University Representative Role in Sexual Misconduct Hearings

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Fall 2025

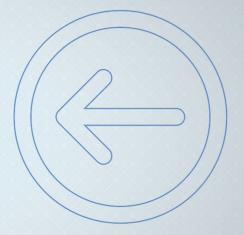


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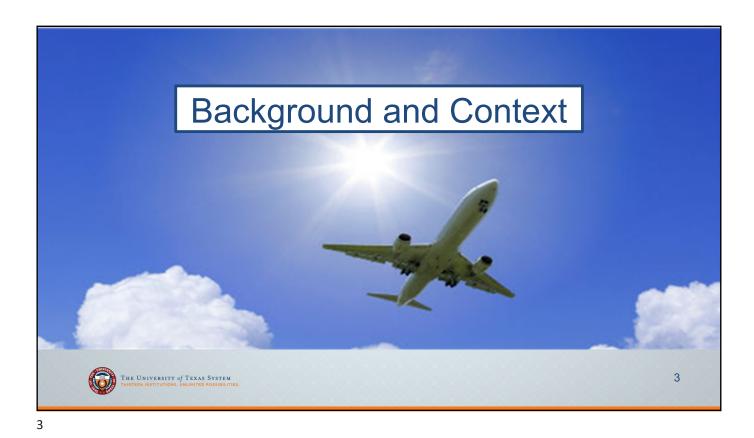
Agenda

- 1. Background & Context
- Distinction between Sexual Harassment Cases & Non-Sexual Harassment Cases
- 3. Pre-Hearing
- 4. At the Hearing
- 5. Special Issues
- 6. Hypotheticals





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Purpose of Hearing

It may be required by law

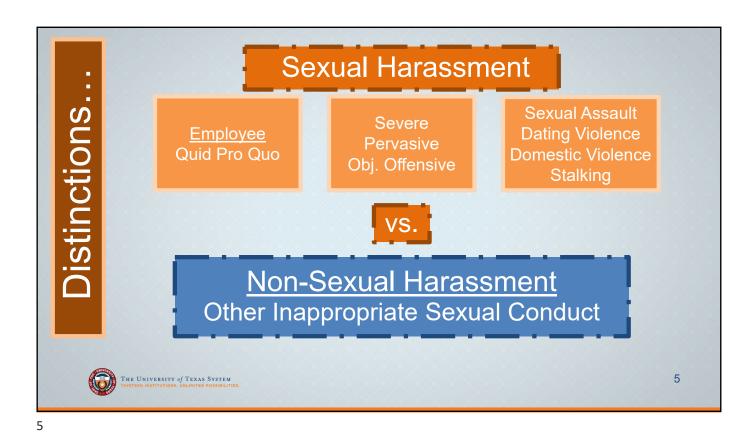
Due Process

Notice
Opportunity to be heard

Determined by Impartial Hearing Officer

Whether the RP committed a university policy violation.

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Definition of "Sexual Harassment" Conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:

- 1. An employee 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.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM THIRTEEN INSTITUTIONS. UNLIMITED POSSIBILITIES.

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

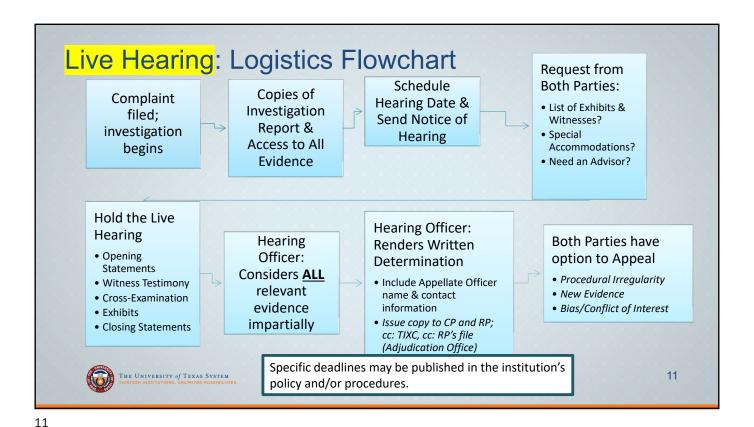
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University
Representative Role



University Representative Role at Hearings
1. Facilitate the presentation of relevant facts and witnesses.
2. An option to present example sanctions, of similar circumstances, if a determination of responsibility is rendered.





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.

