Sexual Misconduct Informal Resolution Training

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Spring 2024

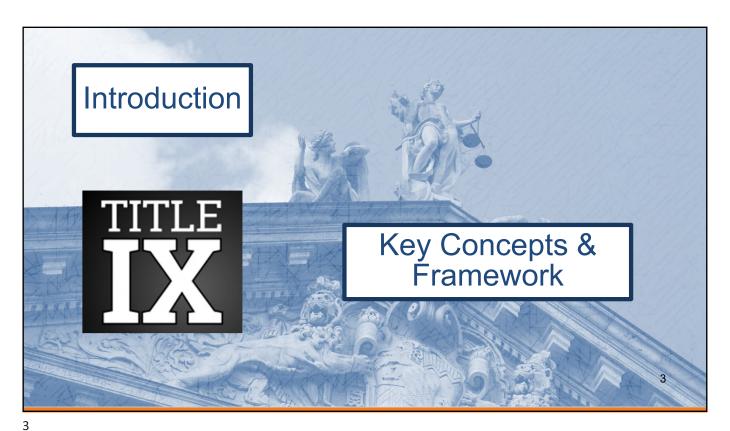


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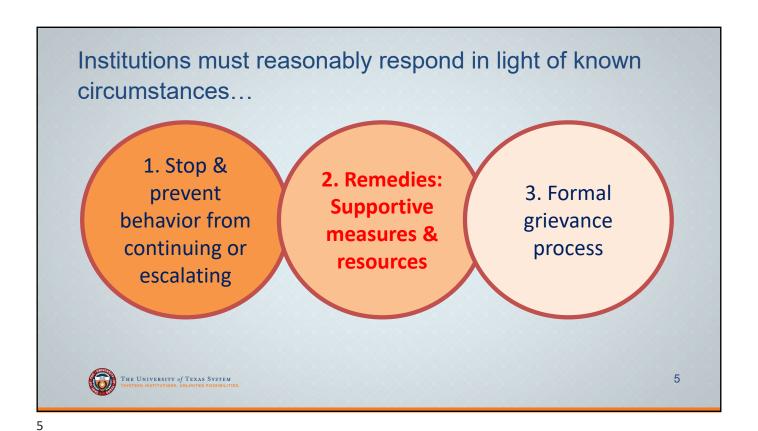
Agenda

- 1. Title IX Introduction
- 2. Party's Rights
- 3. Informal Resolution Process
- 4. Facilitation Approaches
- Documentation & Record Keeping

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Sexual Harassment

Severe Pervasive Obj. Offensive

Sexual Assault Dating Violence Domestic Violence Stalking

VS.

Non-Sexual Harassment
Ex. Other Inappropriate Sexual Conduct

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, pervasive,</u> <u>and objectively offensive</u> that it effectively denies a person equal access to the institution's education program or activity; or
- 3. "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</u> <u>circumstances</u> as a comparative standard.
- "Effectively denies...equal access": Totality of the circumstances

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

"Education program or activity" under Title IX

Includes <u>locations</u>, <u>events</u>, <u>or</u> <u>circumstances</u> over which the institution exercises **substantial control** over both the respondent and the context in which the alleged sexual harassment occurs, and also includes <u>any building owned or controlled by a student organization</u> that is officially recognized by the institution.

 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 prohibited inappropriate or unprofessional sexual conduct.

Such conduct is:

- 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 <u>severe or pervasive</u> that it created a Hostile Environment.
- Physical conduct that is objectively offensive to a reasonable person and also so <u>severe or</u> <u>pervasive</u> that it created a Hostile Environment.



Source:

UT System Model Policy for Sexual Misconduct (2022)

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"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;
- Deliberate, repeated humiliation or intimidation;
- Sexual exploitation;
- Unwelcome intentional touching of a sexual nature;
- Deliberate physical interference with or restriction of movement; or
- Consensual sexual conduct that is unprofessional and inappropriate, and created a Hostile Environment.



Source:

UT System Model Policy for Sexual Misconduct (2022)

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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:

- o 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 protected characteristics.



Source: Title IX Preamble (2020)

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Party's Rights

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

Information and Support

- 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 information and ask questions about the formal and informal processes.

