



University of Colorado

Boulder | Colorado Springs | Denver | Anschutz Medical Campus

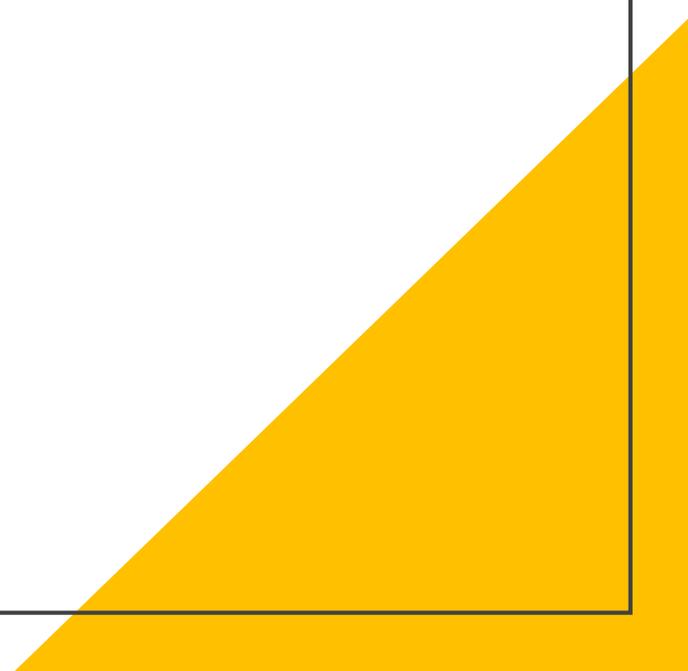
Hearing Officer Title IX Training: Hearings and Determinations Under the New Rules

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What We'll Cover

- Required training for Decision-Makers Under § 106.45(b)(91)(iii):
 - The definition of “Sexual Harassment” in § 106.30
 - The scope of CU’s “education program or activity”
 - How to conduct a grievance process (relevant here, a hearing)
 - How to serve impartially by avoiding prejudgment of the facts, conflicts of interest, and bias
 - Issues of relevance (including when questions about a complainant’s prior sexual behavior are not relevant)
 - Technology to be used
 - What to expect during the University’s hearing process
 - Discussion: How would you handle these scenarios?
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§ 106.8 Designation of Title IX Coordinator: The Equity Offices

- CU Boulder: Office of Institutional Equity and Compliance (OIEC)
 - Valerie Simons, Associate Vice Chancellor and Title IX Coordinator
 - <https://www.colorado.edu/oiec/>
- CU Denver | Anschutz Medical Campus: Office of Equity (OE)
 - Karey Krohnfeldt, Title IX Coordinator
 - <https://www1.ucdenver.edu/offices/equity>
- CU Colorado Springs: Office of Institutional Equity (OIE)
 - Laura Emmot, Interim Director of Institutional Equity
 - <https://equity.uccs.edu/>

Title IX: Scope

20 U.S.C. § 1681:

“No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.”

- Athletics
- Recruitment & admissions
- Financial assistance
- Discipline
- Employment
- Sex-based harassment- **why we're here today**

