COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGE AND TENURE (2019-20)

Committee Information
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## COMMITTEE MEMBERS

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Term Ends</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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COMPLAINT ADVISOR PANEL MEMBERS

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Grievance cases are initiated by Senate members (SBL 335.A.1)

Grievance cases are governed by Senate Bylaw (SBL) 335:
http://senate.universityofcalifornia.edu/bylaws-regulations/bylaws/blpart3.html#bl335

Appendix III, Section II of the Manual of the Irvine Division of the Academic Senate:
http://senate.uci.edu/uci-academic-senate-manual/part-iii-appendices/#appendixII

DEFINITIONS

Grievance: A complaint that a Senate member’s rights or privileges have been violated.

Prima Facie Case: A prima facie case shall be deemed established if the CPT Committee concludes that the allegations as stated in the written grievance, if true, would constitute a violation of the faculty member’s rights and privileges. (SBL 335.B.2)

PERSONNEL REVIEW ISSUES

Note: In cases of personnel review involving tenure, promotions or reappointment, a grievance can only be based on allegations that:
- the procedures were not in consonance with the applicable rules and requirements of the University of any of its Divisions; or
- the challenged decision was reached on the basis of impermissible criteria, including, but not limited to race, sex, or political conviction. (SBL 335.A.2)

PRELIMINARY PROCEDURES

EXHAUSTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES
Before considering the grievance, the CPT Committee can, at its discretion, require the grievant to exhaust all appropriate administrative avenues of redress, including, but not limited to, presenting the grievance along with a request for an administrative remedy to the department chair, dean or other appropriate academic administrator who has authority to investigate or offer a remedy. (SBL 335.A.1)
EARLY RESOLUTION EFFORTS

INFORMAL NEGOTIATIONS
Any party may attempt to resolve the grievance informally through negotiations. These negotiations may proceed with the assistance of impartial third parties, including one or more members of the Committee. A negotiated resolution is permissible and appropriate at any stage of the grievance procedures. If a negotiated resolution is reached after a written grievance is filed, the CPT Committee should be given notice that the matter has been resolved. (SBL 335.C.1)

MEDIATION
The grievance may also be resolved through mediation in cases where mediation is acceptable to the administration and the grievant. With the consent of the administration and the grievant, the CPT Committee may assist in the selection of an appropriate mediator. Other relevant parties, including members of the Committee, may participate in the mediation. (SBL 335.C.2)

TIME LIMITATIONS
No grievance may be considered by the CPT Committee if more than three years have passed between the time the grievant knew or should have known about the violation of his/her rights and privileges and the resulting injury therefrom, and the filing of a grievance with the Committee (SBL 335.B.6)

PRE-HEARING PROCEDURES

1. CPT receives the written grievance.

2. CPT reviews the grievance to see if more than 3 years have passed between the time the grievant knew or should have known about the violation of his/her rights and privileges and the resulting injury and the filing of the grievance. Note: If more than 3 years have passed, CPT cannot consider the grievance (SBL 335.B.6)

3. If the grievance was filed within the 3-year period, and either the grievant has already exhausted all available administrative remedies, or CPT does not deem this to be necessary, then CPT reviews the written grievance only and determines whether the grievant has made a *prima facie* case. (SBL 335.B.2)

   *If the grievant has not made a prima facie case, CPT writes the grievant a letter stating the reasons for this conclusion.* (SBL 335.B.4)

4. If the grievant has made a *prima facie* case, CPT may conduct a preliminary review of the evidence to determine if there is sufficient reason to believe that a right or privilege of the grievant may have been violated.
• During the preliminary review, CPT must give the grievant an opportunity to discuss his/her allegations with the Committee, either orally or in writing.
• If either party appropriately shows a need, or on its own initiative, CPT can request files and documents from the administration.
• At the preliminary review stage, CPT may give notice of the grievance to the administrator with authority to offer a remedy, and offer the administrator an opportunity to respond.
• During the preliminary review stage, CPT may also ask other persons involved in the events giving rise to the grievance to appear before CPT or to provide CPT with information. (SBL 335.B.3)

5. If CPT determines that after the preliminary review, there is not sufficient reason to believe that the grievant’s rights and privileges may have been violated; CPT writes the grievant a letter, stating the reasons for this conclusion. (SBL 335.B.4)

