

Sean Flammer, Assistant General Counsel

Fall 2021



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Agenda

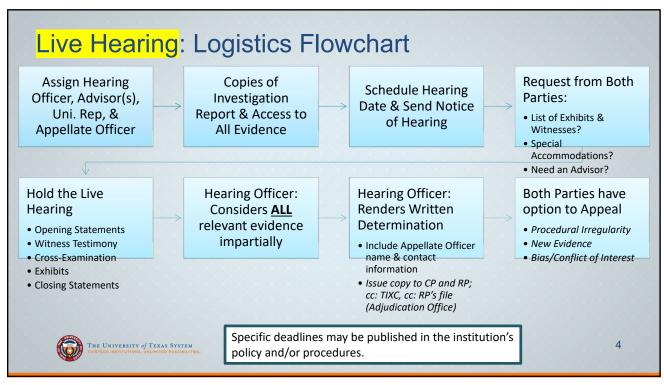
- 1. Background
- Distinction between Sexual Harassment Cases & Non-Sexual Harassment Cases
- 3. Basics: Advisor Role
- 4. Pre-Hearing
- 5. At the Hearing
- 6. Hypotheticals

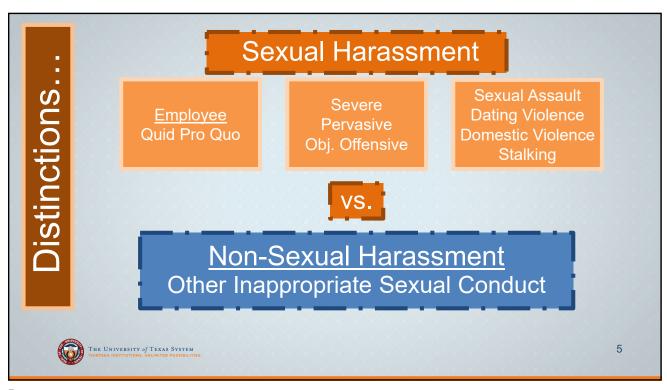




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Definition of "Sexual Harassment"

Conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:

- An <u>employee</u> of the institution conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the institution on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct (Quid Pro Quo);
- Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be <u>so severe, pervasive,</u> <u>and objectively offensive</u> that it effectively denies a person equal access to the institution's education program or activity; or
- "Sexual assault," "dating violence," "domestic violence," or "stalking" as defined under Clery/VAWA.



Source: Title IX Regulations (2020); UT System Model Policy for Sexual Misconduct (2021)

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Definition of "Other Inappropriate Sexual Conduct"

Conduct on the basis of sex that does not meet the definition of "sexual harassment" (under the Model Policy), but is

- 1. Verbal conduct (including through electronic means), unwanted statements of a sexual nature intentionally stated to a person or group of people, that are objectively offensive to a reasonable person and also so severe or pervasive that they created a Hostile Environment, as defined in the Model Policy.
- 2. Physical conduct.



Source:

UT System Model Policy for Sexual Misconduct (2021)

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Definition of "Other Inappropriate Sexual Conduct" (Cont.)

Potential Examples (depending on facts):

- Unwelcome sexual advances (including explicit or implicit proposition(s) of sexual contact or activity);
- Requests for sexual favors (including overt or subtle pressure);
- Gratuitous comments about an individual's sexual activities or speculation about an individual's sexual experiences;
- Gratuitous comments, jokes, questions, anecdotes or remarks of a sexual nature about clothing or bodies;
- Persistent, unwanted sexual or romantic attention;
- Exposure to sexually suggestive visual displays such as photographs, graffiti, posters, calendars or other materials;
- Deliberate, repeated humiliation or intimidation;
- Sexual exploitation;
- o Unwelcome intentional touching of a sexual nature; or
- Deliberate physical interference with or restriction of movement.

