facilitated the meeting schedules of the Student Conduct Officers.
 - Mr. Thomas Baker, the Associate Dean of Students & Director of the Student Conduct Office, interviewed students accused of major violations and represented the University of Iowa at formal disciplinary hearings. He conducted the majority of sexual misconduct, dating violence, and stalking cases.
 - Mr. Kieran Leopold, Student Conduct Officer, interviewed students accused of misconduct among other responsibilities. Mr. Leopold supervised the operation of the student disciplinary database.
 - Ms. Nikki Hodous, Student Conduct Officer, interviewed students accused of misconduct and tracked disciplinary sanction compliance among other responsibilities.
 - Ms. Gwen Archibald, Graduate Student, investigated minor disciplinary cases and performed other tasks on behalf of the Director of the Student Conduct Office.
- Reports of student organization misconduct during AY 2014-15 were resolved by Dr. William Nelson, the Director of the Iowa Memorial Union, or by staff members in the Center for Student Initiative and Leadership. Student sports club violations were investigated by the Department of Recreational Services. Because student organization/sports club violations were not resolved by the Student Conduct Office, there is no data in this report about student organization/sports club misconduct.

The Basis of the 2014-15 Code of Student Life (Excerpts from the Introduction)

As expressed in the IOWA Challenge, University of Iowa students are called to excel academically, stretch to embrace diversity, engage in positive student life and leadership, choose a healthy lifestyle, and serve the community.

In order to maintain a safe campus where students can meet the IOWA Challenge, the University of Iowa has adopted the Code of Student Life. The Code of Student Life sets forth standards of student behavior and conduct necessary for the maintenance of a campus where ideas are freely exchanged, University property and processes are safeguarded, and conflicts are peacefully resolved. Each University of Iowa student has an obligation to know and adhere to the Code of Student Life, and each University of Iowa student shall be conclusively presumed to have knowledge of the contents of the Code of Student Life from the date of the student's initial registration at the University.

Pursuant to the Iowa Administrative Code, the President is the Chief Administrative Officer for the University of Iowa. The President has nominated, and the Board of Regents has appointed, a Vice President for Student Life with overall responsibility for student-related matters, including but not limited to student conduct and discipline. The Vice President for Student Life has, in turn, delegated considerable authority for the establishment of rules and handling of violations to the Dean of Students. The Dean of Students has also granted some discretion for establishing rules and handling certain rule violations to the professional staff of University Housing & Dining.

The Code of Student Life covers acts of University students occurring on campus, as well as on property owned, leased, or controlled by a fraternity, sorority, or student organization. The Code of Student Life also covers conduct and behavior occurring off campus, including online behavior, which affects a clear and distinct interest of the University as determined by the Dean of Students. In exercising this jurisdictional discretion, the Dean will establish if the behavior negatively impacts the achievement of the University's academic goals, the safety and freedom of individuals, or the orderly operation of the University. Without attempting to be exhaustive, the following are examples of situations that could affect a clear and distinct interest of the University: (1) conduct occurring at a University-sponsored activity or sporting event; (2) conduct occurring while the accused or complainant was acting in an official capacity for the University; (3) conduct which constitutes a violation of federal, state, or local law or ordinance; (4) conduct which violates University rule or policy; and (5) conduct which demonstrates a threat to campus safety and security. Violations of this policy involving violent conduct, alcohol, or drugs occurring in Johnson County, Iowa are presumed to affect a clear and distinct interest of the University.

The 2014-15 Version of the Code of Student Life Conduct Rules

Any student found to have committed any of the following acts within the scope of this policy as it is defined in Section C shall be subject to discipline by the University.

Dishonesty

- 1) Academic Misconduct:** Any dishonest or fraudulent conduct during an academic exercise, such as cheating, plagiarism, or forgery, or misrepresentation regarding the circumstances of a student's non-attendance, late assignment, or previous work or educational experience, or aiding or abetting another person to do the same. "Dishonest" conduct includes, but is not limited to, attempts by students to cheat or misrepresent, or aid or abet another person to do the same, whether or not the attempts are successful. Academic exercises covered by this rule include classroom assignments (such as examinations, papers, or research) and out-of-classroom activities (projects, practicum, internship and/or externship assignments off campus, or University employment, for example) that are related to an academic program at or through the University. A "classroom" can be a lecture hall, discussion room, laboratory, or clinic, for example. The acquisition of honors, awards, or degrees, or academic record notations, course enrollments, credits, or grades, or certifications (including language proficiency or professional licensure or other endorsement) by any dishonest means is strictly prohibited. Resolution of academic misconduct complaints will be handled within the college or department concerned, with provision for review (see Part C, Academic Misconduct).
- 2) Collusion:** The aiding, abetting, assisting, or attempting to aid or assist another student to commit a violation of any rule(s) in the Code of Student Life.
- 3) Use of Fabricated or Falsified Information:** The furnishing of false information to any University employee, faculty member, or office, as well as the forgery, alteration, or misuse of any University document, record, or identification.
- 4) Bribery:** Offering or causing to be offered any bribe or favor to any University employee or faculty member in an attempt to influence a decision or action.

Interference with University Operations

- 5) Failure to Comply with University Directive:** A failure to comply with directions of any member of the University faculty or staff acting in the performance of the faculty or staff member's duties, or a failure of the student to identify himself or herself to a University faculty or staff member when requested to do so.
- 6) Disruption of University Activities:** Disruption or obstruction of teaching, research, operation, administration, access to facilities, pedestrian or vehicular traffic, emergency services, investigations, disciplinary proceedings, or other University activities on or off campus. This rule also prohibits the disruption of authorized non-University activities on campus. Inciting others to participate in the Disruption of University Activities also violates this section.
- 7) Demonstrations Inside University Property:** Protests or demonstrations within the interior of any property owned, leased or controlled by the University, except as specifically authorized by the University and subject to reasonable conditions imposed to protect the rights and safety of other persons and to prevent damage to property.
- 8) Disruption in a Classroom or Other Instructional Setting:** Willful failure to comply with a reasonable directive of the classroom instructor or other intentional conduct that has the effect of disrupting University classroom instruction or interfering with the instructor's ability to manage the classroom. When disruptive activity occurs, a University instructor has the authority to determine classroom seating patterns or require that a student exit the classroom, laboratory, or other area used for instruction immediately for the remainder of the

period. Instructors who impose a one-day suspension are asked to report the incident to appropriate departmental, collegiate, and Student Life personnel.

