Sexual Misconduct Investigation Training

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Fall 2021



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Agenda

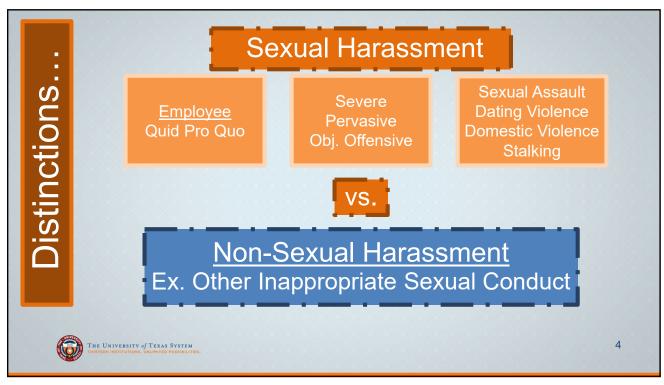
- 1. Title IX Introduction
- 2. Investigation's Initial Steps
 - Notice of Formal Complaint
 - Party's Rights & Options

- 3. Interview Approaches & Example Questions
 - General Cases
 - Non-Stranger Sexual Assault Cases
 - Incapacitation vs. Intoxication
 - IPV & Stalking Cases
- 4. Closing Steps
 - Access to Evidence
 - Issues of Relevance
 - Investigation Reports
 - Transition to the Adjudication Stage



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Definition of "Sexual Harassment" under Title IX

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</u>, <u>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.

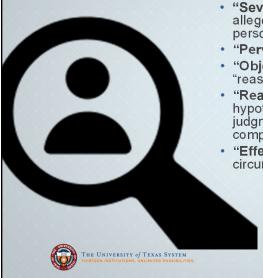


Source: Title IX Regulations (2020)

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#2 Element Examples

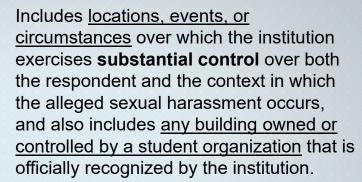


- "Severe": Physically threatening or humiliating; effects of the alleged conduct to a reasonable person (using a "reasonable person" standard)
- "Pervasive": Frequency, duration of the alleged conduct
- "Objectively offensive": To a reasonable person (using a "reasonable person" standard)
- "Reasonable person" standard: An <u>objective test</u> to denote a hypothetical person who exercises average care, skill, and judgment in conduct <u>under similar circumstances</u> as a comparative standard.
- "Effectively denies...equal access": Totality of the circumstances

Examples: the degree of the alleged conduct's interference with the CP or effects in an educational or work setting, type of alleged conduct, frequency and duration of the conduct, knowingly unwelcome in nature

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"Education program or activity" under Title IX



Example of a "building owned or controlled by a student organization": Fraternity or sorority house that is occupied by students of the organization, and the student organization is a recognized organization with the institution.



Source: Title IX Regulations (2020)

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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 it 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.)

Possible 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;
- o Deliberate, repeated humiliation or intimidation;
- Sexual exploitation;
- 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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Key Pillars: Title IX Processes

Title IX processes should focus on impartiality, respect, fairness, & equity for all of the participants:

Complainants
Respondents
Witnesses
Third-party Reporters



Serving Impartially in Your Role

- Must avoid prejudgment of the facts at issue
- Must avoid conflicts of interest
- Must avoid bias





Source: Title IX Regulations (2020)

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Principles for Title IX Process



- Must maintain complete neutrality & impartiality at all times in investigating alleged conduct violations of institutional policies.
- Understanding bias & whether it exists: Need to take an "objective, common sense approach to evaluating whether a person serving in a role is biased." (Title IX Preamble (2020))...



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Avoiding Bias

- Must <u>not</u> treat a party differently:
 - On the basis of the person's sex;
 - On stereotypes about how men or women behave with respect to sexual violence; and/or
 - On the basis of the person's characteristics: sex, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, immigration status, financial ability, socioeconomic status, or other characteristic.



Source: Title IX Preamble (2020)

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Serving Impartially in Your Role

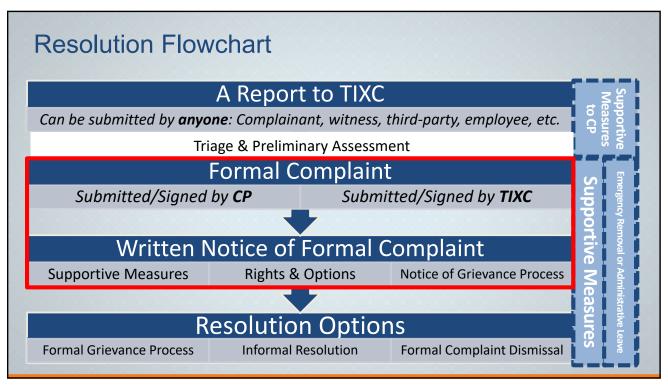
Also includes:

- When considering relevant evidence
- When using a reasonable person standard





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Written Notice of Formal Complaint

Upon receipt of a formal complaint, promptly send written notice to CP & RP:

- Notice of the grievance process under the policy;
- Notice of the allegations that <u>potentially constitute</u> prohibited conduct under the policy, sufficient details about the alleged conduct: Date(s), time(s), and location(s);
- A statement that the potential policy violations are being investigated;



Written Notice (Continued)

- A statement that the RP is <u>presumed not responsible</u> for the alleged conduct and that the determination regarding responsibility will be made at the conclusion of the grievance process;
- Both parties may have an <u>advisor of choice</u>, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, and may inspect and review all evidence;
- A statement that the parties may review evidence gathered as part of the any investigation;



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Written Notice (Continued)

- A provision of the policy that knowingly making <u>false</u>
 <u>statements</u> or knowingly submitting <u>false information</u>
 during the grievance process is <u>prohibited</u> and subject to disciplinary action;
- Any other relevant information for the written notice; and
- A statement that <u>retaliation is prohibited</u> under the policy. (recommended)



Other <u>resources</u> to include with the written notice:

- Supportive measures available for both parties
- 2. Campus & local resources or services
- 3. Rights & options of both parties
- 4. A copy of the grievance process & policy
- Title IX Coordinator & Investigator(s) contact information





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Party's Rights (Summary)

A **Complainant** and **Respondent** have the following rights during a grievance process:

- To be informed of and have access to counseling, medical, academic, and other applicable **support services**, including **confidential resources**.
- To be informed of the importance of a victim going to a hospital for treatment and the preservation of evidence, if applicable, as soon as practicable after an alleged incident.
- To be informed of a notice of formal complaint to the University, whether filed by a CP or the TIXC.
- To receive a prompt, fair, equitable, and impartial grievance process.
- To receive information and ask questions about the formal and informal processes.