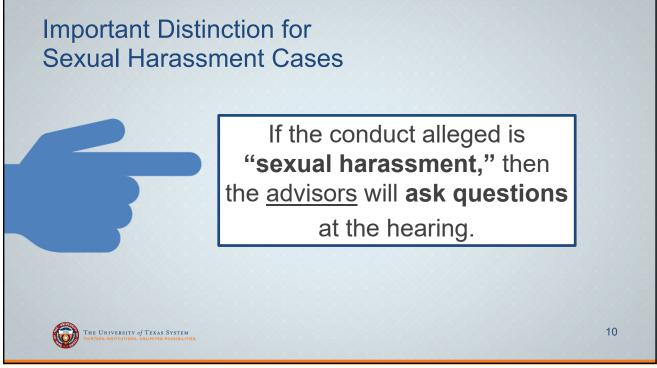


Source:

UT System Model Policy for Sexual Misconduct (2021)

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Outline Comparisons...

Title IX/Sexual Harassment

Notice

Investigation (No determination)

Both parties have access to all evidence related to the allegation(s) & ability to comment

No Administrative Disposition Hearing Required

Appeal

Non-Sexual Harassment

Notice

Investigation (Preliminary determination)

Both parties have access to all evidence related to the allegation(s) & ability to comment

Administrative Disposition <u>or</u> Hearing Options

Appeal

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Bottomline for Advisors at the Hearing

Sexual Harassment Cases

- Non-Sexual Harassment Cases
- Advisors will ask questions.
- · Parties must have advisor.
- Advisors will <u>not</u> ask questions.
- Parties <u>may</u> have advisor.
- Cross-examination questions go through the <u>Hearing Officer</u>.

All cases: Advisors are <u>not</u> to do opening statements, closing statements, lodge objections, or talk at the hearing.







Before the Hearing:



- Review materials.
- · Review your institution's policy.

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Look at the Provision(s) at Issue:

Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purposes of this definition:

- Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.
- **Reasonable person** means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

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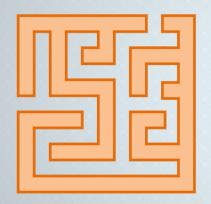
Engaging in a (1) course of conduct (2) directed at a specific person that would (3) cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress.

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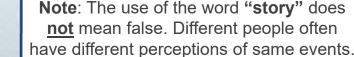
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Before the Hearing: Attempt to Meet With Your Advisee

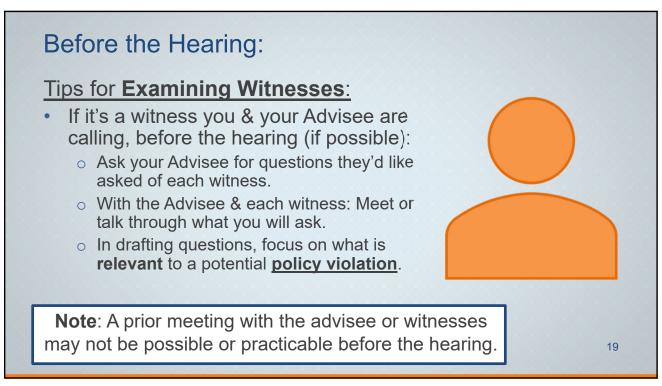


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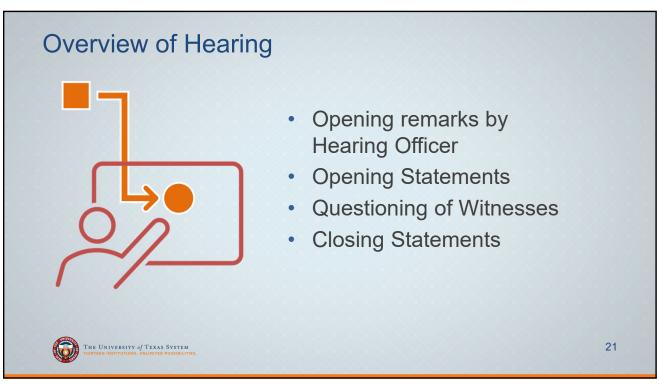
- Explain your **Advisor role**. You are not "representing" the advisee.
- Discuss a strategy:
 - Accept responsibility? No administrative disposition. RP may agree to conduct. Do you want to focus on mitigating factors?
 - What is the story? What evidence exists to support that story?
 - Review the investigation report & evidence.
 Outline what is important. What do you need from each witness to tell the story?



