

Agenda

- 1. Background & Context
- 2. 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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Background and Context

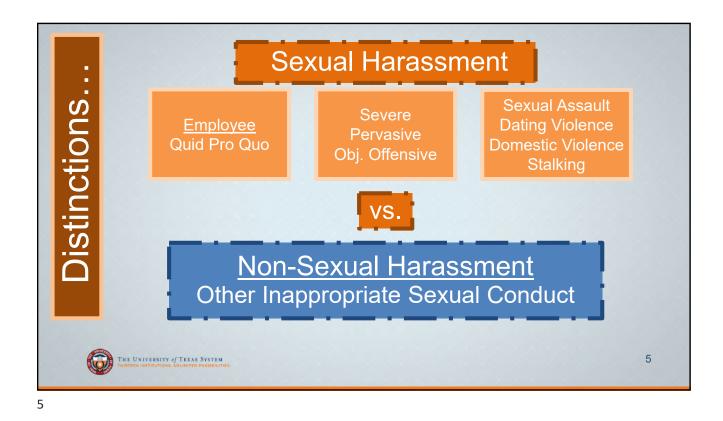


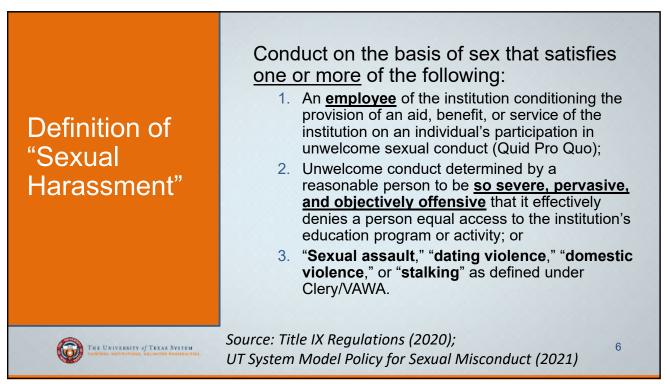
Purpose of Hearing

- It may be required by law
- Due Process
 - o Notice
 - Opportunity to be heard
- Whether the RP committed a university policy violation.
- Determined by Impartial Hearing Officer

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Definition of "Other Inappropriate Sexual Conduct"

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Conduct on the basis of sex that does not meet the definition of "sexual harassment" (under the Model Policy), but 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</u> <u>pervasive</u> 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.)

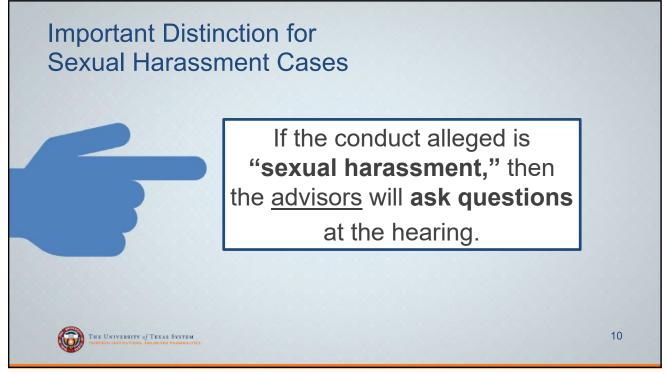
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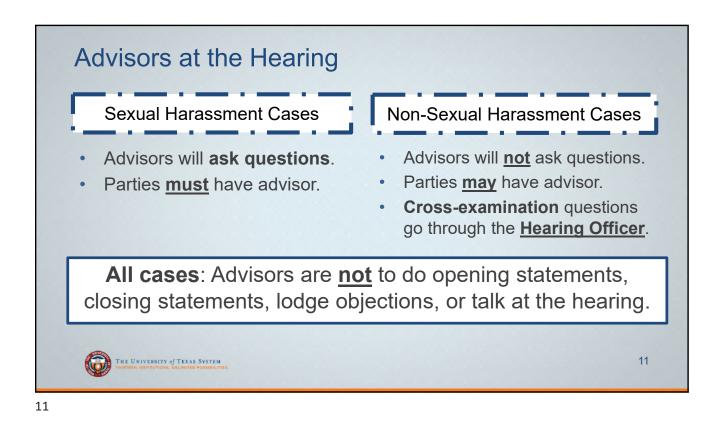
Potential Examples (depending on facts):

