

Sean Flammer, Assistant General Counsel

Fall 2021



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# Agenda

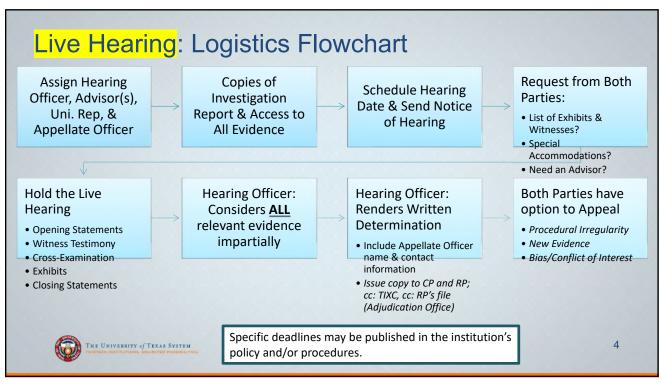
- 1. Background
- Distinction between Sexual Harassment Cases & Non-Sexual Harassment Cases
- 3. Basics: Advisor Role
- 4. Pre-Hearing
- 5. At the Hearing
- 6. Hypotheticals

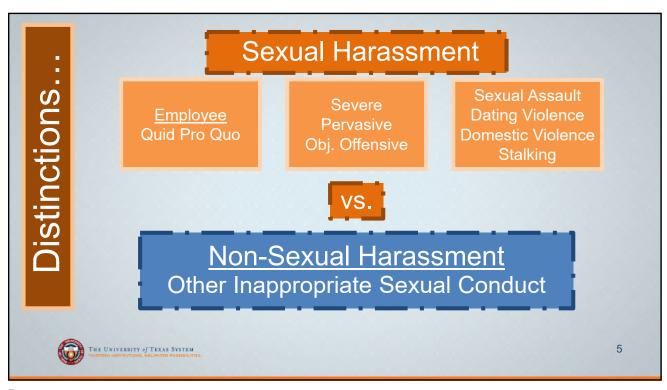




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# **Definition of** "Sexual Harassment"

# 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);

Conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies

- 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)

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Example: Other Inappropriate Sexual Conduct



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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 <a href="mailto:severe or pervasive">severe or pervasive</a> that they 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.)

## **Potential 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;
- o Unwelcome intentional touching of a sexual nature; or
- Deliberate physical interference with or restriction of movement.



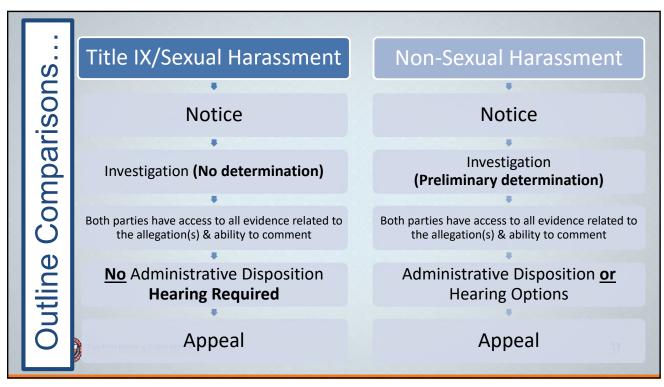
Source:

UT System Model Policy for Sexual Misconduct (2021)

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## Role of the Advisor (Non-Sexual Harassment)



Each party may have an advisor of their choice at the hearing. Upon request from either party, the University will provide an advisor to that party. Advisors are not permitted to actively participate in the hearing.



Source:

UT System Model Policy for Sexual Misconduct (2021)

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## Bottomline for Advisors at the Hearing

#### Sexual Harassment Cases

- Advisors will ask questions.
- Parties <u>must</u> have advisor.

#### Non-Sexual Harassment Cases

- Advisors will <u>not</u> ask questions.
- Parties <u>may</u> have advisor.
- Cross-examination questions go through the <u>Hearing Officer</u>.

**All cases**: Advisors are <u>not</u> to do opening statements, closing statements, lodge objections, or talk at the hearing.







# Before the Hearing:



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

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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:

- 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.

