

2021 Fall Cohort





Introduction: Critical Issues in Title IX and Sexual Misconduct

Poter Lake

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This Module is Designed for:



TRACK 1 - Title IX Coordinators

TRACK 2 – Title IX Decision-Makers and

Student Conduct Administrators

TRACK 3 - Title IX Investigators

Structure of the NASPA Title IX Training

- · Why three tracks?
- Why combine Title IX decision-makers and student conduct administrators in the second track?
- Why will Title IX coordinators receive all of the Title IX investigator training?
- Combination of asynchronous pre-recorded videos and live virtual sessions.
- · Quizzes, questions and assessment.
- · Certificate of completion.
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Nothing presented in any module in the NASPA Title IX Training Certificate is, or should be considered, legal advice!

Know when to consult legal counsel.

A Few Initial Thoughts on the New Regulations



- · First new regulations in a very long time.
- Institutional response requirement—Supportive measures, sanctions, remedies
- Potentially unfamiliar dynamics with the Department of Education—Guidance, commentary, blogs
- · Status of preexisting guidance and resolutions
- Expect enforcement if regulations survive legal challenges in court

Some Key Features of the New Regulations

- Title IX redefines sexual harassment and creates special grievance procedures for sexual harassment.
 - What does this mean for your existing policies and Title IX compliance more generally?
- Term "hostile environment" disappears/"balancing test" with it.
- Allows for recipients to offer informal resolution (mediation). Can be used in most instances if parties (complainant and respondent) consent voluntarily when a formal complaint is filed.
 - Informal resolution cannot be used when a student alleges sexual harassment by an employee
- · "Formal complaints" and "allegations"
- · Live hearing with cross-examination by advisors

Some Key Features of the New Regulations

- Choice in evidentiary standard preserved
 "Preponderance of the evidence" or "clear and convincing"
- "Mandated reporters" supplants "responsible employees"
- Changes in jurisdiction and scope of Title IX
 - · Off campus; study abroad
- · Emphasis on "impartial" processes free from bias and conflicts of interest
- "Supportive measures" supplants "interim measures"
- Separation of the decision-maker from other tasks
- No more single-investigator model, but single decision-maker permitted.
- · Appeals required
- · Training mandates
- "Not a court"/ "Not a criminal justice system"
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Training Mandates Specific to the New Regulations

"Schools must ensure that Title IX personnel [Title IX Coordinator, any investigator any decision-maker, and any person who facilities an informal resolution (such as mediation)! receive training as follows:

- On Title IX's definition of "sexual harassment"
- On the scope of the school's education program or activity.
- On how to conduct an investigation and grievance process
- o On how to serve impartially, including by avoiding prejudgment of the facts at issue
- On how to avoid conflicts of interest and bias
- Decision-makers must receive training on any technology to be used at a live hearing, and on issues of relevance of questions and evidence, including when questions and evidence about a complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant.
- Investigators must receive training on issues of relevance to create an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence"

U.S. Dept. of Educ. Office for Civil Rights, Blog (May 18, 2020),

Posting Training Materials to Your Website

"All materials used to train Title IX personnel:

- Must not rely on sex stereotypes,
- Must promote impartial investigations and adjudications of formal complaints of sexual harassment,
- Must be maintained by the school for at least 7 years,
- Must be publicly available on the school's website: if the school does not maintain a
 website the school must make the training materials available upon request for inspection
 by members of the public.

"Schools must publish training materials that are up to date and reflect the latest training provided to Title IX personnel."

"If a school's current training materials are copyrighted or otherwise protected as proprietary business information (for example, by an outside consultant), the school still must comply with the Tille IX Rule. This may mean that the school has to secure permission from the copyright holder to publish the training materials on the school's website."

J.S. Dept. of Educ. Office for Civil Rights, Blog (May 18, 2020), https://www2.ed.nov/about/offices/list/ocr/blog/20200518.html (emphasis added).

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Permission from NASPA and Speakers

TRAINING MATERIALS

We will give each institution permission to post training materials (PowerPoint slide handouts, other handouts) to their website <u>upon request</u>. This permission must be granted from NASPA in writing <u>before</u> posting any training materials to your institution's website.

Training Time Estimated by the Department

We assume all recipients will need to take time to review and understand these final regulations. . . . At the IHE level, we assume eight hours for the Title IX Coordinator and 16 hours for an attorney.

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We assume that all recipients will need to revise their grievance procedures. . . . At the IHE level, we assume this will take 12 hours for the Title IX Coordinator and 28 hours for an attorney with an additional four hours for an administrator to review and approve them. $_{\rm w}$

We assume that all recipients will need to train their Title IX Coordinators, an investigator, any person designated by a recipient to facilitate an informal resolution process (e.g., a mediator), and two decision-makers (assuming an additional decision-maker for appeals). . . . We assume this training will take approximately eight hours for all staff at the . . . IHE level. . . .

Personnel

- Title IX coordinator
- Every institution must designate one
- Title IX investigator
 - Can be the Title IX coordinator, cannot be a decision-maker o appellate officer (thus no single-investigator model)
- Title IX decision-maker
 - Cannot be the investigator (thus no single-investigator mode or Title IX coordinator
- Appellate officer
- . Cannot be the original decision-maker or investigate
- Anyone implementing an informal process such a mediation, case management, records management,



Prevalence Data

See generally Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Educatio Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance (fi at 30075-83.



Postsecondary Institutions

One in five college women experience attempted or completed sexual assault in college; some studies state one in four. One in 16 men are sexually assaulted while in college. One poll reported that 20 percent of women, and five percent of men, are sexually assaulted in college.

62 percent of women and 61 percent of men experience sexual harassment during college.

Among undergraduate students, 23.1 percent of females and 5.4 percent of males experience rape or sexual assault; among graduate and undergraduate students 11.2 percent experience rape or sexual assault through physical force, violence, or incapacitation; 4.2 percent have experienced stalking since entering college.

A study showed that 63.3 percent of men at one university who self-reported acts qualifying as rape or attempted rape admitted to committing repeat rapes.

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Prevalence Data – Postsecondary Institutions Cont'd

More than 50 percent of college sexual assaults occur in August, September, October, or November, and students are at an increased risk during the first few months of their first and second semesters in college; 84 percent of the women who reported sexually coercive experiences experienced the incident during their first four semesters on campus.

Seven out of ten rapes are committed by someone known to the victim; for most women victimized by attempted or completed rape, the perpetrator was a boyfriend, ex-boyfriend, classmate, friend, acquaintance, or consider

Prevalence Data – Postsecondary Institutions

Of college students in fraternity and sorority life, 48.1 percent of females and 23.6 percent of males have experienced nonconsensual sexual contact, compared with 33.1 percent of females and 7.9 percent of males not in fraternity and sorority life

Fifty-eight percent of female academic faculty and staff experienced sexual harassment across all U.S. colleges and universities, and one in ten female graduate students at most major research universities reports being sexually harassed by a faculty member.

Twenty-one to 38 percent of college students experience faculty/staffperpetrated sexual harassment and 39 to 64.5 percent experience student perpetrated sexual harassment during their time at their university.

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The Controversial Science of Sexual Predation

- Lisak D, Miller PM. Repeat rape and multiple offending among undetected rapists. Violence Vict. 2002;17(1):73-84. doi:10.1891/vivi.17.1.73.33638
- Swartout KM, Koss MP, White JW, Thompson MP, Abbey A, Bellis AL. Trajectory Analysis of the Campus Serial Rapist Assumption. JAMA Pediatr. 2015;169(12):1148–1154. doi:10.1001/jamapediatrics.2015.0707
- Johnson & Taylor, The Campus Rape Frenzy: The Attack on Due Process at America's Universities (Encounter Books, 2017).
- Foubert, J.D., Clark-Taylor, A., & Wall, A. (2019). "Is campus rape primarily a serial or single time problem? Evidence from a multi-campus study." Violence Against Women. DOI: 10.1177/1077801219833820.

Trauma-Based Approaches



Avoid or Use?

- Some schools and training entities have moved away from using trauma-informed techniques for fear of appearing victim-leaning.
- Trauma can impact anyone in a grievance process or seeking supportive measures: Use research without stereotypes or gender bias.
- Credibility v. Reliability
- Read DOE's thoughts on trauma carefully...

Trauma



The Department is sensitive to the effects of trauma on sexual harassment victims and appreciates that choosing to make a report, file a formal complaint, communicate with a Title IX Coordinator to arrange supportive measures, or participate in a grievance process are often difficult steps to navigate in the wake of victimization.

Department of Education, Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Ser in Education Programs or Archibides Receiving Federal Financial Assistance, 25 Fed. Reg. 30026 (May 19, 2020) [final ruli (online at www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-05-19/pdl/2020-10512.pdf) at 30064

Trauma Cont'd



The Department understands from anecdotal evidence and research studies that sexual violence is a traumatic experience for survivors. The Department is aware that the neurobiology of trauma and the impact of trauma on a survivor's neurobiological functioning is a developing field of study with application to the way in which investigators of sexual violence offenses interact with victims in criminal justice systems and campus sexual misconduct proceedings. The final regulations require impartiality in investigations and emphasize the truth-seeking function of a grievance process. The Department wishes to emphasize that treating all parties with dignity, respect, and sensitivity without bias, prejudice, or stereotypes infecting interactions with parties fosters impartiality and truth-seeking.

Id. at 30069 (internal citation omitted)

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Trauma Cont'd



Further, the final regulations contain provisions specifically intended to take into account that complainants may be suffering results of trauma; for instance, § 106.44(a) has been revised to require that recipients promptly offer supportive measures in response to each complainant and inform each complainant of the availability of supportive measures with or without filing a formal complaint. To protect traumatized complainants from facing the respondent in person, cross-examination in live hearings held by postsecondary institutions must never involve parties personally questioning each other, and at a party's request, the live hearing must occur with the parties in separate rooms with technology enabling participants to see and hear each other.

Id. (internal citation omitted).

"Victim"/"Survivor" or "Perpetrator"

When the Department uses the term "victim" (or "survivor") or "perpetrator" to discuss these final regulations, the Department assumes that a reliable process, namely the grievance process described in § 106.45, has resulted in a determination of responsibility, meaning the recipient has found a respondent responsible for perpetrating sexual harassment against a complainant.

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Our Mission Has Not Changed...



Enacted by Congress, Title IX seeks to reduce or eliminate barriers to educational opportunity caused by sex discrimination in institutions that receive federal funding.

This is the unchanged mission of Title IX!

Title IX: FINAL RULE



34 CFR Part 106 Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance

The final regulations obligate recipients to respond promptly and supportively to persons alleged to be victimized by sexual harassment, resolve allegations of sexual harassment promptly and accurately under a predictable, fair grievance process that provides due process protections to alleged victims and alleged perpetrators of sexual harassment, and effectively implement remedies for victims.

Id. at 30026.