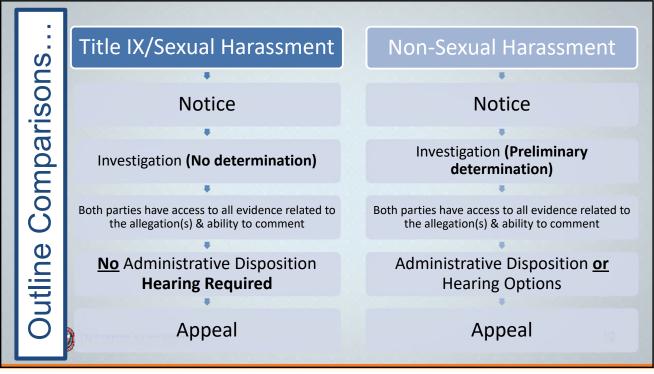
- Unwelcome sexual advances (including explicit or implicit proposition(s) of sexual contact or activity);
- Requests for sexual favors (including overt or subtle pressure);
- Gratuitous comments about an individual's sexual activities or speculation about an individual's sexual experiences;
- Gratuitous 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)



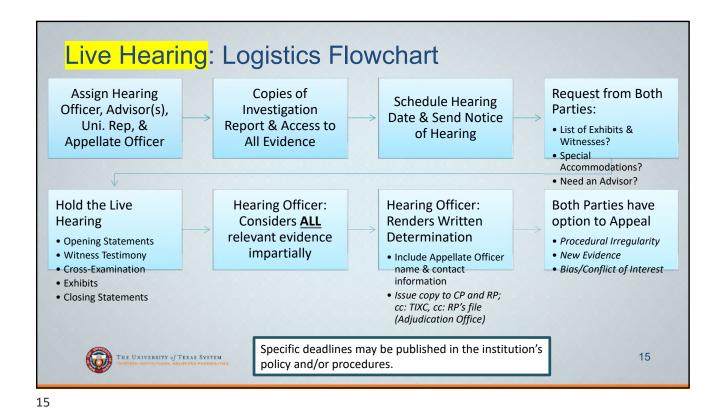










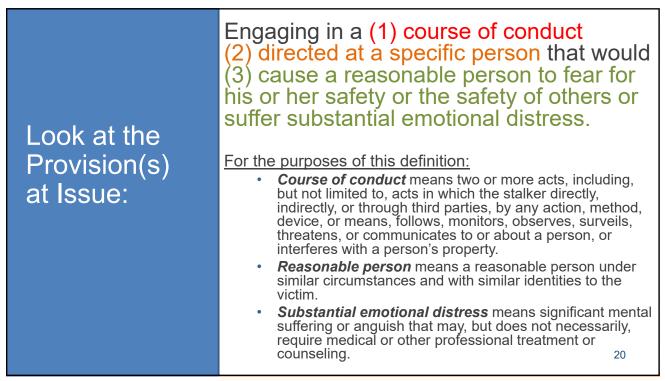


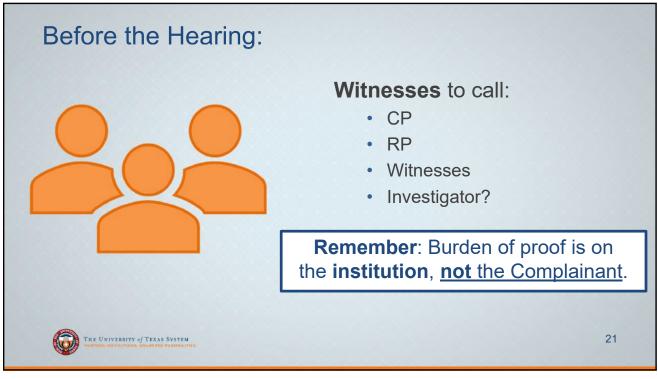


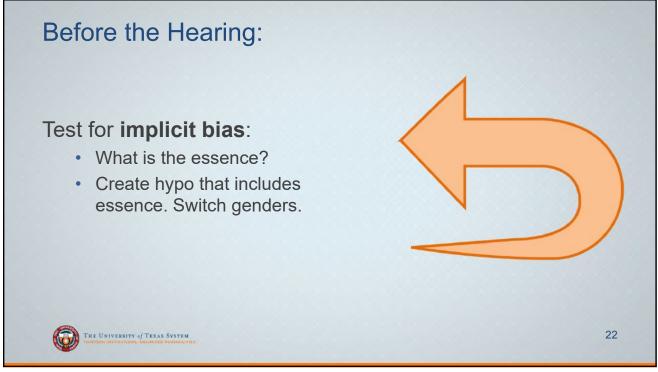




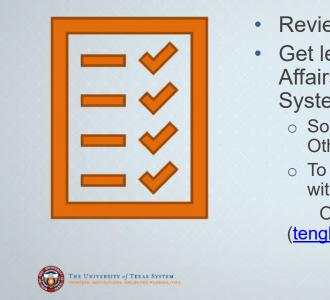