Previously:
Guidance

1972: Statute



1975: Limited
Rulemaking

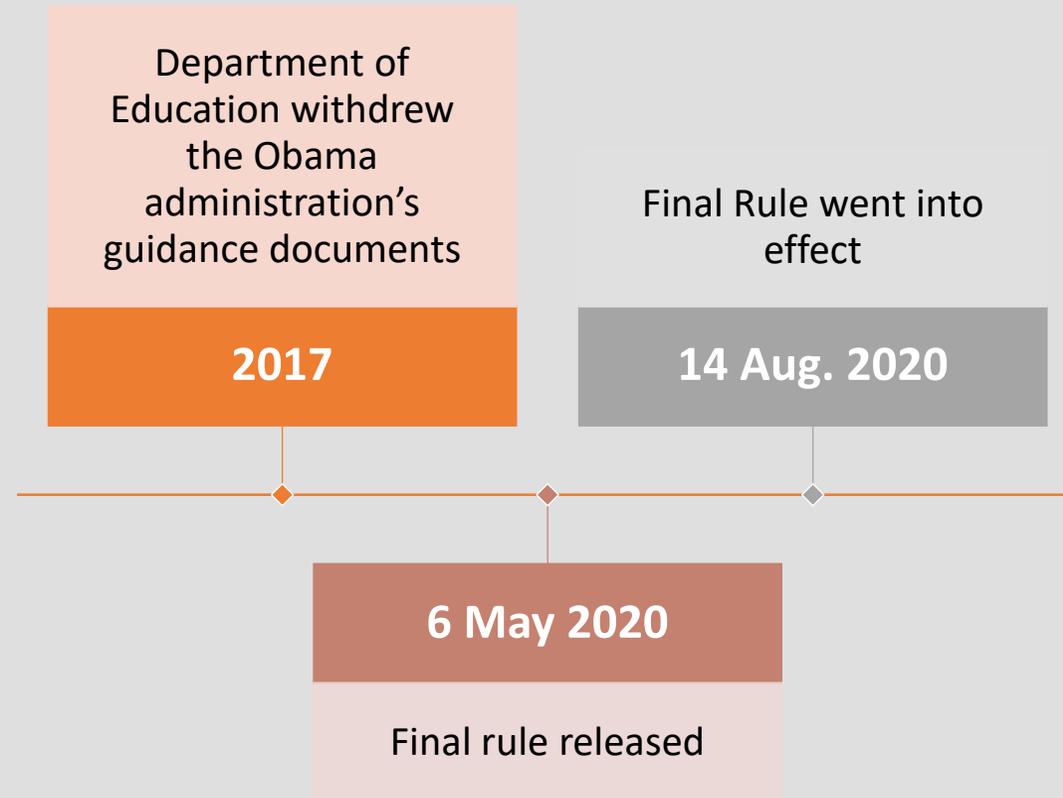


1980-1990s:
Judicial Decisions

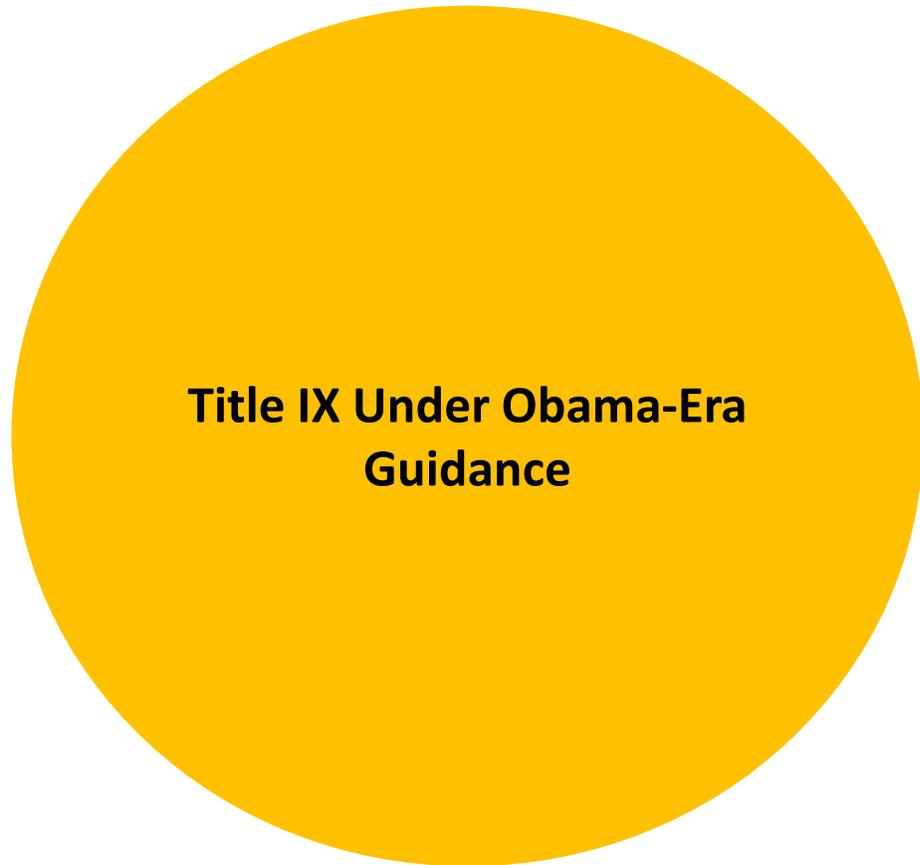


1997-2017:
Guidance

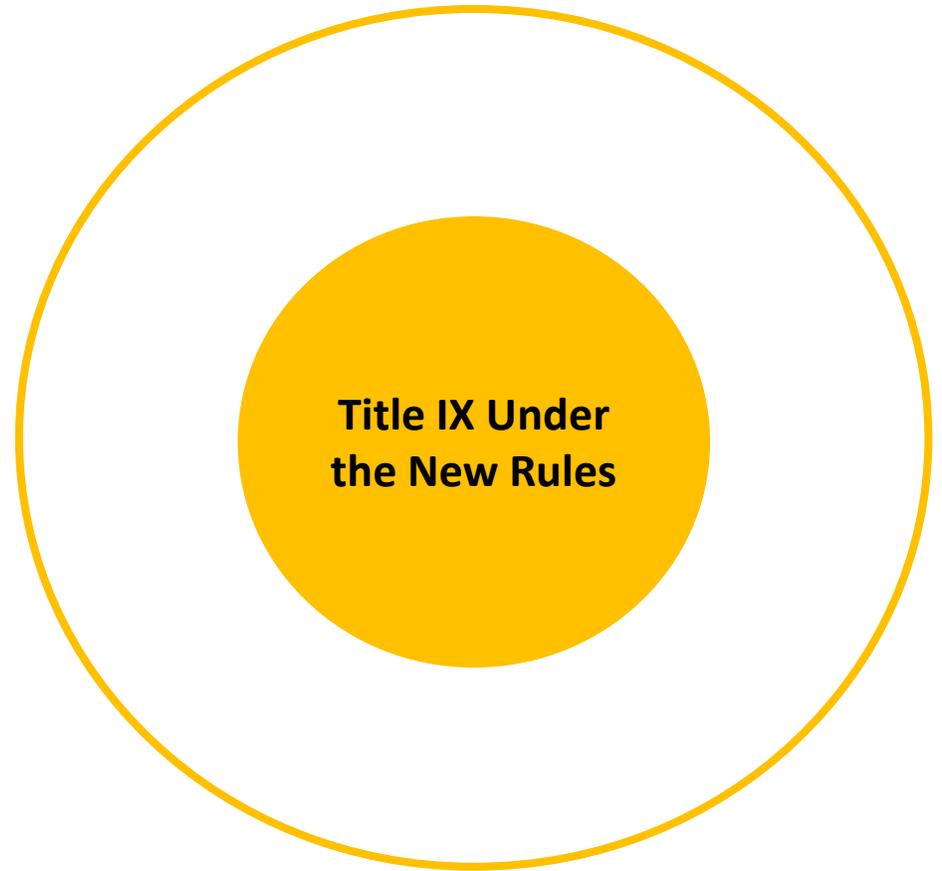
2018-2020: Extensive Rulemaking



So, what's new?



Flexibility in processes



Prescribed grievance process

New Rules Have **Substantive** and **Procedural** Changes

New definitions and terms

Emphasis on impartiality

Emphasis on protection of constitutional rights

Rape shield protections

Changes to scope of actionable conduct

No “gag orders”

Confidentiality

- Notice requirements
- Training requirements
- Supportive measures
- Informal vs. Formal resolutions
- No single-investigator model
- A prescriptive grievance process
- Live hearing and live cross examination
- Appeal process offered

Discretionary Areas

Standard of proof: CU uses
“preponderance of the evidence”

Addressing misconduct that falls
outside Title IX’s scope

Adopting rules of procedure and rules
of decorum for the hearing process

Using virtual hearings



What triggers the University's obligations to respond?

§ 106.44(a) – When the University has actual knowledge of sexual harassment in an education program or activity of the University against a person in the United States, it must respond promptly in a manner that is not deliberately indifferent.



Actual knowledge

§ 106.30(a) - “Actual knowledge means notice of sexual harassment or allegations of sexual harassment to a recipient’s Title IX Coordinator or any official of the recipient who has authority to institute corrective measures on behalf of the recipient.”

Sexual Harassment

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

Quid Pro Quo Sexual Harassment: An employee of the University conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the University on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct;

Hostile environment: 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 recipient's education program or activity; or

"Sexual assault" as defined in 20 U.S.C. 1092(f)(6)(A)(v), *"dating violence"* as defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(10), *"domestic violence"* as defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(8), or *"stalking"* as defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(30).



Some Examples

A professor tells a student she'll give them an "A" if they'll sleep with her – *Quid Pro Quo Harassment*

A student repeatedly sends another student graphic pornography using a University-owned computer – *Hostile environment*

A student engages in sexual intercourse with another student, while that student was too intoxicated to consent – *Sexual assault*



In an education program or activity of the University

