



ADVISOR FAQ

An advisor can be anyone a complainant or respondent in a Civil Rights Compliance Office (CRCO) matter chooses. Advisors can attend any meeting with parties including Informal Resolution meetings. An advisor may be an attorney, but they are not required to be one. An advisor who is an attorney cannot serve as legal counsel in a university proceeding. For an advisor to participate in the investigative process and/or have access to a parties case information, they must sign a FERPA waiver.

What advisors can do:

- Attend any meeting with parties related to a CRCO case.
- Help parties prepare for a case.
- Provide advice to parties during the hearing.
- Plan questions to ask the other party and witnesses during a hearing.
- If both parties agree, advisors can ask questions on behalf of the parties in the hearing.

What Advisors can NOT do:

- Cannot speak on behalf of a party, including providing testimony during a hearing.
- Disrupt the timeliness of the process. If an advisor is not able to attend scheduled meetings, parties may be asked to find a new advisor.
- Act unprofessionally. Any advisor who is acting unprofessionally or who is being disruptive may be dismissed from the process.

Advisors in Title IX Cases:

- If parties have been notified that their case is in a Title IX proceeding, they must have an advisor.
- The advisor must ask questions from parties and witnesses on their behalf.
- If a party does not have an advisor, the university will provide one for the hearing.

Advisors Provided by CRCO	Advisors Provided by You
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cannot provide legal advice.• Cannot work with parties on any matters outside of the hearing.• Cannot provide support on an appeal.• Cannot write questions for parties but can provide assistance in preparing questions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• May be able to provide legal advice if they are an attorney.• Can assist parties with matters outside of the hearing.• Can provide assistance on appeals.