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Party's Rights (Cont.)

- To be given equal chance to participate in a grievance process, including the opportunity to identify witnesses and other relevant evidence.
- To choose <u>not</u> to actively participate in the grievance process, if desired.
- To have an advisor of choice present during all meetings and grievance proceedings.
- To have an advisor provided for a party at a hearing under the Title IX/SH grievance process, if an advisor of choice is not present.



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Party's Rights (Cont.)

- To have access and equal opportunity to inspect and review any evidence obtained as part of the investigation, and to receive a copy of the completed investigation report.
- To be equally informed of any determinations regarding responsibility, dismissals of formal complaints, and/or a party's filing of an appeal.
- To appeal a <u>determination</u> regarding responsibility and/or <u>dismissals</u> of formal complaints.
- To file a report with local and/or campus law enforcement authorities.



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Complainant's Rights

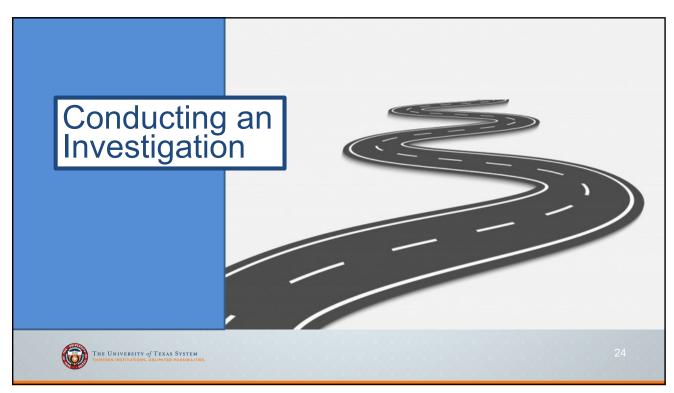
(related to the Grievance Process)

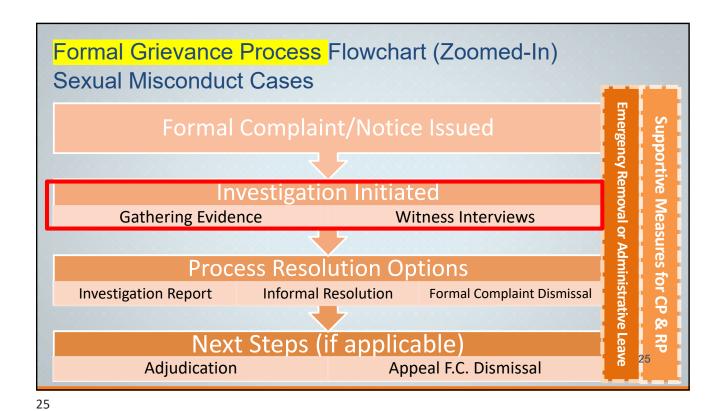
- To report an incident and/or file a formal complaint with the University.
- To request in writing that the University not investigate a reported incident and be informed of the University's decision whether or not to investigate.
- To request in writing a dismissal of a formal complaint (e.g. withdraws the formal complaint or any allegations therein).



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Investigation Plan: The Foundation

Basis for the investigation?

Alleged incident of prohibited conduct

Alleged pattern of prohibited conduct

Alleged climate issue(s) in an area or department

Note: It is the institution's decision on how an investigation may be handled.

Basis: Pattern Investigations



- Multiple incidents of similar types of alleged conduct or circumstances with same RP?
- Multiple complainants regarding same or multiple incidents of similar types of alleged conduct or circumstances with same RP?
- Multiple respondents regarding same incident or situation?
- Student organization allegations?



Note: It is the institution's decision on how a pattern-based investigation may be handled.

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Considerations: Pattern Investigations



- May be larger-scale in scope.
- Document the justification for consolidating as a pattern investigation.
- Balance focus on the individual and pattern elements of the consolidated cases.
- Multiple complainants: Information/privacy waivers, participation?
- <u>Same</u> grievance process for the consolidated case?



Note: It is the institution's decision on how a pattern-based investigation may be handled.

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Basis: Climate Investigations



- Generalized concerns about the climate, environment, or policies in a program or department.
- No specific incidents or allegations with a program or department.
- Reputational concerns or exit interview statements regarding a program or department.



Note: It is the institution's decision on how a climate-based investigation may be handled.

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Considerations: Climate Investigations



- May be larger-scale and more open in scope.
- Without specific RP's for a formal written notice, provide notice to the program director or department chair.
- Invite program or department affiliates as witness interviews, general prompts
- As evidence is collected & reviewed, triage & determine if the basis or scope needs to be updated.



Note: It is the institution's decision on how a climate-based investigation may be handled.

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Investigative Framework

- Establish facts & timeline(s).
- Understand each party's perception & experiences of the alleged incident(s).
- Elicit details & descriptions of the alleged incident(s) from the parties & witnesses.
- Address disputed facts or conflicting evidence (if any) & seek responses from the parties (if applicable).
- Gather sufficient information available for a determination of facts, importance, & relevance to the formal complaint.







