Sexual Misconduct Hearing Officer Training

Sean Flammer, Associate General Counsel Krista Anderson, Systemwide Title IX Coordinator Spring 2025



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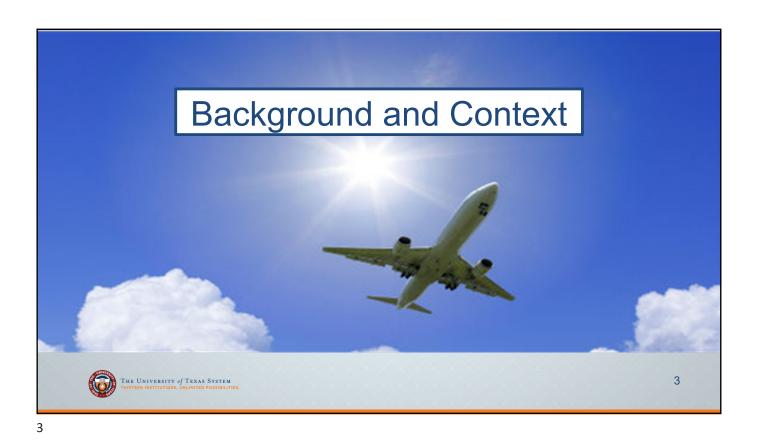
Agenda

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



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Live Hearing: Logistics Flowchart Request from Schedule **Both Parties:** Copies of Complaint Hearing Date & • List of Exhibits & Investigation filed; Send Notice of Witnesses? Report & investigation • Special Hearing Access to All Accommodations? begins Evidence • Need an Advisor? Hold the Live **Hearing Officer:** Hearing Hearing **Both Parties have Renders Written** • Opening Officer: option to Appeal Determination Statements Considers **ALL** • Procedural Irregularity • Include Appellate Officer Witness Testimony relevant name & contact • New Evidence • Cross-Examination evidence information • Bias/Conflict of Interest • Exhibits impartially • Issue copy to CP and RP; • Closing Statements cc: TIXC, cc: RP's file (Adjudication Office) Specific deadlines may be published in the institution's 4 THE UNIVERSITY of TEXAS SYSTEM policy and/or procedures.



Sexual Harassment

Severe Pervasive Obj. Offensive

Sexual Assault Dating Violence Domestic Violence Stalking

Vs.

Non-Sexual Harassment
Other Inappropriate Sexual Conduct

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);
- 2. Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive 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); UT System Model Policy for Sexual Misconduct (2021)

"Education program or activity" under Title IX



Includes locations, events, or circumstances over which the institution exercises substantial control over both the respondent and the context in which the alleged sexual harassment occurs, and also includes any building owned or controlled by a student organization 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.

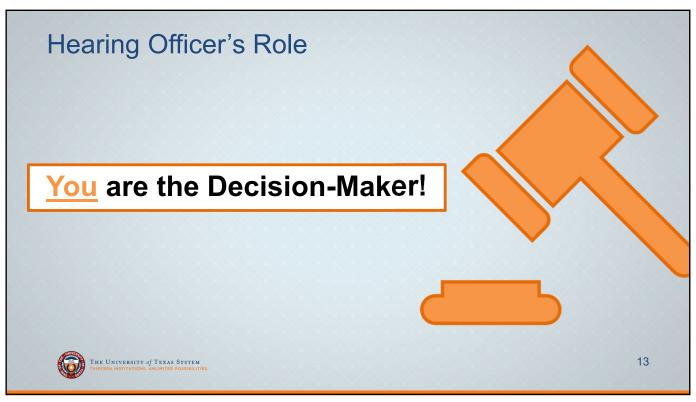
Source: Title IX Regulations (2020)



