## Sexual Misconduct Informal Resolution Training

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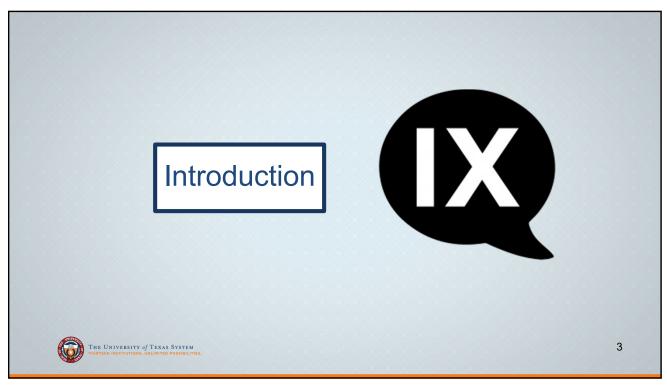
### Agenda

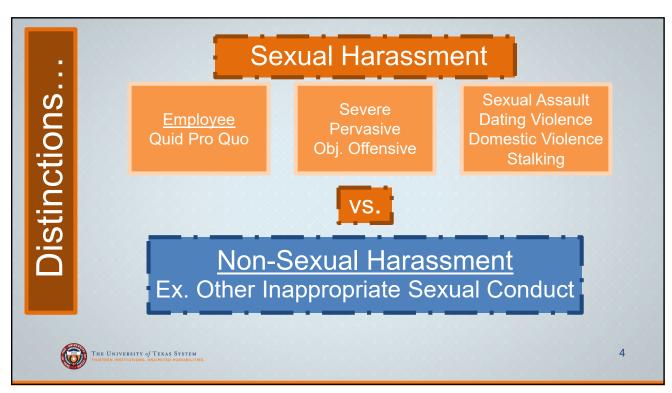
- 1. Title IX Introduction
- 2. Triage/Case Mgt
- 3. Informal Resolution Process
- 4. Facilitation Approaches
- 5. Documentation



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### Definition of "Sexual Harassment" under Title IX

# Conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:

- An <u>employee</u> 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</u>, <u>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.

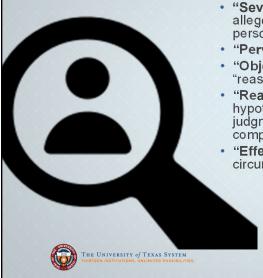


Source: Title IX Regulations (2020)

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### #2 Element Examples

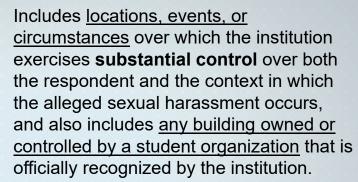


- "Severe": Physically threatening or humiliating; effects of the alleged conduct to a reasonable person (using a "reasonable person" standard)
- "Pervasive": Frequency, duration of the alleged conduct
- "Objectively offensive": To a reasonable person (using a "reasonable person" standard)
- "Reasonable person" standard: An <u>objective test</u> to denote a hypothetical person who exercises average care, skill, and judgment in conduct <u>under similar circumstances</u> as a comparative standard.
- "Effectively denies...equal access": Totality of the circumstances

Examples: the degree of the alleged conduct's interference with the CP or effects in an educational or work setting, type of alleged conduct, frequency and duration of the conduct, knowingly unwelcome in nature

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"Education program or activity" under Title IX



 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)

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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 it 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.)

### Possible 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;
- o Deliberate, repeated humiliation or intimidation;
- Sexual exploitation;
- o Unwelcome intentional touching of a sexual nature; or
- Deliberate physical interference with or restriction of movement.