9) Disruption of Safety: Tampering with or improper activation of a fire alarm; false reporting of an emergency or terroristic threat in any form; issuing a threat of a bomb or use a chemical or biological agent.

10) Trespassing: Unauthorized entry into or occupation of any University room, building, or area of the campus, including such entry or occupation at any unauthorized time, or any unauthorized or improper use of any University property, equipment, or facilities. Unauthorized possession, use, or duplication of University keys, cards, codes, or other methods of access also violates this rule.

11) Abuse of the Student Conduct System. Disruption or interference with the orderly conduct of a proceeding governed by the Judicial Procedure for Alleged Violations of the Code of Student Life or the Judicial Procedures for Allegations of Sexual Misconduct; falsification, distortion, or misrepresentation to a University investigator, official, or hearing officer as part of the Judicial Procedure for Alleged Violations of the Code of Student Life or the Judicial Procedures for Allegations of Sexual Misconduct; and failure to comply with interim or final sanction(s) imposed pursuant to a complaint and hearing governed by the Judicial Procedure for Alleged Violations of the Code of Student Life or the Judicial Procedures for Allegations of Sexual Misconduct.

12) Violative Conduct. Any conduct or action in which the University can demonstrate a clear and distinct interest as an academic institution and which seriously threatens (a) any educational process or other legitimate function of the University or (b) the health or safety of any member of the academic community.

Violations of Law or Policy

13) Violation of University Policy. Violation of any University policy, rule, or regulation published in hard copy or available electronically on the University website. A violation of a rule, policy, or regulation of a department residence hall, office, facility, or of a rule, policy, or regulation of the Board of Regents, State of Iowa, also violates this section.

14) Misuse of IT Resources: Violations of the University's Acceptable Use of Information Technology Resources policy; disruption of access of other students, faculty, or staff members to University computer and IT resources; obtaining or using a password or account assigned to another person without permission from that person; use of University computer and IT resources to interfere with the rights of others, including damaging programs or equipment belonging to another, sending harassing or threatening material, accessing confidential information without proper authorization, or duplicating copyrighted software unlawfully; or downloading from the internet and/or uploading to the internet a copyrighted music file or video file using University computer equipment, University IT, or the University network without express permission from the copyright holder. Attempts to commit any of the acts proscribed in this section violate this rule. Assisting another person to commit acts that violate this rule constitutes an independent violation of this section.

15) Use or Possession of Weapons. Use or possession of weapons on campus or on property owned, leased, or controlled by a fraternity, sorority, or student organization.

16) Illegal Use or Possession of Alcohol. Consumption, possession, distribution, or sale of alcoholic beverages in violation of the law.

17) Impermissible Use or Possession of Alcohol. Consumption, possession, distribution, or sale of alcoholic beverages in violation of any University policy, including but not limited to rules relating to alcohol possession in residence halls or University buildings.

18) Illegal Use or Possession of Drugs. Consumption, possession, distribution, or sale of drugs, narcotics, or other controlled substances in violation of law.

19) Impermissible Use or Possession of Drugs. Consumption, possession, distribution, or sale of drugs, narcotics, or other controlled substances in violation of any University policy, including but not limited to rules relating to drug possession in residence halls or University buildings.

20) Criminal Conduct. A violation of any federal, state, or local law or ordinance.

Harm to Persons or Property

21) Theft/Vandalism. Theft or attempted theft; burglary; unlawful possession of stolen property; attempted or actual unauthorized use of a credit card, debit card, student identification card, cell phone, personal identification number, University Bill account information, or personal check; willful destruction, damage, defacement or mutilation of property which doesn't belong to the student; misuse or misappropriation of University property.

22) Arson/Fire Violations. Intentional setting of fires in any University building or on the campus without proper authority; unauthorized tampering with or activation of fire prevention equipment in any University building or on the campus.

23) Assaultive Behavior. Any unwelcome physical contact that is intentional or reckless including, but not limited to, striking, slapping, hitting, punching, shoving, or kicking another person.

24) Undue Harassment. Intentional conduct directed toward an identifiable person or persons without legitimate purpose which intimidates, annoys, or alarms the person and which significantly disrupts the person's work, educational performance, on-campus living, or participation in a University activity on or off campus. Repeatedly contacting a person who has previously indicated he or she does not wish to be contacted may be considered undue harassment.

25) Stalking. Intentional conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear and which significantly disrupts the person's work, educational performance, on-campus living, or participation in a University activity on or off campus. A pattern of conduct perceived as threatening or harassing may be considered a violation of the Code of Student Life under a reasonable person standard even if the student did not intend to discomfort the party who felt threatened or harassed. A pattern of behavior which the target of the conduct finds distressful may rise to the level of a violation even if the target of the behavior did not specifically direct the student to refrain from contacting him or her.

26) Hazing. Any intentional or unintentional reckless action or situation, with or without consent, that endangers a student or creates risk of injury, mental or physical discomfort, harassment, embarrassment, and/or ridicule for the purpose of initiation into, affiliation with, or as a condition for continued membership in any student organization, fraternity, sorority, or team recognized by the University of Iowa Student Government or by any other University sponsor or department. Hazing may occur on or off campus. Acts of hazing include, but are not limited to: compulsory alcohol or drug consumption; physical brutality; psychological cruelty; public humiliation; morally degrading activities; forced confinement; creation of excessive fatigue; required removal or destruction of public or private property; or any other activity that endangers the physical, mental, psychological, or academic well-being and/or safety of an individual.

27) Unauthorized Audio/Video. Any actual or attempted unauthorized use of electronic or other devices to make an audio or video record of any person without prior knowledge or consent, when such a recording is likely to cause injury or distress to the subject of the audio or video record. Unauthorized photographs or video of a person in a locker room, restroom, or bedroom are examples of conduct which violates this rule.