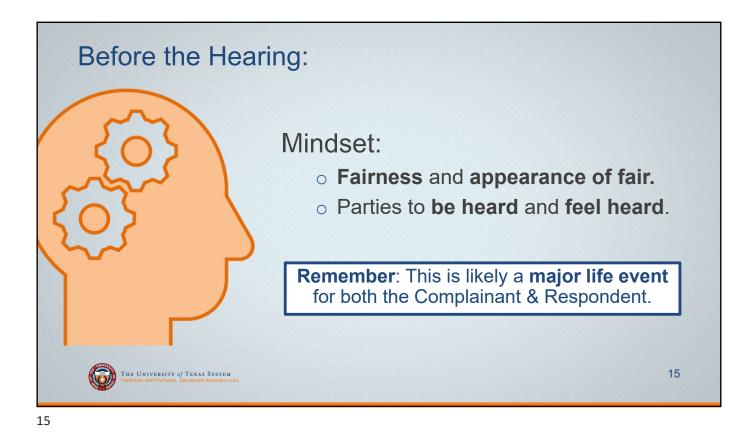


















Look at the Provision(s) at Issue:

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:

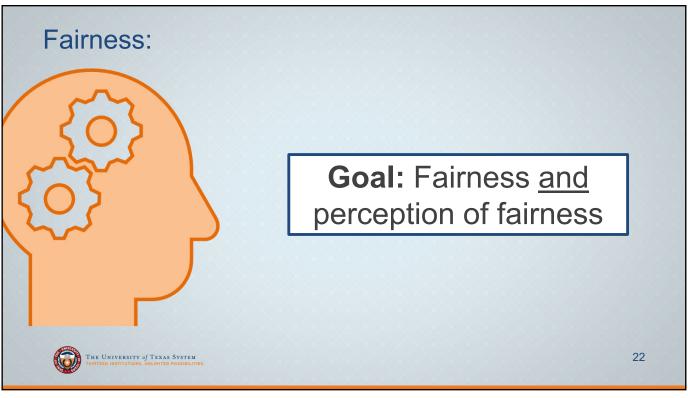
Engaging in a (1) course of conduct (2) directed at a specific person that would (3) cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress.

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Communications:

No Ex Parte Communications

- CC all parties (& advisors), including Uni. Representative, on all communications (even if emailed by one party)
- Admonish any communications from the parties (& advisors) regarding facts of the case



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Challenge of Hearing Officer's Impartiality

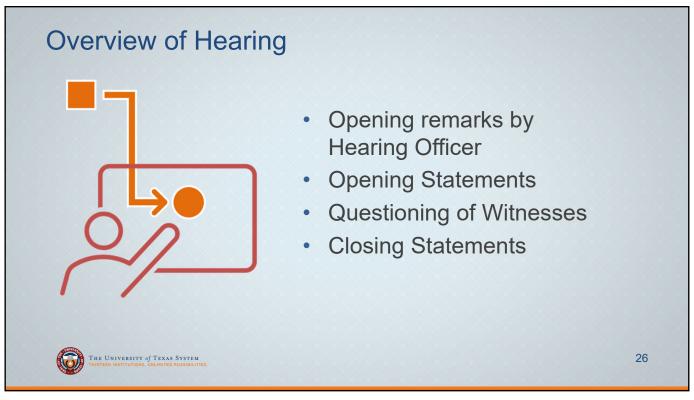
- The Hearing Officer is the sole judge of whether he/she/they is capable of considering the evidence and determining the facts with fairness, impartiality, and objectivity.
- Challenge must be by written request.
- May be self-initiated.



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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)