Summary of Basic Requirements for a Grievance Process



A summary of the 10 elements of § 106.45(b)(1)(i-x) Basic Requirements for a Grievance Process.

- 1. Equitable treatment of parties/provision of remedies
- 2. Objective evaluation of evidence
- No bias or conflicts of interest/training of Title IX personnel
- Presumption of non-responsibility of respondent until process is complete
- 5. Reasonably prompt time frames
- 6. Articulate and publish the range of possible sanctions
- 7. Choose then evenly apply the evidentiary standard
- 8. Provide procedures and standards for appeal9. Describe supportive measures
- 10. Legally-privileged information can only be used if privilege is waived

Tuning



- Recipients may continue to address harassing conduct that does not meet the \$ 106.30 definition of sexual harassment, as acknowledged by the Department's change to \$ 106.45(b)(3)(i) to clarify that dismissal of a formal complaint because the allegations do not meet the Title IX definition of sexual harassment, does not preclude a recipient from addressing the alleged misconduct under other provisions of the recipient's own code of conduct. Wat 30037-38(emphasis added).
- Similarly, nothing in these final regulations prevents a recipient from addressing conduct that is outside the Department's jurisdiction due to the conduct constituting sexual harassment occurring outside the recipient's education program or activity, or occurring against a person who is not located in the United States. Id at 30038.108 (emphasis added).
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"Staying in Your Lane"

Retaliation



§ 106.45 may not be circumvented..

... by processing sexual harassment complaints under non-Title IX provisions of a recipient's code of conduct. The definition of "sexual harassment" in \$ 106.30 constitutes the conduct that these final regulations, implementing Title IX, address. ... [Where a formal complaint alleges conduct that meets the Title IX definition of "sexual harassment," a recipient must comply with \$ 106.45.

Id. at 30095.

- Against complainant, respondent, witnesses, advisors
- · Against employees
- · Vigilantism—Digital or otherwise

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Four Corners Model



Lake's Four Corners of Title IX Regulatory Compliance



Timing



These regulations slated to go into effect on August 14, 2020. This date is potentially subject to modification. Consult your attorneys.

The Dept. of Education has stated they will not enforce these regulations retroactively.



The Social Context



COVID-19

- · Virtual hearings
- · More online learning
 - · More Clery/VAWA-type offenses?
- Budget cuts, hiring freezes, furloughs, etc. due to the pandemic

Social Justice Issues

Further training recommended...



- Training specific to your institution's policies.
 - There is not one universal policy for sex discrimination; differences exist in procedures, definitions, etc. from campus to campus.
 - Your campus policies may be in transit now.
- Training on technology usage for live hearings on your campus.
 Especially important for decision-makers.
- Additional and continued training on bias is always a good idea.
- · Continuing education at regular intervals.
- · REMEMBER—It's always good to hear from multiple voices!
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Thank You...





to YOU!!!!

Post-Module Questions



Detailed Legal Foundations and the New Regulations

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This Module is Designed for:



TRACK 1 – Title IX Coordinators
TRACK 2 – Title IX Decision-Makers and
Student Conduct Administrators

What is Title IX? What is its mission?

- Enacted by Congress, Title IX seeks to reduce or eliminate barriers to educational opportunity caused by sex discrimination in institutions that receive federal funding. This is the mission of Title IX!
- Other federal laws also address sex discrimination.
 There are complex interactions with other federal
 laws, such as the Clery Act, the Family Educational
 Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), and the Violence
 Against Women Act (VAWA). [These issues are
 addressed in a separate module.]
- Title IX is concerned with institutional response to discrimination.

Title IX: FINAL RULE

34 CFR Part 106 Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance

The final regulations specify how recipients of Federal financial assistance covered by Title IX, including elementary and secondary schools as well as postsecondary institutions, (hereinafter collectively referred to as "recipients" or "schools"), must respond to allegations of sexual harassment consistent with Title IX's prohibition against sex discrimination. These regulations are intended to effectuate Title IX's prohibition against sex discrimination by requiring recipients to address sexual harassment as a form of sex discrimination in education programs or activities.

Title IX: FINAL RULE



The final regulations obligate recipients to respond promptly and supportively to persons alleged to be victimized by sexual harassment, resolve allegations of sexual harassment promptly and accurately under a predictable, fair grievance process that provides due process protections to alleged victims and alleged perpetrators of sexual harassment, and effectively implement remedies for victims.

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Title IX: FINAL RULE

The final regulations also clarify and modify Title IX regulatory requirements regarding remedies the Department may impose on recipients for Title IX violations, the intersection between Title IX, Constitutional protections, and other laws, the designation by each recipient of a Title IX Coordinator to address sex discrimination including sexual harassment, the dissemination of a recipient's nondiscrimination policy and contact information for a Title IX Coordinator, the adoption by recipients of grievance procedures and a grievance process, how a recipient may claim a religious exemption, and prohibition of retaliation for exercise of rights under



Legal Foundations: How did we get here?

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Why do I need to know so much about law?

Title IX Before and After April 2011



Campuses focused on equality in sports, admissions, etc.

April 2011 (Obama Administration):

Yale Investigation

The awakening of the Dept. of Education (DOE)

After April 2011 :

Numerous investigations/Substantial guidance

April 2014 FAQ document and White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault report *Not Alone*

April 2015 guidance on the role of the Title IX Coordinator The rise of vendors, experts, etc.

Title IX and the Trump Administration

TITLE IX

- Education Secretary Betsy DeVos
- Rescission of Obama-Era Guidance in 2017
 - · Withdrawal of guidance on transgender students (Feb. 2017)
 - 2011 Dear College Letter (Sept. 2017)
 - 2014 Questions & Answers on Title IX and Sexual Violence (Sept. 2017)
- Instituted "interim" and "substantial" guidance in September 2017
- Focus on respondents' rights/procedural protections/due process/bias and conflicts of interest
- Notice and comment period on the new regulations ended with a record-breaking number of comments (over 120,000)
- Complex implications for protection from discrimination based on sexual orientation, or appearance thereof.

Title IX: Current and Former Guidance



- Sexual Harassment Guidance: Harassment of Students By School Employees, Other Students, or Third Parties. 62 FR 12034 (Mar. 13, 1997).
- Revised Guidance on Sexual Harassment: Harassment of Students by School Employees, Other Students, or Third Parties (Jan. 19, 2001).
- Dear Colleague Letter: Sexual Violence (April 4, 2011), WITHDRAWN by, U.S. Dep't. of Education, Office for Civil Rights, Dear Colleague Letter (Sept. 22, 2017).
- Questions and Answers on Title IX and Sexual Violence (April 29, 2014) WITHDRAWN by, U.S. Dept. of Education, Office for Civil Rights, Dear Colleague Letter (Sept. 22, 2017).
- · Q&A on Campus Sexual Misconduct (Sept. 22, 2017).

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The New Regulations and Previous Guidance

- Uncertain features of pre-existing guidance and status of "commentary" and blog posts.
 - New regulatory dynamics....
- What about "straddle" cases?
- DOE has said they will not enforce new regulations retroactively.

New Regulations and Court Activity



Judicial activism and inactivism

- · Lower courts and SCOTUS
- 6th Circuit in *Baum*
- 7th Circuit in Purdue
- 3rd Circuit in *University of Sciences*
- U.S. District Court for District of Tennessee in Rhodes College
- See Jeremy Bauer-Wolf, Constitutional Due Process at Private Institutions? Inside Higher Ed (June 25, 2019).
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Litigation Risk



- Will the new regulations cause an increased risk of litigation?
- The Department doesn't think so. For example: "I'll recipients comply
 with these final regulations, these final regulations may have the effect of
 decreasing litigation because recipients with actual knowledge would be
 able to demonstrate that they were not deliberately indifferent in
 responding to a report of sexual harassment."

 Id. 48 19115.
- Actual cases are rising in number even before the regulations. Courts are referring to the new regulations already.
- Fee shifting? Will colleges have to pay for attorney's fees of plaintiffs?

Challenges to the New Regulations



- Congress
 - The Department acknowledges that Congress could address Title IX sexual harassment through legislation, but Congress has not yet done so.
 Id. at 30060.
 - House of Representatives Committee on Oversight Reform, Letter to DeVos-DoED re: Title IX (June 22, 2020).
- Pending Litigation
- James Walker, Betsy DeVos Sued by Organizations Representing Student Victims of Sexual Violence, Newsweek (Jun. 11, 2020) (online at www.newsweek.com/betsy-devos-lawsuit-title-ix-rule-changes-sexual-harassment-1510147).
- ACLU/NWLC
- State Attorneys General
- 2020 General Election

Legal Mandates, Etc. Under Title IX —Where Is the Law?

- Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (Title IX), 20
- U.S.C. §§ 1681 et seq.
- · Implementing Regulations, 34 C.F.R. Part 106
- · Notice and Comment
- · Rule-making/Negotiated rule-making
- Commentary/Blogs from the Dept. of Education
- Guidance
- · Resolution Letters and Agreements
- Other Sources—Speeches, Website, Participation with the Field
- State Law Mandates [These are addressed in a separate

Federal Regulators: Two Key Players



Department of Education

Enforcement through Office for Civil Rights (regional offices) Historical K-12 focus

Department of Justice

Largely dormant in higher ed for years

"Crime fighters" dealing with violence, drugs, weapons, etc.
[DOJ does not seem to have played a large role in the new
Title IX regulations.]

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The Courts v. The Regulators



The Courts—Civil Action Under Title IX

- The US Supreme Court allows actions in court to pursue damages for Title IX (but with many limitations).
 - Gebser v. Lago Vista Independent School District, 118 S. Ct. 1989, 141 L. Ed. 2d 277 (1998).
 - Davis v. Monroe County Bd. of Ed., 526 U.S. 629 (1999).
- Victims as "plaintiffs" face tough standards
 - Knowledge (Reporting)
 - Pattern
 Objective
 - Deliberate indifference
- The Supreme Court has hesitated to:
- Apply Title IX to a "single act"
- Broadly protect LGBTQ rights, but see the recent Bostock Title VII decision (more to come on this...)

Important Note!



Litigation in the lower courts has multiplied.
Institutions must seek advice of counsel on
the implications for Title IX compliance on
their campuses.

Know when to talk with counsel.

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The Courts v. The Regulators



The Regulators

- · Threat of loss of federal funding
- An act of violence is a crime, is against campus policy, and is a form of discrimination.

Whose View of Title IX Wins in the End?



Showdowns are coming!



→ Court cases are already testing some issues



New Regulations and Free Speech/Academic Freedom

The § 106.30 definition [of sexual harassment] captures categories of misconduct likely to impede educational access while avoiding a chill on free speech and academic freedom. The Department agrees with commenters noting that the Department has a responsibility to enforce Title IX while not interfering with principles of free speech and academic freedom . . .