§ 106.44(a): Education program or activity includes locations, events, or circumstances over which the University exercised substantial control over both the respondent and the context in which the sexual harassment occurs, and also includes any building owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the University

Some examples

Education program or activity

- On campus locations (e.g., dorms, classrooms)
- On or off-campus university events (e.g., athletic events, music festivals)
- Activities in buildings controlled by officially recognized student organization (e.g., sororities and some fraternity houses)
- Actions that use University-controlled technology (e.g., equipment, networks)
- Circumstances over which the University exercised substantial control over the respondent and the context in which the harassment occurs (e.g., internships)

Everything else is not

- Activities in off-campus, non-University locations (e.g., bars, private housing)
- Activities in buildings controlled by non-officially recognized organizations (e.g., some fraternities)
- Personal travel



Against a person in the United States

§106.8(d):

“Application outside the United States. The requirements of paragraph (c) of this section apply only to sex discrimination occurring against a person in the United States.”



§106.45(b)(3)(i): Mandatory Dismissal

- Is the conduct sexual harassment as defined in §106.30?
- Did the conduct occur in an education program or activity of the University?
- Did the conduct occur within the United States?

If the answer to any of those questions is “no”, the complaint must be dismissed from the Title IX process



Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct

§ 106.45(b)(3)(i):

dismissal of allegations about conduct that does not fall within the definition of Title IX Sexual Misconduct does not preclude the University still taking action under another provision of the its code of conduct

The “Two Buckets” of Sexual Misconduct

Title IX Sexual Misconduct

- Harassment on the basis of sex that falls within the Rule’s definition and jurisdiction:
- Conduct that occurs in an education program or activity against a person in the United States.

Other Sexual Misconduct

- Harassment on the basis of sex that does not meet the definition or jurisdiction of Title IX Sexual Misconduct, but still
 - (1) occurred in an education program or activity of the University; or
 - (2) both complainant and respondent are affiliated with the University; or
 - (3) the University’s degree of control over the respondent and the surrounding circumstances led the Title IX coordinator to determine it appropriate to exercise jurisdiction
- Includes broader concepts like sexual exploitation, as defined in APS 5014

Why this matters for you

Title IX Sexual Misconduct?	Other Sexual Misconduct?
<p>Must submit to live cross at the hearing, or prior statements may not be considered.</p>	<p>Do not need to apply this rule.</p>

Is it Title IX Sexual Misconduct?