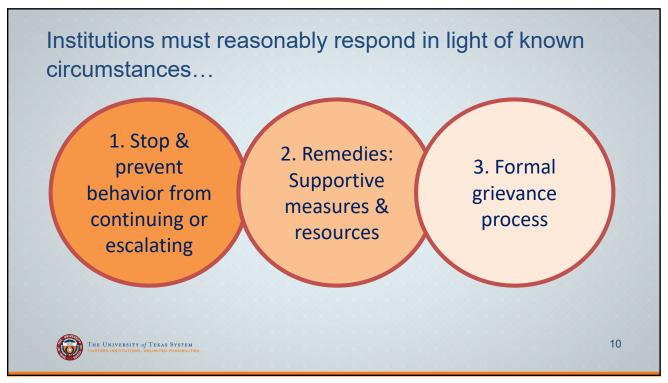


Source:

UT System Model Policy for Sexual Misconduct (2021)

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# Why is it important that <u>institutions</u> respond to reports of sexual misconduct?

Stop

**Prevent** 

Remedy

### **Institutions** provide:

- Campus remedies & supportive measures (with or without filing a formal complaint)
- Prompt, fair, & equitable grievance processes (by filing a formal complaint)
- Preponderance of the evidence standard (in the formal grievance process)
- An informal resolution option (in some circumstances, if available)



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# Key Pillars: Title IX Processes

Title IX processes should focus on impartiality, respect, fairness, & equity for all of the participants:

Complainants
Respondents
Witnesses
Third-party Reporters



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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





Source: Title IX Regulations (2020)

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### Principles for Title IX Process



- Must maintain complete neutrality & impartiality at all times in investigating alleged conduct violations of institutional policies.
- Understanding bias & whether it exists: Need to take an "objective, common sense approach to evaluating whether a person serving in a role is biased." (Title IX Preamble (2020))...

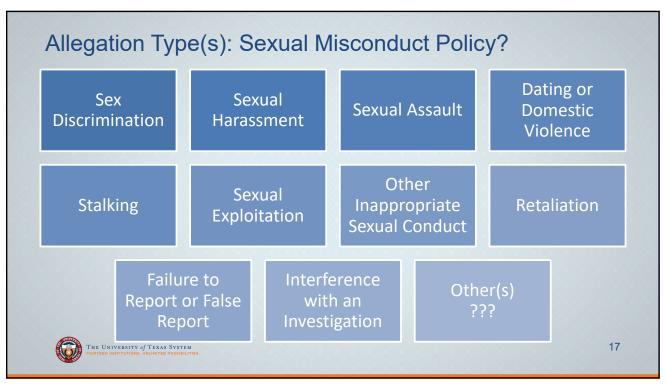


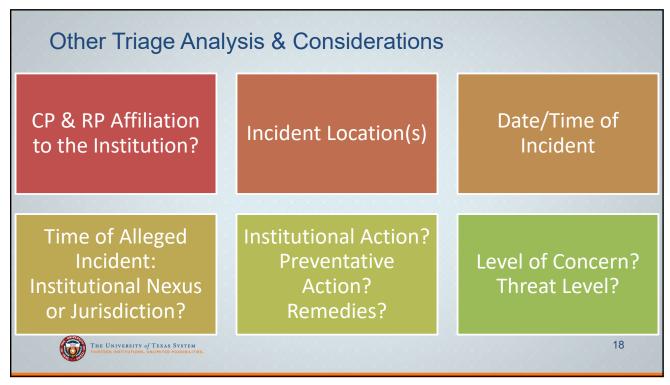
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### Must not treat a party differently: On the basis of the person's sex; On stereotypes about how men or women behave with respect to sexual violence; and/or **Avoiding** o On the basis of the person's Bias characteristics: sex, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, immigration status, financial ability, socioeconomic status, or other characteristic. THE UNIVERSITY of TEXAS SYSTEM 15 Source: Title IX Preamble (2020)

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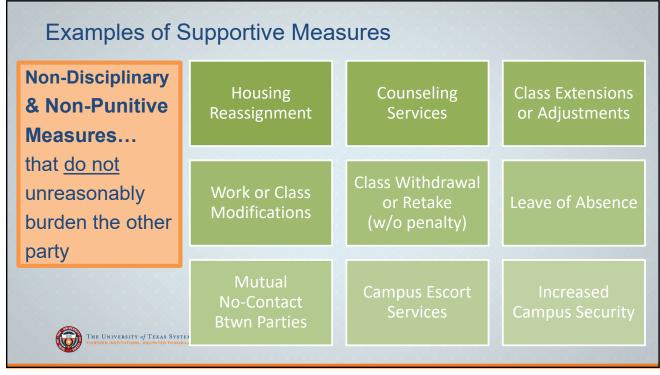
# A Report to the Title IX Coordinator (TIXC)

TIXC must promptly contact the complainant to discuss the availability of supportive measures (with or without a formal complaint), consider the wishes of the complainant, and explain the process for filing a formal complaint.