*To access the current version of the Code of Student Life and the Judicial
Procedure for Alleged Violations of the Code of Student Life, go to <http://dos.uiowa.edu/policies/>*

I. INTRODUCTION

A. THE STUDENT CONDUCT OFFICE

Dr. David Grady, Associate Vice President & Dean of Students, was responsible for administering the Code of Student Life and the Student Judicial Procedure during the 2014-2015 academic year. He was responsible for administering the Code of Student Life and the Student Judicial Procedure. Thomas R. Baker, the Associate Dean of Students, directed the Student Conduct Office (SCO) within the Dean of Students Office (DOS). Two full-time Student Conduct Officers assisted Mr. Baker in resolving complaints of student misconduct. Mr. Kieran Leopold and Ms. Nikki Hodous interviewed students accused of misconduct and resolved complaints.

All three SCO investigators have the authority to adjudicate non-suspension complaints and represent the University at formal suspension hearings. All three have completed special training for investigating sexual misconduct reports. Victims of sexual misconduct who have questions about the complaint resolution process are encouraged to contact Ms. Monique DiCarlo, the Sexual Misconduct Response Coordinator for the campus, at 319-335-6200.

B. THE SCOPE OF THE CODE OF STUDENT LIFE

The newly-revised Code of Student Life rules in effect as of August 15, 2014 governed off campus as well as on campus student conduct. On that date, students were notified via electronic mail of the student conduct regulations currently in effect and the judicial procedures used to resolve complaints. Consistent with the University's mission, sanctions were imposed in response to violations as a means of taking corrective action and educating the offending students. Progressive discipline was applied when a previously sanctioned student committed a subsequent infraction. Depending upon the severity of the initial offense, a suspension was imposed in some cases.

C. UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS VESTED WITH DISCIPLINARY RESPONSIBILITIES

A number of University departments play a role in enforcing non-academic conduct regulations. In campus residence halls, the University Housing & Dining staff investigated complaints and imposed sanctions upon residents found in violation of policies as written on the University Housing & Dining website. Hall Coordinators were authorized to place students on disciplinary probation and recommend that a resident's University Housing contract be cancelled. Housing contract cancellation cases were heard by a Housing staff member who supervised Hall Coordinators (such as an Area Coordinator, Assistant Director of Residence Education, or Director of Residence Education). A complete summary of disciplinary complaints resolved by the University Housing & Dining is contained in Section IV of this report.

Other University department heads responsible for enforcing regulations included the Registrar, who imposed registration restrictions for failure to pay a U-bill on time; the Chief Information Officer, who revoked internet privileges; the Director of Parking and Transportation, who issued parking tickets; the Library directors, who imposed fines on overdue books; and the Director of Recreational Services, who was authorized to suspend the intramural privileges of intramural participants.

Also subject to discipline are student organizations, whose University recognition may be revoked. The Director of the Iowa Memorial Union evaluated complaints which could result in the revocation of the student organization's recognition. This included major complaints against Greek-letter fraternities or sororities as well as non-Greek organizations. Minor complaints involving Greek-letter undergraduate social organizations were resolved by the student representatives of the Interfraternity Council and Panhellenic Council who sat on the Greek Standards Board. Student sports club violations were investigated by the Department of Recreational Services.

Complaints of academic misconduct (Section 1 of the Code of Student Life) were handled within each academic college. The collegiate officer assigned to investigate a cheating or plagiarism case was usually the instructor, and the department and college which offered the class usually heard the appeal. For example, the Dean of the College of Liberal Arts & Sciences is responsible for imposing sanctions upon students enrolled in Liberal Arts & Sciences classes who were found to have cheated on a test or plagiarized a term paper. Because the collegiate dean does not have the authority to sanction students guilty of violating rules 2 through 27 of the Code of Student Life, complaints of disruptive behavior in the classroom were referred to the Office of the Dean of Students for resolution.

D. OVERVIEW OF THE COMPLAINT RESOLUTION PROCESS ADMINISTERED BY THE STUDENT CONDUCT OFFICE

The Student Conduct Office resolved non-academic complaints using a two-track system. In the initial stages of the investigation, SCO staff determined whether a complaint could possibly result in a suspension from the University if the student was found responsible. Suspension cases were then referred to the Dean of Students, while non-suspension complaints were investigated and resolved by the Associate Dean of Students or by one of the Student Conduct Officers. SCO investigators made findings of fact and imposed non-suspension sanctions if the accused student was found responsible for violating Code of Student Life rules. Suspension cases, on the other hand, were usually referred to a hearing officer in the event the accused student disputed the charges during his meeting with the Dean of Students. If the hearing officer subsequently determined the student violated Code of Student Life rules, the Dean of Students imposed sanctions (which included suspension) taking into account the hearing officer's findings.

The current judicial procedures are posted at <http://dos.uiowa.edu/student-judicial-procedure>. A flow chart is provided below. The procedure was used to resolve complaints of sexual misconduct and intimate partner violence as well as non-sexual complaints.

The Code of Student Life procedures provide that any person can file a complaint against a student for violating the Code of Student Life. Complaints investigated by the SCO in AY 2014-15 included police arrests, referrals from faculty members, and individual reports related by parents, students, and others. Some complaints investigated by University Housing were forwarded to the SCO for further action. Most complaints received by the SCO addressed out-of-classroom behavior, although classroom misconduct was alleged in a few cases. It was preferred that complaints be in writing, identify the accused student by name, and describe the incident which led to the complaint.

In every case where a disciplinary sanction was imposed, the accused student met in person with a representative of the SCO prior to the sanction decision. Depending upon the information provided, additional witnesses were interviewed and additional data was collected. Depending upon the results of the investigation, the SCO representative chose to dismiss the case, issued a deferred judgment, imposed a non-suspension sanction(s), or referred the case to a suspension hearing.

Interim (i.e., temporary) sanctions were imposed in some cases during the investigation stage of the complaint resolution process. For example, a student accused of harassment may be prohibited from entering the complainant's residence hall, attending a particular class, or contacting the complainant. Interim sanctions are designed to discourage further incidents of misconduct while the investigation proceeds. In serious cases, a student may be suspended from the University on an interim basis if the continued presence of the accused is likely to cause harm to students, staff, or faculty. A student suspended on an interim basis may petition the Dean of Students to reconsider the interim sanction. Students given a Building Prohibition Order or a No-Contact Order are warned that breach of the Dean's order may result in an interim suspension from the University.

Because criminal laws and court procedures vary in purpose and substance from University disciplinary regulations, the actions taken by the University vary from court judgments or jury verdicts. When a student accused of Code of Student Life misconduct is charged with criminal misconduct, the Dean of Students may decide to postpone the resolution of the

Code of Student Life case until the conclusion of the criminal charge. Interim sanctions may remain in place until the court case is resolved.

