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Fall 2024—UT Arlington



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Agenda

- 1. Background
- 2. Pre-Hearing
- 3. At the Hearing
- 4. Hypotheticals



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Before the Hearing:



- 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:

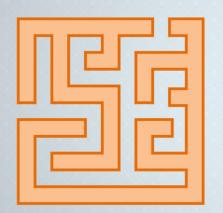
Engaging in a (1) course of conduct (2) directed at a specific person that would (3) cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress.

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Before the Hearing: Attempt to Meet With Your Advisee



- 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 <u>not</u> mean false. Different people often have different perceptions of same events.

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Before the Hearing:

Tips for **Examining Witnesses**:

- If it's a witness you & your Advisee are calling, before the hearing (if possible):
 - Ask your Advisee for questions they'd like asked of each witness.
 - With the Advisee & each witness: Meet or talk through what you will ask.
 - In drafting questions, focus on what is relevant to a potential policy violation.



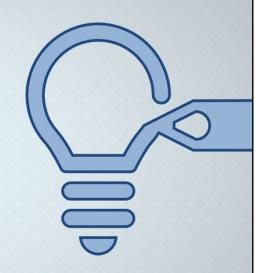
Note: A prior meeting with the advisee or witnesses may not be possible or practicable before the hearing.

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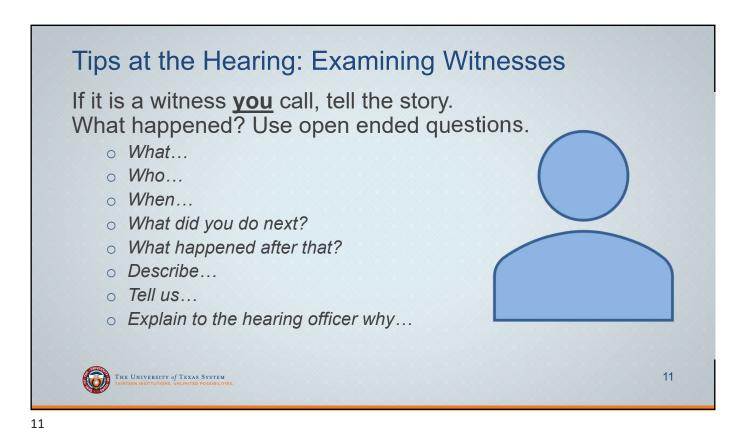
Tips at the Hearing:

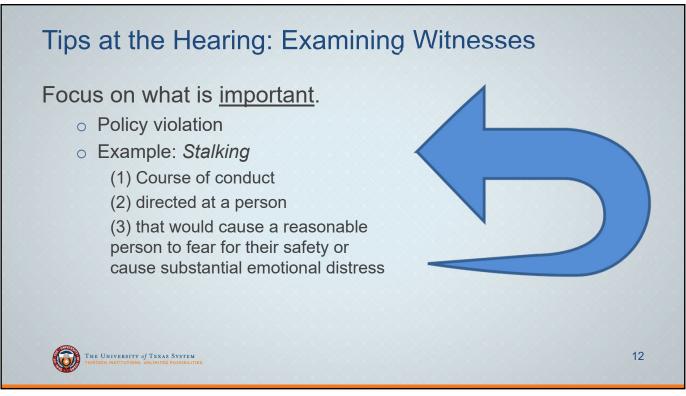
- Ensure that your Advisee is heard and felt heard by giving your Advisee an opportunity to tell their story.
- Feel free to take breaks & talk to your Advisee.
- Before finishing with a witness, ask your Advisee if he/she/they have any other questions for that witness.





Remember: This is likely a **major life event** for both the Complainant & Respondent.





Tips at the Hearing: Examining Witnesses



For witnesses called by the opposing party:

- o Get in. Get out. Could be very short.
- o Brief questions.
- Leading questions.
 - Isn't it true that...
 - XYZ, right?
 - XYZ, correct?
 - Its also true that...