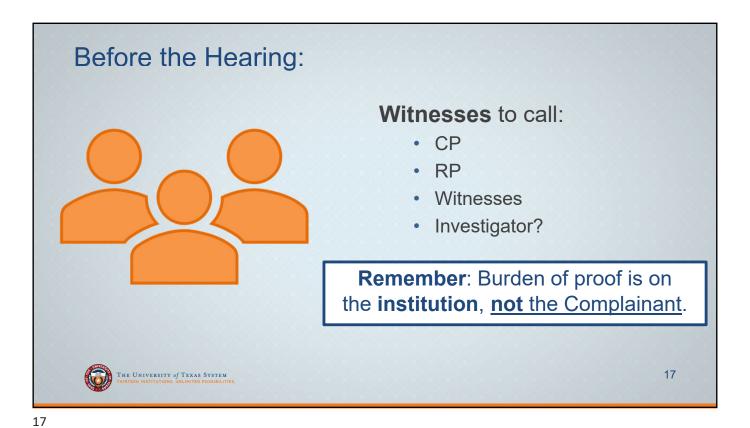
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Look at the Provision(s) at Issue:

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.

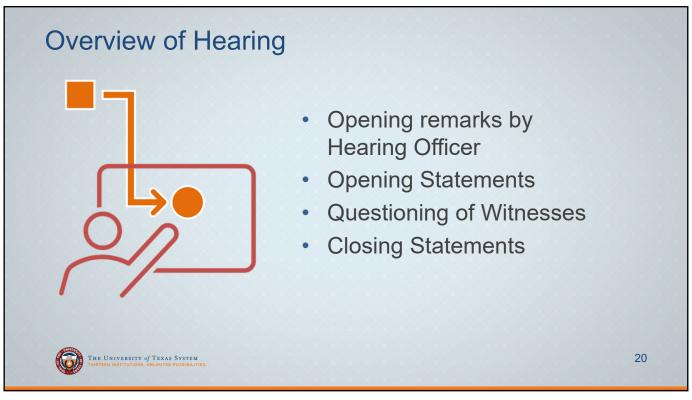
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Review your institution's policy.
 Get a (free) advisor from UT System's Office of General Counsel.







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Procedure for Asking Questions

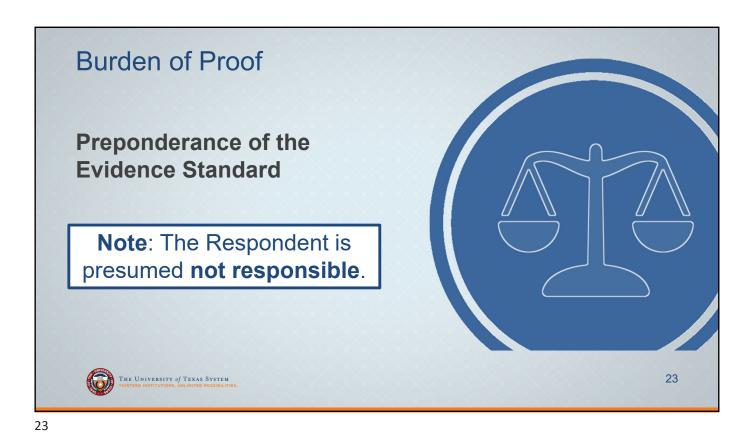
The **advisors** may ask questions under the following procedure:

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



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.

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."

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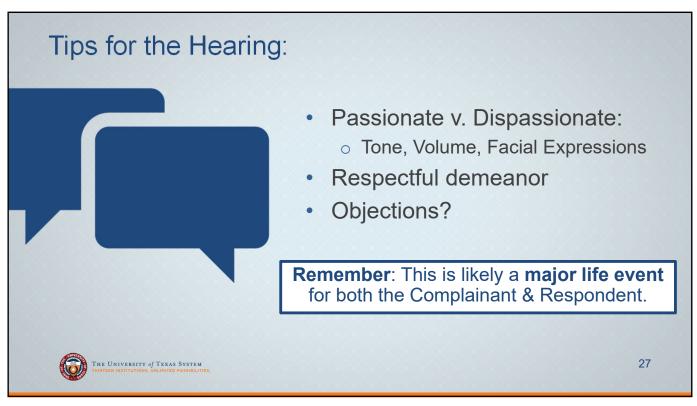
Relevance: Prior Sexual History



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.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM THIRTEEN INSTITUTIONS, UNLIMITED POSSIBILITIES.

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Exclusion of Privileged Information unless Waived



No person will be required to disclose information protected under a legally recognized privilege. The hearing officer must not allow into evidence or rely upon any questions or evidence that may require or seek disclosure of such information, unless the person holding the privilege has waived the privilege. This includes information protected by the attorney-client privilege.