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The Department believes, however, that severity and pervosiveness are needed elements to ensure that Title IX's nondiscrimination mandated does not punish verbal conduct in a manner that chills and restricts speech and academic freedom, and that recipients are not held responsible for controlling every stray, offensive remark that passes between members of the recipient's community.

Id. at 30154.

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More on the First Amendment



The Supreme Court has not squarely addressed the intersection between First Amendment protection of speech and academic freedom, and ann-sex discrimination Federal Evil rights laws that include sexual harassment as a form of sex discrimination (i.e., Title VII and Title IX). With respect to sex discriminatory conduct in the form of admissions or hiring and firing decisions, for example, prohibiting such conduct does not implicate constitutional concerns even when the conduct is accompanied by speech, and similarly, when sex discrimination occurs in the form of non-verbal sexually harassing conduct, or speech used to harass in a quid pro quo manner, stalk, or threaten violence against a victim, no First Amendment problem exists. However, with respect to speech and expression, tension exists between First Amendment protections and the government's interest in ensuring workplace and educational environments free from sex discrimination when the speech is unwelcome on the basis of sex.

Id. at 30161-62 (internal citations omitted).



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What is "sex" for Title IX purposes?



The modern concept of "sex" has evolved and represents a cultural shift. In past generations, "sex" usually meant the male/female assignment at birth based on biological or anatomical factors. "Sex" for Title IX purposes includes:

- Gender based on biological or anatomical factors
- Actual or perceived gender identity

Sometimes individuals do not conform to stereotypical notions of masculinity or femininity.

Helpful Resource
UC Davis, LGBTQIA Resource Center Glossary,
https://lgbtqia.ucdavis.edu/educated/glossary

Title IX: Does "sex" include actual or perceived sexual orientation?



2001 Guidance pg. 3:

"Although Title IX does not prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, sexual harassment directed at gay or lesbian students that is sufficiently serious to limit or deny a students ability to participate in or benefit from the school's program constitutes sexual harassment prohibited by Title IX under the circumstances described in this guidance. For example, if a male student or a group of male students target a gay student for physical sexual advances, serious enough to deny or limit the wictim's ability to participate in or benefit from the school's program, the school would need to respond promptly and effectively, as described in this guidance, just as it would if the wictim were heterosexual. On the other hand, if students heckle another student with comments based on the students sexual orientation (e.g., "gay students are not welcome at this table in the cafeteria"), but their actions do not involve conduct of a sexual nature, their actions would not be sexual harassment covered by [emphasis added]



The 2001 guidance position is complicated by OCR statements and the new Title IX regulations and recent litigation.

2018 OCR Statement



"All students can experience sex-based harassment, including male and female students, LGBT students, students with disabilities, and students of different races, national origins. and ages. Title IX protects all students from sex-based harassment, regardless of the sex of the parties, including when they are members of the same sex.

"Title IX also prohibits gender-based harassment, which is unwelcome conduct based on a student's sex, harassing conduct based on a student's failure to conform to sex stereotypes.

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Is "sex" defined in the new regulations?

The word "sex" is undefined in the Title IX statute. The Department did not propose a definition of "sex" in the NPRM and declines to do so in these final **regulations.** The focus of these regulations remains prohibited conduct.

SCOTUS/Bostock and Implications for Title IX



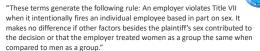
Bostock v. Clayton County (June 15, 2020)

A consolidation of three cases of employment discrimination under

Holding: Employees are protected from discrimination due to their sexual orientation or gender identity under Title VII of the Civil Rights

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Bostock Quotes



"Few facts are needed to appreciate the legal question we face. Each of the three cases before us started the same way: An employer fired a long-time employee shortly after the employee revealed that he or she is homosexual or transgender—and allegedly for no reason other than the employee's homosexuality or transgender status."

Bostock Quotes



- · "An individual's homosexuality or transgender status is not relevant to employment decisions. That's because it is impossible to discriminate against a person for being homosexual or transgender without discriminating against that individual based on sex.'
- "... homosexuality and transgender status are inextricably bound up with sex."
- · "We agree that homosexuality and transgender status are distinct concepts from sex. But, as we've seen, discrimination based on homosexuality or transgender status necessarily entails discrimination based on sex; the first cannot happen without the second."

More Quotes from Bostock - The Bostock Cavear

"The employers worry that our decision will sweep beyond Title VII to other federal or state laws that prohibit sex discrimination. And, under Title VII itself, they say sex-segregated bathrooms, locker rooms, and dress codes will prove unsustainable after our decision today. But none of these other laws are before us; we have not had the benefit of adversarial testing about the meaning of their terms, and we do not prejudge any such question today."

More Quotes from Bostock

"As a result of its deliberations in adopting the law, Congress included an express statutory exception for religious organizations... this Court has also recognized that the First Amendment can bar the application of employment discrimination laws "to claims concerning the employment relationship between a religious institution and its ministers."

"Because the Religious Freedom Restoration Act (RFRA) operates as a kind of super statute, displacing the normal operation of other federal laws, it might supersede Title VII's commands in appropriate cases." "But how these doctrines protecting religious liberty interact with Title VII are questions for future cases too."

"So while other employers in other cases may raise free exercise arguments that merit careful consideration, none of the employers before us today represent in this Court that compliance with Title VII will infringe their own religious liberties in any way."

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"Due Process"

Due Process



- "Due Process" a complex and multidimensional concept
 - More than dialectic between "complainants" and "respondents"
- The college as bystander or neutral
- · Is this the way to create college court?
- What about resource imbalances between institutions or complainants/respondents?

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Due Process



[T]he evolution of the American concept of due process of law has revolved around recognition that for justice to be done, procedural protections must be offered to those accused of even the most heinous offenses – precisely because only through a fair process can a just conclusion of responsibility be made. Further, the § 106.45 grievance process grants procedural rights to complainants and respondents so that both parties benefit from strong, clear due process protections.

Department of Education, Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sexin Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026 (May 19, 2020) (final rule joiline at www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-05-19/pdf/2020-0512.pdf) at 30095

Due Process Cont'd*



[T]he final regulations prescribe a grievance process grounded in principles of due process for the benefit of both complainants and respondents, seeking justice in each sexual harassment situation that arises in a recipient's education program or activity.

'Once it is determined that due process applies, the question remains what process is due.' Goss v. Lopez, 419
U.S. 565, 577 (1975) Gouoting Morrison: 408 U.S. at 481).

Procedural due process of law requires at a minimum notice and a meaningful opportunity to be heard. Goos, 419 U.S. at 580.

circumstances.' Mathews, 424 U.S. at 334 (quoting Cafeteria Workers v. McElroy, 367 U.S. 886, 895 (1961)).

Instead, due process 'is flexible and calls for such procedural protections as the particular situation demands,' Mathews, 424 U.S. at 334 (quoting Morrissev v. Brewer, 408 U.S. 471, 481 (1972).

The fundamental requirement of due process is the opportunity to be heard 'at a meaningful time and in a meaningful manner.' Muthews, 424 U.S. at 333 (quoting Amstrong v. Manza, 380 U.S. 545, 552 (1965)).

*See generally id. at 30050-53.

More Due Process



- Chevron//Article II
- · Protected Interests
- · Matthews Balancing Test
- Citizens United → Associational Rights
- Originalism/Textualism
- Efficacy/Fairness to those not represented in a "hearing"
- New Fairness Issues Created by "College Court"
- · Horowitz/Ewing and Academic Freedom
- · Substantive Due Process
- Slippery Slope · Tenure for Students
 - · Ghost of Hugo Black in Tinker

The Department of Education reiterates that colleges are not courts prosecuting crimes.

[S]chools, colleges, and universities are educational institutions and not courts of law. The § 106.45 constructions and the second s import into § 106.45 comprehensive rules of evidence, rules of civil or criminal procedure, or constitutional protections available to criminal defendants. The Department recognizes that schools are neither civil nor criminal courts, and acknowledges that the purpose of the \$ 106.45 grievance process is to resolve formal complaints of sexual harasment in an education program activity, which is a different purpose carried out in a different forum from private lawsuits in civil courts or criminal charges prosecuted by the government in criminal courts. Id. at 30097.

The Department is not regulating sex crimes, per se, but rather is addressing a type of discrimination based on sex.

What is a "court?" A court is any person or institution, often as a government institution, with the authority to adjudicate legal disputes between parties and carry out the administration of justice in civil, criminal, and administrative matters in accordance with the rule of law. David Walker, The Oxford Componion to Low, Oxford University Press (1980), at 301.

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"Gebser/Davis Framework" for Evaluating Institutional Compliance (with Some Twists)



- 1. A definition of actionable sexual harassment
- 2. The school's actual knowledge
- 3. The school's deliberate indifference

- 4. Promptness
- 5. Equitableness
- 6. Reasonableness
- · New grievance procedures well beyond Gebser
- Roadmap for litigation?
- · Risk of DOE enforcement?
- Doug Lederman, A New Day at OCR Inside Higher Ed (June 28, 2017).

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"Deliberate Indifference"



As the Supreme Court reasoned in Davis, a recipient acts with deliberate indifference only when it responds to sexual harassment in a manner that is "clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances."

Id. at 30091 (internal citation omitted).

[U]nless the recipient's response to sexual harassment is clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances, the Department will not second guess such decisions. Id. at 30092 (internal citation omitted).

"Deliberate Indifference" Cont'd



[T]he final regulations apply a deliberate indifference standard for evaluating a recipient's decisions with respect to selection of supportive measures and remedies, and these final regulations do not mandate or scrutinize a recipient's decisions with respect to disciplinary sanctions imposed on a respondent after a respondent has been found responsible for sexual harassment.

[T]he Department will not deem a recipient not deliberately indifferent based on the recipient's restriction of rights protected under the U.S. Constitution including the First Amendment, the Fifth Amendment, and the Fourteenth



§ 106.8 Designation of coordinator, dissemination of policy, and adoption of grievance procedures.

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§106.8(a) Designation of coordinator.

Each recipient must designate and authorize at least one employee to coordinate its efforts to comply with its responsibilities under this part, which employee must be referred to as the "Title IX Coordinator." The recipient must notify applicants for admission and employment, students, parents or legal guardians of elementary and secondary school students, employees, and all unions or professional organizations holding collective bargaining or professional agreements with the recipient, of the name or title, office address, electronic mail address, and telephone number of the employee or employees designated as the Title IX Coordinator pursuant to this paragraph. Any person may report sex discrimination, including sexual harassment (whether or not the person reporting is the person alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute sex discrimination or sexual harassment), in person, by mail, by telephone, or by electronic mail, using the contact information listed for the Title IX Coordinator, or by any other means that results in the Title IX Coordinator receiving the person's verbal or written report. Such a report may be made at any time (including during non-business hours) by using the telephone number or electronic mail address, or by mail to the office address, listed for the Title IX Coordinator.

§106.8(b) Dissemination of policy.



1) Notification of policy.