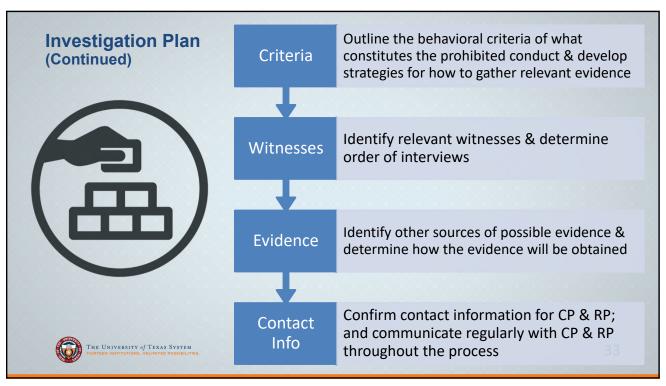
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Investigator Considerations

- One or two investigators?
- Roles of each investigator?
 - Facilitator
 - Notetaker
- Interview notetaking or recording?



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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:

- 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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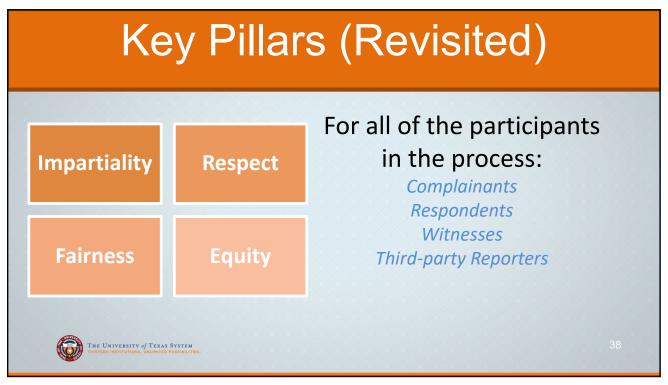
Look at the Provision(s) at Issue:

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.

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.







Basis for a "Trauma-Informed" Approach

- A. Encourages <u>all participants</u> to share what they are able to recall about their experience without demanding chronological recall; and
- B. Facilitates the gathering of information in a <u>balanced</u> manner from all individuals

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Interview Notice

- Date, time, & location of the interview meeting
- Names of the invited or expected meeting participant(s)
- Purpose of the meeting or investigative interview
- Opportunity to present any information, evidence, and/or witnesses relevant to the formal complaint.
- An advisor of choice may attend, though not required.

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Before an Interview

- Develop a safe space for a person's physical & emotional well-being
- Have handouts & resources readily available



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Pre-Interview: Rapport-Building Prompts

- "Help me understand how you are feeling right now."
- "What, if anything, can I explain to you about this process before we get started?"

Note: Consider possible **barriers** or **concerns** to building trust with a participant.

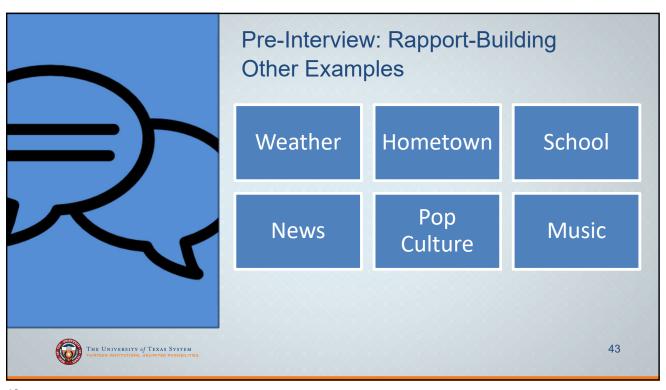
How can you minimize or eliminate these factors?

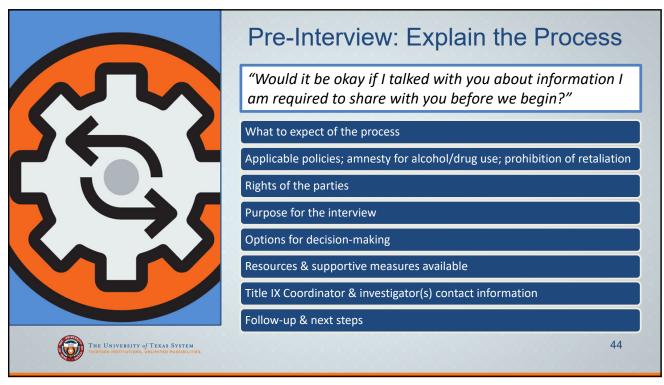
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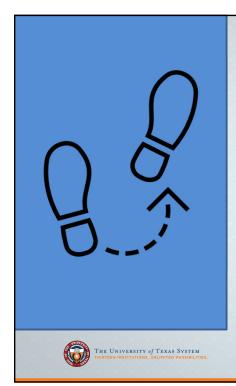
Source:

Forensic Experimental Trauma Interview (FETI)

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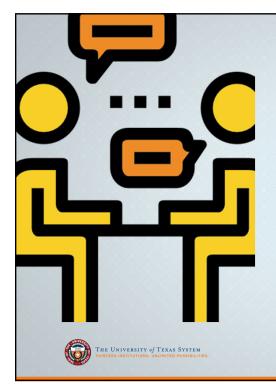


Body Language & Nonverbal Cues

- Small head nods (periodic, not overly animated)
- Eye contact (be attentive, soften eyes)
- Facial expressions (show genuine interest, avoid emotional movements/reactions)
- Open body language (limit crossed arms or legs)
- Focus on your breathing (mental mindfulness)
- Take pauses between questions/cues (pace yourself)
- Listen with your eyes and ears
- · Check-in (when appropriate):
 - o "Help me understand how you are feeling right now."

