

Regulations require no bias or conflicts of interest

- Consistent with federal law, "All investigators, decision makers or any person designated to facilitate an informal resolution process, cannot have a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants (person allegedly harmed) or respondents (person who allegedly caused the harm)generally or an individual complainant or respondent"
- § 106.45(a), § 106.45(b)(1)(iii)



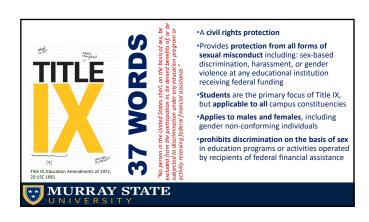
Equal Opportunity where the propertunity of the properture of the prope	Non-Discrimination Statement • Illegal Discrimination occurs when some people are treated differently than others because of their membership in a protected group/class. For example: because of race, age, gender, religion or sexual orientation • However, not all types of discrimination are unfair or illegal. (i.e. fovoring a
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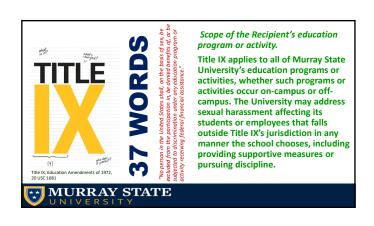










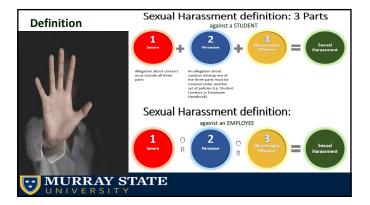


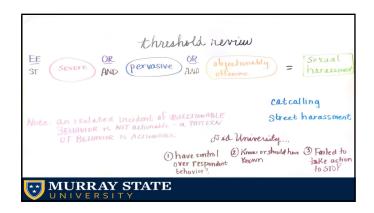


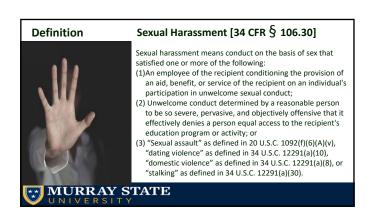
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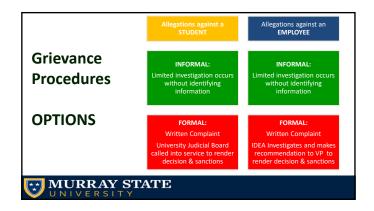
- MSU must <u>take prompt and effective action</u> to stop harassment, eliminate a hostile environment and address its effects
- ✓ Adopt <u>equitable grievance procedures</u>
- ✓ Use <u>preponderance of evidence</u> and a reasonable person standard
- $\checkmark \ \ \text{Conduct investigations} \ \underline{\text{separate from and independent of}} \ \text{any criminal investigation or proceeding}$
- Conduct campus wide educational sessions both in person and online for faculty, staff, and students with particular emphasis for target groups: Residence Life, Athletics, Band, Greek Life, Student Leaders, Advisors, etc.
- ✓ Online <u>training requires 100%</u> score on assessment
- ✓ <u>Designate</u> Title IX Coordinator and Deputy Coordinators
- ✓ Publish the address, phone number and email for the Title IX Coordinator and Deputies
- Provide campus wide training both in person and online and train target groups: Residence Life, Athletics, Band, Greek Life, Student Leaders, etc.
- ✓ Provide access to written policies, procedures and campus resources
- Training to include definitions, ways to report, refer to campus policies, campus resources, discuss sexual harassment and grievance procedures and campus educational sessions/training



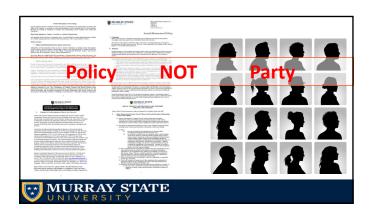
















Impartial and Unbiased

 Board members, hearing officers (and others including investigators) must remain impartial and must not form any opinions or judgments prior to the hearing. Board members must disclose any relationships or affiliations with any party prior to the hearing. Appropriate considerations will occur which may result in a board member being excused from the proceedings.