6. If CPT determines that after the grievant has made a prima facie case of a violation of a right or privilege and that there is sufficient reason to believe that the grievant’s rights and privileges may have been violated:
   • CPT must advise the Chancellor’s designee of the grievance and the prima facie determination.
   • CPT must also make an attempt to promote a resolution of the dispute. (SBL 335.B.5)

7. If no resolution can be reached, CPT must conduct a formal hearing. (SBL 335.B.5)

FORMAL HEARING PROCEDURES

THE HEARING COMMITTEE
The CPT Committee shall appoint a Hearing Committee for each grievance that is not resolved through a negotiation or mediation.

• The Hearing Committee should consist of at least 3 Division members, at least 2 of who must be CPT Committee members.
• One of the CPT Committee members on the Hearing Committee shall chair the Hearing Committee.
• No member of the department or equivalent administrative unit of any of the parties may be appointed to the Hearing Committee.
• Hearing Committee members must disclose to the Hearing Committee any circumstances that may interfere with their objective consideration of the case, and must recuse themselves as appropriate.
• A quorum for the conduct of the hearing shall be at least half but not less than 3 members of the hearing Committee, including at least 1 member of the CPT Committee. (SBL 335.D.1)
PRE-HEARING CONFERENCE
Before the hearing, the Hearing Committee chair shall schedule a conference with the parties and/or their representatives to:

- Determine facts about which there is no dispute. At the hearing, these facts may be established by stipulation.
- Define its issues to be decided by the Hearing Committee.
- Set time for both sides to exchange a list of witnesses and copies of exhibits to be presented at the hearing. The Hearing Committee has the discretion to limit each party to those witnesses whose names were disclosed to the other party before the hearing and to otherwise limit evidence to that which is relevant to the issues before the Hearing Committee.
- Specify whether pre-hearing and post-hearing briefs will be submitted by the parties, and the deadlines for those briefs.
- Attain agreement about whether any person other than the Chancellor, the Chancellor’s designee, the grievant, and their representatives may be present during all or any part of the hearing. To preserve confidentiality, persons whose presence is not essential to a determination of the facts, as a general rule, be excluded from the hearing. (SBL 335.D.2.a-e)

POST-HEARING PROCEDURES
At the conclusion of the hearing, the Hearing Committee shall promptly make its finding of fact, conclusions supported by a statement of reasons based on the evidence, and recommendation, and forward these to the parties in the case, the Chancellor, the Chair of the Divisional Committee on Privilege and Tenure, and the Chair of the University Committee on Privilege and Tenure.

The findings, conclusions, recommendation, and record of the proceedings shall be confidential to the extent allowed by law and UC Policy. The Hearing Committee may, however, and with the consent of the grievant, authorize release of the findings, conclusions, and recommendations to other individuals and entities, to the extent allowed by law.

The Hearing Committee may reconsider a case if either party presents, within a reasonable time after the decision, newly discovered facts or circumstances that might significantly affect the previous decision and that were not reasonably discoverable at the time of the hearing. (SBL 335.D.10)
DISCIPLINARY CASES
GENERAL INFORMATION AND HEARING PROCEDURES

GENERAL INFORMATION

Disciplinary cases are governed by Senate Bylaw (SBL) 336:
http://senate.universityofcalifornia.edu/bylaws-regulations/bylaws/blpart3.html#bl336

Appendix III, Appendix A of the Manual of the Irvine Division of the Academic Senate:
http://senate.uci.edu/committees/committees/committee-on-privilege-and-tenure-cpt/

- Disciplinary cases are initiated by the appropriate Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee (usually the Executive Vice Chancellor and Provost) against a Senate member or other faculty members who have a right to a hearing before a Senate committee under Standing Order of the Regents (SOR) 103.9 or 103.10, once probable cause has been established. Procedures regarding the establishment of probable cause are determined by Academic Personnel Manual (APM) 015 and 016 and Divisional policies. (SBL 336.B.1)

Charges shall be in writing. Charges shall contain notice of proposed disciplinary action and a full statement of the facts underlying the charges. (SBL 336.B.1)