Each recipient must notify persons entitled to a notification under paragraph (a) of this section that the recipient does not discriminate on the basis of sex in the education program or activity that it operates, and that it is required by title IX and this part not to discriminate in such a manner. Such notification must state that the requirement not to discriminate in the education program or activity extends to admission (unless subpart C of this part does not apply) and employment, and that inquiries about the application of title IX and this part to such recipient may be referred to the recipient's Title IX Coordinator, to the Assistant Secretary, or both.

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§106.8(b) Dissemination of policy.



- (i) Each recipient must prominently display the contact information required to be listed for the Title IX Coordinator under paragraph (a) of this section and the policy described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section on its website, if any, and in each handbook or catalog that it makes available to persons entitled to a notification under paragraph (a) of this section.
- (ii) A recipient must not use or distribute a publication stating that the recipient treats applicants, students, or employees differently on the basis of sex except as such treatment is permitted by title IX or this part.

§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. A recipient must provide to persons entitled to a notification under paragraph (a) of this section notice of the recipient's grievance procedures and grievance process, including how to report or file a complaint of sex discrimination, how to report or file a formal complaint of sexual harassment, and how the recipient will respond.

§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.

"Severability" Throughout the Regulations

If any provision of this subpart or its application to any person, act, or practice is held invalid, the remainder of the subpart or the application of its provisions to any person, act, or practice shall not be affected thereby.

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§ 106.12 Educational institutions controlled by religious organizations.

§106.12(b) Assurance of Exemption.

Assurance of exemption. An educational institution that seeks assurance of the exemption set forth in paragraph (a) of this section may do so by submitting in writing to the Assistant Secretary a statement by the highest ranking official of the institution, identifying the provisions of this part that conflict with a specific tenet of the religious organization. An institution is not required to seek assurance from the Assistant Secretary in order to assert such an exemption. In the event the Department notifies an institution that it is under investigation for noncompliance with this part and the institution wishes to assert an exemption set forth in paragraph (a) of this section, the institution may at that time raise its exemption by submitting in writing to the Assistant Secretary a statement by the highest ranking official of the institution, identifying the provisions of this part which conflict with a specific tenet of the religious organization, whether or not the institution had previously sought assurance of an exemption from the

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"Actual Knowledge"

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, or to any employee of an elementary and secondary school. Imputation of knowledge based solely on vicarious liability or constructive notice is insufficient to constitute actual knowledge. This standard is not met when the only official of the recipient with actual knowledge is the respondent. The mere ability or obligation to report sexual harassment or to inform a student about how to report sexual harassment, or having been trained to do so, does not qualify an individual as one who has authority to institute corrective measures on behalf of the recipient. "Notice" as used in this paragraph includes, but is not limited to, a report of sexual harassment to the Title IX Coordinator as described in § 106.8(a).



"Complainant"



"Respondent"



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

What is "alleged?"

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

Allege = "report?"

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More on Complainants/Respondents



- A person may be a complainant, or a respondent, even where no formal complaint has been filed and no grievance process is nending
- References . . . to a complainant, respondent, or other individual with respect to exercise of rights under Title IX should be understood to include situations in which a parent or guardian has the legal right to act on behalf of the individual.
- [T]he definitions of "complainant" and "respondent" do not restrict either party to being a student or employee, and, therefore, the final regulations do apply to allegations that an employee was sexually harassed by a student. Id. at 30071-72 (internal citations omitted, emphasis added).

The Assistant Secretary will not require recipients to adopt a particular definition of consent with respect to sexual assault, as referenced in this section.

This has been a central issue in fairness/consistency.

How does "consent" fit into the new framework for "sexual harassment?"

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"Formal Complaint"



Formal complaint means a document filed by a complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging sexual harassment against a respondent and requesting that the recipient investigate the allegation of sexual harassment. At the time of filing a formal complaint, a complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activity of the recipient with which the formal complaint is filed. A formal complaint may be filed with the Title IX Coordinator in person, by mail, or by electronic mail, by using the contact information required to be listed for the Title IX Coordinator under § 106.8(a), and by any additional method designated by the recipient.

"Formal Complaint" Cont'd



As used in this paragraph, the phrase "document filed by a complainant" means a document or electronic submission (such as by electronic mail or through an online portal provided for this purpose by the recipient) that contains the complainant's physical or digital signature, or otherwise indicates that the complainant is the person filing the formal complaint. Where the Title IX Coordinator signs a formal complaint, the Title IX Coordinator is not a complainant or otherwise a party under this part or under \$ 106.45, and must comply with the requirements of this part, including \$ 106.45(b)(1)(ii).

(emphasis added)

"Sexual Harassment" [Three-Prong Test]



Sexual harassment means conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:

(1) An employee of the recipient conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the recipient on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct:

(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 recipient's education program or activity; or

(3) "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)(30).

First Amendment and the Second Prong

[P] rotection of free speech and academic freedom was weakened by the Department's use of wording that differed from the Davis definition of what constitutes actionable sexual harassment under Title IX... these final regulations return to the Davis definition verbatim, while also protecting against even single instances of quid pro quo harassment and Clery/ VAWA offenses, which are not entitled to First Amendment protection.

Id. at 30155 n 68

(emphasis added)

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"Supportive Measures"



"Supportive Measures" Cont'd



Supportive measures means non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the complainant or the respondent before or after the filing of a formal complaint or where no formal complaint has been filed. Such measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the recipient's educational environment, or deter sexual harassment.

Supportive measures may include counseling, extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, campus escort services, mutual restrictions on contact between the parties, changes in work or housing locations, leaves of absence, increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus, and other similar measures. The recipient must maintain as confidential any supportive measures provided to the complainant or respondent, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the recipient to provide the supportive measures. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of

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§ 106.44 Recipient's response to sexual harassment.



§106.44(a) General response to sexual harassment.



A recipient with actual knowledge of sexual harassment in an education program or activity of the recipient against a person in the United States, must respond promptly in a manner that is not deliberately indifferent. A recipient is deliberately indifferent only if its response to sexual harassment is clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances. For the purposes of this section, §§ 106.30, and 106.45, "education program or activity" includes locations, events, or circumstances over which the recipient 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 a postsecondary institution.

(emphasis added)

§106.44(a) Cont'd

A recipient's response must treat complainants and respondents equitably by offering supportive measures as defined in § 106.30 to a complainant, and by following a grievance process that complies with § 106.45 before the imposition of any disciplinary sanctions or other actions that are not supportive measures as defined in § 106.30, against a respondent. The Title IX Coordinator must promptly contact the complainant to discuss the availability of supportive measures as defined in § 106.30, consider the complainant's wishes with respect to supportive measures, inform the complainant of the availability of supportive measures with or without the filing of a formal complaint, and explain to the complainant the process for filing a formal complaint.

§106.44(a) Cont'd

The Department may not deem a recipient to have satisfied the recipient's duty to not be deliberately indifferent under this part based on the recipient's restriction of rights protected under the U.S. Constitution, including the First Amendment, Fifth Amendment, and Fourteenth Amendment.

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§106.44(b) Response to a formal complaint

- (1) In response to a formal complaint, a recipient must follow a grievance process that complies with § 106.45. With or without a formal complaint, a recipient must comply with § 106.44(a).
- (2) The Assistant Secretary will not deem a recipient's determination regarding responsibility to be evidence of deliberate indifference by the recipient, or otherwise evidence of discrimination under title IX by the recipient, solely because the Assistant Secretary would have reached a different determination based on an independent weighing of the evidence.

§106.44(c) Emergency removal.

Nothing in this part precludes a recipient from removing a respondent from the recipient's education program or activity on an emergency basis, provided that the recipient undertakes an individualized safety and risk analysis, determines that an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising from the allegations of sexual harassment justifies removal, and provides the respondent with notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal. This provision may not be construed to modify any rights under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, or the Americans with Disabilities Act.

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§106.44(d) Administrative leave.

Nothing in this subpart precludes a recipient from placing a non-student employee respondent on administrative leave during the pendency of a grievance process that complies with § 106.45. This provision may not be construed to modify any rights under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 or the Americans with Disabilities Act.

§ 106.45 Grievance process for formal complaints of sexual harassment.



§ 106.45(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.

§ 106.45(b) Grievance process.



For the purpose of addressing formal complaints of sexual harassment, a recipient's grievance process must comply with the requirements of this section. Any provisions, rules, or practices other than those required by this section that a recipient adopts as part of its grievance process for handling formal complaints of sexual harassment as defined in § 106.30, must apply equally to both parties.

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§ 106.45(b)(1)(i)

- (1) Basic requirements for grievance process. A recipient's grievance process
- (i) Treat complainants and respondents equitably by providing remedies to a complainant where a determination of responsibility for sexual harassment has been made against the respondent, and by following a grievance process that complies with this section before the imposition of any disciplinary sanctions or other actions that are not supportive measures as defined in § 106.30, against a respondent. Remedies must be designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity. Such remedies may include the same individualized services described in § 106.30 as "supportive measures"; however, remedies need not be non-disciplinary or non-punitive and need not avoid burdening the respondent;

§ 106.45(b)(1)(ii)

(ii) Require an objective evaluation of all relevant evidence including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence— and provide that credibility determinations may not be based on a person's status as a complainant, respondent, or witness;

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§ 106.45(b)(1)(iii)

(iii) Require that any individual designated by a recipient as a Title IX Coordinator, investigator, decisionmaker, or any person designated by a recipient to facilitate an informal resolution process, not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or an individual complainant or respondent.

§ 106.45(b)(1)(iii) Cont'd



A recipient must ensure that Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decisionmakers, and any person who facilitates an informal resolution process, receive training on

- the definition of sexual harassment in § 106.30,
- the scope of the recipient's education program or activity,
- how to conduct an investigation and grievance process including hearings, appeals, and informal resolution processes, as applicable, and
- how to serve impartially, including by avoiding prejudgment of the facts at issue, conflicts of interest, and bias....

(bullets added)

§ 106.45 (b)(1)(iii) Cont'd

A recipient must ensure that decision-makers receive training on any technology to be used at a live hearing and on issues of relevance of questions and evidence, including when questions and evidence about the complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant, as set forth in paragraph (b)(6) of this section.

A recipient also must ensure that investigators receive training on issues of relevance to create an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence, as set forth in paragraph (b)(S)(vii) of this section.