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Tips at the Hearing: Examining Witnesses



For witnesses called by the opposing party:

- Calm demeanor. Normal volume. Not TV.
- o Listen.
- Don't quarrel or fight.
- If the answer is contrary to the evidence, it shows the witness is not credible.
- If the witness's explanation doesn't make sense, you just made your point. Don't ask them to explain. Move on.
- Questions may focus on credibility.



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?

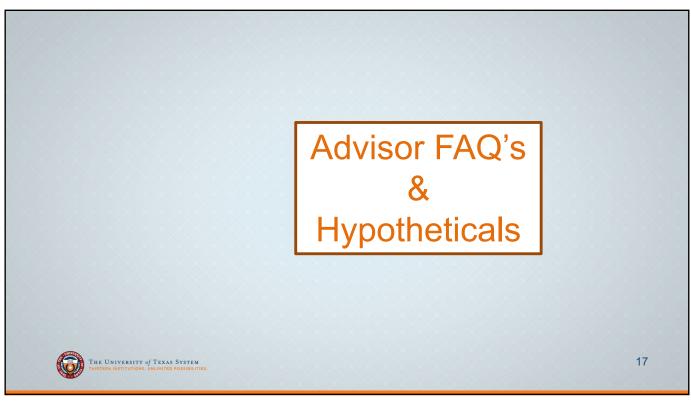


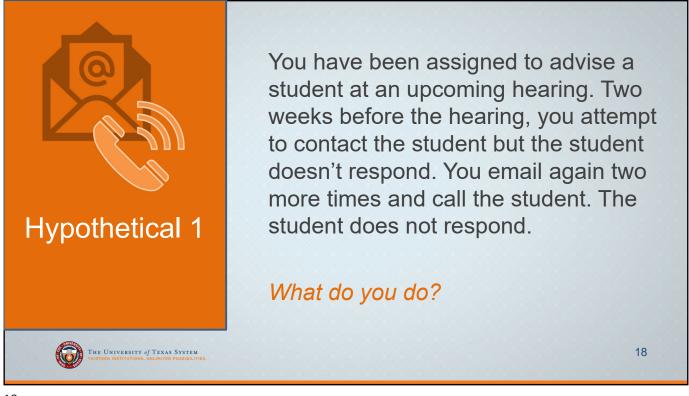


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Hypothetical 2

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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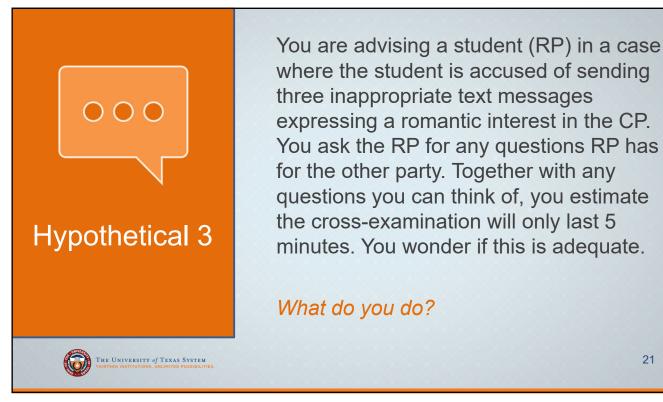
Hypothetical 2
Continued

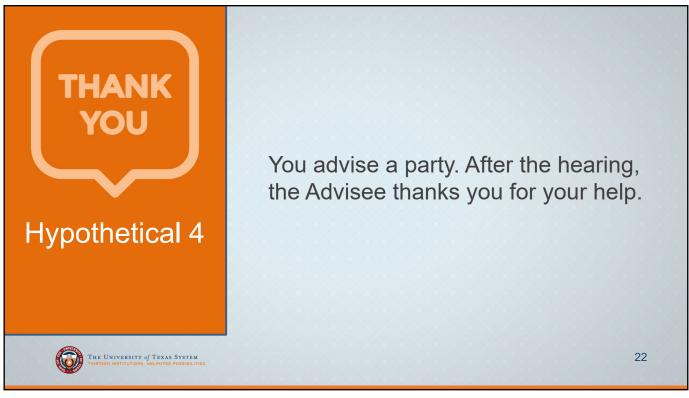


If a party wants to ask a question that the advisor thinks is not a good idea (and is potentially even detrimental to the party's position), does the advisor have to ask that question?