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### **Party's Rights**

A **Complainant** and **Respondent** have the following rights during a grievance process:

- To be informed of and have access to counseling, medical, academic, and other applicable support services, including confidential resources.
- To be informed of the importance of a victim going to a hospital for treatment and the preservation of evidence, if applicable, as soon as practicable after an alleged incident.
- To be informed of a **notice of formal complaint** to the University, whether filed by a CP or the TIXC.
- To receive a prompt, fair, equitable, and impartial grievance process.
- To receive information and ask questions about the formal and informal processes.



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### Party's Rights (Cont.)

- To be given equal chance to participate in a grievance process, including the opportunity to identify witnesses and other relevant evidence.
- To choose <u>not</u> to actively participate in the grievance process, if desired.
- To have an advisor of choice present during all meetings and grievance proceedings.
- To have an advisor provided for a party at a hearing under the Title IX/SH grievance process, if an advisor of choice is not present.



### Party's Rights (Cont.)

- To have access and equal opportunity to inspect and review any evidence obtained as part of the investigation, and to receive a copy of the completed investigation report.
- 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 file a report with local and/or campus law enforcement authorities.



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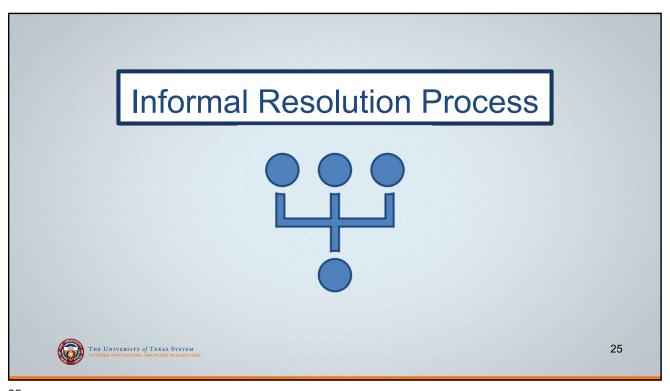
# Complainant's Rights

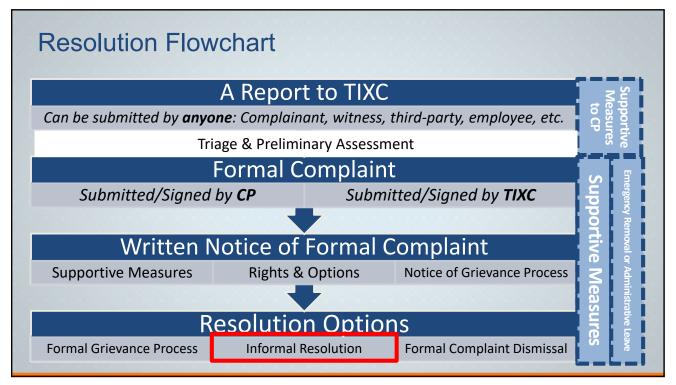
(related to the Grievance Process)

- To report an incident and/or file a formal complaint with the University.
- To request in writing that the University not investigate a reported incident and be informed of the University's decision whether or not to investigate.
- To request in writing a dismissal of a formal complaint (e.g. withdraws the formal complaint or any allegations therein).



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### Informal Resolutions: Introduction

It's an alternative resolution option once a formal complaint is filed.

- Voluntary agreement made by both parties, if available.
- Available as an option <u>at any time</u> prior to reaching a determination regarding responsibility.
- <u>Doesn't</u> involve a full investigation & adjudication.
- May be facilitated through <u>mediation</u> (as an example).