# 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.
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# Before the Hearing: Attempt to Meet With Your Advisee

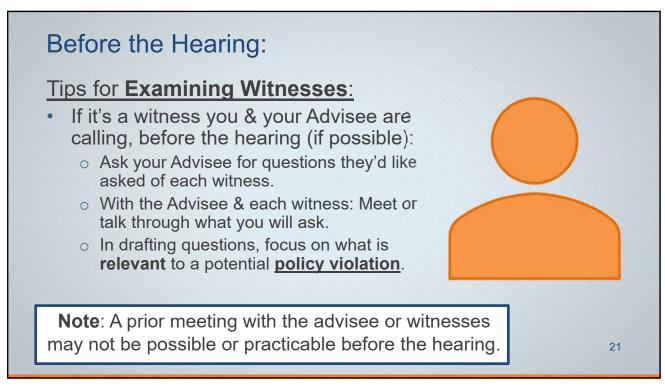


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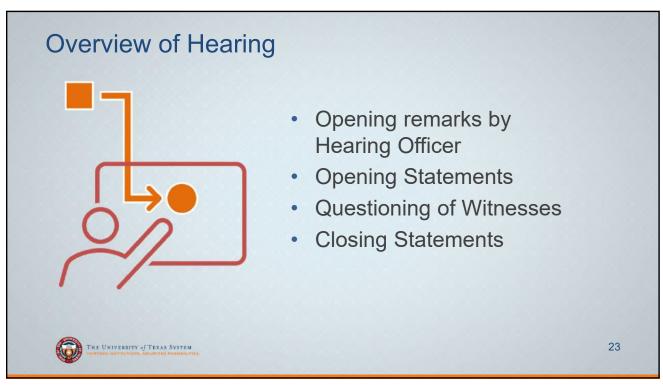
- Explain your Advisor role. You are not "representing" the advisee.
- Discuss a strategy:
  - Accept responsibility? No administrative disposition. RP may agree to conduct. Do you want to focus on mitigating factors?
  - What is the story? What evidence exists to support that story?
  - Review the investigation 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 not mean false. Different people often have different perceptions of same events.

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## Questioning at the Hearing

The **hearing officer** may, at the hearing officer's discretion, <u>ask questions</u> during the hearing of <u>any party or witness</u> and may be the first person to ask questions of any party or witness.

**Each party's advisor** will have an opportunity to ask <u>relevant questions</u> and follow-up questions of the other party and of any witnesses that participate in the hearing, including questions that <u>challenge credibility</u>.

- **Each advisor** has the ability to ask questions directly, orally, and in real time at the hearing.
- The parties will <u>not</u> be permitted to personally ask questions of the other party or any witnesses that participate in the hearing.



Source:

UT System Model Policy for Sexual Misconduct (2021)

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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.

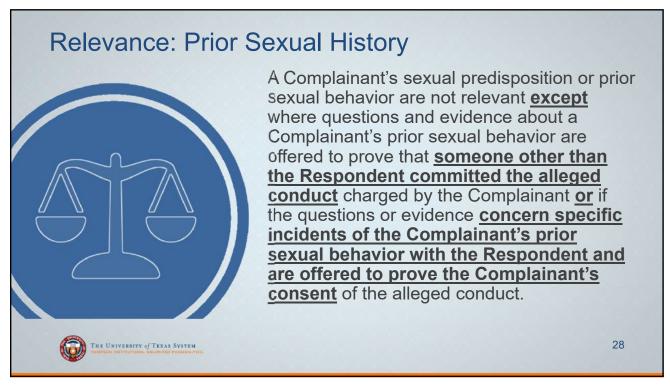


Source:

UT System Model Policy for Sexual Misconduct (2021)

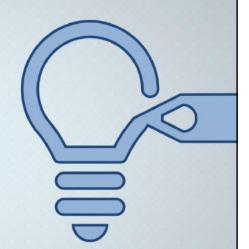
# Evidence is relevant if: The evidence has any tendency to make a fact more or less probable than it would be without the evidence; and The fact is of consequence in determining the action.

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# 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.

