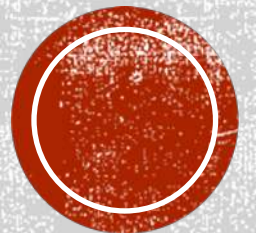


TITLE IX COMPLIANCE TRAINING

Practical Solutions for a Complex Process

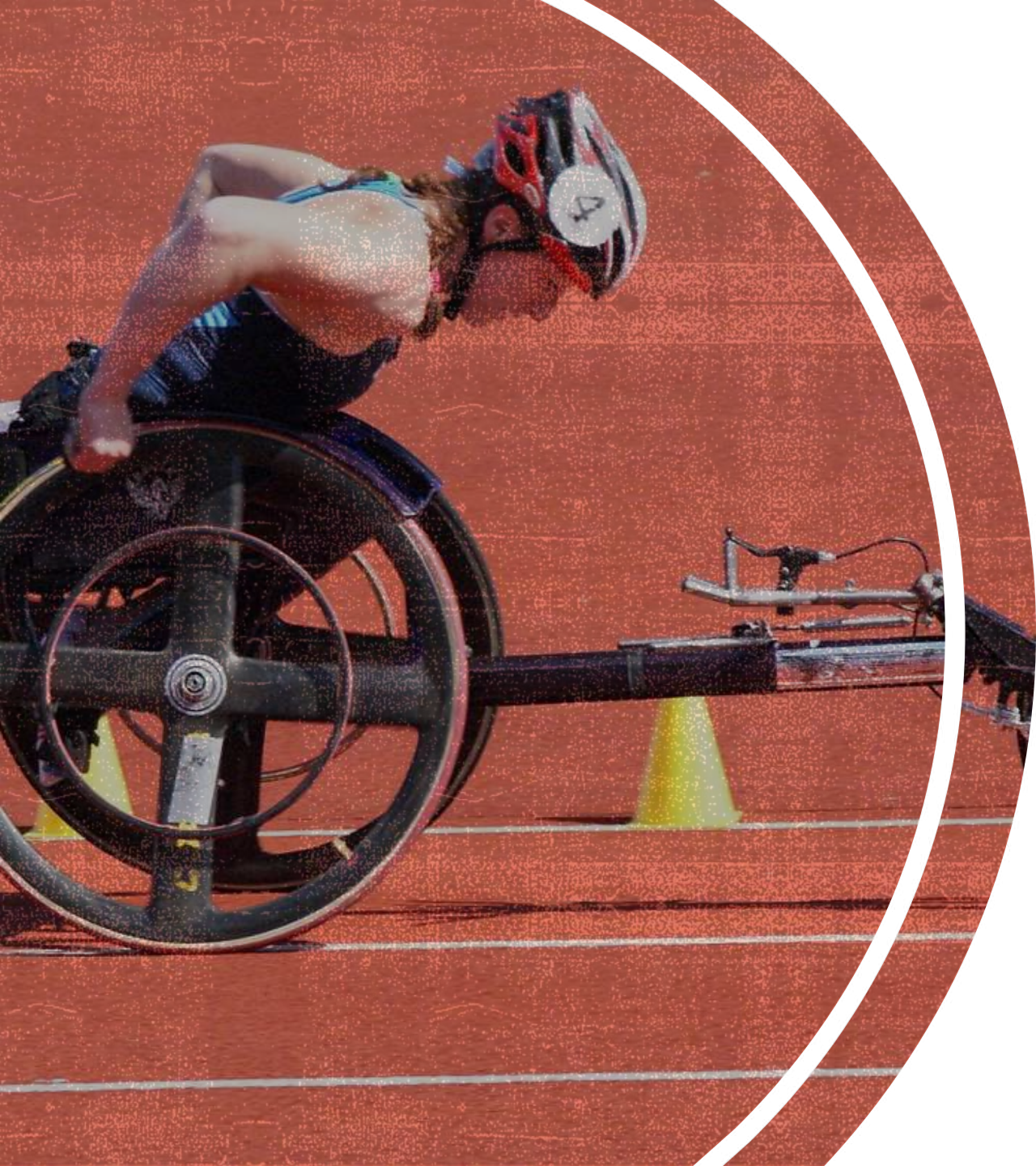
Laura Tubbs Booth
Christian R. Schafer





WELCOME!