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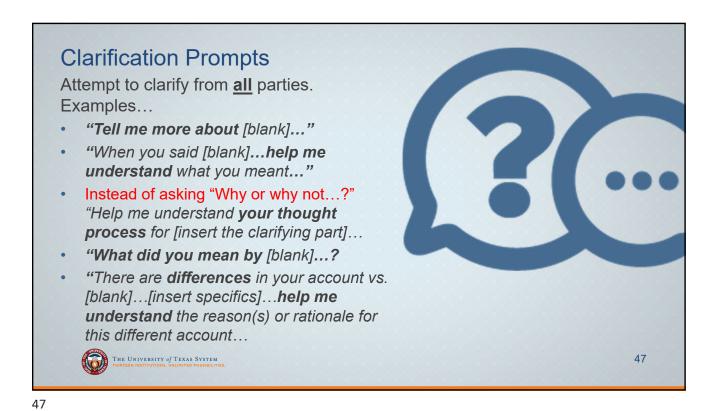
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Interview Start

- Allow the person to provide their account of the incident in their own words & at their own pace:
 - "What are you able to tell me about your experience?"
 - Allow time for the person to respond.
 - o Do not ask a lot of questions at first.
- Be patient & respectful.
- Be comfortable with silence.
- Nodding or "Mmm" are ok (shows interest).
- Follow-up (if a general prompt is necessary):
 - What, if anything, do you remember once you...[insert last part]...?

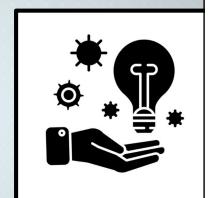
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Sensory Recall "What, if anything, are you able to remember about..." Feel/Touch **Smell** Hear See **Taste** / 9 11/1/ Body Pain Pressure Temperat<u>ure</u> **Position** Source: 48 THE UNIVERSITY of TEXAS SYSTEM Forensic Experimental Trauma Interview (FETI)

Recall Prompts (Cont.)

- Instead of asking "Why or why not...?"
 "What was your thought process...?
 - o ...During [blank]?"
 - o ...Before [blank]?"
 - o ...After [blank]?"
- "What, if anything, are you able to remember about...?
- o "What were your reactions to ...?"
 - o Emotional response?
 - o Physical response?
- "What was the most difficult part of [blank]?"
- "What, if anything, can't you forget about... [before/after]...?"





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Source:

Forensic Experimental Trauma Interview (FETI)

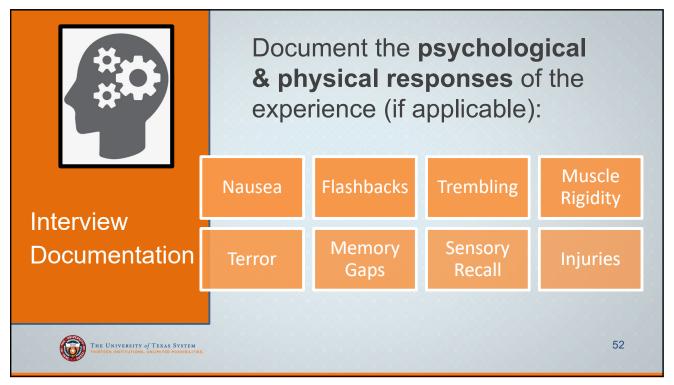
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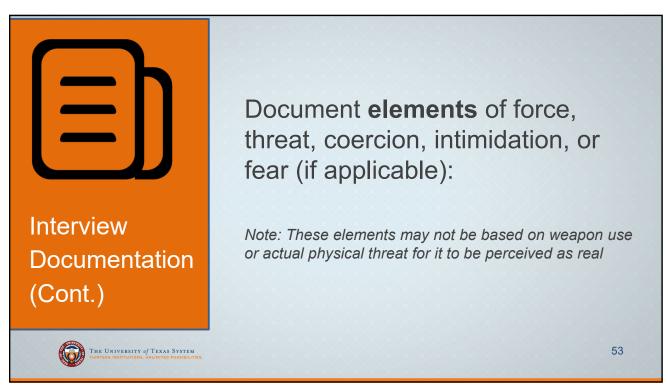
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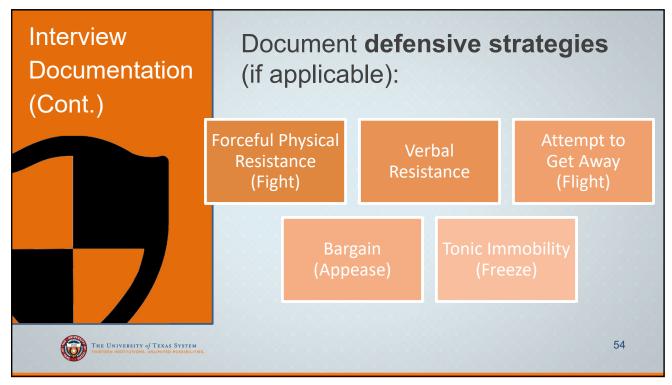
Misc. Interview Prompts (if applicable)

Example Interview Prompts	Purpose of the Prompt	
"Let me give you this information so that you can respond."	Provides an opportunity to respond to other testimony, statements, or evidence.	
"It's been reported that you said X, Y, and Z."	Responding to a denial; corroboration.	
"What's the reason that Person X said/did [blank] with this specificity, if you didn't?"	Responding to a denial; corroboration.	
"Others have reported you did say [blank]. What's the reason (or rationale) for considering that you didn't?"	Responding to "I don't recall"; corroboration; credibility	
"Is there anything else that you'd like to add to this statement?	Provides an opportunity to respond; gather information not explicitly asked about.	