- Nonconsensual sexual contact between two students in an off-campus apartment.
 - NO. Not “in the education program or activity.”
- Professor makes lewd comments to student in class on one occasion.
 - NO. Not “severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive.”
- Nonconsensual sexual intercourse between two students in a study abroad program.
 - NO. Not “in the United States.”
- Nonconsensual sexual intercourse between two students in a dorm room.
 - YES.



A formal complaint

A document filed by a complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator

- alleging sexual harassment against a respondent
- and requesting that the University investigate the allegation of sexual harassment.

At the time of filing, a complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activity of the University.

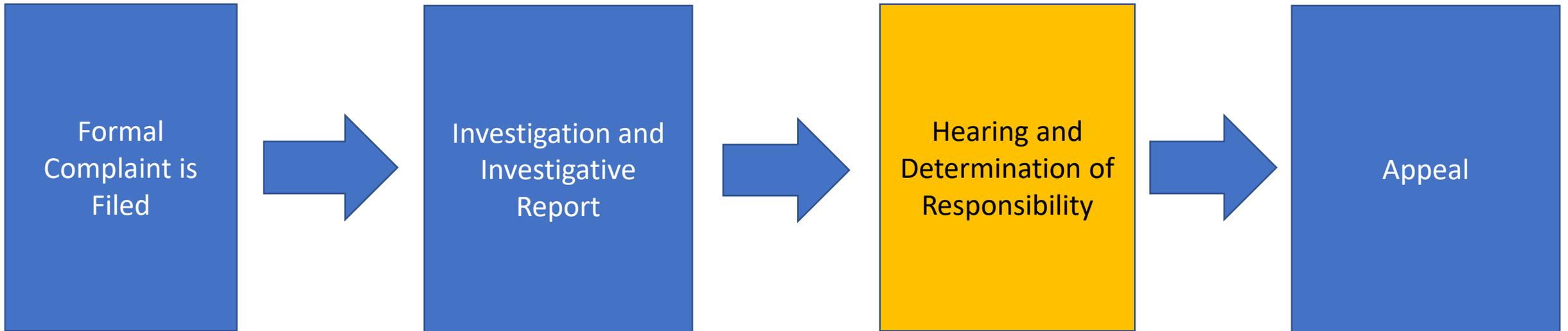
§ 106.8(c): Adoption of Grievance Procedures

“A recipient must adopt and publish grievance procedures that provide for the prompt and equitable resolution of student and employee complaints alleging any action that would be prohibited by this part and a grievance process that complies with § 106.45 for formal complaints as defined in § 106.30.”

Key Requirements of § 106.45 for the formal grievance process:

- Must treat parties equitably
 - Objective evaluation of all relevant evidence
 - Decision-makers must be impartial
 - Presume that the Respondent is not responsible
 - University bears the burden of proof (preponderance of the evidence)
 - Apply the same burden of proof (preponderance of the evidence) to students and employees
 - Create an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence
 - Hold a live hearing with live cross examination
 - Allow an advisor or provide an advisor for the hearing
 - Provide for an appeal
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The Four Stages of the University's Formal Grievance Process



Requirements of the Live Hearing

- **Cross Examination:** each party's advisor asks the other party and any witnesses all relevant questions and follow-up questions
 - directly, orally, and in real time
 - never by a party personally
- **May Be Virtual:** CU will use the Zoom platform
- **Advisors:** Parties may have an advisor of their choice. If a party does not have an advisor, the University must provide an advisor to conduct cross-examination on behalf of that party.
- **Recorded:** University must create a recording or transcript of any live hearing and make it available to the parties for inspection and review.

The Parties

Complainant means an individual who is alleged to be the **victim** of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment

Respondent means an individual who has been reported to be the **perpetrator** of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment

Advisor

- Each party may have an advisor of his or her own choosing
- May or may not be an attorney
- Advisor's role is to conduct cross-examination: directly, orally, and in real time
 - must permit all relevant questions and follow-up questions, including those challenging credibility
- If a party does not have an advisor, the University must provide an advisor to conduct cross-examination on behalf of that party
- If a party does not appear and that party's advisor does not appear, a university-provided advisor must still cross-examine any other party or witness who appears