**Note**: Each party has a right to **withdraw** from the informal resolution process and resume the formal grievance process <u>at any point prior to an</u> agreement.



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# Why an Informal Resolution?

- Provide options and choice for the parties to explore their own voluntary terms for a resolution.
- Opportunity to repair harm that was experienced through an alternative method.
- Ability to explore non-punitive and/or learningfocused resolutions, if desired.



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# Not Permitted When...

- Not permitted as a resolution option "under Title IX" when an employee respondent is alleged of "sexual harassment" by a student complainant.
- Examples of other non-applicable reasons\* due to <u>seriousness</u> and/or <u>pattern</u> of allegations:
  - Sexual Harassment cases
  - Sexual Violence cases
  - Dating or Domestic Violence cases
  - Stalking cases
  - The same respondent has previous informal resolution agreements

<sup>\*</sup> Check the institution's Sexual Misconduct Policy for specific provisions



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

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# Required Components

### Once a formal complaint is filed...

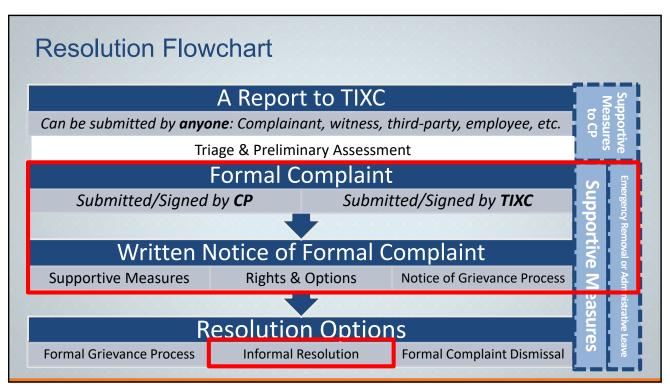
# An Informal Resolution Process must include:

- a) Written notice of allegations;
- b) Required elements of the informal process; and
- c) Any <u>consequences</u> resulting from participating in an informal process



Source: Title IX Regulations (2020)

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### Written Notice of Formal Complaint

Upon receipt of a formal complaint, promptly send written notice to CP & RP:

- Notice of the grievance process under the policy;
- Notice of the allegations that <u>potentially constitute</u> prohibited conduct under the policy, sufficient details about the alleged conduct: Date(s), time(s), and location(s);
- A statement that the potential policy violations are being investigated;



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### Written Notice (Continued)

- A statement that the RP is <u>presumed not responsible</u> for the alleged conduct and that the determination regarding responsibility will be made at the conclusion of the grievance process;
- Both parties may have an <u>advisor of choice</u>, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, and may inspect and review all evidence;
- A statement that the parties may review evidence gathered as part of the any investigation;



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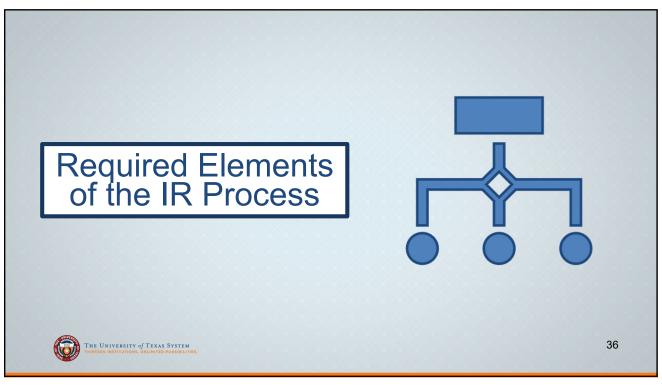
## Written Notice (Continued)

- A provision of the policy that knowingly making <u>false</u>
   <u>statements</u> or knowingly submitting <u>false information</u>
   during the grievance process is <u>prohibited</u> and subject to disciplinary action;
- · Any other relevant information for the written notice; and
- A statement that <u>retaliation is prohibited</u> under the policy. (recommended)



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### Informal **Process** Considerations

- 1. Under the institution's policy, what is the IR availability? What conditions are permissible for an IR agreement?
- 2. What are the **timeframe** parameters to complete an IR agreement?
- 3. Who will **facilitate** IR's?
- 4. What acknowledgments are required by both parties before an IR agreement?
- 5. What are the **consequences** resulting from participating in an informal process?