Tips at the Hearing: Questioning Witnesses

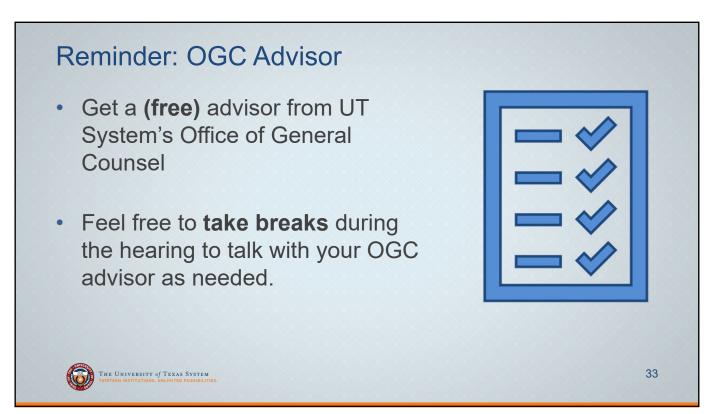
- Ask open-ended questions.
- Seek clarity with "Tell me more about that..." or "Help me understand..."
 - Attempt to clarify inconsistencies from <u>all</u> parties.
- "What was your thought process for ...[insert the clarifying part]?
 - o ...During the experience?"
 - o ...Before the experience?"
 - o ... After the experience?"
- "What, if anything, do you remember once you...[insert part part]...?
- What did you mean by [blank]?
- "There are differences in your account vs.
 [blank]...[insert specifics] ...help me understand the reason(s) or rationale for this different account...?



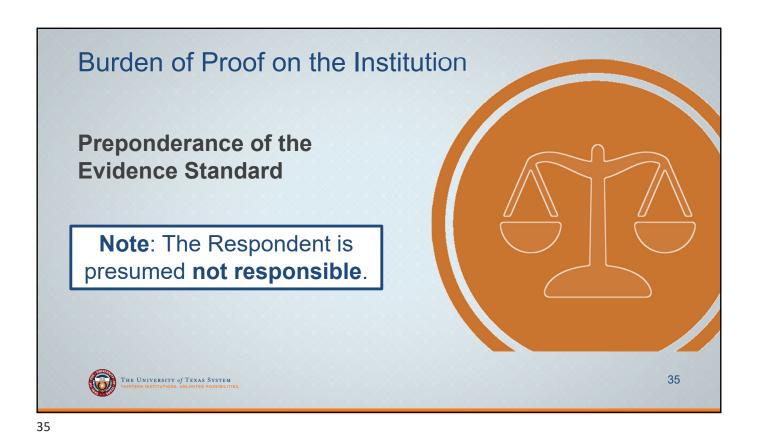


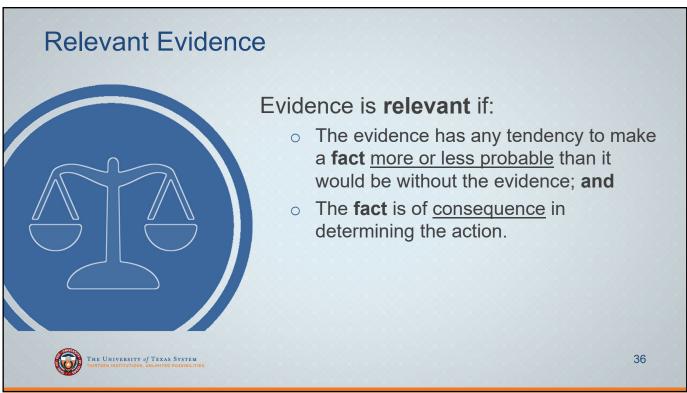
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Relevance: Prior Sexual History



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.

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Logistics

"At the request of either party, the [institution] must provide for the live hearing to occur with the parties located in separate rooms with technology enabling the decision-maker(s) and parties to simultaneously see & hear the party or the witness answering questions."



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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)

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)

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- Memory gaps for events that occurred while a person is intoxicated.
- The alcohol consumption for the person is sufficient to block the process of developing memories.
- The amount of alcohol that can trigger "blackouts" can vary from person to person.
- Examples:
 - Fragmented blackouts: Spotty memories, missing periods of time in between memories that can be recalled)
 - Complete amnesia: Can span hours at a time, where memories didn't form and typically cannot be recovered later)





Implicit Bias:



- Your role as a hearing officer is:
 - Neutral, impartial, & fair
- Fairness & the appearance of fair.

Goal: To **listen** to both parties equally and that they both leave **feeling heard** by the hearing officer.



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Implicit Bias (Cont.)

[T]he Department [of Education] ..cautions that a training approach that encourages Title IX personnel to "believe" one party or the other would fail to comply with the requirement that Title IX personnel be trained to serve impartially, and violate § 106.45(b)(1)(ii) precluding credibility determinations based on a party's status as a complainant or respondent.