EXTENSION PROCEDURES

Generally, extensions of the deadlines for various procedures may be granted, within the discretion of the Chair of the CPT Committee. Some procedures have specific requirements in order for extension to be granted, such as an extension for the member to submit his/her answer to the charges, which requires a written application. (See, e.g., SBL 336.B.2; 336.B.3)

EARLY RESOLUTION EFFORTS
INFORMAL NEGOTIATIONS

The Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee and the accused faculty member may attempt to resolve the disciplinary charges informally through negotiations. Any party may attempt to resolve the disciplinary charges informally through negotiations. If desired, these negotiations may proceed with the assistance of impartial third parties, including one or more members of the Committee. If a negotiated resolution is reached after written charges are filed, the CPT Committee should be given notice that the matter has been resolved. (SBL 336.C.1)

MEDIATION

The disciplinary charges may be resolved through mediation in cases where mediation is acceptable to the administration and the accused member. With the consent of the administration and the accused, the CPT Committee may assist in the selection of an
appropriate mediator. Other relevant parties, including members of the Committee, may participate in the mediation. (SBL 336.C.2)

CONSULTATION
Once charges have been filed with the CPT Committee, the Committee Chair should request that the Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee consult with the Committee or its chair before the completion of any early resolution. (SBL 336.C.3)

TIME LIMITATIONS
No disciplinary action may commence if more than 3 years have passed between the time when the Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee knew or should have known about all the alleged violation of the Code of Conduct, and the delivery of the notice of proposed disciplinary action. (SBL 336.B.4)

PRE-HEARING PROCEDURES
1. CPT receives the written charges from the administration. Note: if more than 3 years has passed between the times the Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee knew or should have known about the alleged violation of the Code of Conduct, and the delivery of the notice of the proposed disciplinary action, no disciplinary action may commence. There is no limit on the time within which a complainant may report an alleged violation. (SBL 336.B.4)

2. Upon receiving the charges, the CPT Chair must promptly deliver a copy of the charges to the accused faculty member or send it by registered mail to the accused’s last known place of residence. (SBL 336.B.1)

3. The accused member has 21 calendar days after receipt of the charges to file a written answer with CPT. CPT shall immediately provide a copy of the answer to the Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee. If the accused submits a written request for an extension of time, the CPT Chair may grant a reasonable extension of time for filing an answer. (SBL 336.B.2)

4. CPT shall consider the matter within 21 days after receipt of an answer (or, if no answer is received, after the deadline for receipt of an answer). CPT shall evaluate the case and establish time frames for all subsequent procedures.
   - CPT may refer the case to mediation (SBL 336.C) or appoint a Hearing Committee (SBL 336.D.2)
   - Generally, a pre-hearing conference shall be scheduled within 30 calendar days of appointing the Hearing Committee.
   - Generally, the hearing shall be scheduled within 90 calendar days of appointing the Hearing Committee.

5. The Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee and the accused may attempt to resolve the
disciplinary charges informally through negotiations. These negotiations may proceed with the assistance of impartial third parties, including one or more CPT members. A negotiated resolution is permissible and appropriate at any stage of these proceedings.

Note: If a negotiated resolution is reached after written charges are filed, CPT should be given notice that the matter has been resolved. (SBL 336.C.1)

6. The disciplinary charges may also be resolved through mediation in cases where such mediation is acceptable to the administration and the accused. With the consent of the administration and the accused, CPT may assist in selecting an appropriate mediator. Other relevant parties, including CPT members, may participate in the mediation. (SBL 336.C.2)

7. Once charges have been filed with CPT, the CPT Chair should request that the Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee consult with CPT or its Chair before completion of any early resolution. (SBL 336.C.3)

FORMAL HEARING PROCEDURES

THE HEARING COMMITTEE

The CPT Committee shall appoint a Hearing Committee for each disciplinary case that is not resolved through a negotiated resolution or mediation.