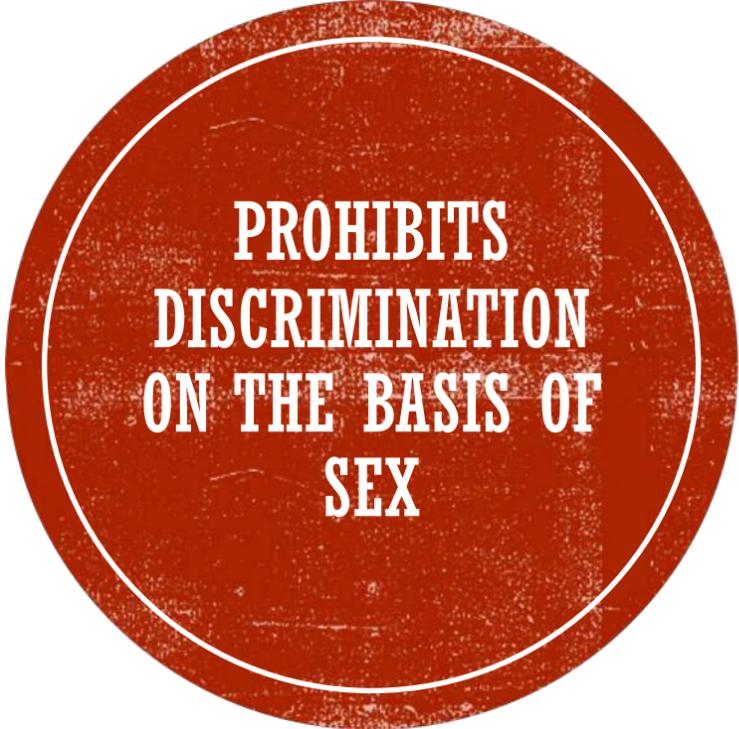
TITLE IX

What do you think of when you think about Title IX?



**TITLE IX
PROVIDES....**

- “[n]o 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.” 20 U.S.C. § 1681(a).



**PROHIBITS
DISCRIMINATION
ON THE BASIS OF
SEX**

- The new regulations codify that discrimination based on sex can include sexual harassment
- What other types of sex discrimination can you think of?

NEW REGS EFFECTIVE 8/14/2020



USDOE ISSUED NEW
REGULATIONS
IMPLEMENTING TITLE IX



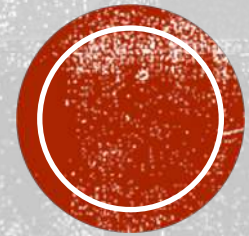
NEW DEFINITIONS



NEW INVESTIGATION
REQUIREMENTS



GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES



SCHOOLS MUST:

1

Have a
policy

2

Disseminate
policy

3

Identify a
Title IX
Coordinator

4

Have a
grievance
process



DEFINITIONS





**SEX
HARRASEMENT
IS...**



Conduct based
on sex and ...

SEX HARASSMENT IS...

Conduct based on sex :

1. And a school employee **conditions** receipt of a benefit on participating in unwelcome sexual conduct or

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 school's education program or activity; or

3. **Sexual assault**, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking, as those terms are defined by federal law.

■



ACTUAL KNOWLEDGE

- If an employee of the district knows of sex harassment or
- Knows of allegations of sex harassment, the district has “actual knowledge”.

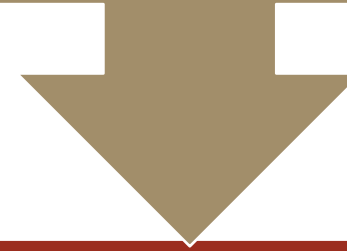
FORMAL COMPLAINT

- Previously, a formal complaint was not required
- Now a “formal complaint” is required and means:
 - The Complainant files a written complaint or
 - The Title IX Coordinator files a written complaint
 - No third party complaints





Previously, a formal complaint was not required



Now a “formal complaint” is required and means:

The Complainant files a written complaint or

The Title IX Coordinator files a written complaint

No third party complaints

REPORT VS. FORMAL COMPLAINT

Report

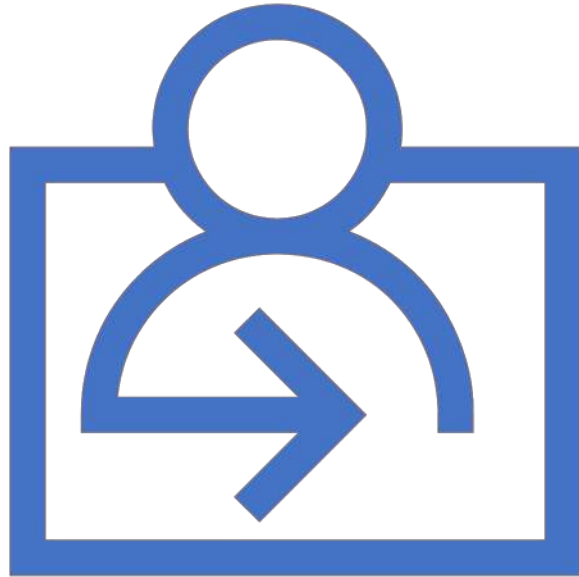
- Actual knowledge by school employee of harassment or
- Actual knowledge by employee of report or
- Complainant reports to Title IX coordinator but no formal report

Formal Complaint

- By the complainant in writing or
- By the Title IX Coordinator



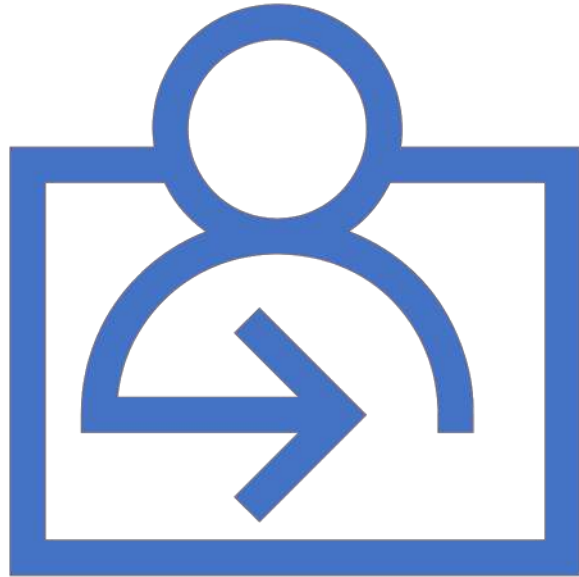
SUPPORTIVE MEASURES



School must offer the complainant or respondent supportive measures



SUPPORTIVE MEASURES



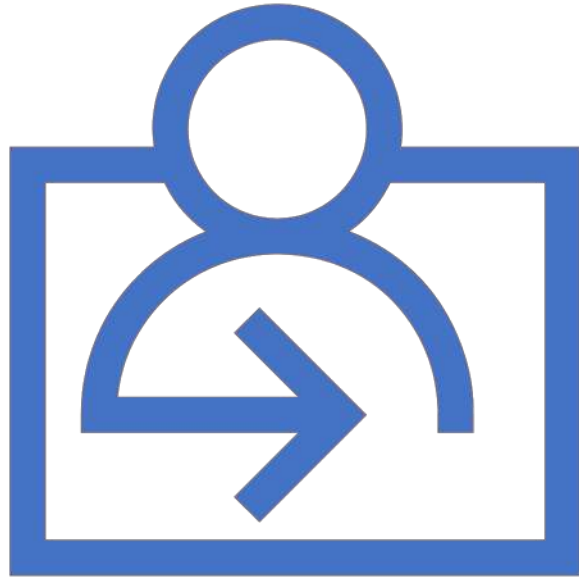
Before a formal complaint is filed

After a complaint is filed

Or if **no** complaint is filed



SUPPORTIVE MEASURES

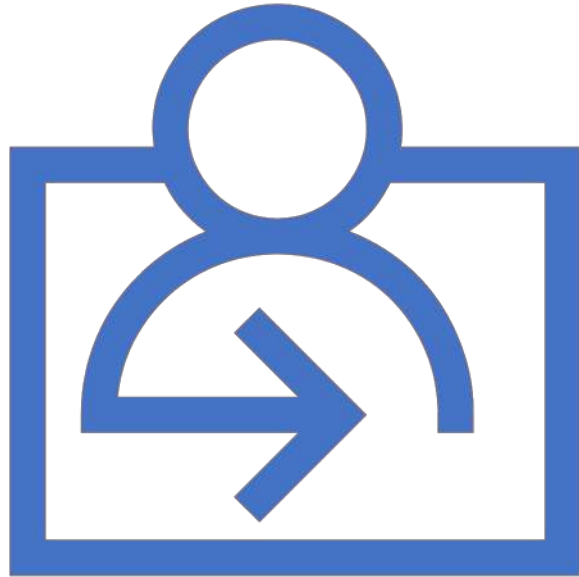


Non- punitive
Reasonable
No Fee



SUPPORTIVE MEASURES

Examples?