Formal hearings in suspension cases are conducted by an Administrative Hearing Officer appointed by the University President. The Hearing Officer determines the facts of a contested case and interprets University rules to resolve the question of whether a Code of Student Life violation occurred. In those cases where the student is found responsible for violating the Code of Student Life, the Dean of Students determines the sanctions. The student is notified of the likely sanctions in advance of the hearing. In those cases where the student is found responsible by the hearing officer, sanctions determined by the Dean of Students go into effect.

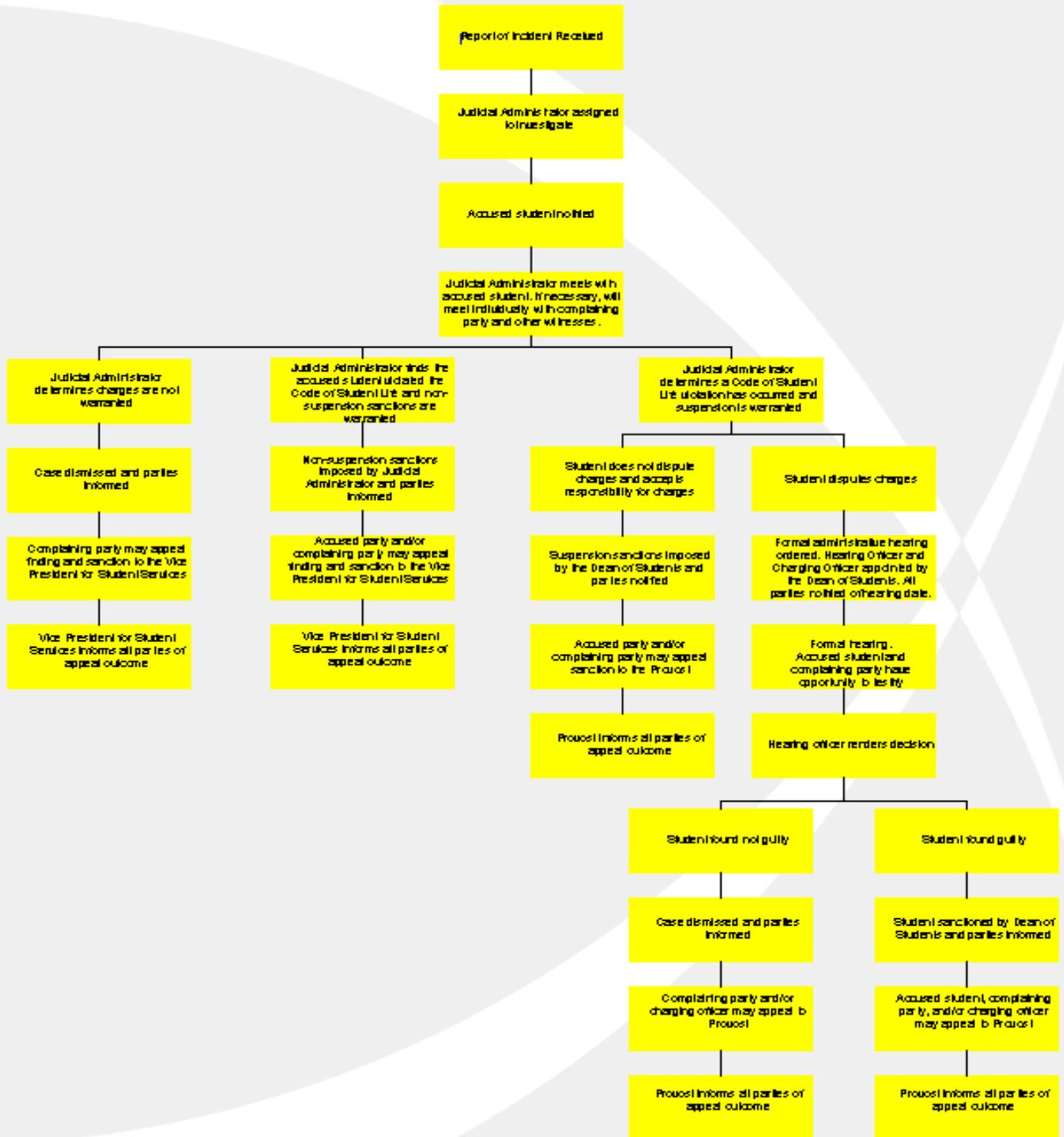
At Code of Student Life suspension hearings, the complainant, respondent, and witnesses testify in person or by electronic means. After all evidence has been received, the hearing officer determines whether the Code of Student Life was violated as alleged. If the student is found not responsible of all charges, the complaint is dismissed and no sanctions are imposed.

A student found responsible and suspended or expelled from the University may appeal the outcome to the University Provost, who has the authority to modify the hearing officer's decision and the sanction(s) imposed by the Dean of Students. Appeals in non-suspension cases are reviewed by the Vice President for Student Life. The appeal petition must be submitted within ten business days following the decision by the administrator. Rather than conduct a new hearing on appeal, the appeals administrator reviews the record of the original hearing before issuing the decision on appeal.

In the event that a student charged at a suspension hearing is found not responsible by a hearing officer, the Dean of Students may appeal the hearing officer's interpretation of the Code of Student Life. In addition, the student who filed the complaint has the option to appeal the hearing officer's decision and appeal the sanction imposed by the Dean of Students. Depending upon the Provost's judgment, the decision of the hearing officer and/or the Dean's sanction decision may be modified.

NOTE: The following pages contain summary information about student disciplinary complaints resolved by the Office of Student Conduct or by University Housing & Dining. Because disciplinary complaints are education record information protected by federal law, personally identifiable information contained in non-academic student disciplinary files is not released to the public as a general practice. Individual students are not identified in this report, and information is presented in such a manner as to ensure confidentiality of the parties.

University of Iowa Code of Student Life Judicial Procedures Flowchart



August 12, 2010
Updated October 26, 2010

II. A SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF NON-ACADEMIC MISCONDUCT COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BY THE STUDENT CONDUCT OFFICE AND THE DISPOSITION OF THOSE CASES

Between June 1, 2014 and June 1, 2015, the Student Conduct Office (SCO) received 1,213 reports accusing a student of non-academic misconduct. Some students named in a complaint during AY 2014-15 were involved in more than one infraction. Often, a student was accused of more than one infraction (such as possession of alcohol and a fake ID card). As in previous years, the vast majority of reports (93%) came from local law enforcement agencies. Non-police complainants included reports from University Housing & Dining staff, other staff members, faculty, students, and teaching assistants.