Other Important Roles

- Title IX Coordinator
- Investigator
- Witnesses
- Support persons

Your role as the Hearing Officer

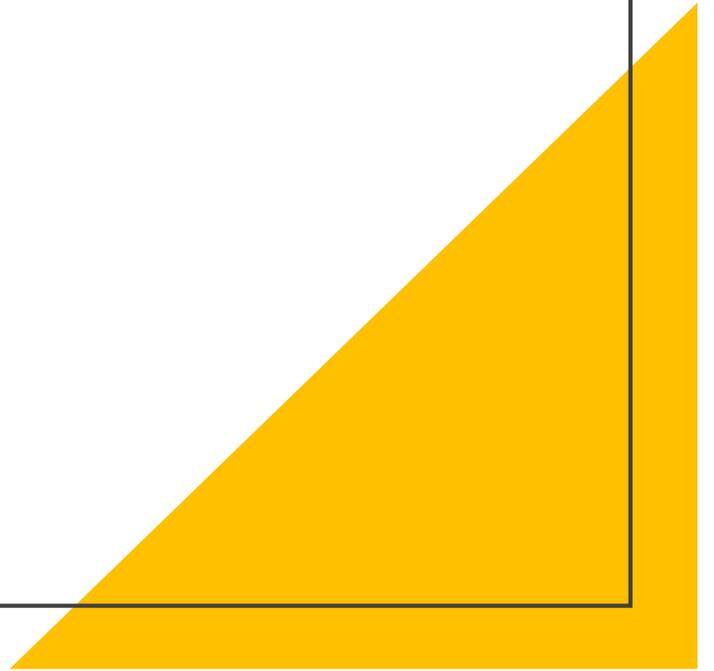
(1) Conduct the hearing

- Enforce the Rules of Decorum
- Make relevancy determinations
- Ask relevant questions

(2) Make a Written Determination of Responsibility

- Findings of fact
- Conclusions regarding the application of the Policy to the facts
- A statement of, and rationale for, a determination regarding responsibility

Conducting the Hearing



Impartiality: An Essential Focus

From the Preamble:

“[T]he Department’s interest in ensuring impartial Title IX proceedings that avoid prejudgment of the facts at issue necessitates a broad prohibition on sex stereotypes so that decisions are made on the basis of individualized facts and not on stereotypical notions of what ‘men’ or ‘women’ do or do not do.”

Avoid: Pre-judging the facts, conflicts of interest, and bias for/against any party

Do Not

- Rely on stereotypes about how men or women purportedly behave
- Use data about sexual violence (even if accurate) to consider particular allegations of sexual harassment
- Draw inferences about credibility based on a party's status as a complainant or respondent
- As Decision-maker, be influenced by other school officials in reaching a decision
- "I've seen this before – classic frat party case."
- "One drunk girl can ruin a young man's life."

DO:

- Follow the University's policies and procedures
- Judge each case on its facts
- Objectively evaluate the evidence
- Treat the parties equally
- Conduct the hearing in manner that does not allow even a perception of bias for or against any party
- Continue to evaluate bias throughout the process

Technology at the hearing

- The University's hearings will be conducting using Zoom
- Know how to control mute settings. Encourage participants to be on "mute" when not speaking.
- Know how to record the hearing
- Understand who will let witnesses in from the waiting room, and who will share the content of a screen to allow for viewing exhibits
- Encourage participants to turn off computer and phone notifications during the hearing

Preparing for the Hearing

- Review the investigative report, all relevant evidence, and all directly related evidence
- Be familiar with the applicable policies and procedures
- Review whether the matter involves Title IX Sexual Misconduct or other Sexual Misconduct
- Conduct the pre-hearing conference with the parties and their advisors, where you will:
 - Identify the parties' advisors, support person(s), and any witnesses
 - Set the date and time of the hearing
 - Establish the order of parties and witnesses in the hearing
 - Identify exhibits that will be presented
 - Remind parties and advisors of evidentiary rules applicable to their process

Enforcing the Rules of Decorum

- Although less formal than courtroom proceedings, the University requires a respectful hearing.
- Any abuse, interference, or failure to comply with university hearing processes could result in the exclusion of individuals from the hearing process or referral to other university offices for resolution.
- Advisors who violate these expectations after warnings to cease may be asked to leave and may be precluded from attendance at future meetings or hearings.
- The Hearing Officer has broad discretion and authority to respond to disruptive or harassing behaviors, including adjourning the hearing or excluding disruptive persons.

Relevant Evidence: the only guidepost

From DOE: “The § 106.45 grievance process is designed to bring all **relevant evidence** concerning sexual harassment allegations to the decision maker’s attention so that a determination regarding responsibility is reached fairly and reliably.”

The Rules of Evidence do not apply, and the University is prohibited from adopting rules that contravene the purposes of the evidentiary requirements under § 106.45 (for instance, cannot adopt a rule prohibiting relevant evidence that is unduly prejudicial).

The investigator must **collect and make available to the parties for review all relevant and directly related evidence.**

§ 106.45(b)(3)(vi)

This must include:

the evidence that the University does not intend to rely on in making a determination of responsibility

inculpatory or exculpatory evidence, whether obtained from a party or another source

The investigative report and **the determination of responsibility may only be based on relevant evidence.** § 106.45(b)(3)(vi)

Directly Related vs. Relevant Evidence

- “Directly related” is not defined in the rules.
- Directly related is a broader universe than “relevant.”
- Relevant is not defined in the rules.
- The Preamble states relevant evidence is:
 - “evidence pertinent to proving whether facts material to the allegations under investigation are more or less likely to be true.”

Making on-the-spot relevancy rulings

- Only relevant cross-examination and other questions may be asked of a party or witness.
- Before a party or witness answers a cross-examination question, the Hearing Officer must first determine whether the question is relevant and explain any decision to exclude it.
- You may allow the advisors to conduct cross examination without pausing for an affirmative ruling on relevance, only interjecting when there are relevance concerns.