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Implicit Bias (Cont.)

The Department takes no position on whether "start by believing" should be an approach adopted by non-Title IX personnel affiliated with a recipient, such as counselors who provide services to complainants or respondents. The Department wishes to emphasize that parties should be treated with equal dignity and respect by Title IX personnel, but doing so does not mean that either party is automatically "believed." The credibility of any party, as well as ultimate conclusions about responsibility for sexual harassment, must not be prejudged and must be based on objective evaluation of the relevant evidence in a particular case; for this reason, the Department cautions against training materials that promote the application of "profiles" or "predictive behaviors" to particular cases. (*Title IX Preamble*, p. 836)



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Tips to Avoid Bias

- Test to address any potential implicit bias.
 - o What is the essence of potential policy violation?
 - Create hypothetical that includes those elements.
 Then flip or change the genders.
 - You must have fair & consistent considerations, regardless of gender.
- When making your decision: List out the evidence favorable to both sides to ensure evidentiary support (as opposed to bias).



Source: Title IX Preamble (2020)

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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 for CP & RP



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Source: Title IX Regulations (2020)



Controlling the Hearing

• Establish & exercise authority early & consistently.

• Be familiar with policies & the allegations.

• Describe unacceptable behavior and warn accordingly. Warnings usually correct inappropriate behavior.

• A note about harassing or abusive questions.

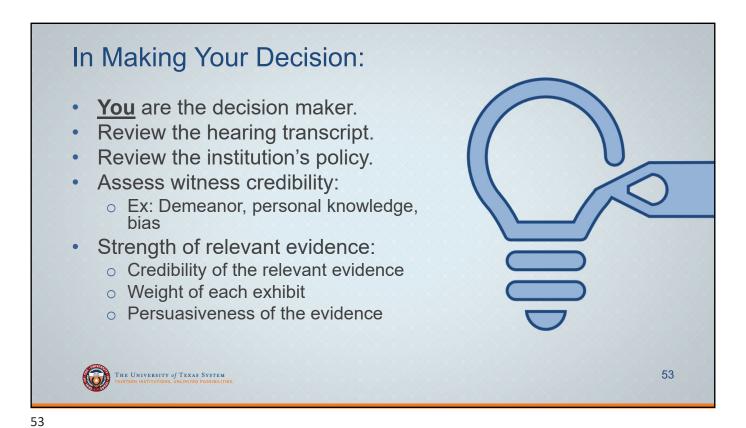
• Establish time limits for presenting case.

• Take breaks.

• Stop the hearing.







Burden of Proof on the Institution

Preponderance of the Evidence Standard:

Whether the greater weight of the credible evidence establishes that the Respondent engaged in the alleged policy violation.

Note: The Respondent is presumed not responsible.

Weighing Evidence

Does some evidence weigh more than other evidence? (Is it more persuasive?)

- Plausible—does it make sense?
- Detailed v. vague recollection (but beware of trauma)
- Direct or circumstantial
- Personal observation/knowledge v. hearsay (what somebody told witness)
- Corroboration? Are there objective facts that can corroborate any testimony? (Texts; Phone log; video evidence; emails, etc.)



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Burden of Proof: The greater weight

Example:

Complainant's testimony was that consent was lacking because Complainant said, "I don't want sex." But Respondent testifies that Complainant said, "Let's have sex."



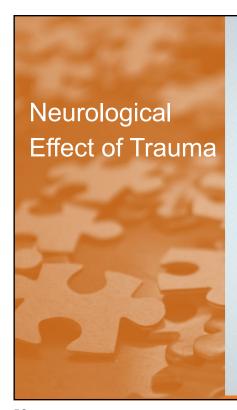
Credibility Assessment?

- Are there inconsistencies? Is it corroborated?
- 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?
- What about demeanor? (How much to weigh/cultural stereotypes?)