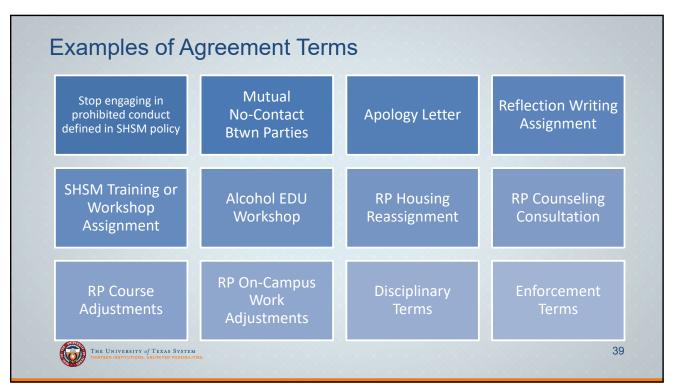


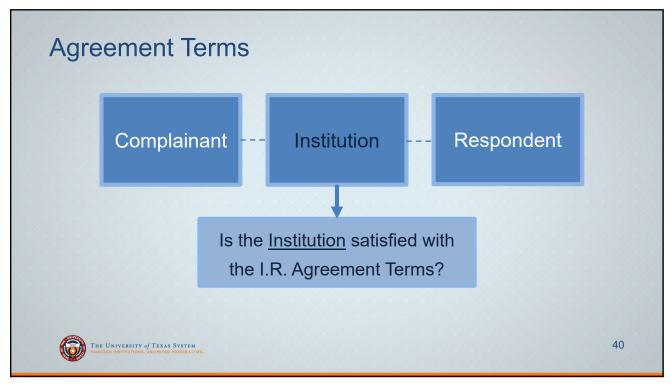
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### Example Acknowledgments & Consequences of Participating in an IR Process

- 1. Acknowledgment of the written notice and allegations therein.
- Received rights and options of both parties.
- 3. An IR agreement is a **voluntary** option, if available under the institution's policy.
- 4. Each party has the right to withdraw from the IR process and resume the formal grievance process...
- 5. IR **timeframe** (example: within 45 days of notice)
- 6. No recording will be made of the IR process...
- 7. Any statements made during the IR process may not be used for or against either party... should the parties resume the formal grievance process.
- 8. The respondent will not be eligible for further IR agreements in the future.
- 9. An IR agreement will be based on individual needs, and based on specific facts and circumstances available.
- 10. Documentation & records provisions... 7 years retention...privacy and confidentiality of records...
- **11. Terms of Enforcement**: Failure to comply with a provision or term in an IR agreement may result in disciplinary action.





## IR Documentation Examples

- Documentation Checklists & Forms
- Intake & Initial Assessments
- Case Management Timelines
- Contact & Communications
- Notices, Letters, IR Agreements
- Obtain signatures for the IR Agreement
- Data Systems for Electronic & Hard Copy Records