DISTRICT'S OBLIGATION

- To respond when it has “actual knowledge”
- To do so in a way that is not deliberately indifferent
- Contact complainant promptly
 - Assist in filing formal complaint
 - Offer supportive measures with input



CASE STUDY

- Robin is a fifth grade student
- Reports to parents & teacher three incidents in school by a classmate named Kim
- Mom speaks to teacher
- Eventually parents speak to principal



**CASE STUDY
CONTINUED...**

Teacher assures parents that she has spoken with principal

Robin reports to physical education teacher when Kim put a door stop in pants and motions toward Robin

P.E. teacher reports to principal

Another student asks to speak to principal but is denied

Robin's grades plummet, does not want to attend school, suicide note.

* Facts based on *Davis v. Monroe Cty Bd of Education*, 526 U.S. 629 (1999)

ROLES





STEP ONE

ROLE OF THE TITLE IX COORDINATOR

TITLE IX COORDINATOR

- **Receives complaints by**
 - Phone
 - Email
 - Mail
 - In-person



TITLE IX COORDINATOR

- Contact information given to:
 - Applicants for admission/ employment
 - Students
 - Parents/guardians
 - Unions/professional organizations



NOTICE

- Of non – discrimination
- Of contact information
- On website, handbooks or catalogs
- Materials given to applicants



GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

- Required
- See sample



ACTIONS TO TAKE UPON RECEIPT OF A COMPLAINT



Receipt of a “Formal
Complaint” from
Robin/Parents

Next Step





Receipt of Report
from Teacher

Content of Report
Translates to “Actual
Knowledge”

Title IX Coordinator
Files Complaint

Or Parent files
Complaint

ACTIONS TO TAKE UPON RECEIPT OF A REPORT



DISTRICT'S OBLIGATION

**To act in a
way that is
not
deliberately
indifferent**



WHAT SUPPORTIVE MEASURES CAN BE OFFERED?

- What supportive measures would be appropriate for Robin?
- For Kim?



EQUITABLE TREATMENT

- Title IX coordinator and District must treat respondent and complainant equitably



IMMEDIATE DISMISSAL

A formal complaint ***must*** immediately be dismissed if:

- a. The conduct alleged in the formal complaint, even if proven, does not meet the definition of sexual harassment set by this policy;
- b. The conduct alleged in the formal complaint did not occur in the school or school district's education program or activity; or
- c. The conduct alleged did not occur against a person in the United States.



PERMISSIVE DISMISSAL

A formal complaint ***may*** be dismissed if:

- a. The complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator, in writing, that they would like to withdraw the complaint;
- b. The respondent is no longer enrolled at or employed by the school; or
- c. Specific circumstances prevent the school or school district from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination as to the complaint.





CASE CLOSED

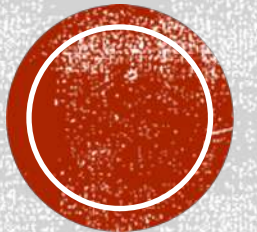
**ARE THERE GROUNDS TO IMMEDIATELY
DISMISS ROBIN'S COMPLAINT?**

RESPONSIBILITIES WHEN DISMISSING A COMPLAINT

- Notify both parties in writing
- Include reasons for dismissal
- Consider other disciplinary issues
 - Harassment based on other protected status?
 - Bullying?
 - Maltreatment issues?



**SHOULD ANY OF ROBIN'S CLAIMS BE
REFERRED?**





CONTENTS OF NOTICE

1. Notice of this grievance process, including any informal resolution process;
2. Notice of the allegations, including sufficient details to the extent they are known at the time.
3. A statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible and that a determination regarding responsibility will be made at the conclusion of the grievance process;
4. Notice that the parties may have an advisor of their choice, subject to the requirements of Section IV of this Process; and
5. Notice informing the parties of any provision of the code of conduct that prohibits knowingly making false statements or submitting false information during the grievance process.