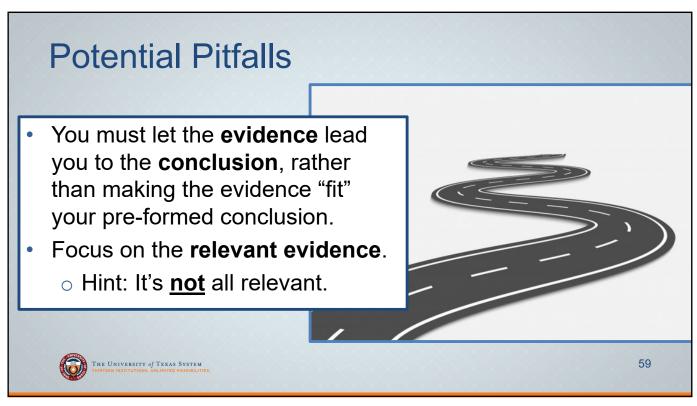
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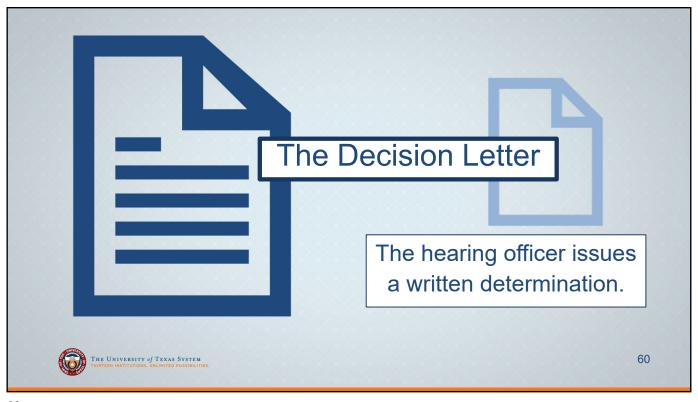
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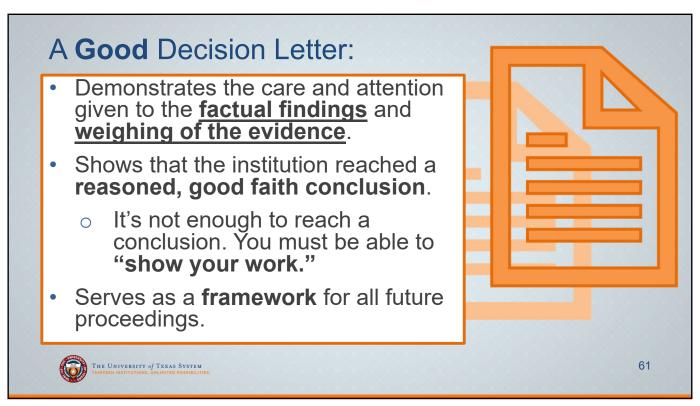


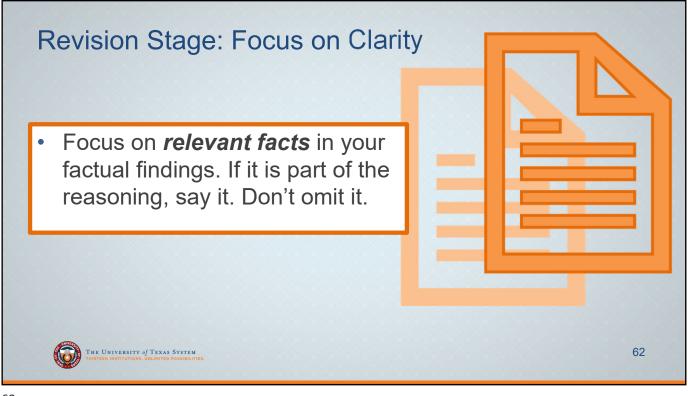
- A. Traumatic events can affect a person's brain chemistry and functioning, which can impact memory recall, information processing, and communication
- B. Possible effects on memory recall:
 - Flashbacks
 - Delayed recollection
 - Difficulty concentrating
 - Non-linear recollection
 - Self-blame