The 1,213 figure includes cases with sanctions, cases dismissed, and cases not investigated. The group of non-investigated cases included situations where the individual accused of misconduct was not currently registered, and cases where SCO staff member sent a Policy Reminder Letter to the student without meeting with him/her.

The SCO case total does not include cases investigated by University Housing & Dining staff. For a summary of complaints resolved by University Housing staff members without referral to the SCO, see Section III of this report.

Compared to the previous year's total, the number of alcohol and illegal drug charges declined in AY 2014-15. A funding grant expired in 2014 which had enabled University of Iowa Police to assign extra time to conduct under-age bar stings on non-University property, and the subsequent drop in alcohol citations is reflected in the proportional shift of University Police reports among all cases investigated by SCO (from 39% down to 25%).

A. SOURCE OF COMPLAINTS

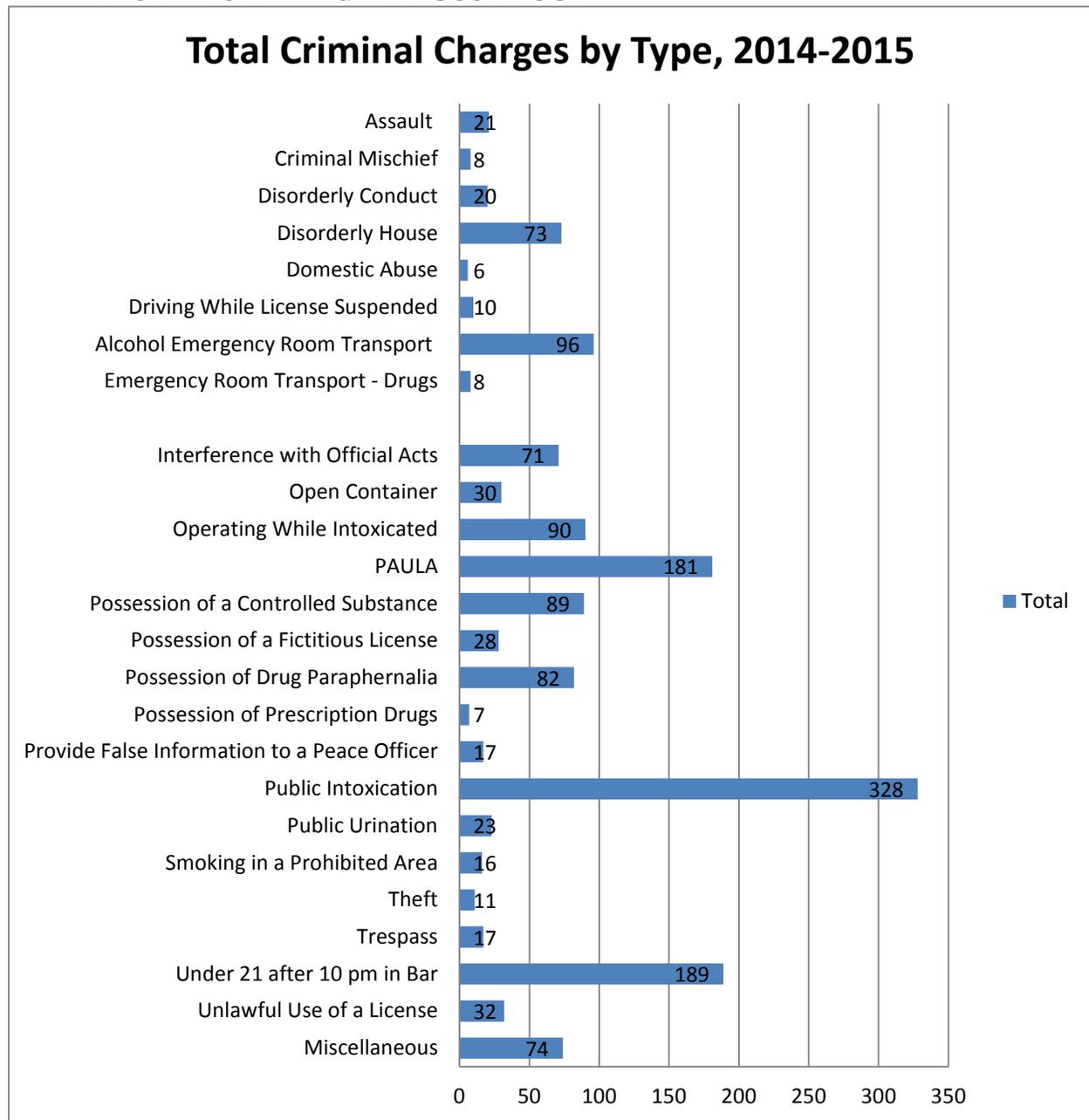
TABLE A – SOURCE OF COMPLAINTS INVESTIGATED BY S.C.O. STAFF

COMPLAINT SOURCE	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>2013-14</u>	<u>2014-15</u>
University of Iowa Police Report	48%	39%	25%
Iowa City Police Report	44%	52%	68%
Coralville Police Report	0%	0%	1%
Residence Hall Report	3%	3%	3%
Student Complaint	1%	1%	<1%
Faculty/Staff Complaint	1%	2%	2%
Other Source	1%	3%	1%
Threat Assessment Team			<1%
Sexual Misconduct Response Coord.			<1%
Parent of Student	0%	<1%	0%

Coincidentally, the number of sexual misconduct reports grew in AY 2014-15-as the number of alcohol and drug charges declined. Although the number of Title IX investigations represented only a fraction of all cases, the increase in Title IX cases contributed to a substantial increase in the amount of time SCO staff spent conducting investigations in 2014-15.

Because of limited SCO staff resources, not every police complaint was investigated in AY 2014-15. Consistent with the previous year’s practice, SCO staff investigated Public Intoxication and Possession of Alcohol Under Legal Age (PAULA) complaints filed by police in Iowa City in addition to other types of complaints. For Disorderly House charges, all of which involved off-campus noise violations, SCO staff followed a two-step practice. For the first offense of Disorderly House, a Policy Reminder letter was issued. A second Disorderly House charge resulted in a Code of Student Life investigation of both incidents.