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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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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 individualized determination.



Source:

UT System Model Policy for Sexual Misconduct (2021)

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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...
- Should a sober, reasonable person in the same situation have known that the other party was incapacitated?

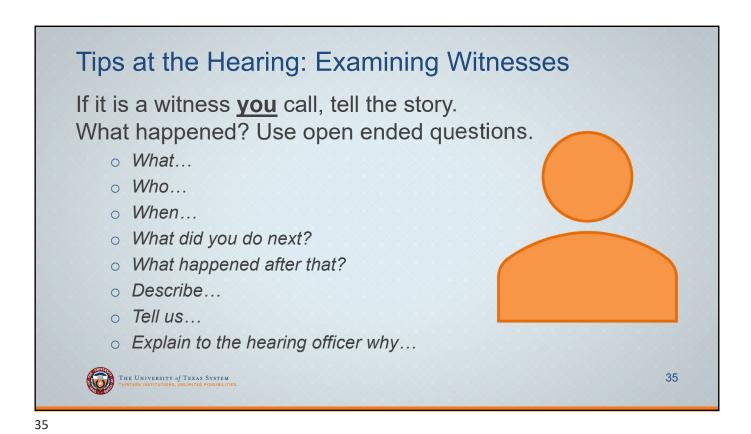
If the answer to either of these questions is "**YES**," consent was absent and the conduct is likely a violation of this Policy.

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)



Tips at the Hearing: Examining Witnesses

Focus on what is important.

Policy violation

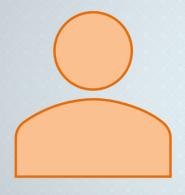
Example: Stalking

(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



- Calm demeanor. Normal volume. Not TV.
- Listen.
- · Don't quarrel or fight.
- If the answer is contrary to the evidence, it shows the witness is not credible.
- Questions may focus on credibility.



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Tips at the Hearing: Examining Witnesses

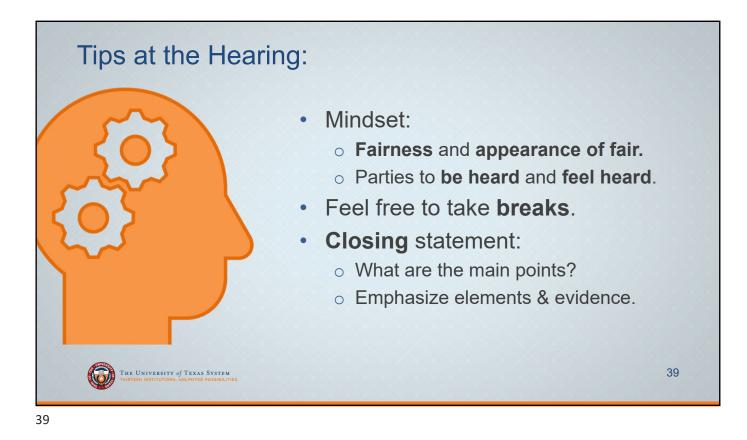
Credibility:

- 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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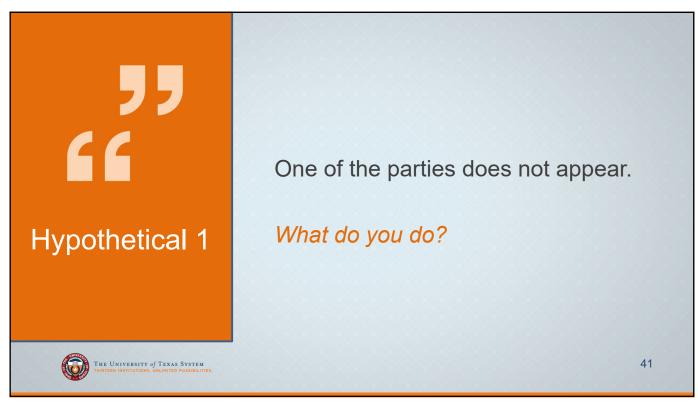


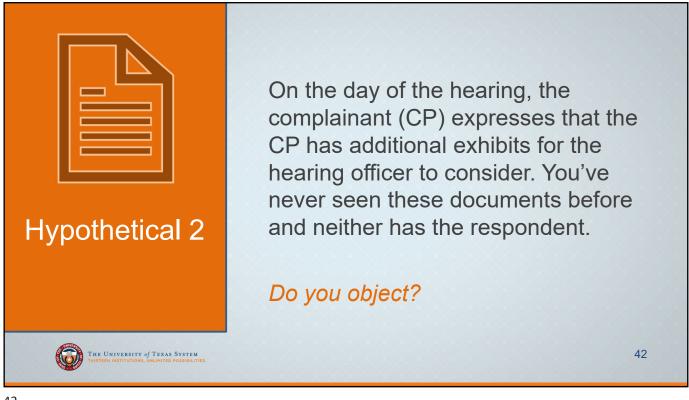
What about Sanctions?