Any materials used to train Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision-makers, and any person who facilitates an informal resolution process, must not rely on sex stereotypes and must promote impartial investigations and adjudications of formal complaints of sexual harassment;

§ 106.45(b)(1)(iv)

(iv) Include a presumption that the respondent is not responsible for the alleged conduct until a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process;

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§ 106.45(b)(1)(v)

(v) Include reasonably prompt time frames for conclusion of the grievance process, including reasonably prompt time frames for filing and resolving appeals and informal resolution processes if the recipient offers informal resolution processes, and a process that allows for the temporary delay of the grievance process or the limited extension of time frames for good cause with written notice to the complainant and the respondent of the delay or extension and the reasons for the action. Good cause may include considerations such as the absence of a party, a party's advisor, or a witness; concurrent law enforcement activity; or the need for language assistance or accommodation of disabilities;

§ 106.45(b)(1)(vi)

(vi) Describe the range of possible disciplinary sanctions and remedies or list the possible disciplinary sanctions and remedies that the recipient may implement following any determination of responsibility;

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§ 106.45(b)(1)(vii)

(vii) State whether the standard of evidence to be used to determine responsibility is the preponderance of the evidence standard or the clear and convincing evidence standard, apply the same standard of evidence for formal complaints against students as for formal complaints against employees, including faculty, and apply the same standard of evidence to all formal complaints of sexual harassment;

§ 106.45(b)(1)(viii)

(viii) Include the procedures and permissible bases for the complainant and respondent to appeal;



§ 106.45(b)(1)(ix)

(ix) Describe the range of supportive measures available to complainants and respondents; and

§ 106.45(b)(1)(x)

(x) Not require, allow, rely upon, or otherwise use questions of evidence that constitute, or seek disclosure of, information protected under a legally recognized privilege, unless the person holding such privilege has waived the privilege.

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§ 106.45(b)(2)(i)



§ 106.45(b)(2)(i)(A)

(2) Notice of allegations— (i) Upon receipt of a formal complaint, a recipient must provide the following written notice to the parties who are known:

(A) Notice of the recipient's grievance process that complies with this section, including any informal resolution process.

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§ 106.45(b)(2)(i)(B)



(B) Notice of the allegations of sexual harassment potentially constituting sexual harassment as defined in \$105.30, including sufficient details known at the time and with sufficient time to prepare a response before any initial interview. Sufficient details include the identities of the parties involved in the incident, if known, the conduct allegedly constituting sexual harassment under \$105.30, and the date and location of the alleged incident, if known. The written notice must include a statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that at determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process. The written notice must inform the parties that they may have an advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, under paragraph (b)(5)(w) of this section, and may inspect and review evidence under paragraph (b)(5)(w) of this section, and may inspect and review evidence under paragraph (b)(5)(w) of this section, and may inspect and review evidence under paragraph in the recipients code of conduct that prohibits knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information during the grievance process.

§ 106.45(b)(2)(ii)



(ii) If, in the course of an investigation, the recipient decides to investigate allegations about the complainant or respondent that are not included in the notice provided pursuant to paragraph (b)(2)(i)(B) of this section, the recipient must provide notice of the additional allegations to the parties whose identities are known.

§ 106.45(b)(3)(i)



(3) Dismissal of a formal complaint-

(i) The recipient must investigate the allegations in a formal complaint. If the conduct alleged in the formal complaint would not constitute sexual harassment as defined in § 106.30 even if proved, did not occur in the recipient's education program or activity, or did not occur against a person in the United States, then the recipient must dismiss the formal complaint with regard to that conduct for purposes of sexual harassment under title IX or this part; such a dismissal does not preclude action under another provision of the recipient's code of conduct.

§ 106.45(b)(3)(ii)

(ii) The recipient may dismiss the formal complaint or any allegations therein, if at any time during the investigation or hearing: A complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing that the complainant would like to withdraw the formal complaint or any allegations therein; the respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by the recipient; or specific circumstances prevent the recipient from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination as to the formal complaint or allegations therein.

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§ 106.45(b)(3)(iii)

(iii) Upon a dismissal required or permitted pursuant to paragraph (b)(3)(i) or (b)(3)(ii) of this section, the recipient must promptly send written notice of the dismissal and reason(s) therefor simultaneously to the parties.

§ 106.45(b)(4)



(4) Consolidation of formal complaints. A recipient may consolidate formal complaints as to allegations of sexual harassment against more than one respondent, or by more than one complainant against one or more respondents, or by one party against the other party, where the allegations of sexual harassment arise out of the same facts or circumstances. Where a grievance process involves more than one complainant or more than one respondent, references in this section to the singular "party," "complainant," or "respondent" include the plural, as applicable.

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§ 106.45(b)(5)



(5) Investigation of a formal complaint. When investigating a formal complaint and throughout the grievance process, a recipient must—

§ 106.45(b)(5)(i)



(i) Ensure that the burden of proof and the burden of gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding responsibility rest on the recipient and not on the parties provided that the recipient cannot access, consider, disclose, or otherwise use a party's records that are made or maintained by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, or other recognized professional or paraprofessional acting in the professional's or paraprofessional's capacity, or assisting in that capacity, and which are made and maintained in connection with the provision of treatment to the party, unless the recipient obtains that party's voluntary, written consent to do so for a grievance process under this section (if a party is not an 'eligible student," as defined in 34 CFR 99.3, then the recipient must obtain the voluntary, written consent of a "parent," as defined in 34 CFR 99.3):

§ 106.45(b)(5)(ii)



(ii) Provide an equal opportunity for the parties to present witnesses, including fact and expert witnesses, and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence;

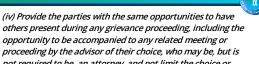
§ 106.45(b)(5)(iii)



(iii) Not restrict the ability of either party to discuss the allegations under investigation or to gather and present relevant evidence:

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§ 106.45(b)(5)(iv)



not required to be, an attorney, and not limit the choice or presence of advisor for either the complainant or respondent in any meeting or grievance proceeding; however, the recipient may establish restrictions regarding the extent to which the advisor may participate in the proceedings, as long as the restrictions apply equally to both parties;

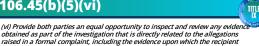
§ 106.45(b)(5)(v)



(v) Provide, to a party whose participation is invited or expected, written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all hearings, investigative interviews, or other meetings, with sufficient time for the party to prepare to participate;

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§ 106.45(b)(5)(vi)



does not intend to rely in reaching a determination regarding responsibility and inculpatory or exculpatory evidence whether obtained from a party or other source, so that each party can meaningfully respond to the evidence prior to conclusion of the investigation. Prior to completion of the investigative report, the recipient must send to each party and the party's advisor, if any, the evidence subject to inspection and review in an electronic format or a hard copy, and the parties must have at least 10 days to submit a written response, which the investigator will consider prior to completion of the investigative report. The recipient must make all such evidence subject to the parties' inspection and review available at any hearing to give each party equal opportunity to refer to such evidence during the hearing, including for purposes of cross-examination;

§ 106.45(b)(5)(vii)



(vii) Create an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence and, at least 10 days prior to a hearing (if a hearing is required under this section or otherwise provided) or other time of determination regarding responsibility, send to each party and the party's advisor, if any, the investigative report in an electronic format or a hard copy, for their review and written response.

§ 106.45(b)(6)(i)



(6) Hearings.

(i) For postsecondary institutions, the recipient's grievance process must provide for a live hearing. At the live hearing, the decisionmaker(s) must permit each party's advisor to ask the other party and any witnesses all relevant questions and follow-up questions, including those challenging credibility. Such crossexamination at the live hearing must be conducted directly, orally, and in real time by the party's advisor of choice and never by a party personally, notwithstanding the discretion of the recipient under paragraph (b)(5)(iv) of this section to otherwise restrict the extent to which advisors may participate in the proceedings.

§ 106.45(b)(6)(i) Cont'd

At the request of either party, the recipient must provide for the liv hearing to occur with the parties located in separate rooms with technology enabling the decision-maker(s) and parties to simultaneously see and hear the party or the witness answering questions. Only relevant cross-examination and other questions may be asked of a party or witness. Before a complainant, respondent, or witness answers a cross-examination or other question, the decision-maker(s) must first determine whether the question is relevant and explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant. If a party does not have an advisor present at the live hearing, the recipient must provide without fee or charge to that party, an advisor of the recipient's choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, to conduct cross-examination on behalf of that party.

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§ 106.45(b)(6)(i) Cont'd

Questions and evidence about the complainant's sexual predisposition of prior sexual behavior are not relevant, unless such questions and evidence about the complainant's prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the conduct alleged by the complainant, or if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the respondent and are offered to prove consent. 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; provided, however, that the decision-maker(s) cannot draw an inference about the determination regarding responsibility based solely on a party's or witness's absence from the live hearing or refusal to answer cross-examination or other questions.

§ 106.45(b)(6)(i) Cont'd

Live hearings pursuant to this paragraph may be conducted with all parties physically present in the same geographic location or, at the recipient's discretion, any or all parties, witnesses, and other participants may appear at the live hearing virtually, with technology enabling participants simultaneously to see and hear each other. Recipients must create an audio or audiovisual recording, or transcript, of any live hearing and make it available to the parties for inspection and review

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§ 106.45(b)(7)(i)



- (7) Determination regarding responsibility.
- (i) The decision-maker(s), who cannot be the same person(s) as the Title IX Coordinator or the investigator(s), must issue a written determination regarding responsibility. To reach this determination, the recipient must apply the standard of evidence described in paragraph (b)(1)(vii) of this section.

§ 106.45(b)(7)(ii)(A)



- (ii) The written determination must include-
- (A) Identification of the allegations potentially constituting sexual harassment as defined in § 106.30;

§ 106.45(b)(7)(ii)(B)

(B) A description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the formal complaint through the determination, including any notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits, methods used to gather other evidence, and hearings held;

§ 106.45(b)(7)(ii)(C)

(C) Findings of fact supporting the determination;



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§ 106.45(b)(7)(ii)(D)

(D) Conclusions regarding the application of the recipient's code of conduct to the facts:

§ 106.45(b)(7)(ii)(E)

(E) A statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility, any disciplinary sanctions the recipient imposes on the respondent, and whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity will be provided by the recipient to the complainant; and

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§ 106.45(b)(7)(ii)(F)

(F) The recipient's procedures and permissible bases for the complainant and respondent to appeal.

§ 106.45(b)(7)(iii)

(iii) The recipient must provide the written determination to the parties simultaneously. The determination regarding responsibility becomes final either on the date that the recipient provides the parties with the written determination of the result of the appeal, if an appeal is filed, or if an appeal is not filed, the date on which an appeal would no longer be considered timely.

§ 106.45(b)(7)(iv)



(iv) The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for effective implementation of any remedies.

§ 106.45(b)(8)(i)



(8) Appeals.

(i) A recipient must offer both parties an appeal from a determination regarding responsibility, and from a recipient's dismissal of a formal complaint or any allegations therein, on the following bases:

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§ 106.45(b)(8)(i)(A-C)



y to both parties on

(A) Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter:

(B) New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, that could affect the outcome of the matter; and

(C) The Title IX Coordinator, investigator(s), or decision-maker(s) had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or the individual complainant or respondent that affected the outcome of the matter.

(ii) A recipient may offer an appeal equally to both parties on additional bases.