Equal Opportunity and Representation

- To receive a prompt, fair, equitable, and impartial grievance process
- To be given equal chance to participate in a grievance process, including the
 opportunity to identify witnesses and other relevant evidence and to
 choose not 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.
- 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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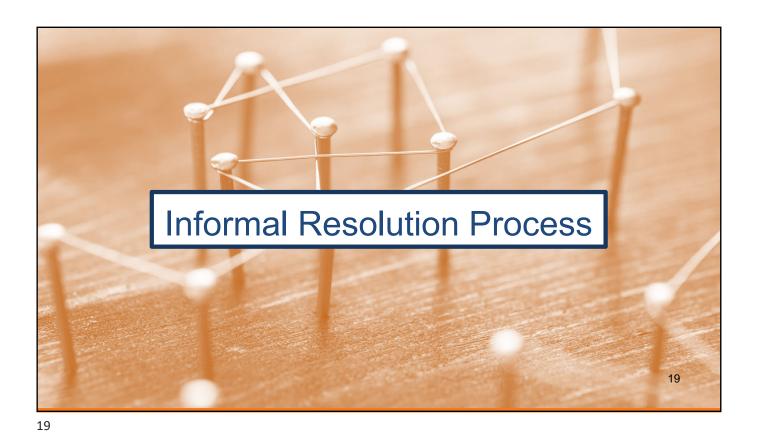
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Complainant's Rights

(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).





A Report to TIXC

Can be submitted by anyone: Complainant, witness, third-party, employee, etc.

Triage & Preliminary Assessment

Formal Complaint

Submitted/Signed by CP

Submitted/Signed by TIXC

Written Notice of Formal Complaint

Supportive Measures

Rights & Options

Resolution Options

Formal Grievance Process

Informal Resolution

Formal Complaint Dismissal

Informal Resolutions: Introduction

It's an alternative resolution option once a formal complaint is filed.

- Voluntary agreement made by both parties, if available.
- Available as an option <u>at any time</u> prior to reaching a determination regarding responsibility.
- <u>Doesn't</u> involve a full investigation & adjudication.
- May be facilitated through <u>mediation</u> (as an example).

Note: Each party has a right to **withdraw** from the informal resolution process and resume the formal grievance process <u>at any point prior to an agreement</u>.



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Why an Informal Resolution?

- Provides an option and choice for the parties to explore their own voluntary terms for a resolution.
- Opportunity to have a more satisfactory experience for the parties, than going through the formal grievance process.
- Opportunity to remedy and repair harm that was experienced through an alternative method.
- Ability to explore non-punitive and/or learning-focused resolutions, if desired.



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Not Permitted When...

- Not permitted as a resolution option "under Title IX" when an **employee respondent** is alleged of "sexual harassment" by a **student complainant**.
- Examples of other non-applicable reasons* due to <u>seriousness</u> and/or <u>pattern</u> of allegations:
 - Sexual Harassment cases
 - Sexual Violence cases
 - Dating or Domestic Violence cases
 - Stalking cases
 - The same respondent has previous informal resolution agreements

^{*} Check the institution's Sexual Misconduct Policy for specific provisions



Source: Title IX Regulations (2020); UT System Model Policy for Sexual Misconduct (2022)

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What's left?

"Other Inappropriate Sexual Conduct"

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;
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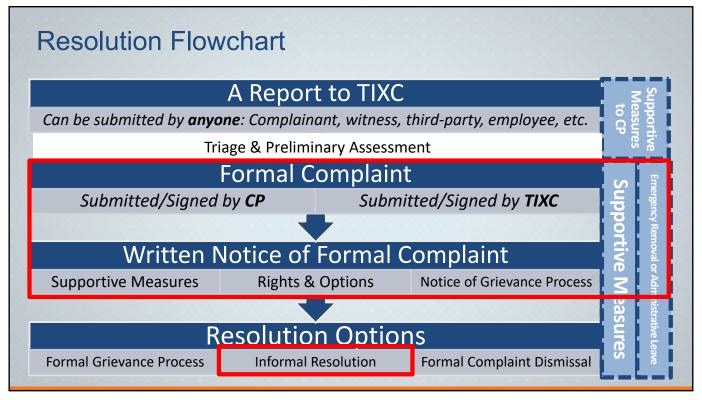
Source:

UT System Model Policy for Sexual Misconduct (2022)

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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 <u>investigated;</u>

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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)