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Procedure for Asking Questions

The advisors may ask questions under the following procedure:

- 1. The advisor will ask a question of the applicable participant.
- Before the participant answers a question, the hearing officer
 will rule as to whether the advisor's question is relevant to the
 alleged conduct charges.
 - If the hearing officer rules the advisor's question as <u>not relevant</u>, then the hearing officer must **explain any decision** to <u>exclude a question</u> as not relevant.
 - If the hearing officer allows the question as <u>relevant</u>, the **participant** will answer the question.



Source:

UT System Model Policy for Sexual Misconduct (2021)

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Relevant Evidence Evidence is relevant if: The evidence has any tendency to make a fact more or less probable than it would be without the evidence; and The fact is of consequence in determining the action.

Relevance: Prior Sexual History



A Complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant except where questions and evidence about a Complainant's prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that except conduct charged by the Complainant or if the questions or evidence <a href="mailto:concern specific incidents of the Complainant's prior sexual behavior with the Respondent and are offered to prove the Complainant's consent of the alleged conduct.

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Tips at the Hearing:

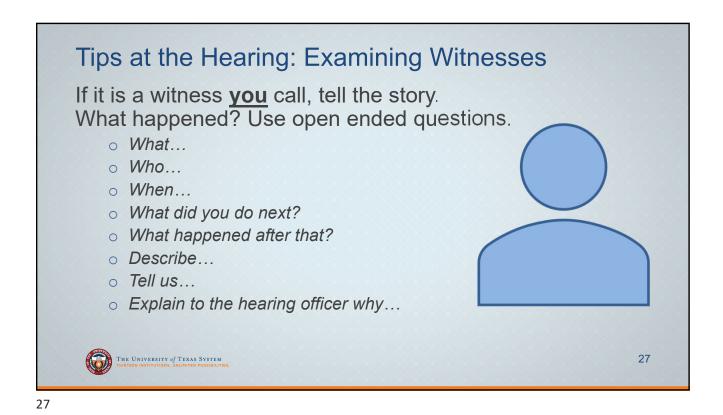
- Ensure that your Advisee is heard and felt heard by giving your Advisee an opportunity to tell their story.
- Feel free to take breaks & talk to your Advisee.
- Before finishing with a witness, ask your Advisee if he/she/they have any other questions for that witness.





Remember: This is likely a **major life event** for both the Complainant & Respondent.

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Tips at the Hearing: Examining Witnesses

Focus on what is important.

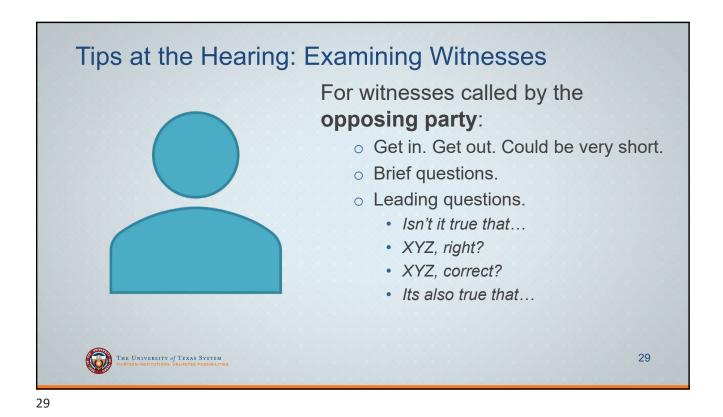
Policy violation

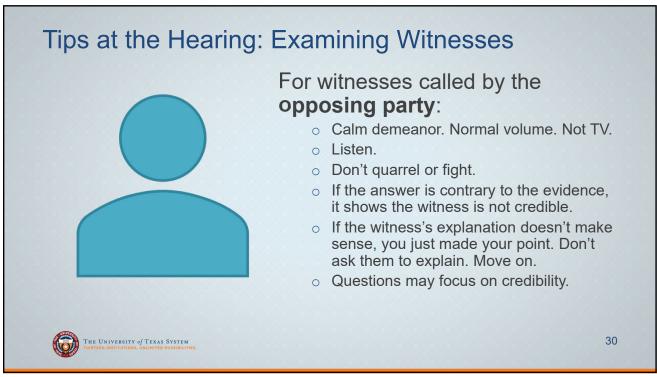
Example: Stalking

(1) Course of conduct

(2) directed at a person

(3) that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety or cause substantial emotional distress