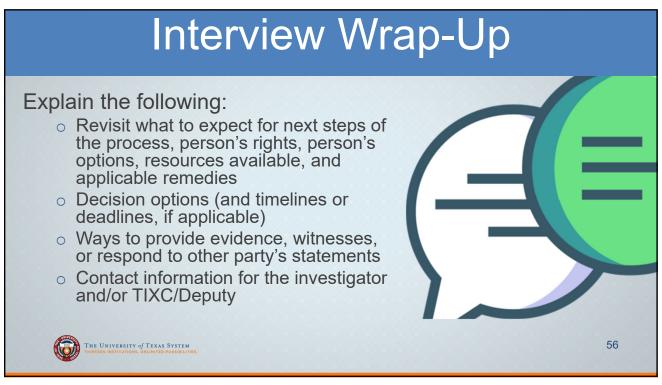
Туре	Example Statements		Interview Approaches
Text Bridges	After thatThe next thing I knewLater on	AfterwardsBesidesAnd thenFinally	Clarification prompt
Ambiguous Responses	Kind ofI thinkSort ofI believe	To the best of my knowledgeI may haveMaybe	Clarification or recall prompt
Broad Statements	Always	• Everyone	Clarification prompt; specific examples?
Hearsay	• I heard from Person X that		Clarification prompt; personal knowledge or first-hand experience?

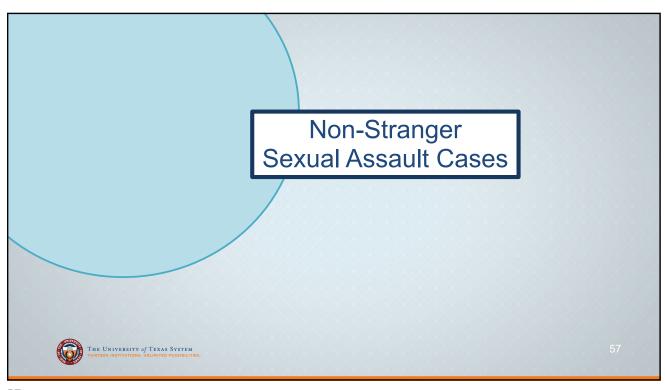












Consent Definition

A **voluntary, mutually understandable agreement** that clearly indicates a willingness to engage in each instance of sexual activity. Consent to one act does not imply consent to another. Consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not imply consent to engage in sexual activity with another. Consent can be withdrawn at any time. Any expression of an unwillingness to engage in any instance of sexual activity establishes a presumptive lack of consent.

Consent is not effective if it results from: (a) the use of physical force, (b) a threat of physical force, (c) intimidation, (d) coercion, (e) incapacitation or (f) any other factor that would eliminate an individual's ability to exercise his or her own free will to choose whether or not to have sexual activity.

A current or previous dating or sexual relationship, by itself, is not sufficient to constitute consent. Even in the context of a relationship, there must be a voluntary, mutually understandable agreement that clearly indicates a willingness to engage in each instance of sexual activity.



Source:

UT System Model Policy for Sexual Misconduct (2021)

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Consent (Example Questions)

- Refer to the definition of "consent" based on the institution's policy.
- What was the nature, timing, & scope of the relationship btwn the parties?
- What were each party's expectations (e.g. perceived, communicated), about the nature of the contact on the date of the alleged incident?
- What was the manner of communication **before**, **during**, **& after** the alleged incident (e.g. words & actions) btwn the parties?
- What were the circumstances of the CP's disclosure & the RP's reaction to the disclosure?
- Who initiated the sexual activity (that is at issue in the allegation(s))? How so, or in what way?
- What was the impact of alcohol or other drug use in relation to the ability to give consent?
- Are there any reported or demonstrated predatory behaviors?
- For RP (if applicable): What words or actions by CP indicated consent to sexual activity?



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Consent is not effective if: • Physical force; • Interest of physical force; • Intimidation; • Coercion; or • Incapacitation • Other factors?

Incapacitation Definition

Incapacitation is the inability, temporarily or permanently, to give consent because the individual is mentally and/or physically helpless, either voluntarily or involuntarily, or the individual is unconscious, asleep, or otherwise unaware that the sexual activity is occurring. An individual may be incapacitated if they are unaware at the time of the incident of where they are, how they got there, or why or how they became engaged in a sexual interaction.

When alcohol is involved, incapacitation is a state beyond drunkenness or intoxication. When drug use is involved, incapacitation is a state beyond being under the influence or impaired by use of the drug. Alcohol and other drugs impact each individual differently, and determining whether an individual is incapacitated requires an <u>individualized</u> determination.



Source:

UT System Model Policy for Sexual Misconduct (2021)

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Incapacitation*:

- Mentally or physically helpless
- Unconscious
- Asleep
- Unable to speak coherently or walk unassisted
- Unaware of the sexual activity occurring
- Unaware of time, place, or how they became engaged in a sexual act
- A state beyond drunkenness or intoxication



* Using a "reasonable person" standard

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Incapacitation Definition (Cont.)

After establishing that a person is in fact incapacitated, the University asks:

- 1. Did the **person initiating sexual activity** know that the other party was incapacitated? And if not...
- 2. Should a **sober**, **reasonable person in the same situation** have known that the other party was incapacitated?

If the answer to either of these questions is "YES," consent was absent and the conduct is likely a violation of this Policy.

Note: A Respondent will be found to have violated policy only if the **Respondent** knew or should have known that the person was incapacitated.



Source:

UT System Model Policy for Sexual Misconduct (2021)

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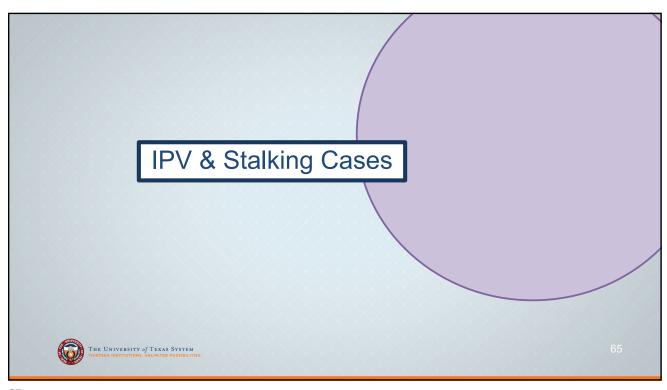
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Incapacitation (Example Questions)

- What were each person's pre-incident behavior?
- Quantity & quality of alcohol & other drug use:
 - What was the nature of the event & setting?
 - Was there any respective power or control of either party?
 - Who supplied the alcohol or other drug(s) to either party?
- What were each person's expectations & mindset?
- How did each person reasonably know the level of intoxication of the other party?
- Is there any information from witnesses, video footage, etc. as to the level of incapacitation?
- What were each person's post-incident behavior?