INTERIM EMERGENCY REMOVAL

- Mandatory individualized safety and risk analysis
- Respondent poses an immediate threat arising from the allegations of sexual harassment
- The threat must relate to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual, including the respondent themselves



INTERIM EMERGENCY REMOVAL

- Procedural requirements of emergency removal
- A respondent who is removed on an emergency basis must be notified of the school or school district's decision
- A respondent must be provided with an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following removal.
- The respondent bears the burden of proving that the removal decision was incorrect.





WOULD AN INTERIM REMOVAL BE APPROPRIATE GIVEN ROBIN'S COMPLAINT?



A man with glasses and a dark suit is seated at a table, gesturing with his right hand while speaking. He is looking towards a woman whose back is to the camera. She is wearing a blue blazer. On the table, there is a white coffee cup and some papers. The background is a blurred office setting.

STEP TWO ROLE OF THE TITLE IX INVESTIGATOR

A man in a dark suit and tie is shown from the chest up, looking upwards and to the right with a thoughtful expression, his hand resting on his chin. In the background, a large, faint white outline of a balance scale is superimposed on a dark, textured background. The scale is tilted, with the left pan lower than the right. The text "STEP THREE" is written in large, bold, white capital letters on the left side of the image. Below it, the text "ROLE OF THE TITLE IX" is written in the same style, followed by "DECISION MAKER" on the next line.

STEP THREE
ROLE OF THE TITLE IX
DECISION MAKER

STANDARD OF REVIEW

Preponderance of the Evidence

“Preponderance of the evidence” means that the respondent will be found responsible only if it is more likely than not that he or she engaged in the conduct constituting sexual harassment.

Clear and Convincing Evidence

“Clear and convincing evidence” means that the respondent will be found responsible only if it is substantially more likely than not that he or she engaged in the conduct constituting sexual harassment.





PROCEDURES REQUIRED PRIOR TO A DECISION

- **Opportunity for Parties to Respond to Report**
- **Notification of Rights to a Hearing/Written Cross-Examination**



LIVE HEARING REQUIREMENTS



Recording



Appointment of Advisor/Representative



Questioning

Each party's advisor is allowed to ask relevant questions of the other party or parties and witnesses.

The Decision Maker must decide whether each question is relevant before the party or witness answers the question



Additional Written Cross-Examination



SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN QUESTIONS

All schools must allow for an exchange of written questions, regardless of whether a live hearing is also offered.

After the investigation report has been sent to the parties, and before the decision-maker makes a determination regarding responsibility, the parties must be permitted to submit written, relevant questions to be asked of any other party or witness. *Id.*



