END OF 2ND BREAK





THE HEARING





CASE PROCESS DECONSTRUCTED

4. HEARING





Introduction and **Expectations**



Referral Information, Claims, Opening Statement



Cross **Examination** & Board **Questions**



Conclusion

Key Players:

















Appeals Board



Registrar



Technology Check, Recording Set, Materials



Introductions, Expectations (e.g. privacy, decorum)



State the purpose



Due process rights acknowledgement



Discuss flow of meeting



OPENING (INTRO / EXPECTATIONS)





Review of referral information, evidence review, witness review



Review of the allegations and claims



Opening Statements



COMPLAINT REVIEW, OPENING STATEMENTS





Questions: Complainant, Respondent, Witnesses



Relevancy Determinations



Board Questions



CROSS EXAMINATION, QUESTIONING





Closing Statements



Impact Statement submissions



Next Steps



Decision Making Process begins!



THE CLOSE



THE DECISION





CASE PROCESS

4. HEARING



POST HEARING OVERVIEW (4,5,6)



CASE PROCESS

4. HEARING



ROAD TO RATIONALE





Establish roles, assess board member strengths



Review allegations, claims, evidence, hearing notes



Re: roles – establish a notetaker or start a recording



Scheduling, flexibility



Seek connections, or lack thereof



DELIBERATION



EVIDENCE-BASED DECISION MAKING







- Exclusion Status
- Relevancy
- Authenticity
- Credibility/ Reliability
- Weight

RECAP: EVIDENCE BASED DECISION-MAKING



Evidence-Based Decision Making

- Must it be excluded?
- If no, is it relevant?
 - Plain and ordinary meaning. Does it tend to make a material fact more or less likely to be true?
- If yes, is it authentic?
- If yes, is it **credible** and reliable?
 - O Why (or why not) is it worthy of belief?
- If yes, does the evidence have weight?
 - Consider: Specialized evidence types



WEIGHING TESTIMONY & EVIDENCE



Direct



Corroborating



Circumstantial



First-hand observations and evidence of the incident or its surrounding circumstances are direct evidence. This evidence is often given CONSIDERABLE weight (e.g. witness testimony of a first-hand account of the incident).

Statements or tangible materials that tend to confirm direct evidence regarding the incident may serve as corroborating evidence (e.g. video evidence, text message threads, security footage, swipe card records, business records, medical records).

Statements or tangible materials that rely on an inference to connect it to a conclusion of fact (e.g. a photo of the location of the alleged sexual assault that show several empty vodka bottles and solo cups).

EVIDENCE WEIGHT





Not Responsible – revisiting restrictions



Responsible – sanction guidelines, prior history, readmission considerations



Considerations, resources, consistency, non-discrimination



DETERMINATION & REMEDY



Charge and Allegation

Describe
Standard of
Evidence

Sanction(s)

(if Responsible, consider readmission components)











Review of evidence relied upon to make a determination for a specific charge and allegation

Finding for each specific charge and allegation



FINDINGS AND RATIONALE





- Closing Statements
- Impact of Sanctions
- Proportionality
- Consistency
- Prior Disciplinary History
- Educational Mission



DETERMINING SANCTIONS



- Finding of Responsibility
- Policy Jurisdiction
- Formal Complaint Summary
- Investigatory Procedures
- Inspection and Review of Evidence
- Review of Investigative Report
- Delays and Adjournments
- Live Hearing Procedures Summary
- Appeal Rights
- Findings and Rationale
- Sanctions and Remedies



DETERMINATION NOTICE



Area	Considerations
Student Centered	Summary Letter
Capacity	Board Member Schedules, Timeframes, Deadlines
Skillsets	Board Members assigned to specific tasks
Style	Findings section may vary depending on the type of case; Create an outline with your analysis mapped-out before drafting
Technology & Privacy	What are some considerations here? How is information shared and kept private?
Training	Senior board members may be better equipped to write rationales





- Supportive measures or interim restrictions remain in place through appeal
- Either party can appeal (same timeline)
- Preparation for any reactions during this time-period



NOTIFICATION OF DETERMINATION



CASE PROCESS

4. HEARING

STUDENT CONDUCT NSTITUTE

POST HEARING OVERVIEW

(4,5,6)



Title IX Final Rules mandate both parties have access to an appeal:

- For (1) dismissal of formal complaint and (2) determination regarding responsibility
- On three appeal grounds:
 - Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter (i.e. failure to follow institution's own procedures);
 - **New evidence** that was not reasonably available at the time the determination or dismissal was made, that could affect the outcome of the matter;
 - TIX Coordinator, investigator, or decision-maker had a conflict of interest or bias for/against an individual party or complainants or respondents in general, that affected the outcome.



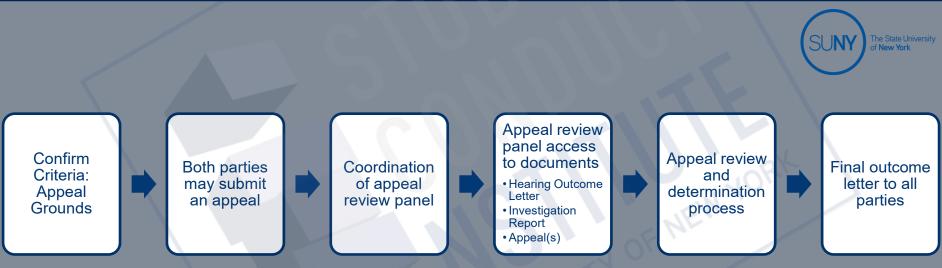




CASE PROCESS DECONSTRUCTED

5. APPEAL PROCESS





Key Players:



















Appeals



CASE PROCESS DECONSTRUCTED

6. DECISION IMPLEMENTATION



CODE WORD: MUG

The State University of New York

Appeal Response

Final Outcome **Notification** to Students

Notification to other Offices/Units

Follow-Up Services

Record Keeping

Record Request or Readmission

Key Players:





















Registrar

Thank you so much for joining us!

Please enter the code word in the link provided.



POST-TRAINING SURVEY CODE WORD: MUG