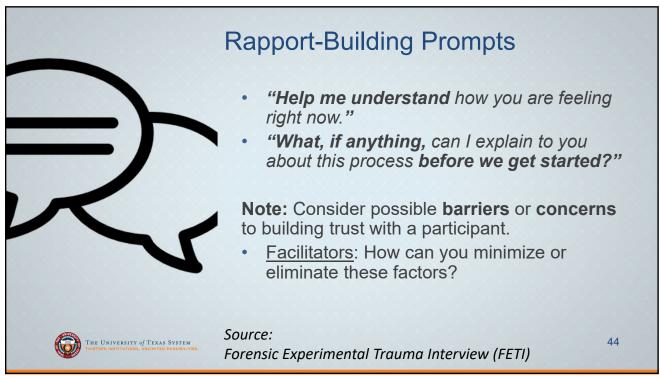
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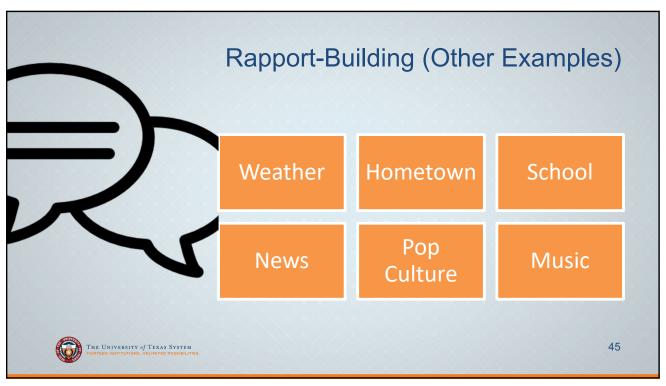
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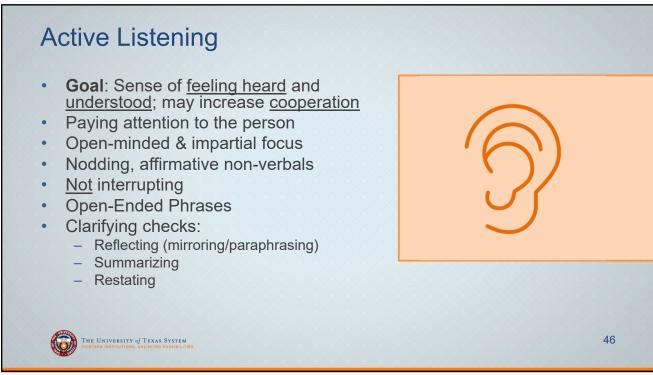
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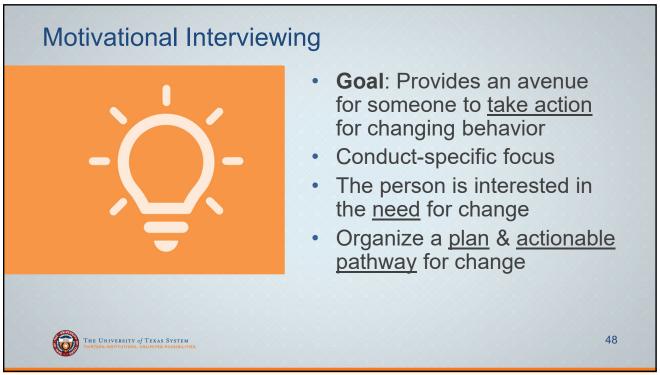






### **Active Listening: Examples Example Prompts** Type Reflecting "Sounds like you are saying..." "What I'm hearing is..." Summarizing • "Let me summarize to check my understanding [Repeat back]... Did I get that right? or **Restating** Open-Ended "Tell me more about..." "Help me understand..." **Phrases** • "Explain/describe..." • "What do you mean when you say...?" • "[Repeat/rephrase what the other person said]...Is this what you mean?" 47 THE UNIVERSITY of TEXAS SYSTEM

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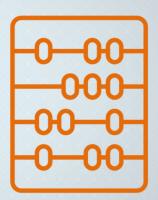


### Motivational Interviewing: Examples **Purpose Example Prompts Draw out ideas** "What are your thoughts/feelings about the allegations?" "What was your thought process at the time?" "Who has been affected by your conduct?" "How did your actions impact the others?" "How do you want to approach an IR agreement?" "What are some applicable takeaways that you can learn and Be open to all types of responses grow from this experience?" "What are terms or remedies that seem fair to you?" "The decision to accept or not accept certain terms or remedies is up to you." 49