What is **NOT** Relevant

Information protected by a legally recognized privilege

Any party's medical, psychological, and similar records unless waived

All questions and evidence of a complainant's sexual predisposition

All questions and evidence of a complainant's prior sexual behavior, unless offered for 2 exceptions

Statements of a party who has not submitted to cross examination

Sexual Predisposition v. Prior Sexual Behavior

A complainant's "sexual predisposition:"

- Includes mode of dress, speech, and lifestyle
- Never relevant, no exceptions

A complainant's prior sexual behavior:

- Includes activities such as physical conduct like sexual intercourse and sexual contact, or activities that imply physical conduct like use of contraceptives. Also includes "behavior of the mind," like fantasies.
- Not relevant unless offered to show:
 - Someone other than the Respondent committed the conduct alleged
 - Concern specific instances of Complainant's prior behavior with Respondent and are offered to prove consent

Excluding statements of a person who has not submitted to cross examination

“If a party or witness **does not submit to cross-examination** at the live hearing, the decision-maker(s) **must not rely on any statement** of that party or witness in reaching a determination regarding responsibility”

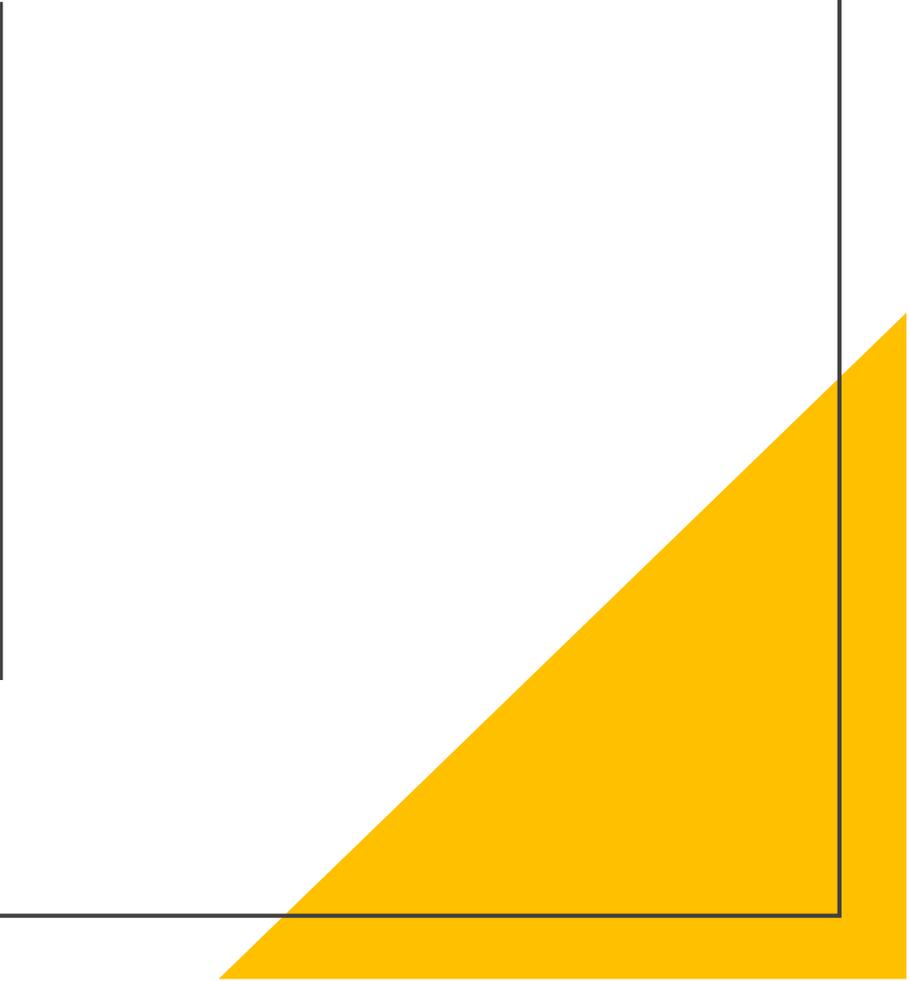
Title IX Sexual Misconduct?

Must submit to live cross at the hearing, or prior statements may not be considered.

Other Sexual Misconduct?

Do not need to apply this rule.

Making the Determination

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§106.45(b)(5): The Investigative Report

- At least 10 days prior to a hearing the University will send each party the investigative report, for their review and written response. The report must fairly summarize the relevant evidence.
- You must not defer to the investigative report.
- The report might, in some circumstances, include a recommendation from the investigator. You must not defer to that recommendation, but make your own conclusions.