- The Hearing Committee should consist of at least 3 Division members, at least 2 of who must be CPT Committee members.
- One of the CPT Committee members on the Hearing Committee shall chair the Hearing Committee.
- No member of the department or equivalent administrative unit of any of the parties may be appointed to the Hearing Committee.
- Hearing Committee members must disclose to the Hearing Committee any circumstances that may interfere with their objective consideration of the case, and must recuse themselves as appropriate.
- A quorum for the conduct of the hearing shall be at least half but not less than 3 members of the hearing Committee, including at least 1 member of the CPT Committee. (SBL 335.D.1)

PRE-HEARING CONFERENCE

Before the hearing, the Hearing Committee chair shall schedule a conference with the parties and/or their representatives to:

- Determine facts about which there is no dispute. At the hearing, these facts may be established by stipulation.
- Define its issues to be decided by the Hearing Committee.
- Set time for both sides to exchange a list of witnesses and copies of exhibits to be presented at the hearing. The Hearing Committee has the discretion to limit each party
to hose witnesses whose names were disclosed to the other party before the hearing and to otherwise limit evidence to that which is relevant to the issues before the Hearing Committee.

- Specify whether pre-hearing and post-hearing briefs will be submitted by the parties, and the deadlines for those briefs.
- Attain agreement about whether any person other than the Chancellor, the Chancellor’s designee, the grievant, and their representatives may be present during all or any part of the hearing. To preserve confidentiality, persons whose presence is not essential to a determination of the facts, as a general rule, be excluded from the hearing. (SBL 335.D.2.a-e)

**POST-HEARING PROCEDURES**

At the conclusion of the hearing, the Hearing Committee shall promptly make its finding of fact, conclusions supported by a statement of reasons based on the evidence, and recommendation, and forward these to the parties in the case, the Chancellor, the Chair of the Divisional Committee on Privilege and Tenure, and the Chair of the University Committee on Privilege and Tenure.

The findings, conclusions, recommendation, and record of the proceedings shall be confidential to the extent allowed by law and UC Policy. The Hearing Committee may, however, and with the consent of the grievant, authorize release of the findings, conclusions, and recommendations to other individuals and entities, to the extent allowed by law.

The Hearing Committee may reconsider a case if either party presents, within a reasonable time after the decision, newly discovered facts or circumstances that might significantly affect the previous decision and that were not reasonably discoverable at the time of the hearing. (SBL 335.D)
## TIMELINE IN DISCIPLINARY CASES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIMELINE</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CPT Committee receives written charges from the administration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promptly after CPT receives charges</td>
<td>CPT Committee Chair promptly delivers a copy of the charges to the accused faculty member.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 calendar days after accused’s receipt of charges (or later if extension granted)</td>
<td>Accused member has 21 calendar days after receipt of the charges to provide a written answer to CPT Committee. The Committee must provide a copy of the answer to the Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee. Upon receipt of written charges, the CPT Committee Chair may grant a reasonable extension of time for the member to file an answer to the charges.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Within 21 calendar days after receipt of an answer (or after the due date if no answer received) | CPT Committee shall consider the matter within 21 calendar days after receipt of an answer, or if no written answer is received, after the deadline for receipt of an answer.  
- The Committee shall evaluate the case and establish time frames for all subsequent procedures.  
- The Committee may refer the case to mediation (SBL 336.C), or it may appoint a Hearing Committee (SBL336.D)  
- The Chancellor, Chancellor’s designee or CPT Committee Chair may for good reason grant an extension of this time limit. |
| Generally, within 30 calendar days after the appointment of a Hearing Committee (or later, if extension is granted) | Generally, a pre-hearing conference shall be scheduled within 30 calendar days of the appointment of a Hearing Committee (SBL 336.D.2)  
- The Chancellor, Chancellor’s designee or CPT Committee Chair may for good reason grant an extension of this time limit. |
| At least 10 calendar days before the hearing              | The accused member shall be given, either personally or by registered mail, at least 10 calendar days’ notice of the time and place of the hearing.                                                                 |
| Prior to the hearing                                      | Prior to the formal hearing, the Chair of the Hearing Committee shall schedule a conference with the accused, the Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee, and/or their representatives to narrow the issues and set a schedule for exchanging witness lists, copies of exhibits, any pre- or post-hearing briefing, and attain agreements about who may be present at the hearing. |
| Promptly after the conclusion of the hearing             | At the conclusion of the hearing, the Hearing Committee shall promptly make its findings of fact; conclusions supported by a statement of reasons based on the evidence, and recommendation, and forward these to the parties in the case. |
RELATED GRIEVANCE AND DISCIPLINARY CASES
GENERAL INFORMATION AND HEARING PROCEDURES

GENERAL INFORMATION

Related Grievance and Disciplinary cases are governed by Senate Bylaw (SBL) 335 and 336.