Tips at the Hearing: Examining Witnesses

Credibility:

- Are there inconsistencies? Is an explanation plausible?
- What did the witness do? What did they not do?
- Are there motives for the witness to be less than truthful?
- Are there motives for the witness to frame the event in a way more favorable to themselves? Are they lying to themselves?
- Is there an opportunity for a good faith mistake?



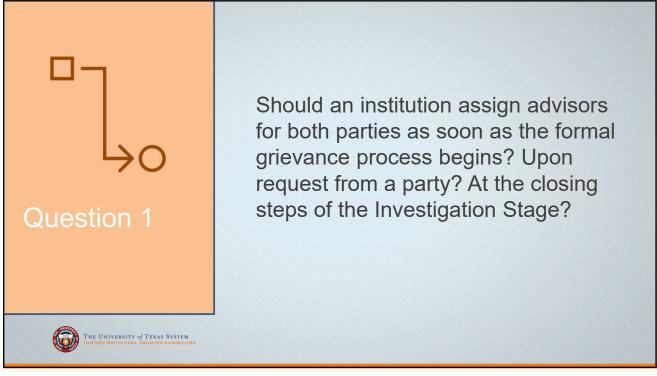
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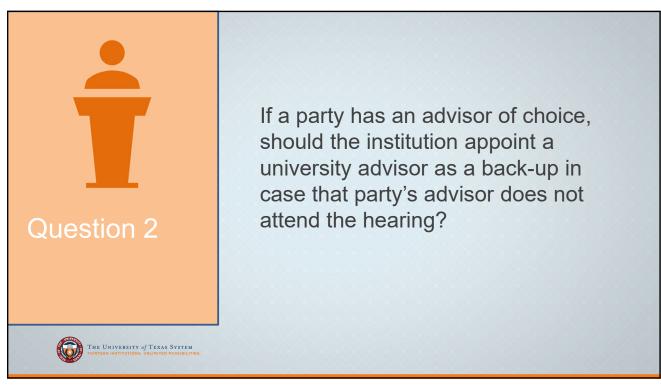


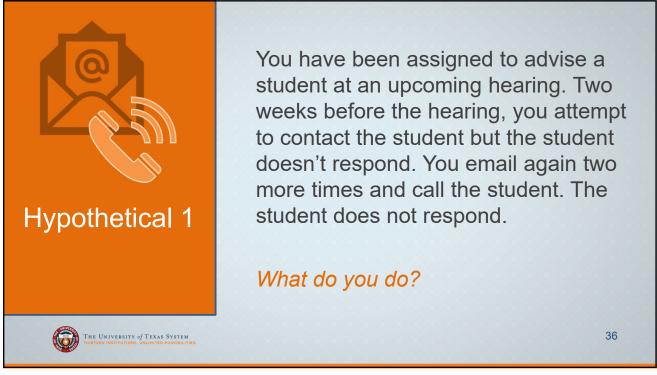
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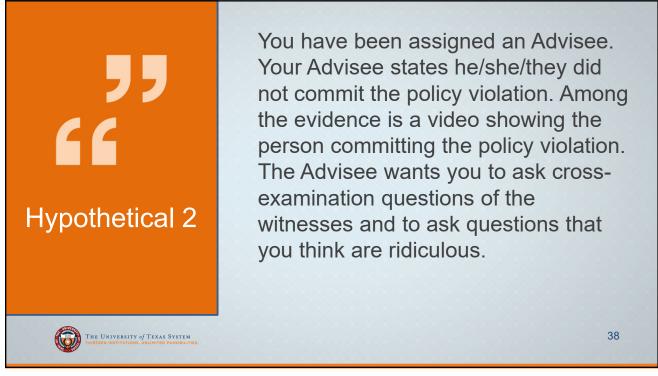


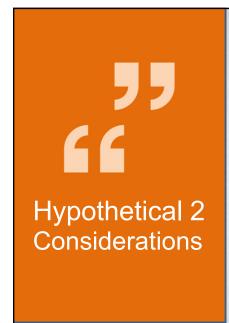












If a party wants to ask a question that the advisor thinks is not a good idea (and is potentially even detrimental to the party's position), does the advisor have to ask that question?