RELEVANCY

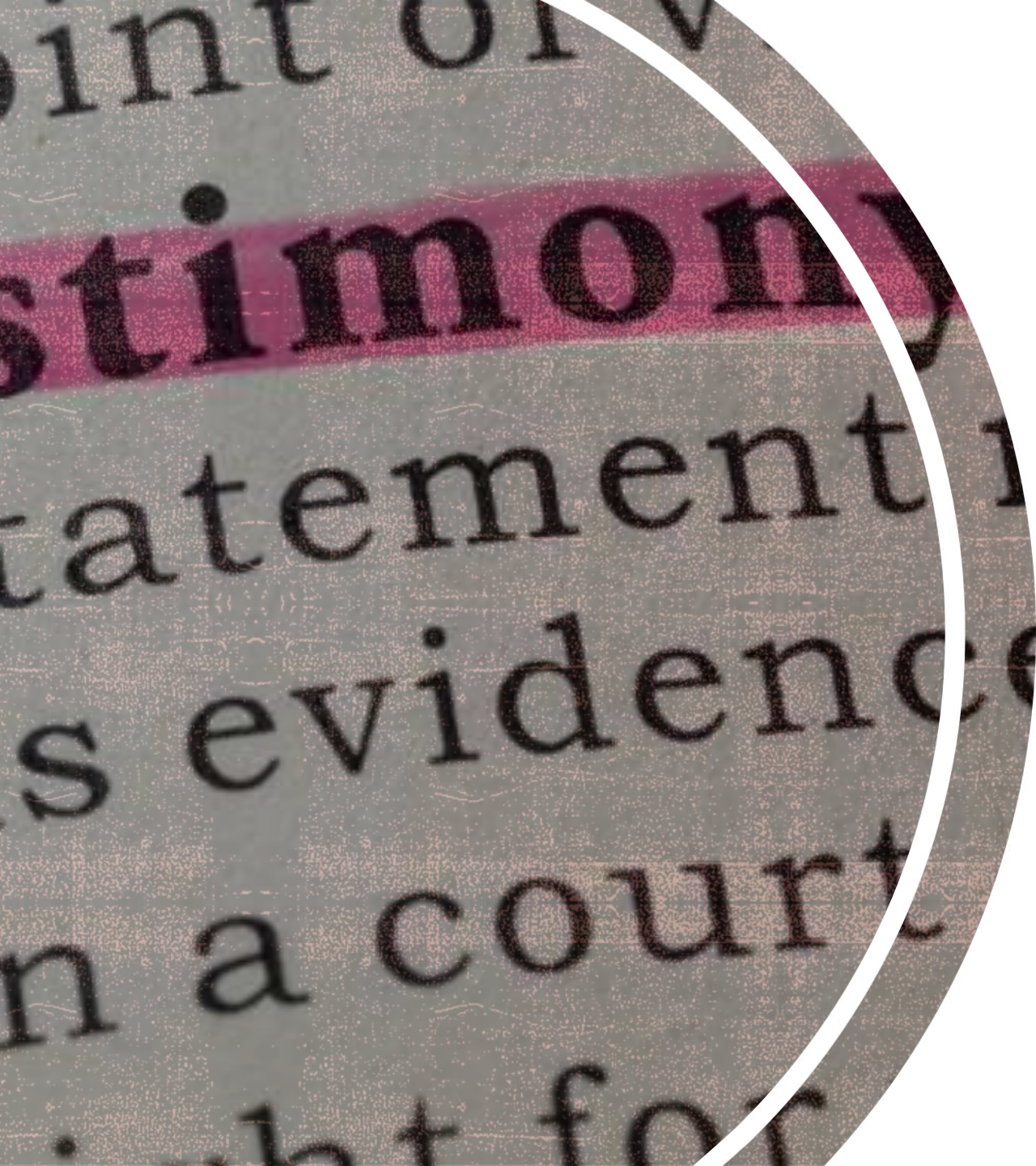
- The Decision Maker makes determinations as to what is relevant, and may exclude irrelevant questions, so long as the party asking the question receives an explanation as to why their question is not relevant.
- "Relevant evidence" means evidence having any tendency to make the existence of any fact that is of consequence to the determination of the action more probable or less probable than it would be without the evidence.



EVIDENCE THAT MAY BE EXCLUDED

1. The probative value of the evidence is outweighed by other factors
2. Certain character evidence
3. Evidence of prior wrong acts
4. Most evidence of past sexual conduct
5. Habit, routine, practice
6. Compromise or offers to compromise
7. Evidence of guilty pleas





**WHAT EVIDENCE MAY
BE APPROPRIATE TO
EXCLUDE IN ROBIN'S
CASE?**

THE DETERMINATION

Contents of the Determination

1. Identification of the allegations potentially constituting sexual harassment;
2. A description of the procedural steps taken including any notifications, interviews, hearings, and other methods used to gather evidence, if applicable;
3. Findings of fact supporting the determination;
4. Conclusions applying the code of conduct or policies to the facts found by the decision-maker;
5. A statement of the result as to each allegation, including:
 - a determination regarding responsibility;
 - the rationale for the result;
 - any disciplinary sanctions imposed on the respondent,
 - any remedies designed to restore or preserve the complainant's equal access to education programs or activities; and
 - _____
6. The procedure for appealing the determination of responsibility.



A blue folder with the word "REPORT" in green capital letters. The folder is shown at an angle, with a white curved line separating it from the text on the right.

REPORT

DETERMINATION OF ROBIN'S CLAIMS



STEP FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECISION AND THE APPEALS PROCESS (ROLE OF THE APPELLATE DECISION MAKER)



Questions