RULES FOR GRIEVANCE CASES RELATED TO DISCIPLINARY CASES

There are circumstances in which the same set of facts and allegations lead to both a disciplinary matter and a grievance before CPT. (SBL 335.E) When a grievance involves the same facts that are the subject of a disciplinary matter, CPT may, at its discretion, hold either matter in abeyance while it proceeds with the other. Alternatively, with the consent of the grievant, the accused in the disciplinary matter, and the Chancellor’s designee, consider both matter within a single hearing. (SBL 335.E.1.a)

Under these circumstances, when a single hearing is held, the Committee shall make separate reports of findings, conclusions and recommendations for the grievance and the disciplinary matter. (SBL 335.E.1)

When a Senate member files a grievance which is based on the same facts and incidents involved in a prior disciplinary hearing at which the same Senate members was accused of violating the Code of Conduct, the findings and conclusions of the prior disciplinary hearing shall be conclusive. (SBL 335.E.2)

RULES FOR DISCIPLINARY CASES RELATED TO PRIOR GRIEVANCES CASES

A disciplinary Hearing Committee shall not be bound by the recommendation of another hearing body, including the findings of CPT in a grievance case involving the same set of incidents. (SBL 336.E)

However, the Hearing Committee may accept into evidence the findings of another hearing body or investigative agency. The weight to be accorded evidence of this nature is at the discretion of the Hearing Committee and should take account of the nature of the other forum. (SBL 336.E) In any case, the accused faculty member must be given full opportunity to challenge the finding of the other body. (SBL 336.E.)
EARLY TERMINATION CASES
GENERAL INFORMATION AND HEARING PROCEDURES

GENERAL INFORMATION

Early termination cases are governed by Senate Bylaw (SBL) 337:
http://senate.universityofcalifornia.edu/bylaws-regulations/bylaws/blpart3.html#bl337

Appendix III, Section II of the Manual of the Irvine Division of the Academic Senate:
http://senate.uci.edu/uci-academic-senate-manual/part-iii-appendices/#appendixIII

Early termination cases include the following situations:
1. Termination is proposed before the expiration of the Senate or non-Senate faculty member’s appointment
2. A tenured faculty member faces termination for incompetent performance, or
3. For other faculty members whose right to a hearing before a Senate committee is given under SOR 103.9 or 103.10 (SBL 337.A)
http://regents.universityofcalifornia.edu/governance/standing-orders/so1039.html
http://regents.universityofcalifornia.edu/governance/standing-orders/so10310.html

Early termination cases are initiated by the faculty member’s request for a hearing. (SBL 337.A)

Upon request, CPT Committee shall conduct a hearing to determine whether, in its judgment, the proposed early termination is:
   a) for good cause, and
   b) has been recommended in accordance with a procedure that does not violate the privileges of the faculty member. (SBL 337.A)

EARLY RESOLUTION EFFORTS

Resolution of the dispute, either through negotiation or mediation, is permissible and appropriate at any stage of these proceedings. (SBL 337.A)

TIME LIMITATIONS

No Senate or non-Senate faculty member may be terminated prior to the expiration of an appointment without having an opportunity for a hearing before the CPT Committee. If the hearing has not begun by the end of the faculty member’s term of appointment, the faculty member no longer has a right to an early termination hearing pursuant to SBL 337. Instead, the
faculty member may seek a grievance hearing by grieving the non-reappointment pursuant to SBL 335 in the case of Senate faculty, or the Academic Personnel Manual in the case of non-Senate faculty. (SBL 337.A)

PRE-HEARING, HEARING, AND POST-HEARING PROCEDURES

1. CPT receives a request for a hearing from a faculty member who claims that:
   a. He/she is being terminated before the expiration of his/her appointment (Senate or non-Senate faculty), or
   b. He/she is tenured and faces termination for incompetence performance, or
   c. He/she is entitled to a hearing pursuant to Standing Orders of the Regents (SOR) 103.9 or 103.10 (SBL 337.A) (These situations are referred to as “Early Termination”)