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Regulations require training/educational session(s)

- Consistent with federal law, "All investigators, decision makers or any person designated to facilitate an informal resolution process, must receive training on how to serve impartially, including by avoiding prejudgment of the facts at issue, conflicts of interest, and bias. In conducting illegal discrimination and/or illegal harassment proceedings, all such persons must not rely on stereotypes (including but not limited to sex)— i.e. typical notions of what men or women do or do not do or notions of what a particular protected class do or do not do—and must promote impartial investigations and adjudications of formal complaints of illegal discrimination or illegal harassment."
- § 106.45(b)(1)(iii)



Avoiding Conflicts of Interest

- Caution must be engaged as MSU's treatment of a complainant or respondent in response to a complaint of illegal discrimination or illegal harassment may constitute illegal discrimination nor illegal harassment.
- Effective decision making "...requires impartiality to further the fairness and equity in treating all parties with dignity, respect and sensitivity without bias, prejudice or stereotypes infecting interactions with parties..." (Office for Civil Rights, January 15,



Avoiding Conflicts of Interest, Bias, Partiality

- Define conflicts of interest (COI)
- · Describe methods of avoiding COI
- · Steps to take when discovering or anticipating a COI



Definitions: Conflicts of Interest, Bias, Partiality

- · Conflict of Interest
 - a conflict between the private interests and the official or professional responsibilities of a person in a position of trust

or

- a conflict between competing duties. See https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/conflict%20of%20interest.
- - an inclination of temperament or outlook; especially, a personal and sometimes unreasoned judgment. See https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/bias.
- - inclined to favor one party more than the other. See https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/partial.



Avoiding Conflicts of Interest

- Most wouldn't willingly participate in misdeeds – i.e. bribery, kickbacks or fraudulent behavior
- May not easily recognize other scenarios that create a conflict of interest
- Unintentional bias can trip up even the most savvy or wellmeaning of us
- Research shows the brain is adept at aligning a person's interests, undermining the objectivity most of us typically possess



Avoiding Conflicts of Interest

- MSU employees must avoid any conflict of interest that may affect their independent judgment in the impartial performance of their MSU duties
- MSU employees must disclose in advance any scenarios in which they believe a conflict of interest may exist



Avoiding Conflicts of Interest – Title IX

- Understanding the standard of evidence Preponderance of the Evidence "more likely than not"; 50%+ a feather (51%)
- Reasonable person standard Whether bias exists
 requires examination of the particular facts of a situation
 and to apply the objective (whether a reasonable person
 would believe bias exits) common sense approach to not
 apply generalizations that might unreasonable conclude
 that bias exits.



Avoiding Conflicts of Interest – Title IX

- · Cautions against using sex-stereotypes as evidence bias
- Cautions against using prior affiliations as evidence of bias
- Cautions against evaluating bias based on outcomes
- Treat complainants and respondents equitably under the regs
- Avoid sex stereotypes
- Treat each person as an individual, not as a member of a class
- Objectively examine relevant evidence before reaching determination
- Give both parties equal opportunity to present witnesses and evidence
- · Continue to evaluate issues of bias and conflicts of interest throughout the process



Avoiding Conflicts of Interest Whenever a potential conflict arises, it's time to ask yourself a few questions. Is this legally permissible? Is it the right thing to do? Could I get in trouble? Carefully consider whether to participate in a decision-making process whenever any personal financial interest is at stake.

Avoiding Conflicts of Interest It's also important to consider not only the legality of a situation, but also the appearance. How will it look to others? Will it reflect badly on me or my institution? Even when a true conflict of interest does not exist, you should always be sensitive to the appearance of a conflict.