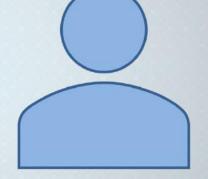
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# Tips at the Hearing: Examining Witnesses

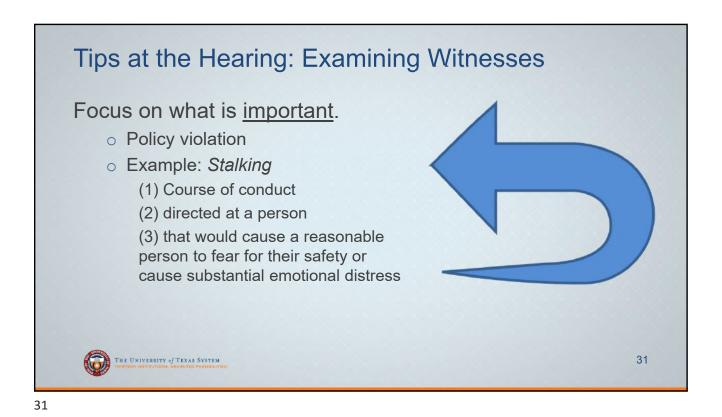
If it is a witness <u>you</u> call, tell the story. What happened? Use open ended questions.

- 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...



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Tips at the Hearing: Examining Witnesses

For witnesses called by the opposing party:

Get in. Get out. Could be very short.

Brief questions.

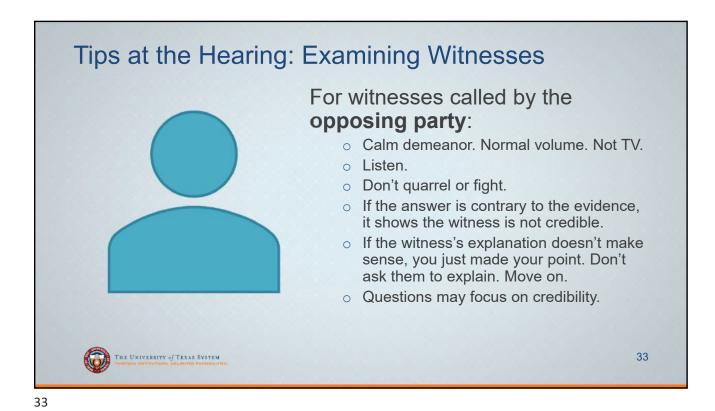
Leading questions.

Isn't it true that...

XYZ, right?

XYZ, correct?

Its also true that...



Tips at the Hearing: Examining Witnesses

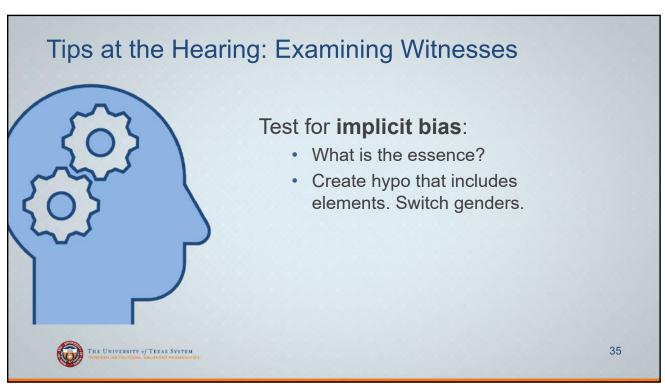
## Credibility:

- 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?