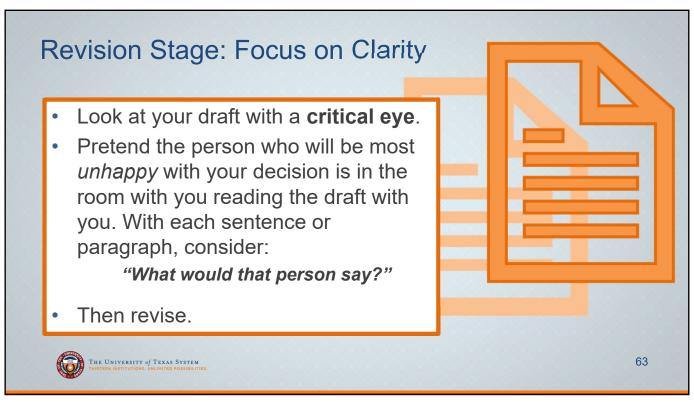
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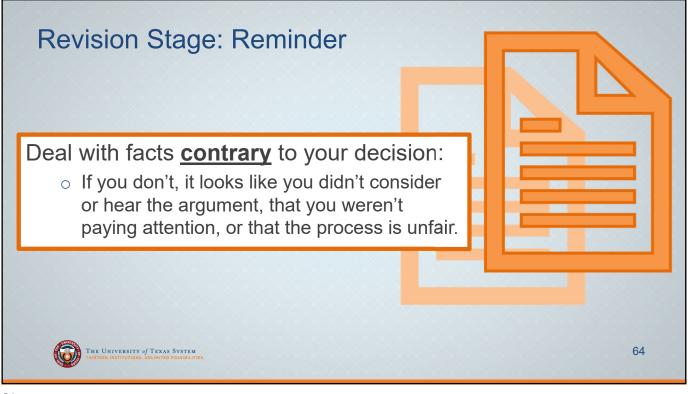












Analysis: Stalking Example (Finding)

As explained above, for conduct to constitute "stalking" under HOP 123, there must be a (1) a course of conduct, (2) directed at a specific person, and (3) the conduct must cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of other or suffer substantial emotional distress. Here, because RP followed CP on more than five occasions, RP engaged in a course of conduct directed at a specific person. With respect to the third element, each time the RP followed CP, RP drove erratically behind CP, frequently tailgating by only leaving a few feet between their vehicles and flashing RP's headlights. On two occasions, RP displayed RP's handgun and on three occasions RP shook RP's fists. I find that based on this conduct, a reasonable person would fear for his or her safety or the conduct would cause substantial emotion distress. I find, therefore, by the preponderance of the evidence that RP violated HOP 123's prohibition on stalking.



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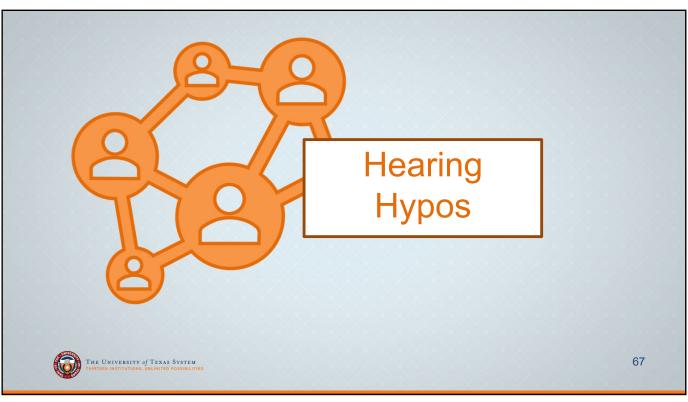
Analysis: Stalking Example (No Finding)