Look at the	Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress.
Provision(s) at Issue:	 For the purposes of this definition: Course of conduct means two or more 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.





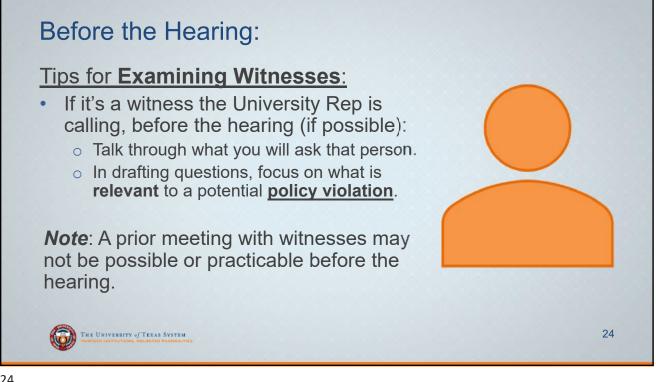


Before the Hearing:

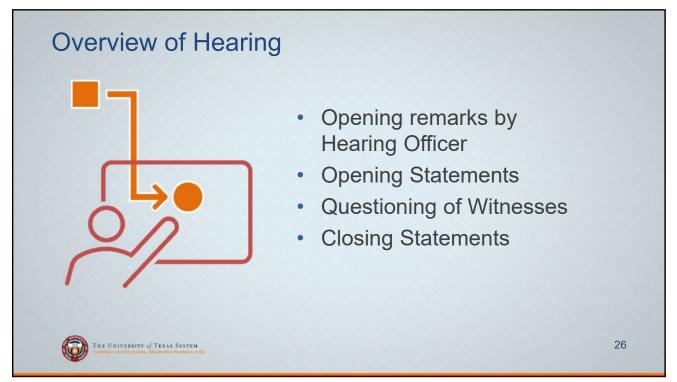


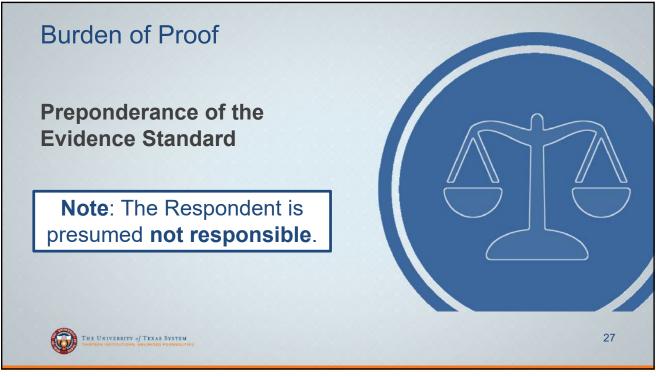
- Review your institution's policy.
 - Get legal assistance from Legal Affairs at your institution or UT System's Office of General Counsel
 - Some institutions use Legal Affairs. Others use UT System's OGC.
 - o To request OGC assistance, consult with Legal Affairs/Title IX Coordinator.