2. CPT must conduct a hearing to determine whether, in its judgment, the proposed early termination is (a) for good cause, and (b) has been recommended in accordance with a procedure that does not violate the privileges of the faculty member. (SBL 337.A)

3. Resolution of the dispute, through negotiation or mediation, is permissible and appropriate at any stage of these proceedings. (SBL 337.A)

4. CPT shall appoint a Hearing Committee consisting of at least 3 Division members.
   - At least 2 Hearing Committee members shall be members of CPT, and one of these shall chair the Hearing Committee.
   - CPT may not appoint a member of the department or equivalent administrative unit of the faculty member facing early termination to the Hearing Committee.
   - Hearing Committee members must disclose to the Hearing Committee any circumstances that may interfere with their objective consideration of the case and recuse themselves as appropriate.
   - A quorum for the conduct of the hearing shall consist of at least half but not less than 3 members of the Hearing Committee, including at least one member of CPT. (SBL 337.B.1)

5. Before the formal hearing, the Hearing Committee chair must schedule a conference with both the faculty member and the Chancellor’s designee and/or other representatives. This conference should attempt to:
   - Determine the facts about which there is no dispute. At the hearing, these facts may be established by stipulation.
   - Define the issues to be decided by the Hearing Committee.
   - Set a time for both sides to exchange a list of witnesses and copies of exhibits to be presented at the hearing. The Hearing Committee has the discretion to limit each party to those witnesses whose names were disclosed to the other party before the hearing and to otherwise limit evidence to that which is relevant to the issues before
the Hearing Committee.

- Specify whether pre-hearing and post-hearing briefs will be submitted by the parties as well as the deadlines for those briefs.
- Attain agreement about whether any person other than the Chancellor, the Chancellor’s designee, the faculty member, and their representatives may be present during all or part of the hearing. In order to preserve the confidentiality of the hearing, persons whose presence is not essential to a determination of the facts shall, as a general rule, be excluded from the hearing. (SBL 337.2a-e)

6. The Chancellor’s designee and the faculty member and/or their representatives shall be entitled to be present at all sessions of the Hearing Committee when evidence is being received and to select a representative who may act as counsel. Each party shall have the right to be represented by counsel, to present its case by oral and documentary evidence, to submit rebuttal evidence, and to conduct such cross examination as may be required for a full and true disclosure of the facts.

7. The hearing need not be conducted according to the technical legal rules relating to evidence and witnesses. The Hearing Committee may, upon an appropriate showing of need by any party or on its own initiative, request files and documents under the control of the administration. All confidential information introduced into evidence, including the identity of confidential sources of personnel evaluations, shall remain so within the Hearing Committee. The Hearing Committee may call witnesses or make evidentiary requests on its own volition. The Hearing Committee also has the discretion to require that all witnesses affirm the veracity of their testimony.

8. No evidence other than that presented at the hearing shall be considered by the Hearing Committee or have weight in the proceedings, except that the Hearing Committee may take notice of any judicially noticeable facts that are commonly known. Parties present at the hearing shall be informed of matters thus noticed, and each party shall be given a reasonable opportunity to object to the Hearing Committee’s notice of such matters.

9. The Divisional Committee on Privilege and Tenure may, at its discretion, request the appointment of a qualified person or persons, designated by the Chair of the University Committee on Privilege and Tenure, to provide legal advice and/or to assist in the organization and conduct of the hearing.

10. At the hearing, the Chancellor’s designee has the burden of proving, by clear and convincing evidence, that there is good cause for early termination. In assessing the evidence for good cause, the Hearing Committee may consider evidence regarding whether correct procedures were followed in the case.

11. At the conclusion of the hearing, the Hearing Committee shall promptly make its findings of fact, conclusions supported by a statement of reasons based on the evidence, and
recommendation, and forward these to the parties in the case, the Chancellor, the Chair of
the Divisional Committee on Privilege and Tenure, and the Chair of the University
Committee on Privilege and Tenure. The findings, conclusions, recommendations, and
record of the proceedings shall be confidential to the extent allowed by law and UC policy.
The Hearing Committee may, however, with the consent of the faculty member, authorize
release of the findings, conclusions, and recommendations to other individuals or entities, to
the extent allowed by law.