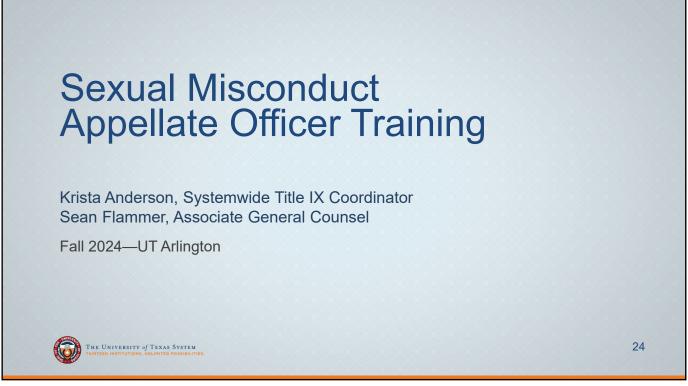
In other words, if the party and advisor disagree on a course of action, must the advisor go along?

What do you do?









Party's Right to Participate in an Appeal

- To be given equal chance to participate in a grievance process.
- 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 respond as the non-appealing party to an appeal of a <u>determination</u> regarding responsibility and/or <u>dismissals</u> of formal complaints





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Appeal: Logistics Flowchart

If a Party submits an Appeal to the Appellate Officer...

Provide copy of Appealing Party's Appeal to the Non-Appealing Party for opportunity to respond & deadline to respond.

Appellate Officer:
Consider <u>ALL</u> points of view & relevant evidence impartially

Appellate Officer:
Renders Final Determination
Issue copy to CP and RP;
cc: TIXC, cc: RP's file
(Adjudication Office)

Specific deadlines may be published in the institution's policy and/or procedures.



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Mandatory Dismissals are required when the definitional or any element of the jurisdictional framework under Title IX is not met.

Source: Title IX Regulations (2020)



Mandatory
Formal
Complaint
Dismissals
under Title IX

Under Title IX regulations, universities are **required** to distinguish between prohibited conduct that is "under Title IX" and prohibited conduct that is a violation of university policy. Under Title IX, the University **must dismiss** a Formal Complaint or the part of the allegations in a Formal Complaint, if applicable, where:

Sexual Harassment is alleged and where:

- The conduct alleged does not meet the definition of Sexual Harassment;
- The alleged conduct did not occur in the University's education program or activity; or
- The alleged conduct did not occur against a person in the United States.

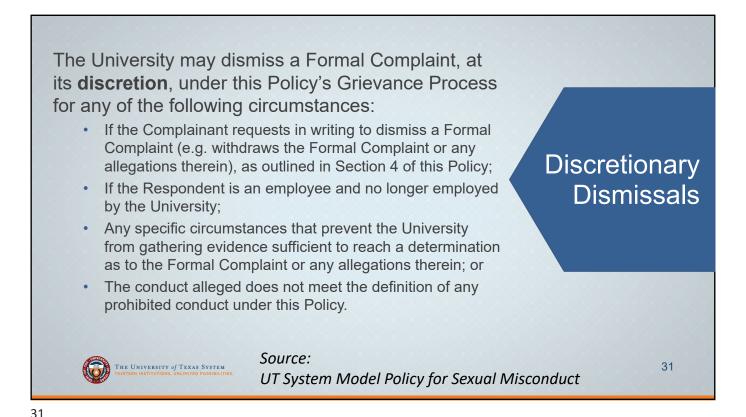
Note: A dismissal under this provision only applies to allegations of Sexual Harassment under Title IX. In such an instance, the University may still investigate a Formal Complaint for allegations of Sexual Harassment under this Policy. The University may also investigate allegations of prohibited conduct under this Policy but it will not technically be "under Title IX."



