

Title IX Conduct Panel Supplemental Training

Last Updated: July 7, 2023

Supplemental Training Areas of Focus

Supplemental Training Goals:

- Understand changes in the legal landscape for Title IX
- Appreciate the impact of those legal changes on this hearing process
- Discuss what conflict of interest means
- Highlight tips and key learning from the past 2 years with this hearing process

• Topics:

- Contextual legal changes
- Review of process changes and updates
- Bias and cconflicts of interest
- Panelist tips

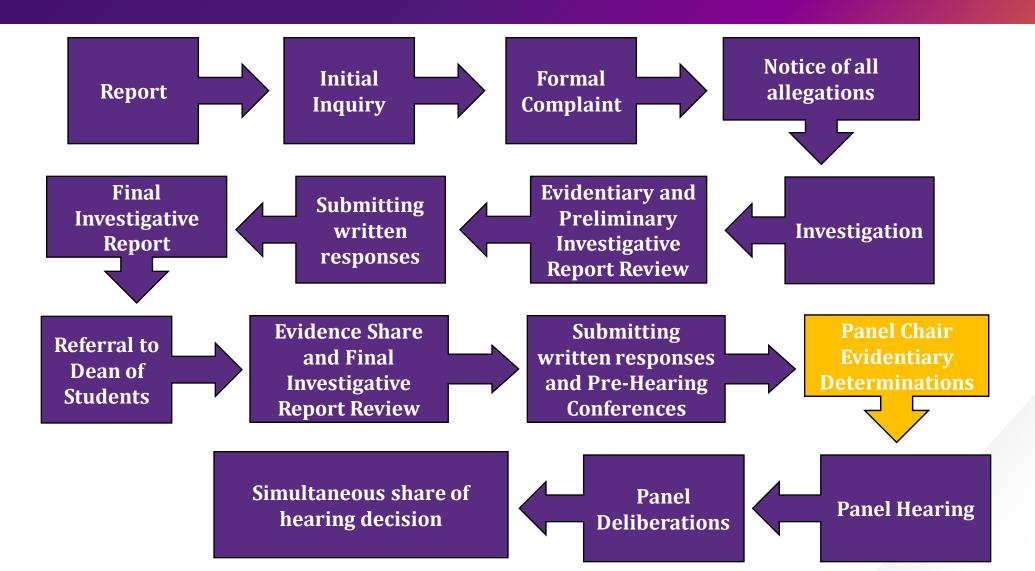


Legal Context Updates

- Title IX (20 USC § 1681)
- Implemented through 2020 Title IX DOE Federal regulations (i.e., "regs")
- Additional guidance documents provided by the DOE to help explain regs
 - 2021 Notice of Interpretation on Discrimination Based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity in Light of Bostock v. Clayton County
- Legal ruling:
 - Victim Rights Law Center et al. v. Cardona
- New Title IX DOE regulations



Review of Process Changes and Updates: Resolution Process Overview





- Flow of the hearing
 - Review of party evidentiary responses/concerns and panel
 - Opening statements
 - Complainant followed by Respondent
 - Direct and cross examination of parties
 - Complainant followed by Respondent
 - Direct and cross examination of witnesses
 - Closing statements
 - Respondent followed by Complainant
 - Parties and advisors excused
 - Panel deliberation



instructions

Role of advisors

- Conduct cross examination of opposing party and of witnesses
- Parties can choose their own advisor
- TCU required to provide an advisor at no cost to party
- Can be an attorney
- Advisor will be assigned to a party if they attend hearing alone
- Can challenge relevancy determinations by Panel Chair

Language added limiting the advisor role



- Absent party
 - From pre-hearing evidentiary review process
 - From the hearing
 - Absent witness
 - No inference regarding responsibility permitted based solely on a party's absence (34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(6)(i))
 - Role of an advisor when their party is absent from the hearing
 - Neither the party nor their advisor appear at the hearing



- Written hearing decision
 - Clear and unambiguous
 - Tell the story of the case
 - Neutral tone
 - Clear party references
 - Simultaneous sharing



- Written deliberation report must include (34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(7)(ii)) (cont.):
 - Factual findings that support responsibility determination and all panel conclusions
 - Panel excluded information with rationale
 - Appeal procedures and bases

Deliberation report process and timeline



Review of Process Changes and Updates: Final Reminders

- Panel considerations
 - Hearing decorum
 - Professionalism
 - Objectivity & Neutrality
 - Evidentiary standard
 - Consider relevant evidence only
 - Carefully consider direct questions



Review of Process Changes and Updates: Final Reminders

- What evidence can the panel consider?
 - All materials shared with the panel prior to the hearing...
 - Minus any evidence excluded by Panel Chair prior to or during the hearing
 - Party or witness statements given during the live hearing
 - Party or witness answers given to direct panel questions during the live hearing
 - Party or witness answers given to cross examination questions during the live hearing
 - Other evidence
- Remember: No inference regarding responsibility based solely on party's refusal to answer questions (34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(6)(i))



Review of Process Changes and Updates

- Use of informal resolutions
- Consolidation of code allegations
- Consolidation of multiple respondents



Bias and Conflicts of Interest

- Impartiality is a foundation of the hearing process
 - Conflicts of interest
 - Bias
 - Prejudgment of the case



Panelist Tips

- Focus on crafting good questions
- Range of outcome options
- Destruction of notes
- Self care