12. The hearing shall be recorded. The Hearing Committee has the discretion to use a certified
court reporter (whose cost is borne by the administration) for this purpose, and the parties
and their representatives shall have the right to a copy of the recording or transcript. The
cost of the copy shall be assumed by the requesting party.

13. The Hearing Committee may reconsider a case if either party presents, within a reasonable
time after the decision, newly discovered facts or circumstances that might significantly
affect the previous decision and that were not reasonably discoverable at the time of the
hearing.
LINKS TO UNIVERSITYWIDE AND DIVISIONAL POLICIES

UNIVERSITYWIDE POLICIES

SENATE BYLAWS (SBL)

SBL 334. Privilege and Tenure: Divisional Committees – Jurisdiction
http://senate.universityofcalifornia.edu/bylaws-regulations/bylaws/blpart3.html#bl334

SBL 335. Privilege and Tenure: Divisional Committees – Grievance Cases
http://senate.universityofcalifornia.edu/bylaws-regulations/bylaws/blpart3.html#bl335

SBL 336. Privilege and Tenure: Divisional Committees – Disciplinary Cases
http://senate.universityofcalifornia.edu/bylaws-regulations/bylaws/blpart3.html#bl336

SBL 337. Privilege and Tenure: Divisional Committees – Early Termination Cases
http://senate.universityofcalifornia.edu/bylaws-regulations/bylaws/blpart3.html#bl337

ACADEMIC PERSONNEL MANUAL (APM)

APM 015. The Faculty Code of Conduct
http://www.ucop.edu/academic-personnel-programs/_files/apm/apm-015.pdf

APM 016. University Policy on Faculty Conduct and the Administration of Discipline
http://www.ucop.edu/academic-personnel-programs/_files/apm/apm-016.pdf

DIVISIONAL POLICIES

THE MANUAL OF THE IRVINE DIVISION OF THE ACADEMIC SENATE

Appendix III: Policies on Faculty Conduct and the Administration of Discipline
Section I: University Policy on Faculty Conduct and the Administration of Discipline
http://senate.uci.edu/uci-academic-senate-manual/part-iii-appendices/#appendixIII

Section II: UCI Procedures for Hearing complaints of Faculty Code Violations and Grievances by the Senate Committee on Privilege and Tenure (CPT)
http://senate.uci.edu/uci-academic-senate-manual/part-iii-appendices/#appendixIIIssectionII

Appendix A: Due Process Requirements in Privilege and Tenure Hearings
http://senate.uci.edu/uci-academic-senate-manual/part-iii-appendices/#appendixIIladdendumA
PRE-HEARING PROCEDURES IN GRIEVANCE CASES

Throughout the process, CPT may attempt to bring the parties together to seek a settlement.

¹Preliminary Review of the Evidence:
- During the preliminary review, CPT must give the grievant the opportunity to discuss his/her allegations with the Committee, either orally or in writing.
- If either party shows an appropriate need, or on its own initiative, CPT may ask for files and documents from the administration. Confidential documents shall remain confidential within the Committee unless disclosure is required by law.
- CPT may give notice of the grievance to the administrator with authority to offer a remedy, and offer the administrator an opportunity to respond.
- CPT may ask other persons involved in the events giving rise to the grievance to appear before CPT or to provide CPT with information.
HEARING AND POST-HEARING PROCEDURES IN GRIEVANCE CASES

CPT shall appoint a Hearing Committee for each grievance not resolved through negotiation or mediation.

Before a hearing, the Hearing Committee shall schedule a conference with the parties and/or their representatives.

Hearing held in case.

Hearing Committee shall promptly make its finding of fact and recommendations and produce a final report.

The final report will be forwarded to the parties in the case, the Chancellor, the Chair of the Divisional CPT, and the Chair of the University Committee on CPT.

After formal hearing, upon notice of the Chancellor’s tentative decision to disagree with the Privilege and Tenure findings or recommendations, the Chair of the Divisional CPT Committee should either meet with the Chancellor or arrange for the full Divisional CPT Committee to meet with the Chancellor.