Common Considerations: Indicators of power & control Presence or threat of a weapon History of dating or domestic violence Determining Aggressive or hostile body language **Predominant** Pre-existing protective orders or "no contact" directives Aggressors Comparative extent of injury (if both are injured) **Property** damage Elements of fear Source: 66 THE UNIVERSITY of TEXAS SYSTEM The National Center for Campus Public Safety

Has the person of concern:

- Prevented you from talking to others such as family or friends?
- Listened to your private phone calls or read your email?
- Acted jealous?
- Humiliated you at home or in public?
- Broken your personal belongings or damaged your property?
- Prevented you from leaving or held you against your will?
- Behaved violently or aggressively at home or in public?
- Assaulted your friends or family?
- Been arrested in the past for violence?

Assessing **Danger**

Example Questions for Complainant



Sources: National Center for Campus Public Safety; Stalkingawareness.org

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Assessing **Lethality**

Example Questions for Complainant

Has the person of concern:

- Have access to a weapon, and/or threatened to use a weapon?
- Threatened to harm or kidnap your children?
- Threatened to kill you, themselves, or others?
- Harmed your pet(s)?
- Been abusing alcohol or drugs?
- Stalked or followed you? Showing up unannounced?
- Forced confrontation(s) with you?
- Forced you or your children to flee in the past?



Sources: National Center for Campus Public Safety; Stalkingawareness.org

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Definition of "False Complaints & False Information" Any person, who in <u>bad faith</u>, <u>knowingly</u> files a false complaint (under the Policy) or provides <u>materially false information</u> is subject to disciplinary action up to and including dismissal or separation from the University.

A determination that a Respondent is not responsible for allegations of Sexual Misconduct does not imply a report, Formal Complaint, or information provided was false. Similarly, a determination that a Respondent is responsible for a policy violation does not imply that a Respondent's statements disclaiming responsibility were false.



Source:

UT System Model Policy for Sexual Misconduct (2021)

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Knowingly... (Examples)

Knowingly files a false complaint or provides materially false information...

- Showing intent to deceive;
- A design to induce belief in a falsity or to mislead; or
- Acted with knowledge or awareness of the falsity...
 and not because of mistake, accident, or some other reasonable reason.



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Understanding Deception

Deception doesn't necessarily equate to someone knowingly filing a false complaint or providing materially false information.

Lack of open information-sharing may result from: uneasiness or uncertainty of the grievance process, distrust of University officials, lack of rapport, or deceptive intent, among other possible reasons.



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Detecting Possible Deception (Examples)

Non-Verbal Elements	Verbal Elements
Little to no eye contact Touching face frequently Twitching Shaking Folding or crossing arms Turning to the side	Falsities Omissions Minimization Text bridges Ambiguous statements Broad statements Answers question with a question Does not answer the question asked Disjointed or inconsistent answers

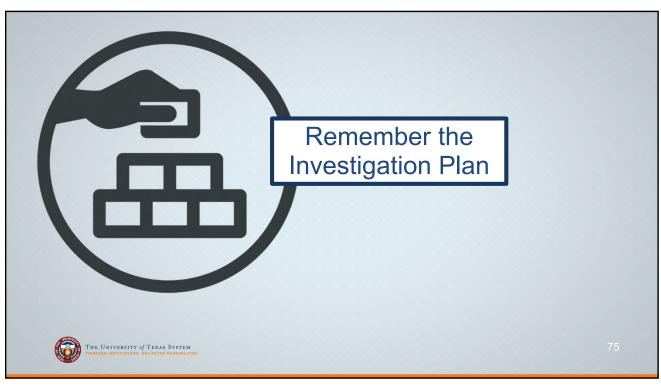


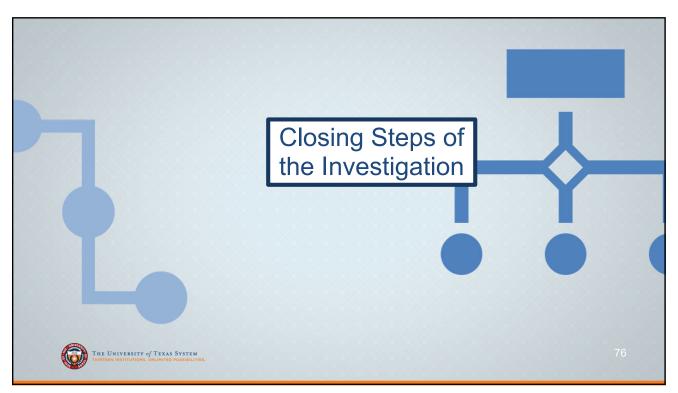
Remember: There may be <u>other plausible reasons</u> a person may present with these types of characteristics too.

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Statement Gaps or Ambiguities Revisited 74				
Туре	Example Statements		Interview Approaches	
Text Bridges	After thatThe next thing I knewLater on	AfterwardsBesidesAnd thenFinally	Clarification prompt	
Ambiguous Responses	Kind ofI thinkSort ofI believe	To the best of my knowledgeI may haveMaybe	Clarification or recall prompt	
Broad Statements	Always	• Everyone	Clarification prompt; specific examples?	
Hearsay	I heard from Person X that		Clarification prompt; personal knowledge or first-hand experience?	





Advisor Considerations

- Is an advisor of choice involved?
- Access to the related evidence & the finalized investigation report (closing steps of the investigation).
- Consider providing an advisor, if an advisor of choice has not been involved.