§106.45(b)(7): Written Determination of Responsibility

Decision-maker cannot be the same as the Title IX Coordinator or the investigator(s)

Written determination regarding responsibility must:

1. Apply the standard of evidence (Preponderance)
2. Identify the conduct allegedly constituting Sexual Misconduct;
3. Describe the procedural steps taken from the formal complaint through the determination, including notifications to the parties, interviews, methods used to gather other evidence, or hearings held;
4. Findings of fact supporting the determination;
5. Conclusions regarding the application of the Policy to the facts;
6. A statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility

Potential overlap with other laws and processes

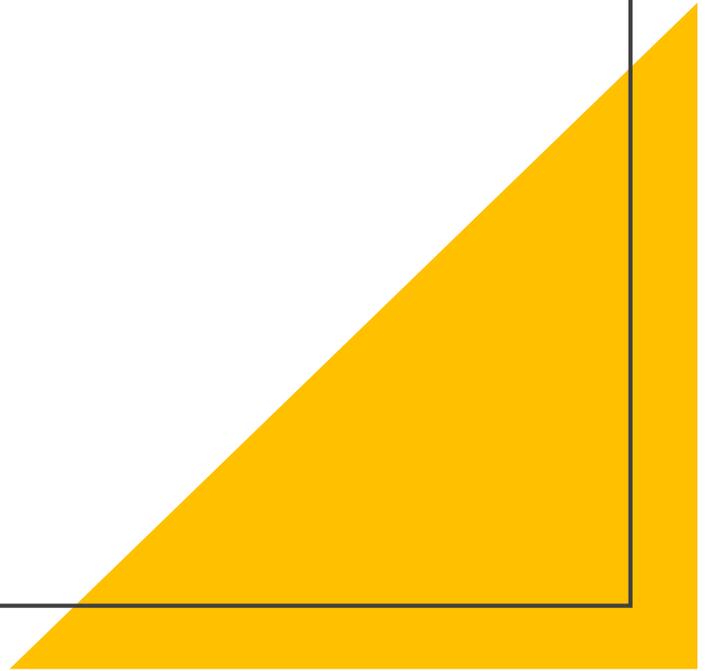
- FERPA: these rules control
- Title VII
- Clery Act and VAWA
- IDEA, Section 504, & ADA
- HIPAA
- Criminal law and proceedings

Why is this important?

§ 106.45 Grievance process for formal complaints of sexual harassment.

(a) Discrimination on the basis of sex. A recipient's treatment of a complainant or a respondent in response to a formal complaint of sexual harassment may constitute discrimination on the basis of sex under Title IX.

Discussion Scenarios



Example 1

You are adjudicating a Title IX Sexual Misconduct case where male Respondent is accused of nonconsensual sexual intercourse with a female Complainant. The misconduct occurred in a dorm room.

The investigators interview a student named Leslie Knope who says that she was at the party with Complainant and Respondent earlier, and the Respondent was plying the Complainant with alcohol. Leslie tells the investigator that she's seen Respondent do this to girls before, and that she "always thought Respondent's behavior with girls was creepy."

Leslie was expected to attend the hearing, but is seriously ill with COVID-19 and unable to attend.

Do you:

- A. Completely discard Leslie's statements. She did not attend the hearing and did not submit to cross examination.
- B. Consider Leslie's statement, because it is relevant, and her non attendance at the hearing due to illness was unavoidable.
- C. Consider Leslie's statement, because it is relevant, but carefully explain in your written findings the weight you are giving to her statement and why.

Example 2

Same scenario, Leslie makes a statement but does not appear.

However, this time, you are adjudicating a Sexual Misconduct case where male Respondent is accused of nonconsensual sexual intercourse with a female Complainant. The misconduct occurred off-campus.

Do you:

- A. Completely discard Leslie's statements. She did not attend the hearing and did not submit to cross examination.
- B. Consider Leslie's statement, because it is relevant, and her non-attendance at the hearing due to illness was unavoidable.
- C. Consider Leslie's statement, because it is relevant, but carefully explain in your written findings what weight you are giving to her statement and why.

Example 3

You are still adjudicating the same case, in the Title IX Sexual Misconduct scenario.

The morning after the alleged assault, Complainant went to the hospital where a nurse completed a SANE exam. The SANE exam includes a diagram of a human body, where the nurse documented injuries to the Complainant's body with a red pen. She wrote next to each red mark a brief description, such as "bruising" and "strangulation marks."

The Nurse does not appear at the hearing.

Do you:

- A. Consider the SANE exam. It is relevant to the allegations, and in your experience medical documentation, like a SANE exam, is generally very reliable.
- B. Consider the SANE exam, because the diagram is not a “statement.”
- C. Completely disregard the SANE exam. The Nurse wrote on the diagram with the intent to make factual assertions, and therefore, it is a “statement.”

Example 5

Same scenario – but this time, instead of writing on a diagram of a human body, the nurse took photographs of the Complainant's injuries.

The Nurse does not appear at the hearing.

Do you:

A. Consider the photographs. They are relevant and very reliable.

B. Consider the photographs, because they are not “statements.”

C. Completely disregard the photographs. The Nurse took the photographs to make factual assertions about the Complainant’s injuries.

Example 6

The Respondent appears at the hearing. In response to direct examination questions from his advisor, he explains that he and Complainant had been flirting for some time, and that she seemed “fully in control.” He says that Complainant had given her consent to sexual intercourse.

On cross examination, Respondent admits that he did not know how much Complainant had to drink. However, he refuses to answer any questions about whether he had seen her stumble, or whether she was “passed out”.