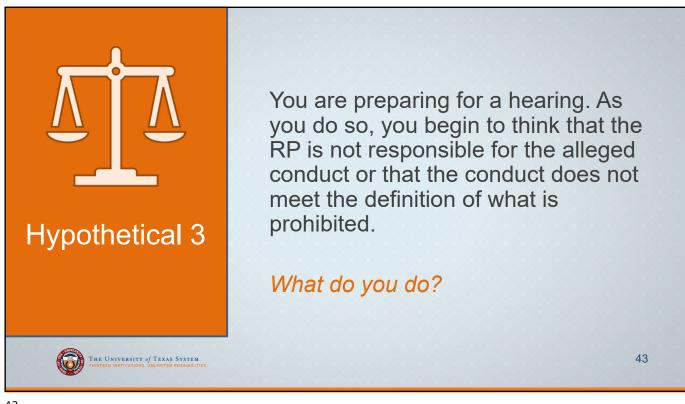
- How do you introduce this topic?
- When do you do so?
- What sanctions are appropriate?

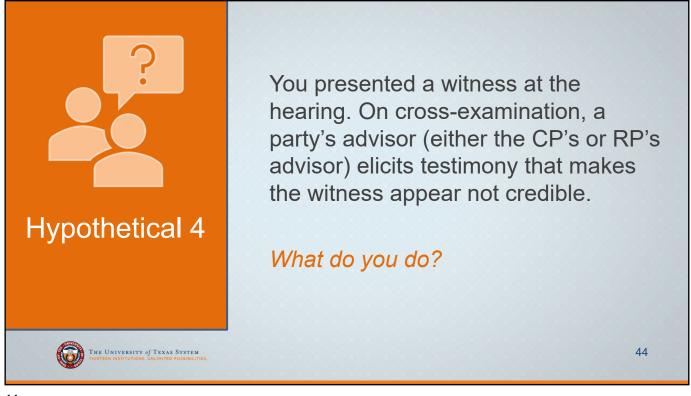


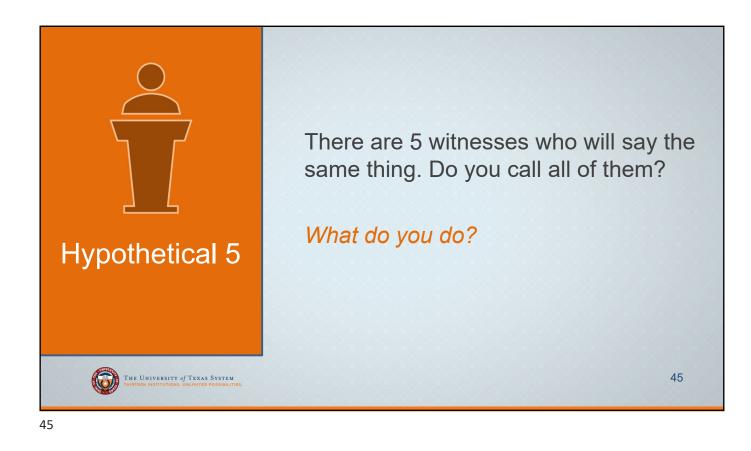
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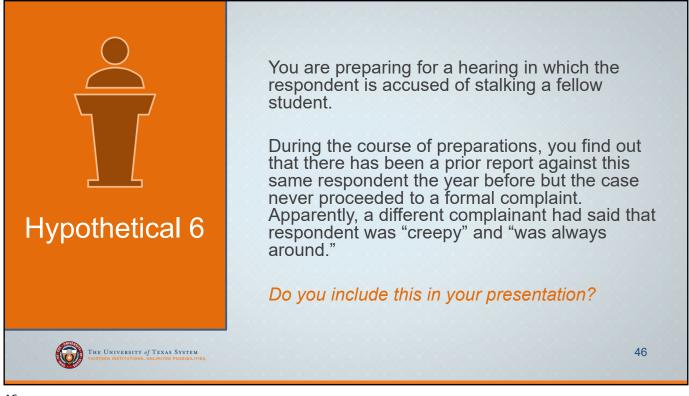














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