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Evidence Collection

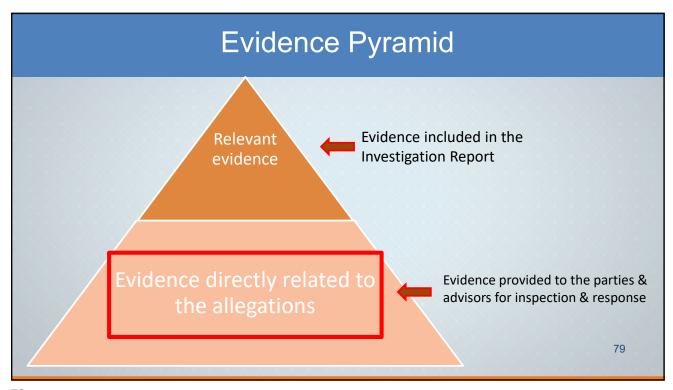
- Available body of facts or information:
 - 1. Tangible objects (real items)
 - 2. Demonstrative (modeling)
 - 3. Documentary (written materials)
 - 4. Testimonial (statements)

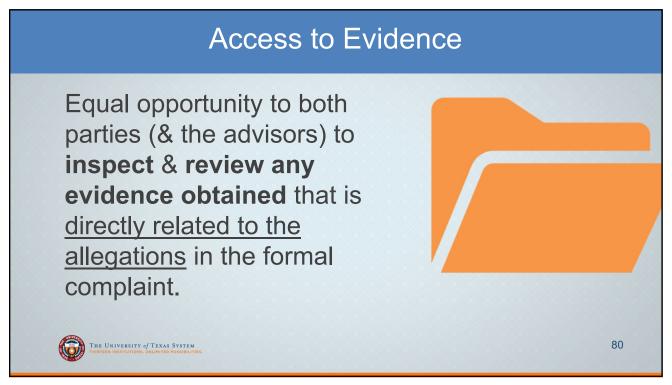
...that indicates whether a claim, belief, or proposition may be true or valid.



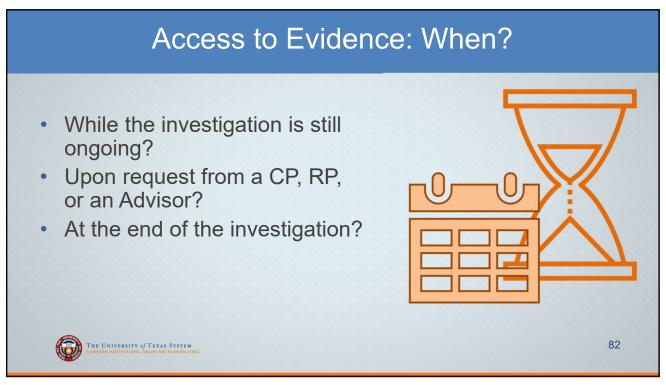
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Access to Evidence (Cont.)

Send each party (& the advisors*) the applicable evidence:

- In hard copy or electronic format
- At least 10 days to inspect, review, & respond to the evidence
- All responses to the evidence must be submitted in writing to the investigator(s)

^{*} Advisor of choice; or the provided advisor by the institution (If applicable)



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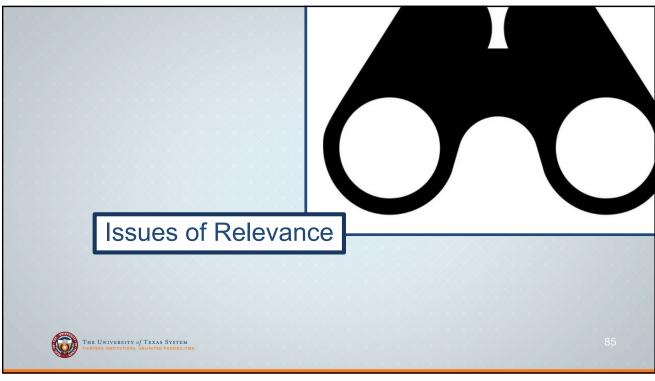
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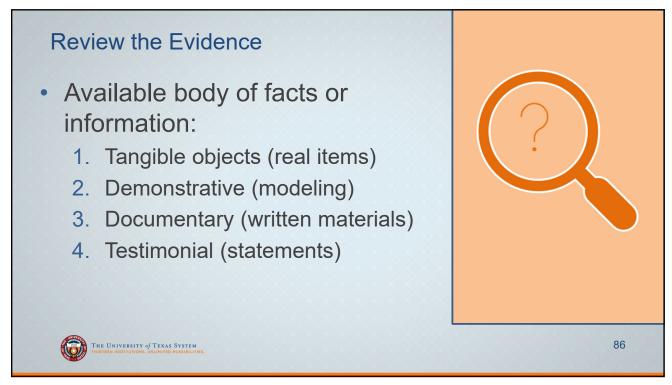
Access to Evidence (Cont.)

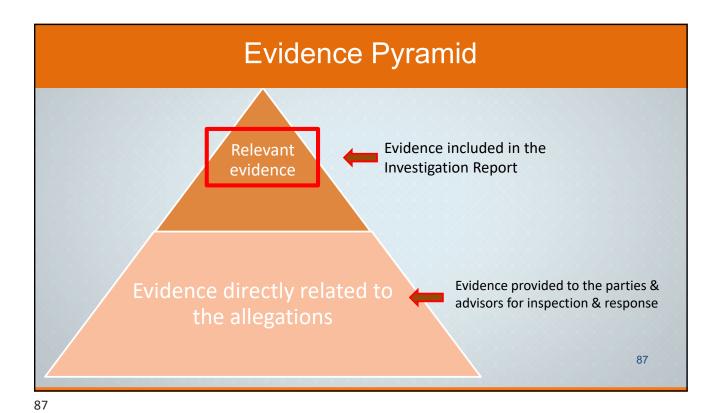
The investigators will consider all timely responses submitted by the parties **prior** to completing the investigation report.