OGC contact: Tamra English (tenglish@utsystem.edu)

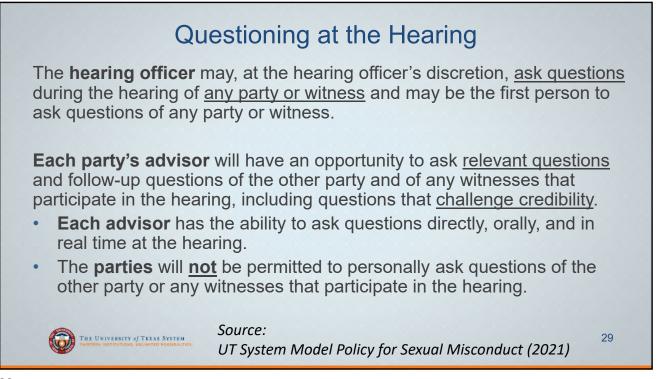




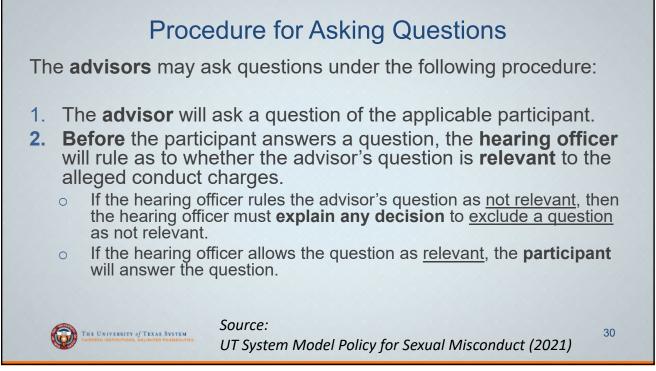




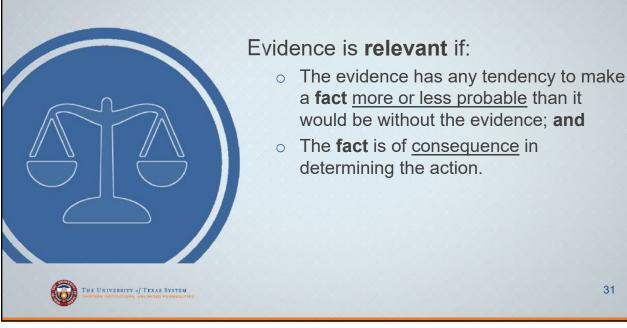








Relevant Evidence



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

"<u>At the request of either party</u>, the [institution] must provide for the live hearing to occur with the parties located in <u>separate rooms</u> with <u>technology</u> enabling the decisionmaker(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.

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.

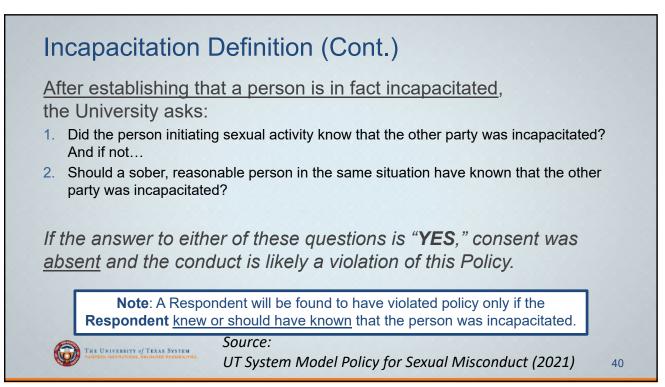
<u>Consent is not effective if it results from</u>: (a) the use of physical force, (b) a threat of physical force, (c) intimidation, (d) coercion, (e) incapacitation or (f) any other factor that would eliminate an individual's ability to exercise his or her own free will to choose whether or not to have 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.