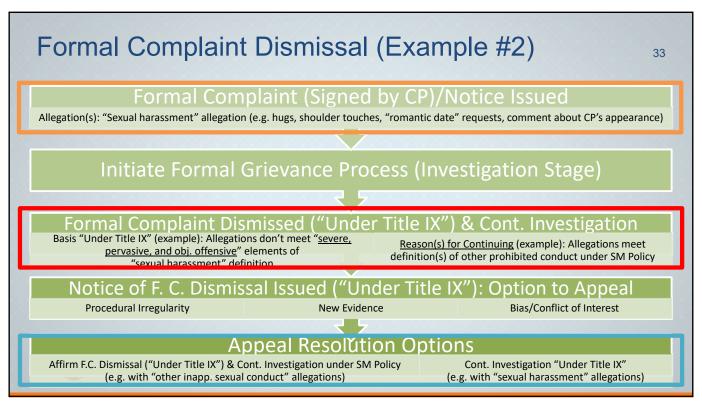
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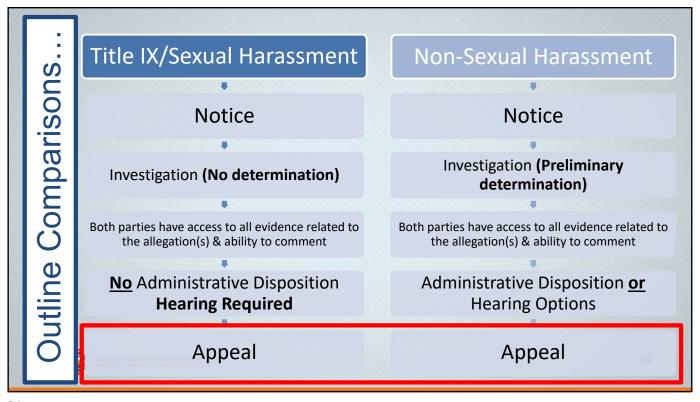
UT System Model Policy for Sexual Misconduct

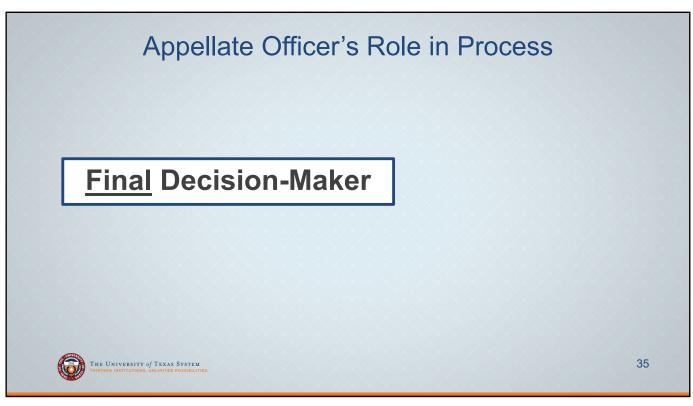
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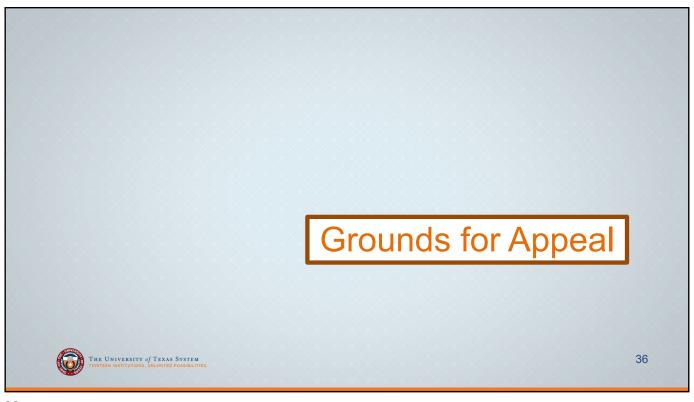


Formal Complaint Dismissal (Example #1) 32 Formal Complaint (Signed by TIXC)/Notice Issued Grounds (examples): Serious nature of the allegations; Multiple reports/alleged incidents naming same RP Initiate Formal Grievance Process (Investigation Stage) Dismissed (Close Case) Basis (example): Specific circumstances that prevent... the Specifically (example): Lack of participation from CP gathering [of] evidence sufficient to reach a determination... Notice of F. C. Dismissal Issued (Close Case): Option to Appeal **Procedural Irregularity** New Evidence Bias/Conflict of Interest **Appeal Resolution Options** Affirm F.C. Dismissal (Close Case) Remand back to Investigation Stage

