Rules of Decorum for Title IX Hearings

Rules of Decorum are to be observed in the hearing, and applied equally to all parties and advisors, regardless of sex, gender, or other protected class, and regardless of whether they are in the role of Complainant or Respondent.

1. Questions must be conveyed in a neutral, respectful tone.

2. Parties and advisors will refer to other parties, witnesses, advisors, and institutional staff using the name and gender used by the person and shall not intentionally misname or mis-gender that person in communication or questioning.

3. No party may act abusively or disrespectfully during the hearing toward any other party or to witnesses, advisors, or decision-makers.

4. While an advisor may be an attorney, no duty of zealous advocacy should be inferred or enforced within this forum.

5. The advisor may not yell, scream, badger, or physically “lean in” to a party or witness’s personal space. Advisors may not approach the other party or witnesses without obtaining permission from the Hearing Panel Chair.

6. The advisor may not use profanity or make irrelevant ad hominem attacks upon a party or witness. Questions are meant to be investigative statements used to test knowledge or understand a fact; they may not include accusations within the text of the question.

7. The advisor may not ask repetitive questions. This includes questions that have already been asked by the Hearing Panel Officer(s) or by the advisor in cross-examination. When the Hearing Panel Chair determines a question has been “asked and answered” or is otherwise not relevant, the advisor must move on.

8. Parties and advisors may take no action at the hearing that a reasonable person in the shoes of the affected party would see as intended to intimidate that person (whether party, witness, or official) into not participating in the process or meaningfully modifying their participation in the process.

Objections to Relevance of Testimony or Evidence

Only the Complainant or Respondent may raise objections to the relevance of testimony or evidence. Such objections must be directed to the Hearing Panel Chair, who will determine whether the testimony or evidence is relevant and should be admitted or irrelevant and, thus, inadmissible.

Warning and Removal Process

The Hearing Panel Officers shall have sole discretion to determine if the Rules of Decorum have been violated. The Hearing Panel Chair will notify the offending person of any violation of the Rules.

Upon a second or further violation of the Rules of Decorum, the Hearing Panel Chair shall have discretion to remove the offending person or allow them to continue participating in the hearing or other part of the process.
Where the Hearing Panel removes a party’s advisor, the party may select a different advisor of their choice or must accept an advisor provided by the institution for the limited purpose of cross-examination at the hearing. Reasonable delays, including the temporary adjournment of the hearing, may be anticipated should an advisor be removed. A party cannot serve as their own advisor in this circumstance.

The Hearing Panel shall document any decision to remove an advisor in the written determination regarding responsibility.

For flagrant, multiple, or continual violations of this Rule, in one or more proceedings, advisors may be prohibited from participating in future proceedings at the institution in the advisor role on a temporary or permanent basis.

Relevant Questions Asked in Violation of the Rules of Decorum

When or if an advisor asks a relevant question in a manner that violates the Rules of Decorum, the question may not be deemed irrelevant by the Hearing Panel Officers simply because of the manner it was delivered. Under that circumstance, the Hearing Panel Chair will notify the advisor of the violation of the Rules, and, if the question is relevant, will allow the question to be re-asked in a respectful, non-abusive manner by the advisor (or a replacement advisor, should the advisor be removed for violation of the Rules of Decorum).