In other words, if the party and advisor disagree on a course of action, must the advisor go along?

What do you do?



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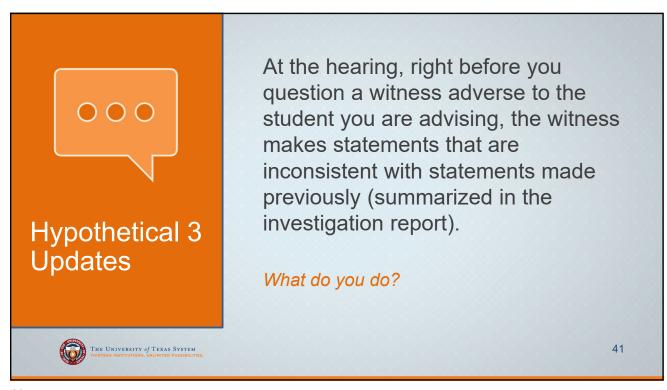
Hypothetical 3

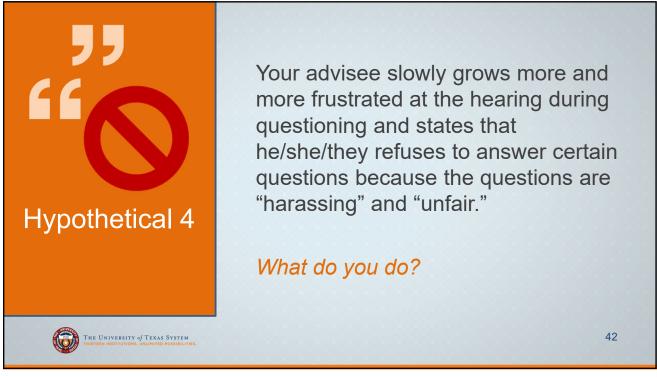
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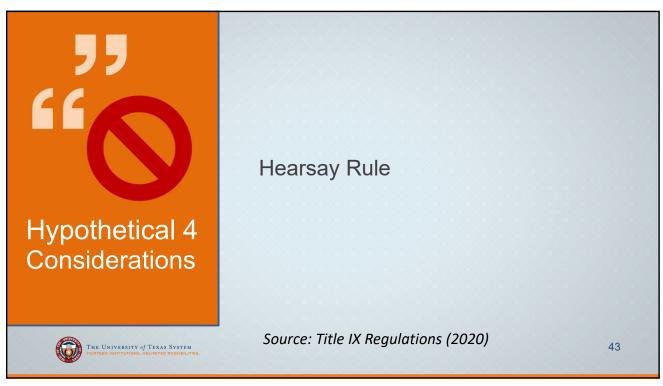
You are advising a student (RP) in a case where the student is accused of sending three inappropriate text messages expressing a romantic interest in the CP. You ask the RP for any questions RP has for the other party. Together with any questions you can think of, you estimate the cross-examination will only last 5 minutes. You wonder if this is adequate.

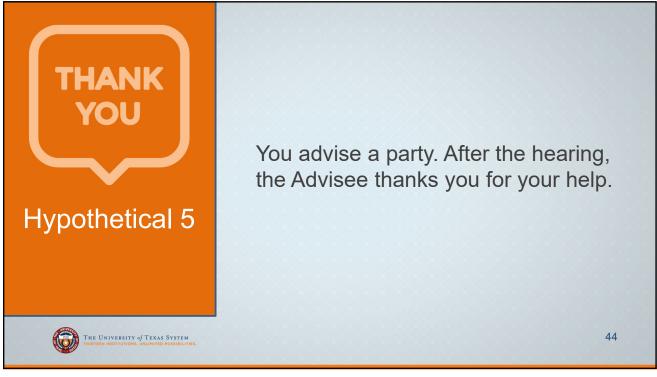
What do you do?

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