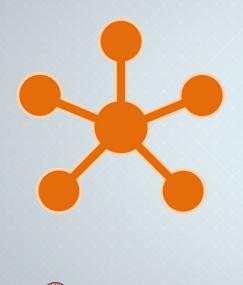








Grounds for Appeal



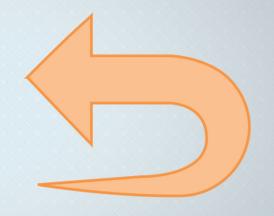
- A **procedural irregularity** that affected the outcome of the matter;
- There is new evidence that was not reasonably available at the time of the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made that could affect the outcome of the matter; or
- The Title IX Coordinator, investigator(s), or hearing officer had a conflict of interest or bias for or against the parties (generally, or specifically in this matter) that affected the outcome of the matter.

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Appeal of Sanctions: Administrative Dispositions

"Agree to the determination of responsibility for each of the applicable allegations, appeal (in writing) the sanctions and/or remedies outlined in the administrative disposition, and waive the option of a hearing..."



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Source:

UT System Model Policy for Sexual Misconduct

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Appeal Resolution Options



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Appeal Resolution Options

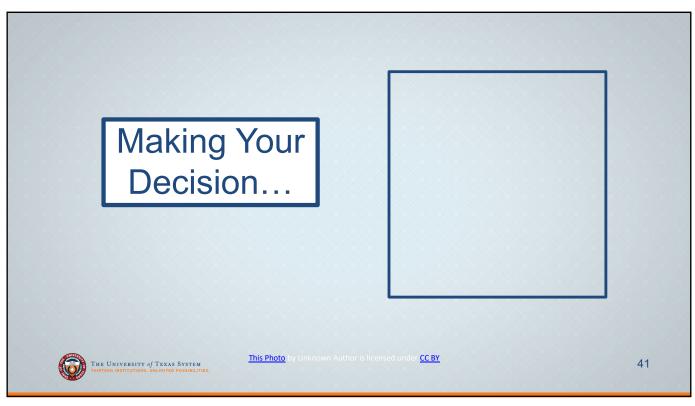
- Affirm the hearing officer's determination regarding the Respondent's responsibility and affirm the disciplinary sanctions and remedies, if applicable;
- Affirm the hearing officer's determination regarding the Respondent's responsibility and amend the disciplinary sanctions and remedies, if applicable;
- 3. Affirm the University's dismissal of a Formal Complaint (or any allegations in the Formal Compliant;
- 4. Remand the process back to the investigation or hearing stage for the hearing officer (or applicable equivalent) to remedy any procedural irregularity or consider any new evidence;
- 5. Reverse the hearing officer's determination of the Respondent's responsibility and amend the disciplinary sanctions and remedies, if applicable; or
- 6. Affirm or amend the sanctions and/or remedies outlined in the administrative disposition.

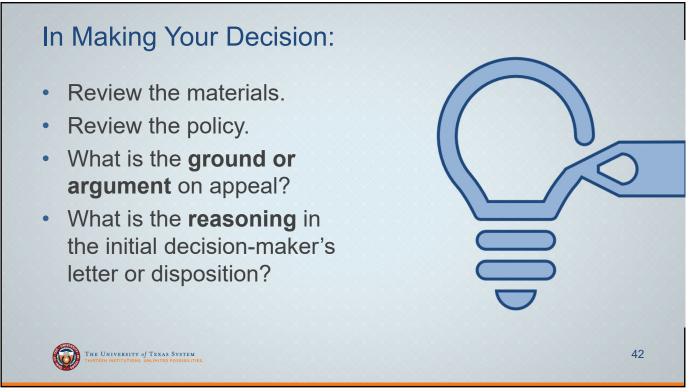


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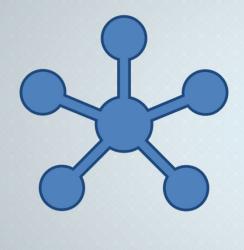
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Considerations:



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Contact Information

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