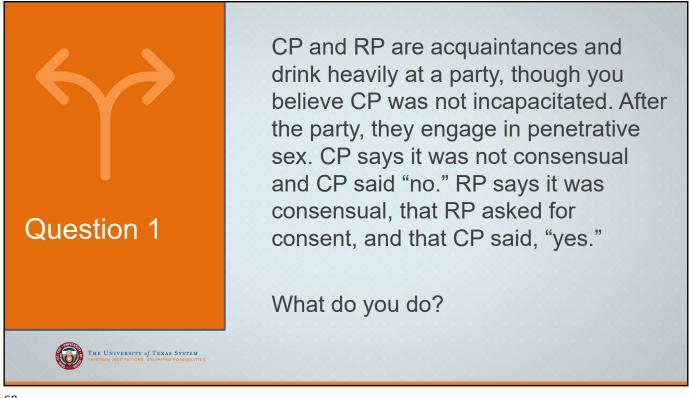
As explained above, for conduct to constitute "stalking" under HOP 123, there must be a (1) a course of conduct, (2) directed at a specific person, and (3) the conduct must cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress. Here, because RP walked behind CP from the classroom to the bus stop outside the humanities building two times, RP engaged in a course of conduct.

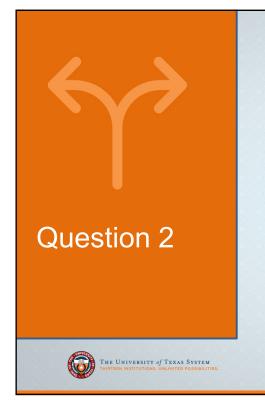
With respect to the second element, there is no evidence that RP "directed" RP's conduct towards CP. Instead, the evidence is that RP and CP take the same class and ride the same bus home. After class, both CP and RP would walk towards the bus stop and then board the bus. But there is no evidence that RP's boarding the bus was "directed" towards CP. Further, with respect to the third element, RP did not threaten CP or do anything that would make "a reasonable person fear for his or her safety or the safety of others or cause substantial emotional distress." In particular, RP was the first person to get off the bus because RP's apartment complex is the first stop. This fact is consistent with RP's explanation that RP was just going home and was not following CP. I cannot find, therefore, by the preponderance of the evidence that RP violated HOP 123's prohibition on stalking.



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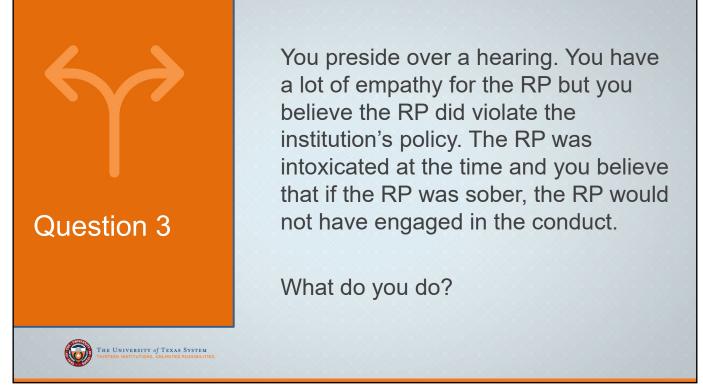




You preside over a hearing. At the hearing, the investigator testifies. When the CP's advisor—a sexual assault advocate and employee at the university—asks questions, the investigator is very open and friendly.

The RP has hired a lawyer to be the RP's advisor. When the RP's advisor asks questions of the investigator, the investigator is clearly agitated, defensive, and short (sometimes even combative). You think that you can tell that the investigator does not like the RP or the RP's advisor. How should this impact your decision-making and credibility determinations? Should you take into account that the RP hired a lawyer?

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Written Determination Required Components

- The allegation(s) that potentially constitutes prohibited conduct;
- A description of all of the procedural steps of the Grievance Process:
 - From receipt of a Formal Complaint to the determination regarding responsibility of the Respondent, including any notifications of the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits, methods used to gather other evidence, and hearings held.
- The findings of fact supporting the hearing officer's determination;



Source:

UT System Model Policy for Sexual Misconduct (2021)

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Written Determination Required Components (Cont.)

- The conclusion(s) and a rationale as to whether the Respondent is responsible for each allegation;
- The disciplinary sanctions, if applicable;
- The remedies, if applicable, designed to restore the Complainant's access to the education program or activity; and
- The institution's procedures and permissible bases for the parties to appeal, if applicable.