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§ 106.45(b)(8)(iii)(A-F)



(iii) As to all appeals, the recipient must:

 (A) Notify the other party in writing when an appeal is filed and implement appeal procedures equally for both parties;

(B) Ensure that the decision-maker(s) for the appeal is not the same person as the decision-maker(s) that reached the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal, the investigator(s), or the Title IX Coordinator;

(C) Ensure that the decision-maker(s) for the appeal complies with the standards set forth in paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of this section;

(D) Give both parties a reasonable, equal opportunity to submit a written statement in support of, or challenging, the outcome;

(E) Issue a written decision describing the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result; and

(F) Provide the written decision simultaneously to both parties.

§ 106.45(b)(9)

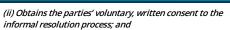


(9) Informal resolution. A recipient may not require as a condition of enrollment or continuing enrollment, or employment or continuing employment, or enjoyment of any other right, waiver of the right to an investigation and adjudication of formal complaints of sexual harassment consistent with this section. Similarly, a recipient may not require the parties to participate in an informal resolution process under this section and may not offer an informal resolution process unless a formal complaint is filed. However, at any time prior to reaching a determination regarding responsibility the recipient may facilitate an informal resolution process, such as mediation, that does not involve a full investigation and adjudication, provided that the recipient—

§ 106.45(b)(9)(i)

(i) Provides to the parties a written notice disclosing: The allegations, the requirements of the informal resolution process including the circumstances under which it precludes the parties from resuming a formal complaint arising from the same allegations, provided, however, that at any time prior to agreeing to a resolution, any party has the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process and resume the grievance process with respect to the formal complaint, and any consequences resulting from participating in the informal resolution process, including the records that will be maintained or could be shared;

§ 106.45(b)(9)(ii-iii)



(iii) Does not offer or facilitate an informal resolution process to resolve allegations that an employee sexually harassed a student.

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§ 106.45(b)(10)(i)(A)



(i) A recipient must maintain for a period of seven years records of—

(A) Each sexual harassment investigation including any determination regarding responsibility and any audio or audiovisual recording or transcript required under paragraph (b)(6)(i) of this section, any disciplinary sanctions imposed on the respondent, and any remedies provided to the complainant designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity;

§ 106.45(b)(10)(i)(B-D)

members of the public.

(B) Any appeal and the result therefrom;

(C) Any informal resolution and the result therefrom; and (D) All materials used to train Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decisionmakers, and any person who facilitates an informal resolution process. A recipient must make these training materials publicly available on its website, or if the recipient does not maintain a website the recipient must make these materials available upon request for inspection by

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§ 106.45(b)(10)(ii)

(ii) For each response required under § 106.44, a recipient must create, and maintain for a period of seven years, records of any actions, including any supportive measures, taken in response to a report or formal complaint of sexual harassment. In each instance, the recipient must document the basis for its conclusion that its response was not deliberately indifferent, and document that it has taken measures designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity. If a recipient does not provide a complainant with supportive measures, then the recipient must document the reasons why such a response was not clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances. The documentation of certain bases or measures does not limit the recipient in the future from providing additional explanations or detailing additional measures taken.







§ 106.71(a)

(a) Retaliation prohibited. No recipient or other person may intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by title IX or this part, or because the individual has made a report or complaint, testified, assisted, or participated or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this part. Intimidation, threats, coercion, or discrimination, including charges against an individual for code of conduct violations that do not involve sex discrimination or sexual harassment, but arise out of the same facts or circumstances as a report or complaint of sex discrimination, or a report or formal complaint of sexual harassment, for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by title IX or this part, constitutes retaliation.

§ 106.71(a) Cont'd

The recipient must keep confidential the identity of any individual who has made a report or complaint of sex discrimination, including any individual who has made a report or filed a formal complaint of sexual harassment, any complainant, any individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of sex discrimination, any respondent, and any witness, except as may be permitted by the FERPA statute, 20 U.S.C. 1232g, or FERPA regulations, 34 CFR part 99, or as required by law, or to carry out the purposes of 34 CFR part 106, including the conduct of any investigation, hearing, or judicial proceeding arising thereunder. Complaints alleging retaliation may be filed according to the grievance procedures for sex discrimination required to be adopted under § 106.8(c).

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§ 106.71(b)(1)

(b) Specific circumstances.

(1) The exercise of rights protected under the First Amendment does not constitute retaliation prohibited under paragraph (a) of this section.

§ 106.71(b)(2)

(2) Charging an individual with a code of conduct violation for making a materially false statement in bad faith in the course of a grievance proceeding under this part does not constitute retaliation prohibited under paragraph (a) of this section, provided, however, that a determination regarding responsibility, alone, is not sufficient to conclude that any party made a materially false statement in bad faith.

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Final Thoughts

- We will talk further about how to operationalize the regulations and about bias, impartiality, etc. in the Developing Policies, Procedures and Practices module and in the live session on Title IX Grievance Procedures/Sexual Misconduct Procedures.
- We will discuss "tuning" in depth in subsequent modules.
- You now have the legal foundations to take the next step in the program!

Thank You! Assessment to follow...





Legal Intersectionality of Title IX, Title VII, Clery, VAWA, ADA/504, etc..

Peter Lake

Professor of Law, Charles A. Dana Chair, and Director of the Center for Excellence in Higher Education Law and Policy Stetson University College of Law

Jake Sapp

Deputy Title IX Coordinator Austin College



This Module is Designed for

TIŢLE

TRACK 1 - Title IX Coordinators

TRACK 2 – Title IX Decision-Makers and Student Conduct Administrators

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Overview of Key Compliance Laws

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Government Funding Requires Compliance

(b) By entering into a program participation agreement, an institution agrees that-

(1) It will comply with all statutory provisions of or applicable to Title IV of the HEA, all applicable regulatory provisions prescribed under that statutory authority, and all applicable special arrangements, agreements, and limitations entered into under the authority of statutes applicable to Title IV of the HEA, including the requirement that the institution will use funds it receives under any Title IV, HEA program and any interest or other earnings thereon, solely for the purposes specified in and in accordance with that program;

20 U.S.C. § 1094 34 C.F.R. § 668.14

Title IX





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Title IX



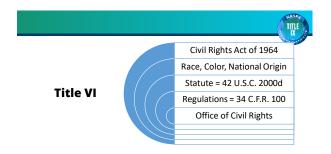
No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance, except that:

Title IX Regulatory Requirements

- Old Regulations • July 21, 1974
- Notice of Non-Discrimination
 - · Responsible Employee
 - Grievance Procedure
- · Admissions & Recruitment
 - Education
 - Employment
 - Title VI Procedures

New Regulations

- August 14, 2020
- Trained Coordinators, Decision-Makers, & Investigators
- · Defines Sexual Harassment · Mandatory Dismissal of certain
- · Live Hearing Cross Examination
 - · Retaliation Prohibited



Title VI



No person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

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Higher Education Act of 1965

- Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of
- Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act
- Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013
- · Crime Reporting/Policy
- 20 U.S.C. 1092

Clery

Act/VAWA

- · 34 C.F.R. 668.46
- Department of Education

Clery Act



(f) Disclosure of campus security policy and campus crime statistics

(1) Each eligible institution participating in any program under this subchapter and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of title 42, other than a foreign institution of higher education, shall on August 1, 1991, begin to collect the following information with respect to campus crime statistics and campus security policies of that institution, and beginning September 1, 1992, and each year thereafter, prepare, publish, and distribute, through appropriate publications or mailings, to all current students and employees, and to any applicant for enrollment or employment upon request, an annual security report containing at least the following information with respect to the campus security policies and campus crime statistics of that institution:

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Clery Act Regulatory Requirements



ADA & 504

- · Rehabilitation Act of 1973
- · Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
- ADA Amendments 2008
- · Discrimination on the basis of disability
- RA -> 29 U.S.C. 794
- RA -> 34 C.F.R. 104
- ADA -> 42 U.S.C. 126
- ADA II-> 28 C.F.R. 35
- ADA III -> 28 C.F.R. 36
- · Department of Education
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Regulatory Application



Americans with Disability:

- Title 1 = Employment Practices
- Title 2 = Public Schools
- Title 3 = Public Accommodation -> Private Schools

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act

• All Federal Funding Recipients

Disability Regulatory Requirements







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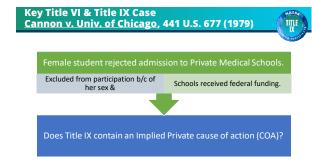
Language of Title VI & Title IX



No person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

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, except that:

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Title VI Violations in Title IX Proceedings

TITLE

Additionally, the Department will not tolerate discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin, which is prohibited under Title VI. If any recipient discriminates against any person involved in a Title IX proceeding on the basis of that person's race, color, or national origin, then the Department will address such discrimination under Title VI and its implementing regulations, in addition to such discrimination potentially constituting bias prohibited under § 106.45(b) (1)(iii) of these final regulations.



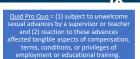
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Title VII standards applied to Title



 In rebuttal, the defendant may show that the behavior complained of either 1) did not take place or 2) that it did not affect a tangible aspect of the plaintiff's employment or education. Hostile Environment = subjected to 1) unwelcome sexual advances 2) so "severe or pervasive" that it 3) altered their working or educational environment.

- In response, the defendant may show
 1) that the events did not take place or
 2) that they were isolated or genuinely trivial
- Court must Determine whether conduct was Unwelcomed (physical gestures & verbal expressions) = Perspective Dilemma

Supreme Court Considers Title VII & Title IX



- 1) <u>Franklin v. Gwinnett County Public Schools</u>, 503 U.S. 60 (1992)
- 2) Gebser v. Lago Vista Indep. School Dist., 524 U.S. 274 (1998)
- 3) Davis v. Monroe County Bd. of Ed., 526 U.S. 629 (1999)
- Reaffirms <u>Cannon</u>
- · Severe, pervasive, & objectively offensive

Supreme Court Compare & Contrast Civil Rights Statutes



• Title IX & Title VI

- Contractual
- Aimed at prohibiting discrimination in FFP.
 - · Contrast those to Title VII
 - Outright Prohibition
 - Aimed at compensating victims
- Title IX Administrative Enforcement requires Actual Notice.
- Court Rejects Title VII Knowledge Theories

Sexual Harassment Defined - Agencies



EEOC Title VII Sexual Harassment:

Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature constitute sexual harassment when this conduct explicitly or implicitly affects an individual's employment, unreasonably interferes with an individual's work performance, or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment.

DOE Sexual Harassment:

- Sexual harassment -> unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature.
- Sexual Violence -> physical sexual acts perpetrated against a person's will or where a person is incapable of giving consent
- Gender Based Harassment -> is unwelcome conduct based on a student's actual or perceived sex.

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New Title IX Regulations: Sexual Harassment Standard



- (1) An employee of the recipient conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the recipient on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct;
- (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 recipient's education program or activity; or
- (3) "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).