Hearing Committee may reconsider case if either party presents, within a reasonable time, newly discovered facts or circumstances that might significantly affect the previous decision and that were not reasonably discoverable at the time of the hearing.
HEARING AND POST-HEARING PROCEDURES IN DISCIPLINARY CASES

CPT shall appoint a Hearing Committee for each Disciplinary Case forwarded for review by the Executive Vice Chancellor & Provost.

Before a hearing, the Hearing Committee shall schedule a conference with the parties and/or their representatives.

Hearing held in case.

Hearing Committee shall promptly make its finding of fact and recommendations and forward these to the full CPT Committee for decision.

The final report will be forwarded to the parties in the case, the Chancellor, the Chair of the Divisional CPT, and the Chair of the University Committee on CPT.

Hearing Committee may reconsider a case if either party presents, within a reasonable time, newly discovered facts or circumstances that might significantly affect the previous decision and that were not reasonably discoverable at the time of the hearing.

Upon notice of the Chancellor’s tentative decision to disagree with the Privilege and Tenure findings or recommendations, the Chair of the Divisional CPT Committee should either meet with the Chancellor or arrange for the full Divisional CPT Committee to meet with the Chancellor.
HEARING AND POST-HEARING PROCEDURES IN EARLY TERMINATION CASES

CPT receives a request from a Senate or non-Senate faculty member to hold a hearing to determine whether the proposed early termination is (a) for a good cause, and (b) has been recommended in accordance with a procedure that does not violate the privileges of the faculty member.

CPT shall appoint a hearing committee.

Before a hearing, the Hearing Committee shall schedule a conference with the parties and/or their representatives.

Hearing held in case.

Hearing Committee shall promptly make its finding of fact and recommendations and forward these to the full CPT Committee for decision.

The final report will be forwarded to the parties in the case, the Chancellor, the Chair of the Divisional CPT, and the Chair of the University Committee on CPT.

Note: If the hearing has not started by the end of the faculty member's term of appointment, the faculty member no longer has a right to an early termination hearing pursuant to Senate Bylaw 337. Instead, the faculty member may seek a grievance hearing by grieving the non-reappointment pursuant to Senate Bylaw 335 in the case of Senate faculty or the Academic Personnel Manual in the case of non-Senate faculty.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>GRIEVANCE</th>
<th>DISCIPLINARY</th>
<th>EARLY TERMINATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Initiation of Proceedings</strong></td>
<td>By Senate member filing grievance with CPT</td>
<td>By Administration filing written charges with CPT</td>
<td>By Senate or non-Senate faculty member requesting a hearing before CPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Time Limitations</strong></td>
<td>Grievance can’t be considered if filed more than 3 years after grievant knew or should have known of the violation of rights and privileges and resulting injury</td>
<td>Disciplinary action cannot commence if more than 3 years have passed between the time when the chancellor or Chancellor’s designee knew or should have known about the alleged violation of the Code of Conduct (APM 015)</td>
<td>If the hearing has not begun before the faculty member’s term of appointment ends, member loses the right to an early termination hearing and instead can file a grievance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Determination of prima facie case (and preliminary review)</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No Formal Investigation Committee (FIC) conducts preliminary review</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Burden of Proof</strong></td>
<td>Borne by grievant</td>
<td>Borne by Chancellor or Chancellor’s Designee</td>
<td>Borne by Chancellor’s Designee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Standard of Proof</strong></td>
<td>Preponderance of the evidence</td>
<td>Clear and convincing evidence</td>
<td>Clear and convincing evidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Basic Issue(s) to be determined at the hearing</strong></td>
<td>- Were Senate member’s rights or privileges violated &lt;br&gt;- In cases involving tenure, promotion or reappointment, the only issues which may be reviewed are: (a) whether the procedures were not in consonance with the applicable rules and requirements of the University of any of its Divisions, or (b) whether challenged decision was on the basis of impermissible criteria, including race, sex or political conviction</td>
<td>Whether Senate member or other qualifying faculty member violated the Faculty Code of Conduct (APM 015)</td>
<td>Whether the proposed early termination is for good cause and has been recommended in accordance with a procedure that does not violate the privileges of the faculty member.</td>
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