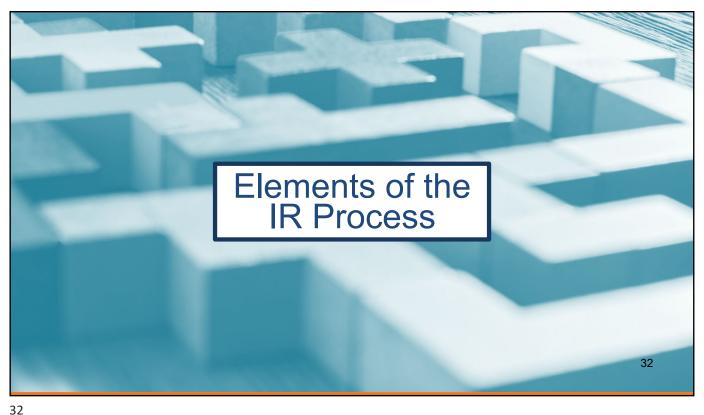
Other <u>resources</u> to include with the written notice:

- 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
- 5. Title IX Coordinator & Investigator(s) contact information





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Informal Process Considerations

- Under the institution's policy, what is the IR availability? What conditions are permissible for an IR agreement?
- What are the timeframe parameters to complete an IR agreement?
- Who will facilitate IR's?
- What acknowledgments are required by both parties <u>before</u> an IR agreement?
- What are the consequences resulting from participating in an informal process?



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Preparations

- Formal Complaint and process status?
- I.R. Pre-screening
 - Background information
 - o CP: Supportive measures/remedies?
 - RP: Sense of willingness to address their alleged conduct through IR process?
 - Any potential conflicts between the parties?
 - o Concerns raised (if any) from the parties?



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Example Acknowledgments & Consequences of Participating in an IR Process

- 1. Acknowledgment of the **written notice** and allegations therein.
- 2. Received **rights and options** of both parties.
- 3. An IR agreement is a **voluntary** option, if available under the institution's policy.
- 4. Each party has the **right to withdraw** from the IR process and resume the formal grievance process...
- 5. IR **timeframe** (example: within 45 days of notice)
- 6. No recording will be made of the IR process...



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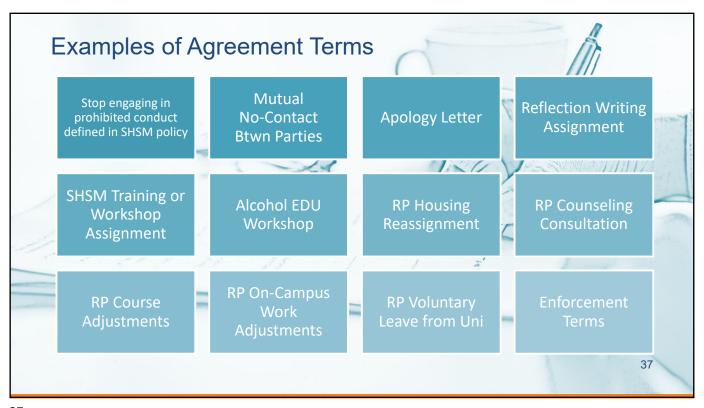
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Example Acknowledgments & Consequences of Participating in an IR Process (Cont.)

