Making the Decision: Implicit Bias & Deliberations

Equity & Title IX Annual Training

August 2024

Decision Making Process

Receive Evidence

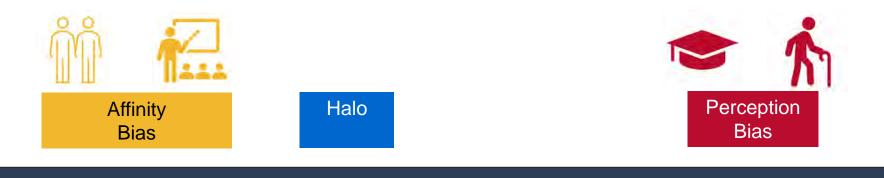
2 Determine Responsibility Sanctions & Remedial Measures

	Decision Making Process
1	Receive Evidence
2	Determine Responsibility
3	Sanctions & Remedial Measures
4	Draft Decision

Implicit Bias

*f*Implicit or unconscious bias is defined as "the process of associating stereotypes or attitudes toward categories of people without our conscious awareness."

fMitigate through awareness



Deliberations

Mission: Determine whether the Respondent is responsible for any violations of University policies and, if so, what sanctions and/or remedial actions are appropriate.

In the room where it happens

Two-Step Process

- 1. Responsibility
- 2. Sanctions & Remedial Actions

Standard: Preponderance of the Evidence

Facts: Whether each fact is more likely true than not.

Responsibility: Whether, given the facts found, the Respondent is more likely responsible than not for violating a University Rule.

- 1. Before the Hearing
 - Read, listen, or watch all the evidence
 - Consider what else you'd like to know
 - Note issues, but keep an open mind
- 2. At the Hearing
 - Read, listen, or watch all the evidence
 - ASK QUESTIONS
 - Note issues, but keep an open mind

- 1. Find Facts
 - Credibility
 - Incomplete information (did you ask questions during the hearing?)
- 2. Apply Facts to Policy
 - Consider each element of the policy
 - Quid Pro Quo An employee of the University conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the University on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct . CRR 600.020(B)(1)(a)
 - If found facts supporting each element of policy by a preponderance of the evidence, find responsible.

- 1. Sanctions:
 - o Applies to the Respondent
 - o To prevent and eliminate impermissible discrimination and harassment in our educational programs, activities, and employment.

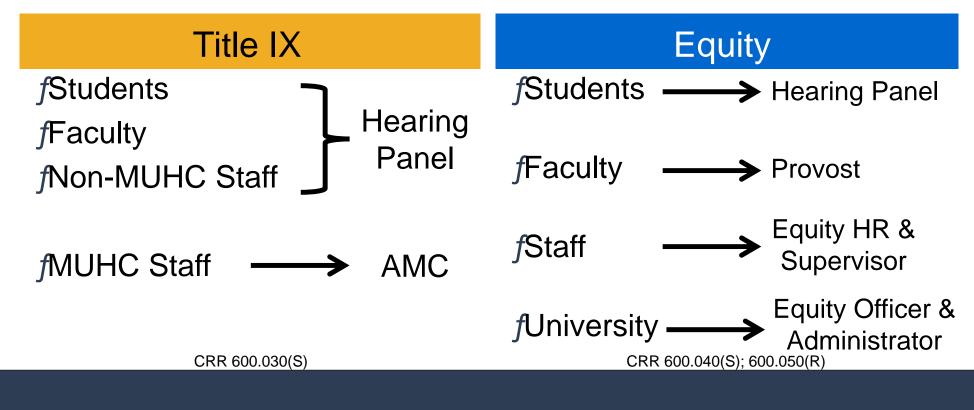
2.4n our educat4emedial Measures:

- o Applies to the Complainant
- To address the effects of the violation(s) of the University's Anti-Discrimination Policies on the Complainant.

Sanctions: Factors to be Considered

- 1. Nature, severity of, and circumstances surrounding the violation
- 2. Disciplinary history of the Respondent
- 3. Need for sanctions to bring an end to the conduct
- 4. Need for sanction to prevent future recurrence of the conduct
- 5. Need to remedy the effects of the conduct on the Complainant or University community

Who Decides the Sanctions?



Examples of Student Sanctions

Added Requirements

*f*Warning

*f*Probation

*f*Restitution to University

o Service, money, or materials

fDiscretionary Work

- o Work Assignment/Essay
- o Community Service
- o Educational Programming
- o Counseling

fNon-Contact

Exclusions

fLoss of Privilege(s) o Access to campus email, parking, rec center, dining, etc.

*f*Suspension from:

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Examples of Faculty Sanctions

Added Requirements

fWarning fWritten reprimand in personnel file fPIP fTraining/Education fCounseling fMove Office/Workspace fNon-Contact

Losses

- *f*Loss of annual pay increase
- fLoss of privileges/duties
- *f*Suspension
- fExcluded from areas of campus
- fNon-Renewal (NTT)
- *f*Recommend termination (Tenured)

Examples of Staff Sanctions

Added Requirements fWarning fWritten reprimand in personnel file fPIP fTraining/Education fCounseling fMove Office/Workspace

fNon-Contact

Losses fLoss of annual pay increase fLoss of privileges/duties fDemotion fSuspension fExcluded from areas of campus fTermination

Remedial Actions

Student Complainant

fRetake a course fTuition reimbursement fRemove a disciplinary action fEducational accommodation fOn-Campus housing accommodation Employee Complainant fRemove disciplinary action fModify a performance review fAdjustment in pay fChange reporting relationship fWorkplace accommodation

Offer or require training and/or monitoring as appropriate to address effects of violations

