

Sean Flammer, Assistant General Counsel Krista Anderson, Systemwide Title IX Coordinator

Fall 2023



1

Agenda

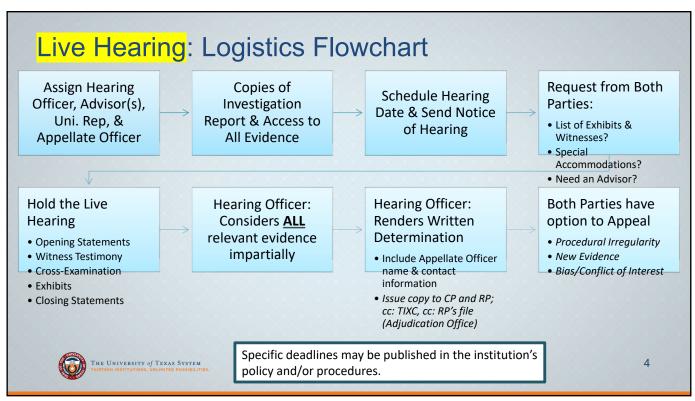
- 1. Background
- Distinction between Sexual Harassment Cases & Non-Sexual Harassment Cases
- 3. Basics: Advisor Role
- 4. Pre-Hearing
- 5. At the Hearing
- 6. Hypotheticals

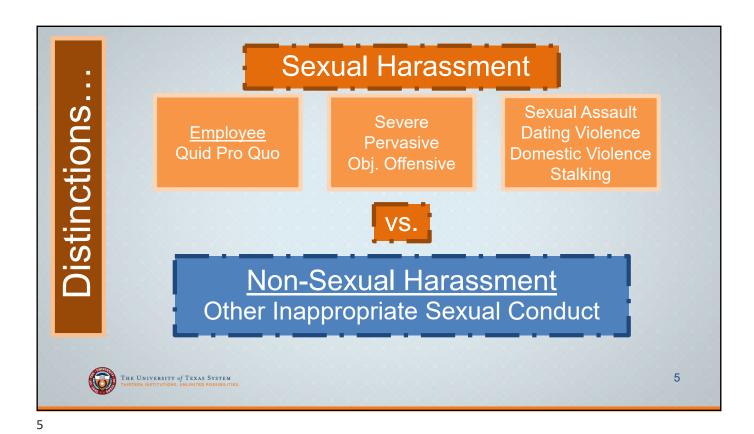




2







Definition of "Sexual Harassment"

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

- 1. 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)

6









Before the Hearing:



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

11

11

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
- Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling. 12

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.

13

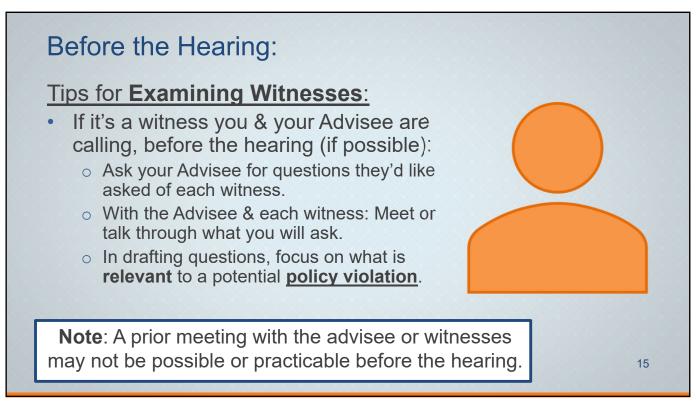
Before the Hearing: Attempt to Meet With Your Advisee



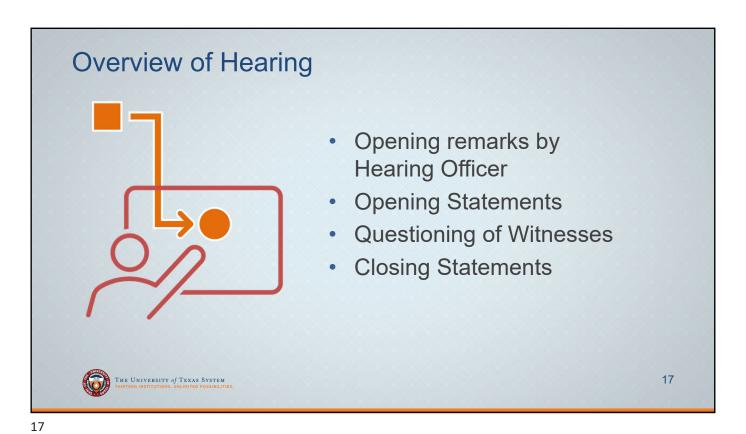
- Explain your Advisor role. You are not "representing" the advisee.
- Discuss a strategy:
 - Accept responsibility? No administrative disposition. RP may agree to conduct. Do you want to focus on mitigating factors?
 - What is the story? What evidence exists to support that story?
 - Review the investigation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

Note: The use of the word "**story**" does <u>not</u> mean false. Different people often have different perceptions of same events.