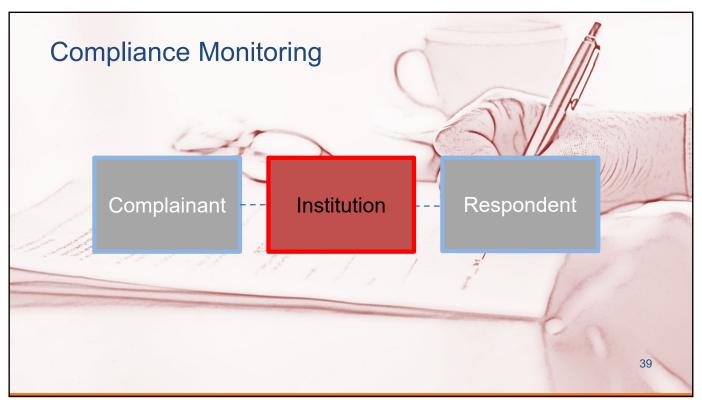


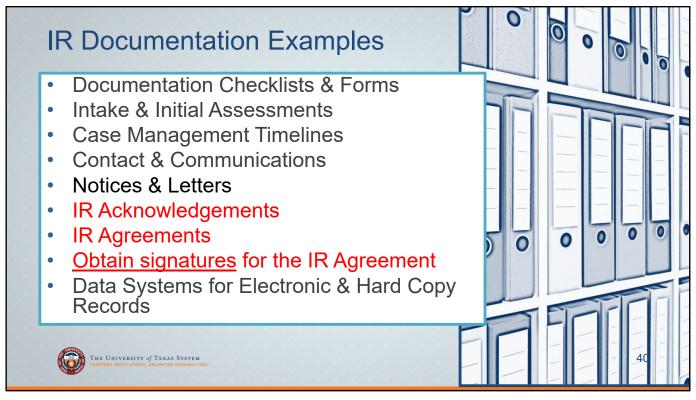
- 7. Any statements made during the IR process may not be used for or against either party... should the parties resume the formal grievance process.
- 8. The respondent will <u>not</u> be eligible for further IR agreements in the future.
- An IR agreement will be based on <u>individual</u> needs, and based on <u>specific facts</u> and <u>circumstances</u> available.
- 10. Documentation & records provisions... <u>7 years</u> retention...privacy and confidentiality of records...
- **11. Terms of Enforcement**: Failure to comply with a provision or term in an IR agreement may result in disciplinary action.

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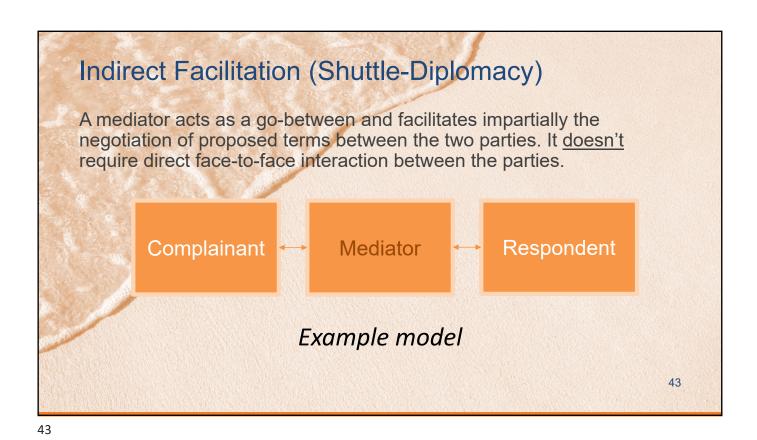












Rapport-Building Prompts

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

Note: Consider possible barriers or concerns to building trust with a participant.
Facilitators: How can you minimize or eliminate these factors?

Source: Forensic Experimental Trauma Interview (FETI)

General Starting Prompts

- "I've read the formal complaint (and initial statements (if any)) and I am familiar with this case. Is there anything important you wish to share at this time?"
- "Tell me what you would like to achieve through this I.R. process."
- To CP: "What types of remedies would you like to see in an I.R. agreement?"
- To RP: "What types of remedies, if any, are you open to? What components, if any, you are willing to agree to?"



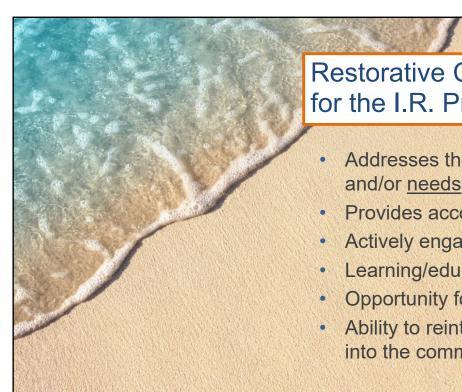


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Active Listening Example Prompts 46		
Туре	Example Prompts	
Validating	• "That sounds difficult."	• "It's okay to feel upset."
Emotional Acknowledge- ments	• "You seem <u>disappointed</u> right now."	• "Having to consider different options can be <u>stressful</u> to navigate."
Reflecting	• "What I'm hearing is"	• "Sounds like you are saying"
Summarizing or Restating	 "Let me summarize to check my understanding [Repeat back] Did I get that right? 	 "[Repeat/rephrase what the other person said]Is this what you mean?"
Open-Ended Phrases	 "Tell me more about" "Explain/describe"	 "What do you mean when you say?" "Help me understand"
Affirmative Comm	• "Yes" • "I see."	 "Go on." "Right."