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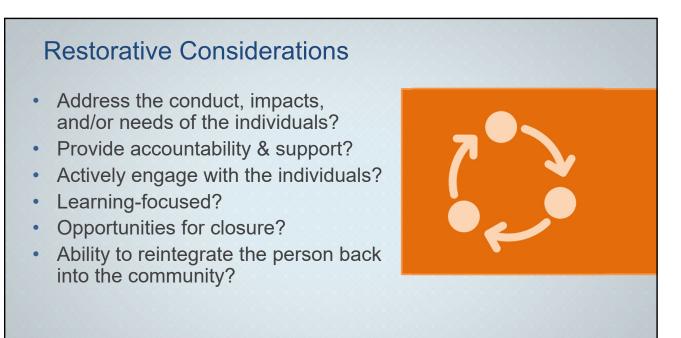
### Motivational Interviewing: Other Considerations

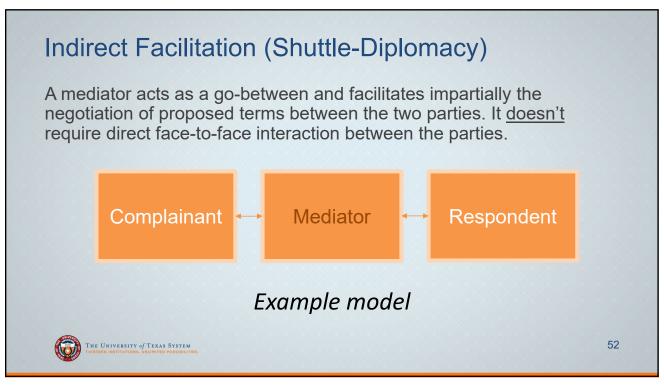
- Be mindful of the person's
   <u>desire</u>, <u>ability</u>, <u>reasons</u>, and/or
   <u>needs</u> to change one's own
   behavior, mindset, or attitude
   on the subject matter.
- Tailor facilitation prompts or responses based on the person's <u>interest</u> to changing one's own behavior.



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#### Restorative Approaches: Additional Examples **Type Description** Restorative A structured and facilitated conversation between two or more individuals **Conferences** (often the person who has been harmed (CP) and the person who caused the harm (RP)). An agreement between the parties can resolve and address what steps the RP can take to repair the harm and rebuild trust. Restorative Similar to a restorative conference, but typically involves a larger group and a Circles community approach to addressing and repairing harm. It involves a structured dialogue of turn-taking between the person(s) harmed (CPs), the person(s) who caused the harm (RPs), and others who have been impacted. Also helpful for community-building or discussing difficult issues. Surrogate A restorative circle or conference in which the CP doesn't want to participate in **Participation** a restorative process but wants someone else (surrogate) to help the RP to understand the impact of the harm. Source: Restorative Justice Approaches to Informal Resolution of 53 Student Sexual Misconduct (Orcutt, Petrowski, Karp, & Draper)

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### Informal Resolution Timeframe (Example)

Informal Resolutions of a formal complaint will be concluded within <u>45 days</u> of notice to the institution that both parties wish to proceed with the Informal Resolution process

**Note:** Circumstances may require a **temporary delay** in this timeframe & the institution may <u>extend</u> this timeframe for <u>good cause</u>.

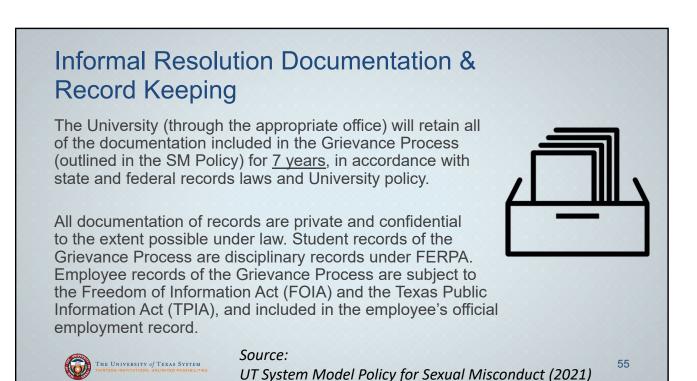
Provide <u>notice</u> to the parties for temporary delays or extensions



Source:

UT System Model Policy for Sexual Misconduct (2021)

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### **Contact Information**

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