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TITLE

<u>Jackson</u> Holding

- Title IX's private right of action encompasses claims of retaliation against an individual because he has complained about sex discrimination.
- No Specific Title IX Retaliation
 Test

title vir used for little IX Retailation Management of the IX Retailation



Establishes a 3 Step Burden Shifting Process:

- Plaintiff establishes a Prima Facia case of discrimination
 "(1) Person engaged in protected conduct; (2) Person was
 subjected to an adverse employment action; and (3) the adverse
 employment action is causally linked to the protected conduct."
- 2. Defendant must articulate a legitimate, non-discriminatory reason for the adverse action
- Plaintiff must show by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant's proffered reason is pretextual and that the actual reason for the adverse employment action is discriminatory."



Title VII v. Title IX - Circuit Split

<u>Lakoski v. James, 66</u> <u>F.3d 751</u> (5 Cir. App. 10/3/1995) <u>Doe v. Mercy Catholic</u> <u>Med. Ctr.</u>, 850 F.3d 545 (3 Cir. App. 3/7/2017)

Bostock Implications

Bostock v. Clayton County, 590 U.S. ____ (2020)



Expanded Sex Discrimination

- Sexual Orientation
- Gender Identity
- Gorsuch
- Limited Ruling
 No App. outside of Title VII
- Alito Dissent -> Title IX
- Bathroom & Locker RoomWomen's
- Sports
 Housing

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Definitions -> VAWA/Save Off Campus Application Clery ≠ Title IX

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Clery Act in Court 20 U. S. C. 1092(f)(14)(A) Doe v. Vanderbilt Univ., 2019 WL 4748310 (USDCT MD Tenn. 9/30/2019) (No Clery COA) Karasek v. Regents of the Univ. of Cal., 956 F.3d 1093 (9CA 4/20/20) (14) (A) Nothing in this subsection may be construed to— (i) create a cause of action against any institution of higher education or any employee of such an institution for any civil liability; or (ii) establish any standard of care. (B) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, evidence regarding compliance or noncompliance with this subsection shall not be admissible as evidence in any proceeding of any court, agency, board, or other entity, except with respect to an action to enforce this subsection.



Michigan State University

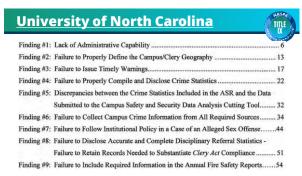
- Finding #1: Failure to Properly Classify Reported Incidents and Disclose Crime Statistics
- Finding #2: Failure to Issue Timely Warnings in Accordance with Federal Regulations
 Finding #3: Failure to Identify and Notify Campus Security Authorities and to Establish an Adequate System for Collecting Crimes Statistics from all Required Sources
- · Finding #4: Lack of Administrative Capability
- . Employ an independent Clery Compliance Officer, who will report to a high-level executive;
- Establish a new Clery Compliance Committee that includes representation from more than 20 offices that
 play a role in campus safety, crime prevention, fire safety, emergency management, and substance abuse
 prevention; and
- Create a system of protective measures and expanded reporting to better ensure the safety of its studentathletes in both intercollegiate and recreational athletic programs. Similar steps will be taken to better ensure the safety of minor children who participate in camps or other youth programs that are sponsored by the University or that are held on its properties.

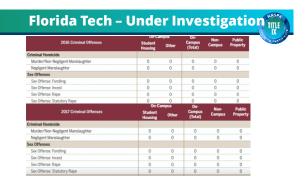
Michigan State University - Clery & Title IX



- Make substantial changes to the University's Title IX procedures and ensure that certain officials recuse themselves from Title IX matters;
- Take remedial actions to address the impact of the sexual misconduct by Nassar and Strampel on students, faculty and other staff within the College, the Sports Medicine Clinic, and related facilities, programs and services;
- Provide a process for those victims of Dr. Nassar, who have not otherwise had an opportunity to seek remedy, to come forward and seek remedies to which they might be entitled;
- Review the actions of current and former employees of the University who had notice but who falled to
 take appropriate action in response to reports of sexual misconduct by Nassar or Strampel and consider
 appropriate sanctions against those employees;
- Address the campus climate around issues of sexual harassment and sexual violence, strengthen staff training, and assess the need for additional student services; and
- Exercise adequate Title IX oversight of the University's youth programs by notifying Youth Program
 participants of its Title IX grievance procedure and that the procedures apply to Youth Programs.

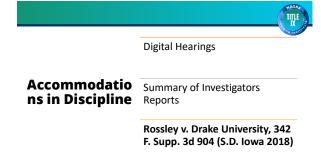
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Trends in Title IX Case Law & Related State Legal Mandates

Jake Sapp Deputy Title IX Coordinator Austin College



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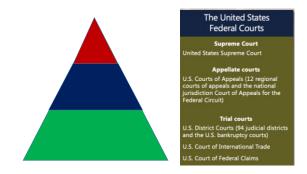






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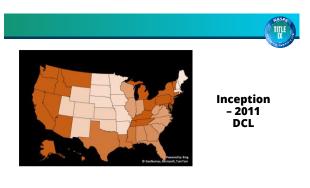




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Title IX - 1681



(a) Prohibition Against Discrimination; exceptions 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, except that:

(b)Preferential or disparate treatment because of imbalance in participation or receipt of Federal benefits: statistical evidence of imbalance

(c)"Educational institution" defined

(1) Classes of educational institutions subject to prohibition (2) Educational institutions commencing planned change in admissions (3) Educational institutions of religious organizations with contrary religious tenets

(4)Educational institutions training individuals for military services or merchant marine
(5)Public educational institutions with traditional and continuing admission

policy (6)Social fraternities or sororities; voluntary youth service organizations (7)Boy or Girl conferences

(8) Father-son or mother-daughter activities at educational institutions (9) Institution of higher education scholarship awards in "beauty" pageants

(Pub. L. 92–318, title IX, § 901, June 23, 1972, 86 51at. 373; Pub. L. 93–568, § 3(a). Dec. 31, 1974, 88 5tat. 1862; Pub. L. 94–482, title IV, § 412(a). Oct. 12, 1976, 90 5tat. 2234; Pub. L. 95–88, title III, § 301(a)(1), title V, § 507, Ct. 17, 1979, 93 5tat. 677, 692; Pub. L. 99–514, § 2, Oct. 22, 1986, 100



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Recognized Sex Discrimination COA



Circuit Splits



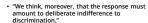




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Gebser – Teacher on Student Deliberate Indifference





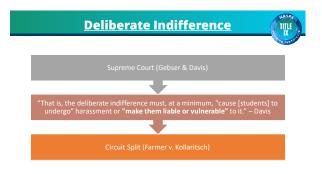
- Damages remedy requires: An Appropriate person has Actual Knowledge & fails to adequately respond.
- App. Person: an official who at a minimum has authority to address the alleged discrimination and to institute corrective measures on the recipient's behalf
- Actual Knowledge: Not constructive knowledge or should have known standard.

The Principal only had knowledge of inappropriate comments made in class. Fired when discovered sexual relationship.

Davis - Student on Student Deliberate Indifference

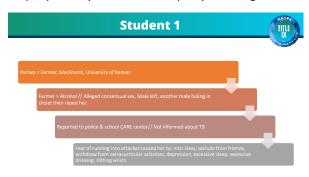


- 1) Respondent is a Federal Funding Recipient
- 2) Appropriate Official has
- 3) Actual Knowledge of misconduct
- 4) Misconduct is so Severe, Pervasive, and Objectively Offensive
- That it can be said to deprive the victims of access to the educational opportunities or benefits provided by the school &.
- Recipient's response to the harassment or lack thereof is clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances.
- 7) Damages liability is limited to circumstances wherein the recipient exercises substantial control over both the harasser and the context in which the known harassment occurs. Only then can the recipient be said to "expose" its students to harassment or "Cause" them to undergo it "under" the recipient's programs.





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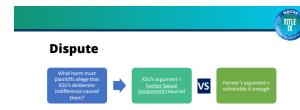


Student 2



- Party off campus Blacked out
- Raped in front of 15 students = recorded & posted online
- Taken to Fraternity House 'sleep room' & Raped by another fraternity member.
- $\bullet\,$ Reported to KSU Women's center, police, IFC
- No disciplinary action taken
- Afraid to be on campus & see attacker: grades fell & lost scholarship, symptoms of PTSD, distanced herself from friends and family.

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Court's Analysis



- Davis: Random House Dictionary definition of "subject" to include, "to make liable...; lay open; expose."
- KSU = further actual incidents of sexual harassment required. CT = this runs counter to purpose of Title IX
- CT = cites to 4 USDCT cases & 11th Cir <u>Williams v. Bd of Regents</u> = specific action taken by survivors that have deprived them educational opportunities. Further Harassment required, but what is the Further Harassment?
- Acknowledge that Courts look at Further Harassment



TITLE IX

Holding



- Plaintiffs can state a viable Title IX claim for student-on-student harassment by alleging that the funding recipient's deliberate indifference caused them to be "vulnerable to" further harassment without requiring an allegation of subsequent actual sexual harassment.
- · Reasonable Fear Warning

Kollaritsch v. Michigan State Univ. Bd. of Trustees, 944 F.3d 613 (6th Cir. 2019)

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Facts



Dispute



 Nollaritsch (reported sexual assault, investigation, no contact order issued, saw each other on campus 9 times, reported retailation, investigated, lawsuit filed) 2) Gross (reported sexual assault, investigation, expulsion, new investigation (lawyers) overturned OG decision, reinstated, lawsuit filed)

Jane Roe 1 (reported sexual assault, investigation, insufficient evidence, male student withdrew from college, lawsuit filed)

1) Is Further Actionable Conduct required? What is it? Meaning of Severe, Pervasive,
 Objectively Offensive.

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TITLE IX

Courts Analysis - Walkthrough of Each Davis Element

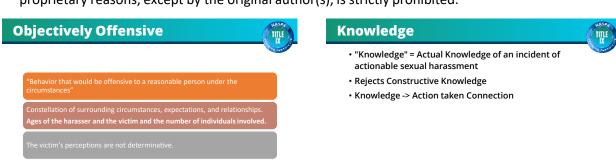


- Davis allows liability when Schools:
- 1) Cause students to undergo harassment
- = Requires further harassment
- 2) Make students liable or vulnerable to it
- = Must NOT require further harassment

- Davis = 2 parts
 - 1) Actionable Harassment -> Non-Consensual
- = 1) Severe, 2) Pervasive, and 3) Objectively Offensive
 - 2) Deliberate Indifference
 - = 1) Knowledge, 2) Act, 3) Injury, 4) Causation



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Causation



- "[T]he deliberate indifference must, at a minimum, cause students to undergo harassment or make them liable or vulnerable to it."
- · "But for" Test
- · Plaintiffs = Vulnerability alone misreading
- · Correct Reading of Davis: Commission or Omission
- · Post notice harassment presumption
- · Cormier, 29 Yale J.L. & Feminism at 23-24

Kollaritsch Deliberate Indifference Holding



Plaintiff must plead, and ultimately prove:

- 1) An incident of actionable sexual harassment.
- 2) School's actual knowledge of it,
- 3) Some further incident of actionable sexual harassment,
- 4) The further actionable harassment (3) would not have happened but for the objective unreasonableness (deliberate indifference) of the school's response.
- 5) The Title IX injury is attributable to the post-actual-knowledge further harassment.