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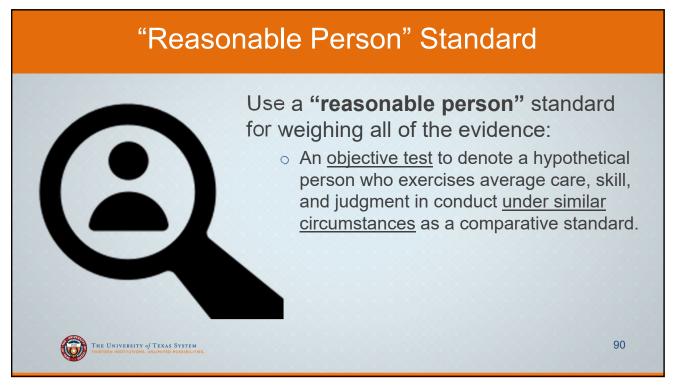


Evidence is relevant if:

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.

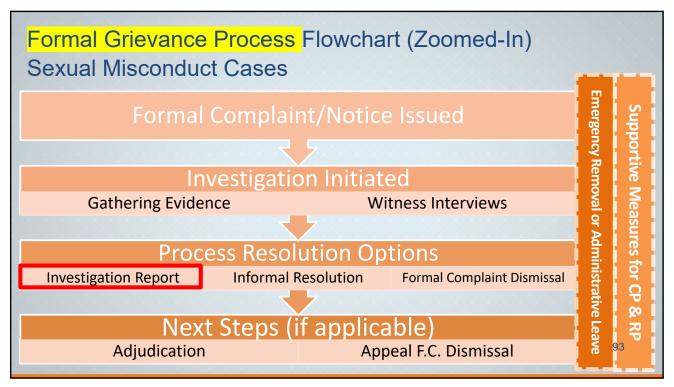
Another way to frame it: Exculpatory evidence: Evidence tending to excuse, justify, or absolve the person of the alleged conduct. Inculpatory evidence: Evidence that places responsibility on the person of the alleged conduct.

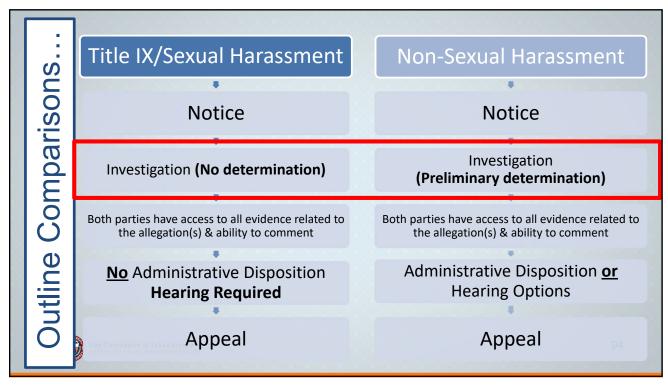
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Completed Investigation Report: Sexual Harassment Cases

- 1. Outline each of the **allegations** that potentially constitutes prohibited conduct under the Policy (required by the Title IX regulations).
- 2. Provide a **timeline** (e.g. procedural steps) of the investigation. (recommended)

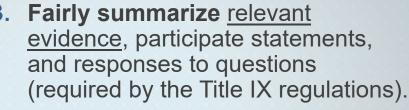




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Completed Investigation Report: Sexual Harassment Cases (Cont.)





- Exculpatory: Evidence tending to excuse, justify, or absolve the person of the alleged conduct.
- Inculpatory: Evidence that places responsibility on the person of the alleged conduct.

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Additional Elements for Consideration



- Overview (Summary) of the Investigation
- Institutional Jurisdiction
- Relevant Policies
- Investigators
- Witnesses
- Procedural Next Steps



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What about these Elements?



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- Credibility assessments?
- Evidence analysis & rationale?
- Preliminary determination regarding responsibility?

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Access to the Completed Investigation Report

Send each party (& the advisors*) the completed investigation report:

- At least 10 days prior to the scheduled hearing
 - Why? Opportunity for the parties to inspect, review, & respond to the investigation report (at the hearing)
- A copy of the investigation report to the TIXC and hearing officer assigned.

* Advisor of choice; or the provided advisor by the institution (If applicable)



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Investigation Timeframe (Example)

The investigation of a formal complaint will be concluded within <u>90 days</u> of the filing of a formal complaint

Note: Circumstances may require a **temporary delay** in this timeframe & the institution may <u>extend</u> this timeframe for <u>good cause</u>.

Provide <u>notice</u> to the parties for temporary delays or extensions

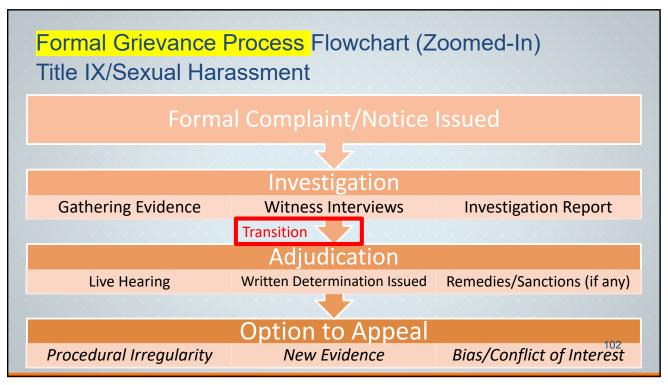


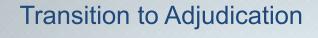
Source:

UT System Model Policy for Sexual Misconduct (2021)

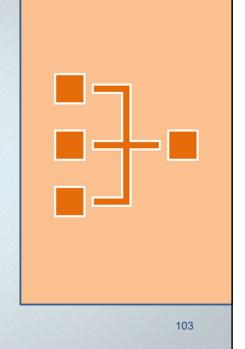
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- Transition process to the adjudication office? Referral?
- An administrative coordinator for the adjudication intake, scheduling, organizing, & communicating the next steps (e.g. hearing) to all participants.



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Contact Information

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