B. PROFILE OF ALLEGED MISCONDUCT



C. ACADEMIC STATUS OF RESPONDENTS

	ACADEMIC PROFILE OF U OF IA STUDENT BODY (FALL, 2014)	PERCENT OF DISCIPLINARY CASES (2013-14)	PERCENT OF DISCIPLINARY CASES (2014-15)
UNDERGRADUATES			
First-years	19%	31%	31%
Sophomores	15%	26%	26%
Juniors	17%	22%	20%
Seniors	18%	15%	13%
Unclassified	2%	4%	8%
GRADUATE/PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS			
Prof. Colleges (R, L, M, P, S & D)	25%	2%	4%

Analyzing the caseload by academic status shows that nearly one-third of the 1,213 cases investigated by SCO in AY 2014-15 involved first-year students (TABLE C). Although the great majority of students named in disciplinary complaints were undergraduates (94% of the caseload), only a small percentage of all undergraduates were accused of misconduct. During AY 2014-15, 5.5% of the 21,974 UI undergraduates were named in a report received by SCO. For the cohort of first-year students, 7.2% were named in SCO reports.

D. SEASONAL NATURE OF REPORTED MISCONDUCT

INCIDENT DATE*	AY 2014-15 CASELOAD
June	48
July	36
August	184
September	140
October	153
November	59
December	60
January	96
February	91
March	69
April	121
May	109

*Month the incident allegedly occurred

As in previous years, the bulk of disciplinary complaints investigated in AY 2014-15 arose during the fall semester. SCO received an average of 101 cases each month, although the actual number varied considerably. Relatively few cases arose during July of 2014. The largest volume was received in August, September, and October. Many of the fall semester infractions occurred on home football game weekends.

E. LOCATION OF REPORTED MISCONDUCT

TABLE E

LOCATION OF ALLEGED MISCONDUCT	PERCENT OF AY 2014-15 CASELOAD
Residence Halls*	12%
Campus Grounds	2%
Parking Lot/Ramp	1%
Univ. Apartments (ex-Family Housing)	<1%
Administration Buildings	1%
Stadium or Arena	2%
Classroom Buildings	2%
University Hospitals	1%
Recreation Buildings	<1%
Libraries	1%
University computer equipment (on-line)	<1%
Satellite Campus Property	<1%
Off Campus (non-UI property)	78%
Subset: Fraternity/Sorority Houses	3 cases
Subset: Public Property Adjacent to Campus	1 case

*Includes only residence hall violations investigated by the Office of Student Conduct.

Most on-campus disciplinary violations occurred in a University residence hall facility. During the AY 2014-15, residence hall staff members investigated more than two thousand reports of misconduct. A small percentage of residence hall infractions were referred to SCO investigation, usually the most serious of the allegations. Cases resolved by residence hall staff members without referral to the SCO are tabulated in Section IV.

Residence hall infractions investigated by the SCO represented only 12% of the SCO caseload. This figure includes misconduct near a residence hall facility as well as misconduct within a building. Off-campus violations were much more common. More than 78% of SCO cases occurred on non-UI property in AY 2014-15. Incidents identified as “classroom buildings” includes misconduct near a classroom facility as well as misconduct within a building.

Campus violations tended to occur in locations where alcohol was being consumed. Common locations for drinking alcohol included off-campus restaurants. Illegal drug reports often were reported on the grounds of campus near the residence halls. As in previous years, SCO received few complaints involving misconduct in classroom buildings.

F. SANCTIONS

Status sanctions recommended by the SCO staff ranged from disciplinary warnings to suspension from the University. In determining an appropriate sanction in AY 2014-15, the investigator assigned to the case took into account the nature of the misconduct and the offender's disciplinary history. Inf cases involving alcohol or illegal drugs, the judicial administrator followed the sanction policy spelled out in the Student Judicial Procedure.

Of the 1,213 reports received in AY 2014-15, an investigation was undertaken in 980 cases. In 233 cases not investigated, a Policy Reminder letter was issued. In total, a status sanction was imposed in 65% (639) of the 980 cases. The remaining 35% of cases were either dismissed with no sanctions imposed, or the case was not resolved because the accused student was no longer enrolled at the University of Iowa.

Of all the status sanctions imposed, disciplinary reprimand was the most common (TABLE F-1). For students placed on disciplinary probation, the probation period typically expired at the end of the current academic year or the upcoming academic year. Students placed on probation returned to good standing at the conclusion of the probation period so long as they did not commit a subsequent infraction.

Eight students were suspended from the University for one semester or longer in AY 2014-15. One student was expelled.

TABLE F-1 – STATUS SANCTIONS

STATUS SANCTIONS IMPOSED	2013-14 AY CASES	2014-15 AY CASES
Disciplinary Reprimand	443	359
Disciplinary Probation (Non-Academic)	313	271
University Suspension	4	8
Expulsion from the University	1	1

In many cases resolved during the year, an educational sanction was recommended in addition to a status sanction (e.g., probation). Substance use counseling was the primary educational sanction assigned in AY 2014-15. As a result of the substantial number of alcohol-related and drug-related complaints investigated, several hundred students were referred to a substance use program at Student Health & Wellness.

TABLE F-2: EDUCATION SANCTIONS AND ADDITIONAL SANCTIONS IMPOSED

	2013-14 AY CASES	2014-15 AY CASES
COUNSELING SANCTIONS:		
Substance Use Counseling	401	384
Personal Counseling (Univ. Counseling Service)	3	4
Special Referral	19	10
Refrain from Mood Altering Substances	18	19
EDUCATIONAL SANCTIONS:		
Critical MASS Mentoring	102	37
Letter of Apology/Explanation	4	0
Restitution	4	2
Transfer Plan	11	5
NON-EDUCATIONAL SANCTIONS:		
No-Contact Order Remains in Effect	17	23
Building Prohibition Order	17	11
Campus Prohibition Order	3	4
Event Restrictions	1	1
Co-Curricular Activity Requirement	4	4
Residence Hall Room Transfer	2	1
Housing Contract Cancellation	5	5
Housing Contract Cancellation in Abeyance	4	4
Monthly Meeting with SCO Staff Member	11	6

G. SEXUAL MISCONDUCT, DOMESTIC ABUSE & STALKING

Fifty-one complaints received by the Student Conduct Office (SCO) during the period June 1, 2014 to May 31, 2015 alleged sexual misconduct, domestic abuse, dating violence, or stalking (SM/DA/DV/S). Twenty-one students were accused of unwanted physical contact of a sexual nature while 12 students were accused of non-physical sexual harassment. Nineteen cases of domestic abuse were investigated along with 14 reports of stalking. In several cases, more than one incident of SM/DA/DV/S was alleged. In one case, a student allegedly touched another student without her consent on more than 20 occasions. One student was accused of assaulting two different students. One student harassed three different students.

