## **CHART L: STANDARDS OF EVIDENCE Substantial** Preponderance Beyond a Clear and Reasonable Evidence of the Reasonable Convincing Suspicion Doubt (Notice) Evidence Evidence (Probable Cause) **0% Certainty** 50 % Certainty 100% Certainty **Beyond a Reasonable Doubt** The evidence presented can lead to no other reasonable conclusion **Criminal Standard** 90-99% We do not employ this standard in the civil rights process. **Clear and Convincing Evidence** Limited Civil/Family Standard The evidence presented establishes a highly probable outcome 67-75% + We do not employ this standard in the civil rights process. **Preponderance of the Evidence** Civil/Administrative Standard The evidence makes a conclusion more likely than not 50.1% +We use this standard to determine if there are violations of rules/regulations. We also use this standard to make decisions on appeals (with a presumption that the original decision is correct). Substantial Evidence Police/Conduct The evidence presented makes a compelling case that makes further 30-50% review worthwhile We use this standard following an investigation to determine whether or not charges are going to be filed for alleged violations of rules/regulations. **Reasonable Suspicion** The evidence (most often a statement) raises a potential concern Cause/Notice 10-30% that warrants the collection of additional information We use this standard to determine if we need to conduct an inquiry or investigation. © 2023, The Texas A&M University System, System Regulation 08.01.01