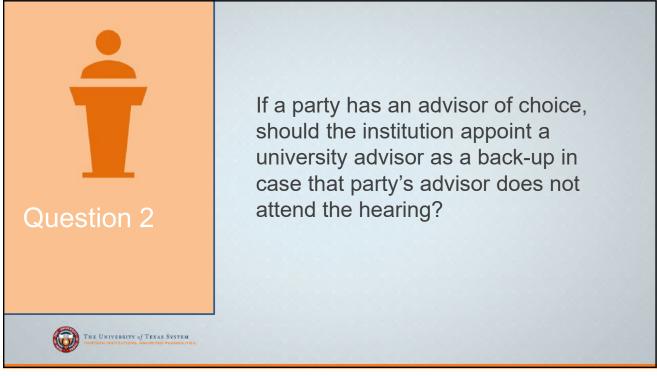


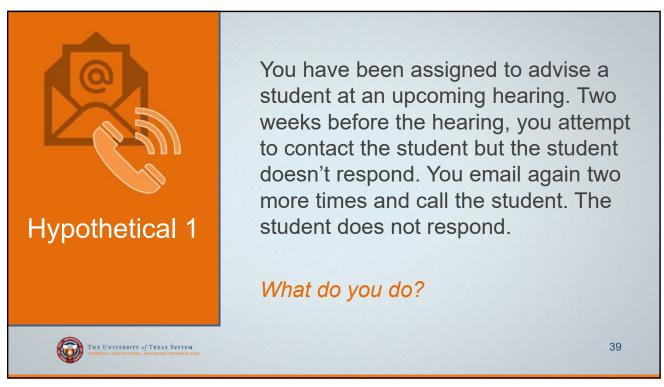
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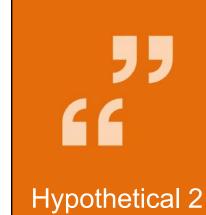










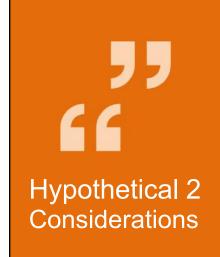


You have been assigned an Advisee. Your Advisee states he/she/they did not commit the policy violation. Among the evidence is a video showing the person committing the policy violation. The Advisee wants you to ask cross-examination questions of the witnesses and to ask questions that you think are ridiculous.



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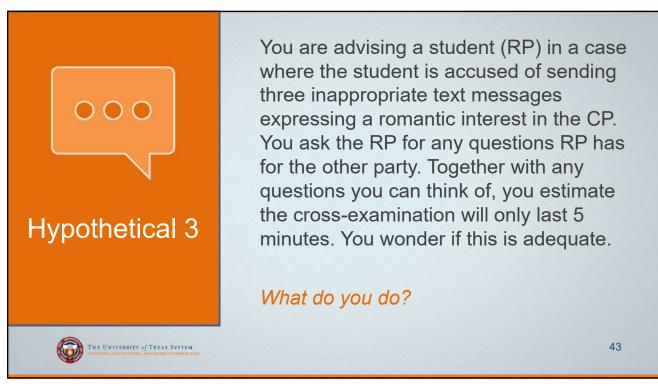


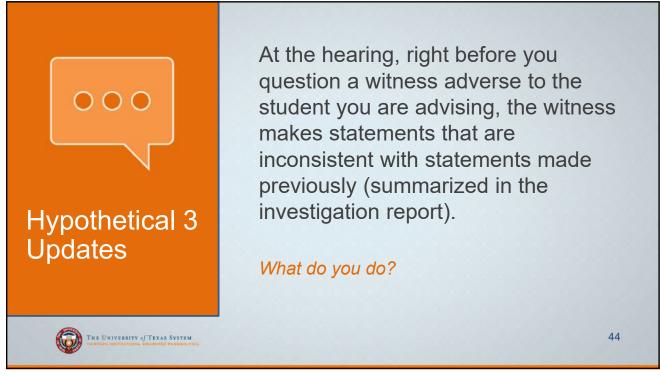
If a party wants to ask a question that the advisor thinks is not a good idea (and is potentially even detrimental to the party's position), does the advisor have to ask that question?

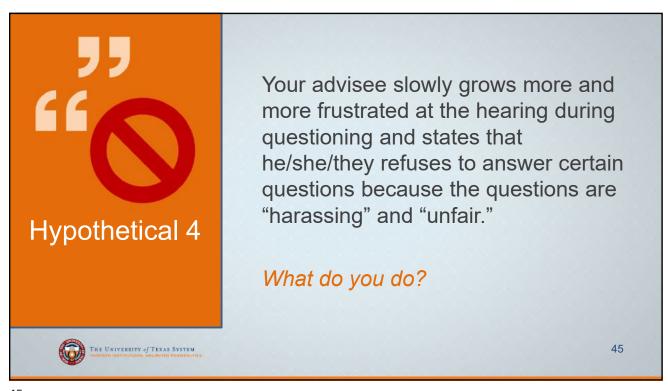
In other words, if the party and advisor disagree on a course of action, must the advisor go along?

What do you do?















# **Contact Information**

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