The number of SM/DA/DV/S reports continues to trend upward. By comparison, the previous year's caseload (2013-14) consisted of 18 incidents of alleged unwanted physical contact of a sexual nature while seven students were accused of non-physical sexual harassment. Nine cases of domestic abuse were investigated along with four reports of stalking in AY 2013-14.

A majority of the alleged incidents occurred on non-University property in Iowa City. In each case, the Office of the Sexual Misconduct Response Coordinator (OSMRC) reached out to the apparent victim and offered assistance. In each case, the apparent victim was advised of their opportunity to file a police complaint and a Code of Student Life complaint. In 28 cases, police either conducted an inquiry or completed a full criminal investigation. In 16 cases, criminal charges were filed.

Many of the students accused of SM/DA/DV/S denied the allegations. As a result, SCO staff spent considerable time investigating the 51 complaints and imposing sanctions where appropriate. All total, 34 allegations were confirmed. Seventeen complaints were dismissed during the investigation due to lack of a preponderance of evidence. As of August 15, 2015, seven cases had not yet been resolved. Ten students were granted deferred judgments at the request of the reporting party. Requests for leniency most often arose in dating violence or domestic abuse cases.

Twenty-five students received sanctions as a result of their misconduct. Five students were suspended from the University for a specified period of time, at least one year. One student was expelled. Of the non-suspension cases, 14 students were placed on University Disciplinary Probation and five Disciplinary Reprimands were issued.

The most serious sanctions were imposed on students found responsible for sexual assault. Of the 21 reports involving unwanted physical contact of a sexual nature, a majority involved forced penetration. Non-penetration cases alleged fondling or some other form of physical contact. As of August 15, 2015, three of the reports had not been resolved. Of the cases resolved, eight allegations were confirmed and ten complaints were dismissed.

Procedurally, two of the sexual assault cases were resolved at a formal suspension hearing. In one case, the student was found responsible by the adjudicator. In the second case, the charges were dismissed. Two other cases scheduled for a formal hearing were resolved when the students accepted the suspension or expulsion sanction imposed by the Dean of Students and withdrew from the University prior to the scheduled formal hearing. In two other cases, the accused student withdrew their University registration prior to the completion of the investigation. A student who withdraws their registration before the issuance of the investigator's report is not permitted to re-enroll without the permission of the Dean of Students.

The sanction list in sexual assault cases included one student expelled from the University and two students suspended for a period of one year to three years. Another individual accused of sexual assault was in the process of applying for enrollment to the University of Iowa, and as a result of the investigation he was not permitted to enroll. One student enrolled in a non-degree program was banned from campus. One student scheduled to graduate was not permitted to graduate. Two other students were placed on University Disciplinary Probation.

III. DISCIPLINARY COMPLAINTS RESOLVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF UNIVERSITY HOUSING & DINING

A. INTRODUCTION

University Housing & Dining (UHD) facilities provided rooms for more than 6,000 University of Iowa students during 2014-15 AY. First-year students are not required to live in University Housing, but they do have priority if they apply for a room assignment. More than 90% of first-year students lived in UHD facilities during the 2014-15 AY. Fewer than half of all UI sophomores lived in University Housing. The sophomores who moved off-campus after one year joined the population of juniors, seniors, and graduate students living in private housing off campus.

UHD staff members were authorized to impose disciplinary sanctions including housing contract cancellation. Because they do not have authority to suspend a resident from the University, cases involving possible suspension were referred to the Student Conduct Office (SCO). A resident whose housing contract was cancelled by Housing & Dining was permitted to appeal the decision to the Dean of Students.

Because their sanction authority is limited to residents, reports of off-campus students disrupting the residence halls environment were referred to the SCO. In addition to status sanctions, UHD staff had authority to impose monetary fines for alcohol and drug violations and impose educational sanctions (such as counseling or community service work).

During the 2014-15 AY, Greg Thompson, Assistant Director of Residence Education, supervised enforcement of the UHD conduct regulations.

B. THE HOUSING & DINING STUDENT MISCONDUCT SYSTEM

Hall policies and regulations were listed on the University of Housing & Dining website. At the start of the school year, mandatory floor meetings were held and students were provided information about rules and sanctions imposed for rule violations. UHD prohibited disruptive activity and unauthorized demonstrations in the halls; harassment and physical abuse; failure to cooperate with staff; open flames; tampering with fire prevention equipment; possession and consumption of illegal drugs; possession and consumption of alcohol; theft and vandalism; dangerous weapons; misuse of building keys; failure to follow emergency procedures; and excessive noise. In August of 2000, the Residence Halls became substance free. Use of tobacco products is not permitted, and possession of alcoholic beverages is prohibited in all rooms *regardless of the age of the residents*.

Consistent with Part II of this report, the term “cases” below refers to the number of reports investigated. For instance, when five residents were present in a single room where alcohol was discovered, Hall Coordinators recorded the incident as five separate violations. In contrast, the term “infractions” refers to the number of rules the students may have violated. Because residents were often accused of more than one violation (e.g., noise and alcohol), the total number of “infractions” is greater than the total number of cases where sanctions were imposed.