14







Presentation of Witnesses & Exhibits

University Witness
University Rep

Party's Advisor

Procedure for Asking Questions

The advisors may ask questions under the following procedure:

- 1. The **advisor** will ask a question of the applicable participant.
- 2. **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.
 - o 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)

19

19

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 <u>consequence</u> in determining the action.

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20

Relevant Evidence—Examples



- Statements consistent or inconsistent?
 - "RP is so annoying. I would never hook up with RP." or "RP is so hot. I am going to hook up tonight."

21

21

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 someone other than the Respondent committed the alleged conduct charged by the Complainant or if the questions or evidence 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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22

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.

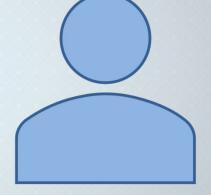
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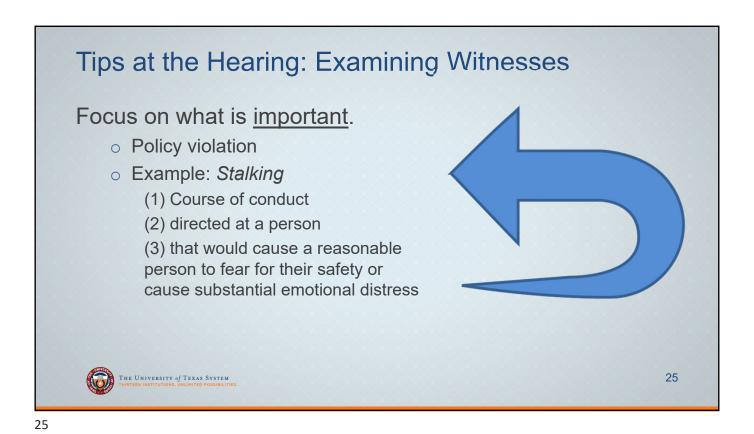
Tips at the Hearing: Examining Witnesses

If it is a witness **you** call, tell the story. What happened? Use open ended questions.

- o What...
- o Who...
- o When...
- o What did you do next?
- What happened after that?
- o Describe...
- o Tell us...
- Explain to the hearing officer why...







Tips at the Hearing: Examining Witnesses

For witnesses called by the opposing party:

Get in. Get out. Could be very short.

Brief questions.

Leading questions.

Isn't it true that...

XYZ, right?

XYZ, correct?

Its also true that...

Tips at the Hearing: Examining Witnesses



For witnesses called by the opposing party:

- o Calm demeanor. Normal volume. Not TV.
- o Listen.
- Don't quarrel or fight.
- If the answer is contrary to the evidence, it shows the witness is not credible.
- If the witness's explanation doesn't make sense, you just made your point. Don't ask them to explain. Move on.
- Questions may focus on credibility.



27

27

Tips at the Hearing: Examining Witnesses

Credibility:

- Are there inconsistencies? Is an explanation plausible?
- Are there motives for the witness to be less than truthful?

What did the witness do? What did they

- 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?











You have been assigned to advise a student at an upcoming hearing. Two weeks before the hearing, you attempt to contact the student but the student doesn't respond. You email again two more times and call the student. The student does not respond.

What do you do?

31

31

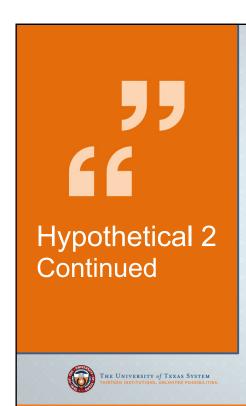


Hypothetical 2

You have been assigned an Advisee. Your Advisee states he/she/they did not commit the policy violation. Among the evidence is a video showing the person committing the policy violation. The Advisee wants you to ask cross-examination questions of the witnesses and to ask questions that you think are ridiculous.



32



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?

33



Hypothetical 3



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?

34





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37