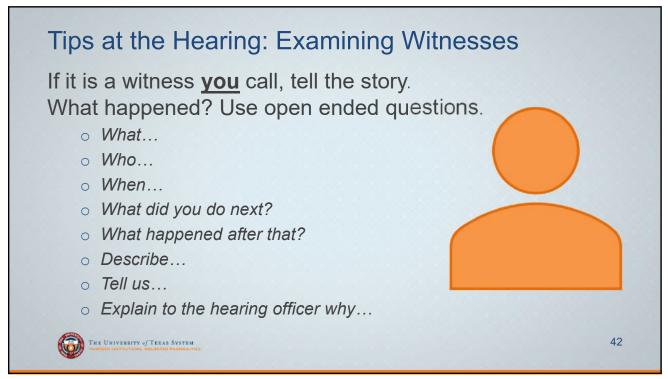


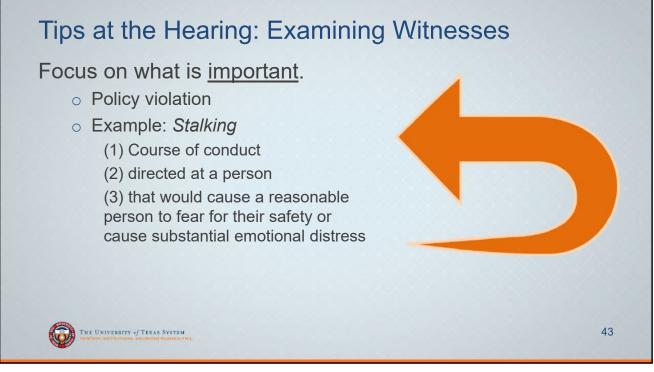
Source: UT System Model Policy for Sexual Misconduct (2021)

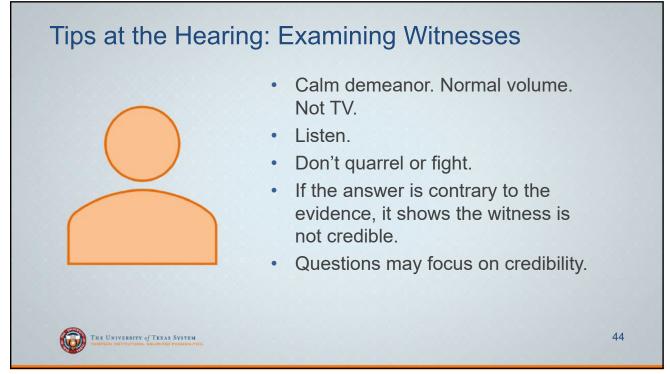
Incapacitation Definition Incapacitation is the inability, temporarily or permanently, to give consent because the individual is mentally and/or physically helpless, either voluntarily or involuntarily, or the individual is unconscious, asleep, or otherwise unaware that the sexual activity is occurring. 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: HE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM UT System Model Policy for Sexual Misconduct (2021) 39