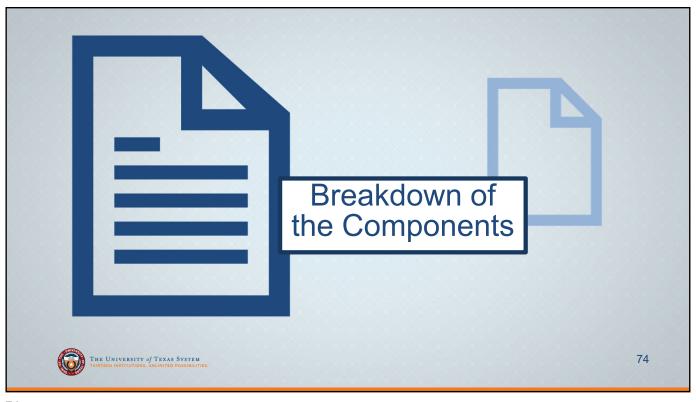


Source:

UT System Model Policy for Sexual Misconduct (2021)

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1. Allegation(s) & Applicable Policies & Procedures

- List the allegation(s) and the applicable policies & procedures. You can attach documents as exhibits.
- "A description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the formal complaint through the determination, including any notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits, methods used to gather other evidence, and hearings held" (Title IX Regulations, 2020)



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2. Evidence Considered

- Remember the seriousness of these matters & the consequences that may come from them.
- You must be able to show that you were fair, impartial, and thorough in your examinations.
- Include a summary of what you heard, saw & reviewed.
- Don't fill the letter with irrelevant facts. But when in doubt, include it.



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3. Evidentiary Standard



Preponderance Standard:

Greater weight of the credible evidence:

- o "More likely than not"
- o 50% "plus a feather"
- Think of the scales of justice: You need to get beyond the 50-yard-line
- "Some evidence" doesn't do it. <u>One side</u> of the scale needs to be <u>heavier</u>.
- No head starts.



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4. Undisputed Facts

- What material and relevant facts are undisputed?
 - How do we know these facts? Who told us? How were the facts gathered (texts, emails, social media, etc.)?
 - Why are we including these facts? What point (regarding the allegation(s)) do they help us resolve?
 - Are they really **UNDISPUTED**?



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4. Undisputed Facts

- Use witness quotes as much as possible. Don't take statements out of the vernacular.
- Easiest way to make an undisputed fact disputed is to mischaracterize it by trying to summarize.

Examples:

- Quote: Witness 3 stated that the parties "were friends but had been casually hooking up for a few weeks."
- Summary: The parties were previously in a complicated "friend" relationship.



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5. Factual Findings: Resolution of Disputed Facts



- Go point by point on the disputed facts:
 - What do you think happened and why?
 - On what evidence do you base your conclusion?
 - You <u>MUST</u> make credibility determinations of witnesses. Basis for someone being more credible than someone else?
 - a. Corroborating evidence?
 - b. Inconsistencies?
 - c. Motives?
 - d. Other factors?
- If you have critical corroborating evidence:

 Cite the evidence in your findings.



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6. Fact Analysis & Conclusions

- Take factual findings & analyze using the applicable policy.
 Looking for violations of <u>policy</u>.
- Address all allegation(s), one by one.
- Explain your reasoning: <u>How</u> did you get to each of your conclusions?
- Use the terms "responsible" or "not responsible".

Do **not** use the words "innocent," "guilty," or "not guilty."



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7. Sanctions & Remedies



- It is important to take an action sufficient to abate the behavior & improve the learning environment.
- Act consistently with other actions taken by the institution for similar conduct.
- Consider the wants or concerns of the Complainant, but that's not determinative.



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7. Assessing Sanctions (Cont.)

- The institution looks, in part, to past punishment for similar conduct & violations when recommending sanctions
- Consider mitigating circumstances:
 - Accepting responsibility
 - Remorse





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7. Thinking Outside the Box with Sanctions

- Educational, not criminal process
- · Common disciplinary sanctions:
 - Probation
 - Suspension
 - Expulsion
- "Other sanctions as deemed appropriate"
 - Counseling
 - Anger management
 - Training
 - Reflective papers & projects



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Contact Information

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