Do you:

- A. Consider Respondent's statements. He appeared and submitted to cross examination.
- B. Consider only Respondent's statements to the questions that he answered. He did not "submit to cross" regarding Complainant's stumbling or being "passed out," and therefore, you do not consider that information.
- C. Consider none of Respondent's statements. He did not "submit to cross" because he refused to answer relevant questions posed by Complainant's advisor.

Example 7

During the investigation, Complainant provides the investigators with her testimony and refers the investigators to three witnesses who she thinks might have useful information. The investigators follow up on all the information Complainant provides to them.

But, during her appearance at the hearing, Complainant announces for the first time, “I’d like to read a text message from Respondent that he sent the day after the incident: ‘Ann, I’m so sorry about last night. I was really drunk and I knew you weren’t ready. I hope you can forgive me! Tom.’”

This text message had never been disclosed.

Do you:

- A. Consider the text messages. Respondent will have the chance to testify and explain, and Respondent's advisor can cross-examine Complainant about the text.
- B.** Bar the text messages from admission and do not consider them.
- C. Pause the hearing and ask the University to reschedule, so that the investigators can consider this information.

Example 8

Similar to previous: during the investigation, Complainant provides the investigators with her testimony and witnesses, but does not reveal the text from Respondent.

However, this time at the prehearing conference, Complainant announces that she has a text message from Respondent to introduce into evidence at the upcoming hearing.

Because this text message had never been disclosed, the investigators had not reviewed or included it in their investigative report.

Do you:

- A. Consider the text messages. They are introduced early enough that Respondent will have the chance to prepare his explanation, and his advisor can cross-examine Complainant about the text.
- B. Bar the text messages from admission and do not consider them.
- C. Pause the pre-hearing and ask the University to reschedule, so that the investigators can consider this information.

Example 9

Same scenario, except this time, Complainant did provide to the investigators the text message from Respondent, sent the day after the incident, which reads: ‘Ann, I’m so sorry about last night. I was really drunk and I knew you weren’t ready. I hope you can forgive me! Tom.’”

However, Respondent refuses to answer any questions and does not submit to cross examination. Respondent is also facing criminal charges from this same incident, and invokes his right against self-incrimination.

Do you:

- A. Disregard and do not consider the text message. It is a prior statement of the Respondent, and the Respondent did not submit to cross.
- B. Consider the text message. It is a statement against interest, so it would be allowed in Respondent's criminal proceedings.
- C. Consider the text message. It is a writing, not a "statement," so the prohibition does not apply.

Example 10

On the morning of the hearing, you get an email from Respondent. His advisor, Ron Swanson, has also become seriously ill with COVID-19 and will not be able to attend.

The Respondent says he would just like to get this over with today, and he's fine to proceed to the hearing without an advisor. He wasn't planning to ask the Complainant any questions.

Do you:

- A. Postpone the hearing for two weeks, to allow Ron to recover from his illness, or for the Respondent to choose a new advisor.
- B. Contact the University and ask for an advisor to be assigned for the Respondent, who can appear that day.
- C. Advise the Respondent that he has the right to an advisor, but if he wants to proceed without one, he may. Be very careful to explain to him that if he chooses to appear without an advisor, he will not be able to ask any questions.

Example 11

Ron Swanson has recovered and is able to attend as Respondent's advisor. Ron sets his virtual Zoom background to be a photoshopped picture of the Complainant in crosshairs. You remind him of the rules of decorum, caution him that you have the authority to exclude advisors from the hearing, and tell him that he must take it down. He refuses.

Do you:

- A. Change the video settings so that Ron's camera is off, and no one can see him or his virtual background. He can participate via audio only.
- B. Exclude Ron from the hearing and inform Respondent that he will have to proceed without an advisor.
- C. Exclude Ron from the hearing. Postpone the hearing for 2 weeks to give Respondent time to select a new advisor of choice. Inform Respondent that if he does not select a new advisor, the University will appoint one.

Example 12

During the hearing, Complainant submits to cross examination. You ask her several relevant questions about how much she had to drink. In particular, she first told the investigator that she drank “3/4 of a bottle of white wine,” but later told the investigator that she was “doing shots.” You question her about those differing reports and differing estimates of her intoxication.

Later, Ron Swanson, Respondent’s advisor, seeks to ask the same series of questions about Complainant’s statements about her drinking.

Do you:

- A. Allow Ron to ask those questions. The Respondent's advisor has the right to cover any relevant ground.
- B. Exclude as irrelevant, because the questions are duplicative.
- C. Exclude as irrelevant. The Respondent may not harass the Complainant about how much she had to drink.

Example 13

Later during cross, Ron asks the Complainant, “I heard you went down to Cancun over spring break and had sex with someone you’d just met. Are you going to accuse him of sexual assault now, too?”

Complainant’s advisor does not object.

Do you:

- A. Say, “Mr. Swanson, that question isn’t relevant. Ms. Perkins, please don’t answer.”
- B. Say, “Mr. Swanson, you are treading on thin ice here. Be careful not to harass the witness.”
- C. Allow it. The Complainant’s advisor didn’t object, so the question should be part of the evidence.



Questions?