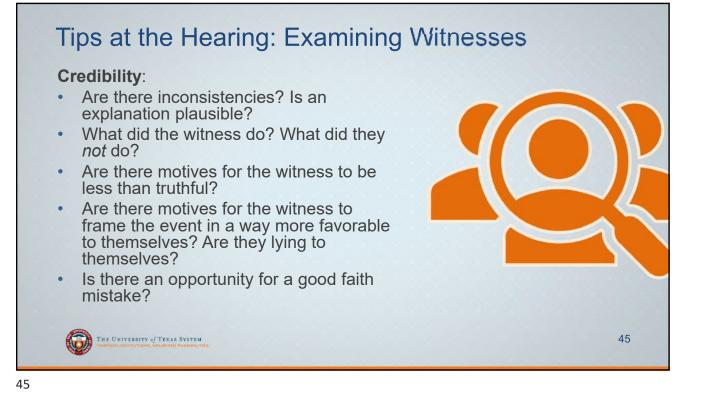




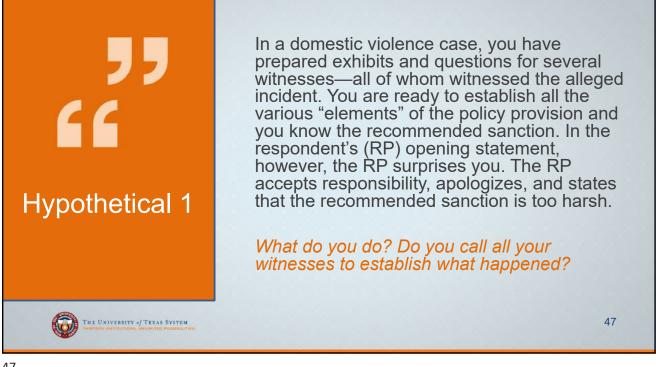




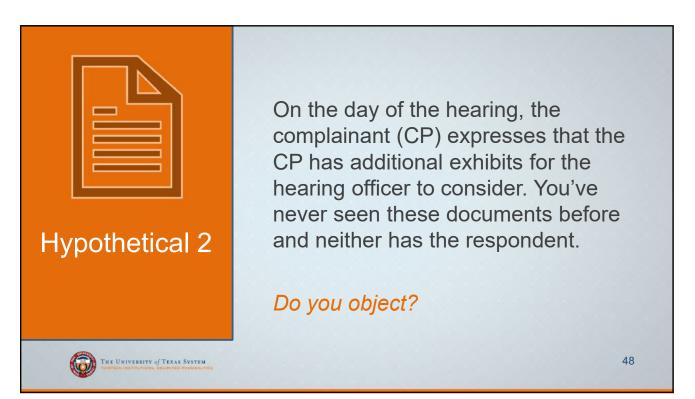


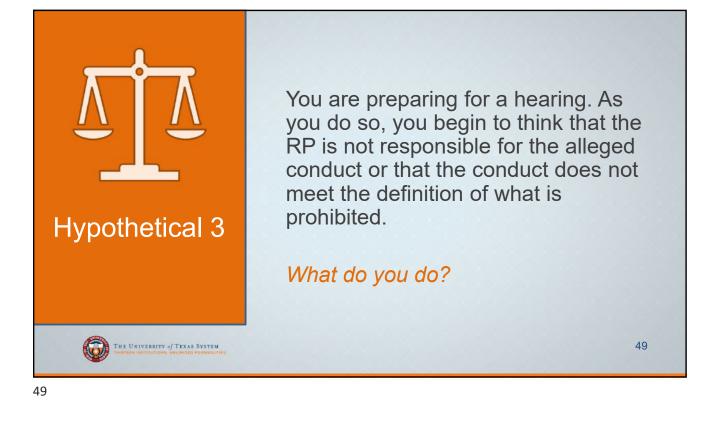


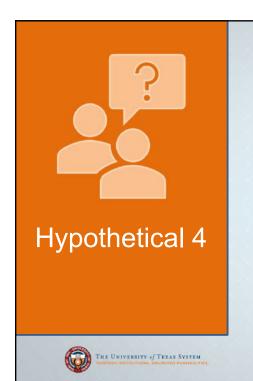






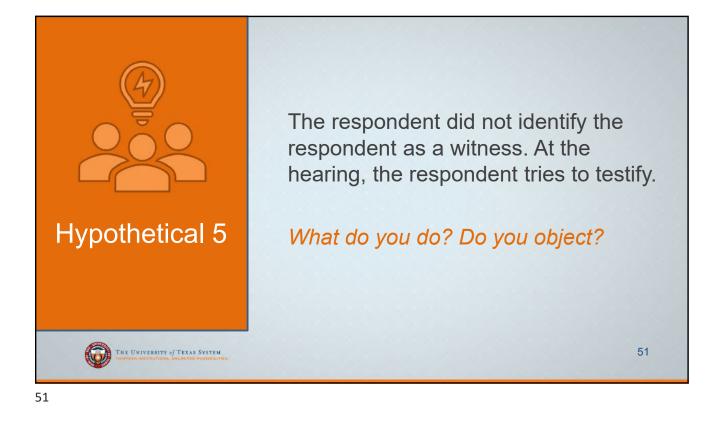


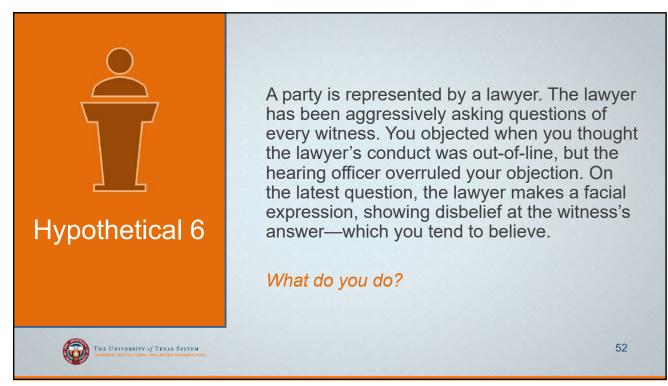




You presented a witness at the hearing. On cross-examination, a party's advisor (either the CP's or RP's advisor) elicits testimony that makes the witness appear not credible.

What do you do?







Contact Information

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