Informal Resolution Example Prompts		
Purpose	Example Prompts	
Draw out ideas	 "Tell me what you would like to achieve through this I.R. process." "What types of remedies would you like to see in an I.R. agreement?" "How do you want to approach an IR agreement?" "What types of remedies, if any, are you open to?" What components, if any, you are willing to agree to?" "What are terms or remedies that seem fair to you?" "What do you think about?" 	
Be open to <u>all</u> <u>types</u> of responses	 "How would <u>you</u> like to proceed?" "What are some applicable takeaways that <u>you</u> can learn and grow from this experience?" "The decision to accept or not accept certain terms or remedies is up to <u>you</u>." "What do <u>you</u> think might be getting in the way of coming to an agreement right now? 	
THE UNIVERSITY OF THIRTEEN INSTITUTIONS, U	TEXAS SYSTEM **LIMITED POSSIBILITIES,** 47	

Prompts for Refocusing Conversations Purpose Example Prompts If the person doesn't Rephrase the prompt again. • Acknowledge the shift: "It seems like the discussion is evolving to respond to the ____, but we started off exploring ____." relevant prompts... • Acknowledge the concern & attempt to finish the initial discussion If the person makes first: "I want to talk about that, but let's first finish addressing ____?" an argument about a different topic... If the person • It might be to vent or release some tension. • Prompt the person to discuss what's on their mind. attempts to change • Then, use active listening to acknowledge the person's current the subject... concerns, emotions, and/or needs. • Try to <u>link</u> the person's concerns with the initial discussion topic. THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM THISTEEN INSTITUTIONS, UNLIMITED POSSIBILITIES 48



Restorative Considerations for the I.R. Process

- Addresses the conduct, impacts, and/or needs of the individuals
- Provides accountability & support
- Actively engages with the individuals
- Learning/educational component
- Opportunity for closure
- Ability to reintegrate the person back into the community

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Informal Resolution Timeframe (Example)

Informal Resolutions of a formal complaint will be concluded within 45 days of notice to the institution that both parties wish to proceed with the Informal Resolution process

Note: Circumstances may require a temporary delay in this timeframe & the institution may extend this timeframe for good cause.

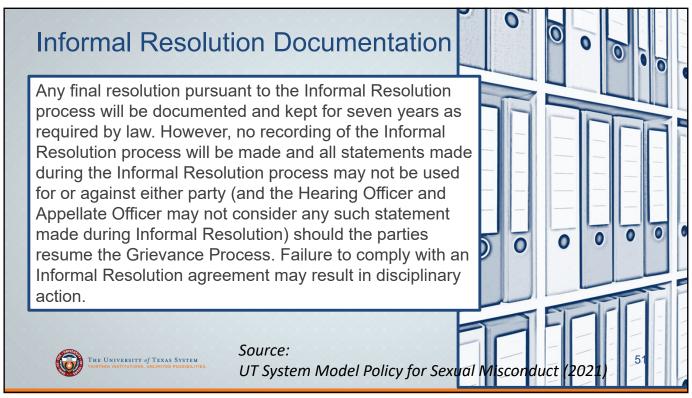
Provide **notice** to the parties for temporary delays or extensions

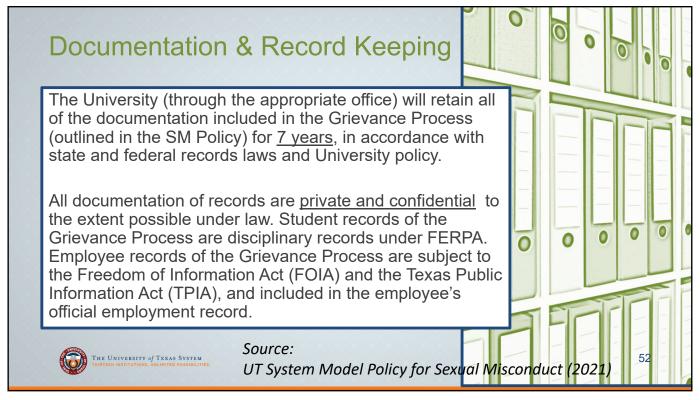


Source:

UT System Model Policy for Sexual Misconduct (2021)

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