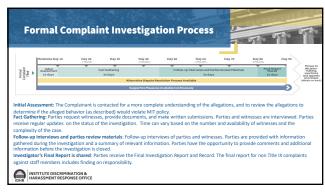
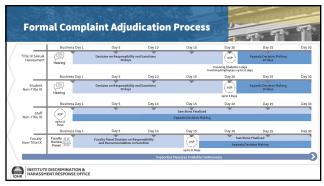




Resolution Options Adaptable Resolution (called "Informal Resolution" in Section 9.3. 1) IDHR staff facilitating communication of proposals between the parties 1) Direct discussions between the parties 2) Mediation with a neutral party 3) AR is voluntary and can result in a resolution of the allegations by agreement of the parties and the Institute. ARTITUTE DECEMBRATIONS AND ASSESSMENT RESONSE CPRICE **Communication of Process** 1) Only process to a determination on a policy violation 2) Only mechanism for sanctions including expulsion or termination 3) Independent from the criminal process 4) Independent from the criminal process 4) Independent from the criminal process



Δ



5

"Preponderance of the Evidence"

- Preponderance of the evidence standard = whether it is <u>more likely than not</u> that the respondent has violated a Conduct Policy.
- If a factfinder decides that, based on the evidence, one account of an event is more likely to be true or accurate than any other account of the event, then the fact finder will base its decision on that account.
- A "preponderance" is not highly probable (a/k/a "clear and convincing"). A preponderance is also not "proof beyond a reasonable doubt."
- A respondent is presumed to be not responsible for the alleged policy violation until the final determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the process.

Faculty Panel (Non-Title IX)



- The report is provided to a Faculty Panel.
- The Faculty Panel may meet or consult with the investigator or others but generally does not meet with the Complainant or the Respondent.
- The Faculty Panel decides if the Respondent violated one or more of the Conduct Policies.
- If the Faculty Panel decides that the Respondent violated a Conduct Policy, the Faculty Panel recommends what action should be taken in light of the finding.



7

The Title IX Hearing Panel



- Faculty member, senior research scientist, senior research engineer, or senior research associate:
 - Hearing Panel: Chair and 2 trained faculty members
- Staff and Post-Doctoral Associate or Fellow:
 - Hearing Panel: Chair and 2 trained staff members
- Title IX cases: Outside Professional Chair



۶

Title IX Hearing Procedures



- Chair introduces procedures
- \bullet Complainant, Respondent, and Witnesses: Opening statements, panel Q&A, and cross-examination
- Questions allowed during cross-examination
- Closing statements
- Deliberations: Preponderance of the Evidence based on a majority



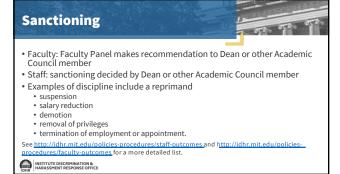
q

Title IX Matters - Advisors Advisor of Choice

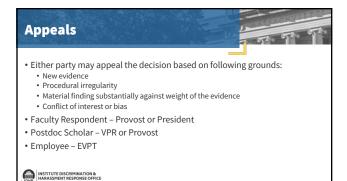
- •Title IX Hearing Role:
 - Conduct cross-examination of parties and witnesses
 - Otherwise, may not actively participate
- If needed, MIT will provide advisor to conduct crossexamination at a hearing



10



11



Confidentiality

- Panel Members should treat all cases are confidential and they should not be discussed outside of the hearing panel process.
- Confidential information includes
 the existence and substance of the complaint

 - the names of complainants, respondents, witnesses
 what is said in the hearing panel processes and by whom
 the findings made, and sanctions imposed.
- Complainants, respondents, advisors, and witnesses are encouraged to use discretion in their sharing of information about the Section 9.8 process, but complainants and respondents are not restricted from discussing the allegations or gathering and presenting relevant evidence.



13