Between June 1, 2014 and May 31, 2015, UHD staff received 2,094 reports accusing a resident of non-academic misconduct. As in previous years, University Housing & Dining staff initiated the vast majority of reports. Every floor community in the UHD system had at least one Resident Assistant (RA), each of whom was trained to confront suspicious behavior and submit written reports to their supervisor (the Hall Coordinators). Several

RESIDENCE HALL CHARGES BY TYPE OF ALLEGED INFRACTION*

AY 2014-15

1	Improper Entry to Room or Prop Door Open	54
3	Hall Sports	10
4	Physical Assault/Abuse	15
4	Threatening Behavior	19
4	Verbal Harassment	23
5	Failure to Comply	101
6	Disruptive Event	87
7	Tampering with Fire Equipment	17
9	Theft	23
9	Vandalism	71
8	Drugs – arrest made	44
8A	Drugs - no arrest	300
8A	In The Presence of Drugs	135
8A	Underage Possession Alcohol	671
8B	Over 21 Alcohol Violation	5
8B	In The Presence of Alcohol	545
8B	Alcohol Containers (empties)	229
8B	Weapons	10
10	Failure to Show ID/Misrepresentation	18
12	Misuse of Key	11
13	Noise Violation	165
16	Set Fire/Candles/Ignore Fire Alarm	38
20	Commercial Activity/Business	1
17	Guest Policy Violation	36
11	Other Explosives/Combustibles	5
17	Improper Room Change	13
17	Pet Policy Violation	4
17	Impermissible Appliances	38
17	Room/Lounge Furniture	2
17	Smoking	93
17	Trash	23
17	Windows and Screens	28
17	Sexual Harassment	1
19	Copyright Violation/Excessive Bandwidth	4
20	Self Destructive Behavior	6

*The totals do not include the most serious types of cases investigated by the Student Conduct Office for possible University suspension (drug trafficking and assault, e.g.). In addition, these totals are based on the charges made against students. The numerals in the first column refer to the disciplinary rules on the UH&D website.

dozen University of Iowa Police reports were routed to UHD staff for disciplinary follow-up. The police referrals usually involved alcohol or drug cases.

The total case figure (2,094) included cases which resulted in the imposition of sanctions, cases which were dismissed, and cases which were not investigated. Generally speaking, the reports of misconduct were spread throughout the system rather than concentrated in one or two buildings. Some Hall Coordinators received a higher percentage of complaints per capita than others.

C. PROFILE OF ALLEGED MISCONDUCT

More than half of all complaints received by Hall Coordinators in AY 2014-15 involved a violation of the Alcohol Policy (see Table on preceding page). When staff members identified an Alcohol Policy violation, students were made to dispose of the alcohol by pouring it down a drain. An incident report was forwarded to the Hall Coordinator for further investigation and disciplinary sanctions. Many of the alcohol cases involved a “presence” violation in which a resident was present in another student’s room where alcohol was found but did not possess or consume the alcohol.

Compared to the prior year (2013-14 AY), the number of UHD alcohol reports did not increase substantially in 2014-15. The year did see an increase, however, in the number of suspected drug violations. Compared to the previous year, more residents were accused of using marijuana.

D. DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS IMPOSED IN THE RESIDENCE HALLS

During AY 2014-15, it is estimated that UHD staff members communicated with more than 1,400 residents accused of misconduct. The great majority of the interviews were conducted by Hall Coordinators or Assistant Hall Coordinators. During the process of investigation, some allegations were unfounded while other charges could not be verified. No sanctions were imposed in those cases where every charge was dismissed.

The range of status sanctions included a written warning (the least serious sanction), disciplinary reprimand, University disciplinary probation (non-academic), and housing contract cancellation. Written warnings were utilized in 283 cases, usually non-alcohol/drug cases. First-time drug violators or alcohol violators usually received a reprimand or probation depending upon the circumstances of the case. Altogether, 724 status sanctions were issued by UHD staff during the 2014-15 academic year. In a number of cases, a resident received more than one status sanction over the course of the year.

The list of cases placed on the housing contract cancellation track included serious acts of misconduct which were not referred to the Student Conduct Office for resolution. In some minor cases, residents with a history of prior violations were referred to the contract cancellation track for purposes of progressive discipline. Because it is a more severe sanction, contract cancellation cases were ordinarily heard by an Area Coordinator or Residence Education in lieu of a Hall Coordinator. Not all residents considered for contract cancellation were removed from University Housing. There were eleven contract cancellations in 2014-15 (five imposed by Student Conduct Office staff and six by Housing & Dining).

Hall Coordinators routinely referred residents to University Counseling Service for assistance in coping with personal and family issues. Many residents utilized the services available at (UCS), however, most referrals to UCS were not mandatory requirements. Experience has shown that professional therapy works for students who consent voluntarily to therapy.

SANCTIONS IMPOSED, 2014-15 AY

Educational Sanctions

Apology Letter	22
Bystander Course	159
Critical MASS	2
RISE Alcohol/Drug Education	123
Health Iowa Assessment	217
Reflection Paper	35
Restitution (non-fine)	12
University Counseling Service Referral	2
Other Educational Sanctions	70

Non-Educational Sanctions

Building Prohibition	73
Disciplinary Probation	55
Disciplinary Reprimand	367
Written Warning	283
Fines	342
Housing Contract Cancellation	6
Housing Contract Cancellation in Abeyance	13

IV. LETTERS OF REFERENCE

The Office of the Dean of Students provided a number of services to students in addition to resolving disciplinary complaints. Reference letters or verification forms signed by the Dean are required in a number of situations, including transfer outs and federal employment applications. Although it is not a universal practice, some institutions require a signed reference letter before they will consider a transfer application from a UI student. In addition, every UI student who applied to enroll in Study Abroad through the UI Study Abroad office was screened to ensure the applicants were in good standing. The Semester at Sea program also required a signed verification form. Two medical colleges in the Midwest required a reference letter from every applicant. DOS also processed forms for law students and former law students applying to take a bar exam in another state.

Just as a UI student must submit to a background check as part of the transfer application process at some institutions, the UI Office of Admissions asked every incoming transfer applicant if they were ever sanctioned by their previous institution for violating disciplinary rules. DOS worked with the Office of Admissions in processing the “yes” applications.

Reference Checks	2013-14 AY	2014-15 AY
Admission to the Bar Exam	32	26
Employer Check	56	39
Marine Officer Selection	7	4
Professional School	36	33
Scholarship Requests	2	1
Department of Correctional Services	4	3
Non-UI Study Abroad	6	9
Transfer Out applicant	188	89
UI Admissions Applications	5	0
UI Study Abroad	1010	1088
Internships	n/a	2
Hawkeye Guides	n/a	196
Phi Beta Kappa Checks	n/a	311
Total	1346	1799