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3. The complainant and the victim, whether or not he or she is a member of the University community, each shall have the right to be present at any relevant hearing. Each shall have the right to be accompanied at every stage by a personal advisor *of that person's choice*, but that advisor shall not be a witness and shall not participate in a hearing in the capacity of counsel. The Judicial Administrator shall provide to the complainant and the victim information about the University's Victim Advocate and other relevant resources, including information about how to file a police complaint. *The Judicial Administrator may participate fully in a hearing on behalf of the complainant and the victim.*

B. Defense Counsel or Advisor

1. When an accused appears before the Judicial Administrator, the University Hearing Board, the University Review Board, or other University officials acting in a judicial capacity, the accused has the right to ~~counsel or to advise~~ *be advised and accompanied at every stage* by an individual of the accused's choice. The counsel or advisor for the accused may be any member of the University community or general public, but shall not be a witness *and shall not participate in a hearing in the capacity of counsel.* ~~The counsel may participate fully.~~ *However, the Judicial Codes Counselor may participate fully in a hearing on behalf of the accused.*

2. The accused shall have the right to act as his or her own counsel.

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(c) Members of the Hearing Panel may question witnesses and adduce evidence, but this shall not preclude parties to the hearing from questioning witnesses or introducing evidence. No accused person shall be denied the opportunity to question witnesses or to confront his or her accusers. *However, the Hearing Board Chair shall control the hearing. For example, to avoid the risk of intimidation, the Hearing Board Chair may require certain questioning to be conducted by written questions read aloud to the witness by the Hearing Board Chair.* If an individual complainant does not testify, the Hearing Panel may proceed to decision only if it finds that the complainant's interests in not testifying outweigh the accused's interests in confronting his or her accuser. In any case, the accused can prevent the introduction of any written, recorded, or oral account of an earlier statement by a nontestifying complainant or victim, unless the Hearing Board Chair finds compelling circumstances of need for and reliability of such statement.

(d) No accused person shall be denied the right to present evidence and witnesses in his or her own behalf.

(e) No accused person shall be compelled to testify against himself or herself. The hearing can proceed if he or she chooses to remain silent.

(7) All hearings shall be private unless (a) the accused notifies the Judicial Administrator, no later than two business days before the hearing, that he or she wishes a public hearing and (b) the Hearing Board Chair determines that a public hearing would not result in undue intimidation of the complainant, the victim, or the witnesses. In cases of sexual harassment, abuse, assault, or rape, all hearings shall be private, with the accused having no option of requesting a public hearing; and in such cases, if either the accused, the complainant, the victim, or the Judicial Administrator requests that the proceedings be conducted in a fashion such that the accused and the complainant or victim be separated or such that the intimidation of the complainant or victim be otherwise reduced, the Hearing Board Chair, after determining appropriateness, shall make suitable arrangements to accomplish this. In the event of a public hearing, the Hearing Board Chair shall convene it in quarters that accommodate a reasonable number of the public, but may limit the number in the interest of preserving the decorum and dignity of the proceedings. Witnesses shall be excluded from all hearings, except for the period of their questioning. All deliberations by the Hearing Panel shall be private.