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Concurrence



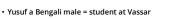
- · Subject to = Experienced harm
- · If a person can be "subjected to harassment" without experiencing any harassment as a result of the defendant's conduct, then a person can also be "subjected to discrimination" without experiencing any discrimination as well. And that surely can't be right.
- Exclude = Blocked

 more likely to not get
- · Spending clause legislation Pennhurst
- Davis = Narrow holding
- · Liability Examples



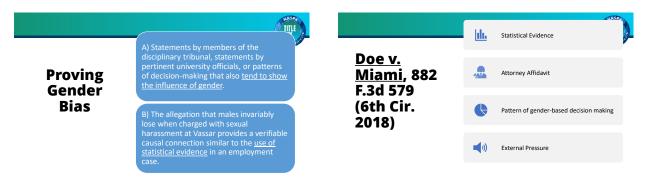
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Yusuf v. Vassar Coll., 35 F.3d 709 (2d Cir. 1994)

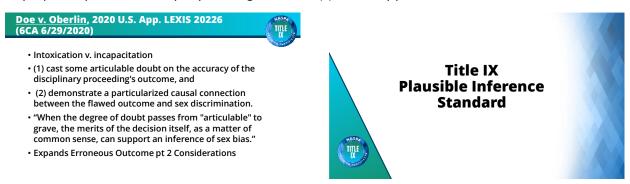


- · Attacked by student roommate = drunk white male.
- · Roommate's girlfriend retaliated by bringing sexual harassment charges.
- Notice Deficiencies
- · Hearing Deficiencies
- · Yusuf Suspended for 1 semester.
- · Alleged Violations of 42 USC 1981 & Title IX

Title IX **Erroneous** Outcome & Selective Enforceme nt



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7th Circuit Splits from all other circuits



- "We see no need to superimpose doctrinal tests on the statute. All of these categories simply describe ways in which a plaintiff might show that sex was a motivating factor in a university's decision to discipline a student.
- Do the alleged facts, if true, raise a plausible inference that the university discriminated against John "on the basis of sex"?

Plausible Discriminati on Finding



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Doe v. University of the Sciences, No. 19-2966 (3d Cir. May 29, 2020)



We agree with the Seventh Circuit and "see no need to uperimpose doctrinal tests on e [**Title IX**] statute." Thus, <u>we</u> adopt the Seventh Circuit's straightforward pleading standard

Pleadings must support a plausible inference that a federally-funded college or university discriminated

External Pressure + Sex as motivating factor. DCL 2011 + No investigation of Accusers

Title IX & Athletics

Archaic Assumption = historical assumptions about boys' and girls' physical capabilities

Effective Accommodation = 34 C.F.R. § 106.41(c)(1)

Equal Treatment = 34 C.F.R. § 106.41(c)(2)-(10)



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Athletics - Effective Accommodation



- (1) showing substantial proportionality (the number of women in intercollegiate athletics proportionate to their enrollment):
- · (2) proving that the institution has a "history and continuing practice of program expansion" for the underrepresented sex (in this case, women); or
- (3) where the university cannot satisfy either of the first two options, establishing that it nonetheless "fully and effectively accommodate[s]" the interests of women

Mansourian v. Regents of Univ. of California, 602 F.3d 957 (9th Cir. 2010)

Title IX

 Retaliation against a person b/c they complained of sex discrimination is another form of intentional sex discrimination. = Jackson v. Birmingham Bd. Of Educ., 544 U.S. 167 (2005)

Retaliation

McDonnell Douglas Corp. v. Green, 411 U.S. 792 (1973)

Establishes a 3 Step Burden Shifting Process:

- Plaintiff establishes a Prima Facia case of discrimination
 "(1) Person engaged in protected conduct, (2) Person was subjected to
 an adverse employment action; and (3) the adverse employment
 action is causally linked to the protected conduct."
- 2. Defendant must articulate a legitimate, non-discriminatory reason for the adverse action
- Plaintiff must show by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant's proffered reason is pretextual and that the actual reason for the adverse employment action is discriminatory."



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Outline of a 42 U.S.C. § 1983 Case



- 1) Deprived of a constitutional right (Liberty / Property)
- · 2) by a state official acting under the color of law.
- 11th Amend 1) Waived 2) Abrogated by statute 3) Ex Parte Young exception— Propriettive Policif
- 3 Causes of Action
 - Substantive Due Process Violation (bars certain arbitrary gov. actions "regardless of the fairness of the procedures used to to implement them." Actions that Shock the Conscience
 - 2) Procedural Due Process Violation (guarantee of a fair procedure)
 - Equal Protection Violation (Equal treatment under the laws)

Due Process Cases

Goldberg v. Kelly, 397 U.S. 254 (1970);

<u>gents v. kotn</u>, 408 0.3. 364 (1972)

4 11 511 11 424 115 240 (4075)

Pishon v Wood 426 II S 241 (1976):

Paul v. Davis, 424 U.S. 693 (1976);

Codd v. Velger, 429 U.S. 624 (1977);

Ingraham v. Wright, 430 U.S. 651 (1977)

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Expanding Recognized Interests

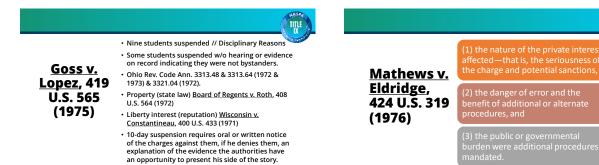


- Liberty . . . guaranteed (by the Fourteenth Amendment), the term has received much consideration and some of the included things have been definitely stated. Without doubt, it denotes not merely freedom from bodily restraint but also the right of the individual to contract, to engage in any of the common occupations of life, to acquire useful knowledge, to marry, establish a home and bring up children, to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and generally to enjoy those privileges long recognized . . . as essential to the orderly pursuit of happiness by free men.' Meyer v. Nebraska, 262 U.S. 390 (1923)
- The Court has also made clear that the <u>Property</u> interests protected by procedural due process extend well beyond actual ownership of real estate, chattels, or money. By the same token, the Court has required due process protection for deprivations of liberty beyond the sort of formal constraints imposed by the criminal process. <u>Board of Regents v. Roth</u>, 498 U.S. 573 (1972)
- For '(w)here a person's good name, reputation, honor, or integrity is at stake because of what the government is doing to him, notice and an opportunity to be heard are essential. 'Wisconsin v. Constantineau, 400 U.S. 433 (1971)

Student Interests in continuing education - Circuit split?



- Protected property interests: a property interest in continuing their education and a property interest in a transcript "unmarred" by the finding of responsibility for sexual misconduct.
- "As an initial matter, we note that the Supreme Court never has held that the interest in
 continued education at a public university constitutes a fundamental property or liberty
 interest that finds refuge in the substantive protections of the Due Process
 Clause." Martinson v. Regents of the Univ. of Mich., 563 F. Appx 365 (6th Cir. 2014)
- "[O]ur own precedent suggests that the opposite is true," although this court has not definitively decided the issue.
- A Consensus on this issue does not appear to have emerged among our sister circuits either. Williams v. Wendler, 530 F3d 584 [7CA 2008] (holding that a suspension from a public university is not a deprivation of constitutional property); Butler v. Rector & Bd. of Visitors of Coll. of William & Mary, 121 F. App'x 515 (4th Cir. 2005) (assuming, without deciding, that a student had "a property interest in continued enrollment" in a master's program "that is protected by the Due Process Clause").



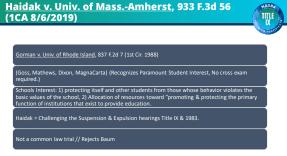
an opportunity to present his side of the story.

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Plummer



- Inadequate Notice of standards, Unfair investigation, Bias, No direct evidence. No Cross Exam.
- 2nd Mathews = "The danger of error and the benefit of additional or alternate procedures" (video evidence)
- "Additional procedures were not necessary in case without significant factual disputes" (Mathews & Flaim(6CA))
- · Selective Enforcement

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Can Employees Sue under Title IX?

Lakoski v. James, 66 F.3d 751 (5CA 1995)

<u>Doe v. Mercy Catholic</u> <u>Med. Ctr</u>. 850 F.3d 545 (3d Cir. 2017)

Pre-Assault Claim



- Karasek v. Regents of Univ. of California, 956 F.3d 1093 (9th Cir. 2020)
- SimSimpson v. Univ. of Colorado Boulder, 500 F.3d 1170 (10th Cir. 2007)
 (1) a school maintained a policy of deliberate indifference to reports of sexual misconduct.

(2) which created a heightened risk of sexual harassment that was known or obvious

(3) in a context subject to the school's control, and

(4) as a result, the plaintiff suffered harassment that was so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it can be said to have deprived the plaintiff of access to the educational opportunities or benefits provided by the school

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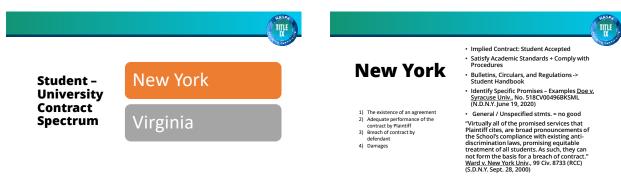


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Breach of Contract – Basic Fairness

Broad Discretion - <u>Schaer v Brandeis Univ.</u>, 432 Mass. 474, 735 N.E.2d 373 (2000) No one size fits all - <u>Doe v Brandeis Univ.</u>, 177 F. Supp. 3d 561 (D. Mass. 2016)

Implied Covenant of Good Faith & Fair Dealing

Faithfulness to an agreed common purpose

Cooperation full benefits refrain / injury

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Defamation



Restatement (second) of Torts 558

- (a) a false and defamatory statement concerning another;
- (b) an unprivileged publication to a third party;
- (c) fault amounting at least to negligence on the part of the publisher [with respect to the act of publication]; and
- (d) either actionability of the statement irrespective of special harm or the existence of special harm caused by the publication.

Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress

- (1) One who by extreme and outrageous conduct intentionally or recklessly causes severe emotional distress to another is subject to liability for such emotional distress, and if bodily harm to the other results from it, for such bodily harm.
- (2) Where such conduct is directed at a third person, the actor is subject to liability if he
 intentionally or recklessly causes severe emotional distress
- (a) to a member of such person's immediate family who is present at the time, whether or not such distress results in bodily harm, or
- (b) to any other person who is present at the time, if such distress results in bodily harm Restatement (second) Torts 46(1) (1965)
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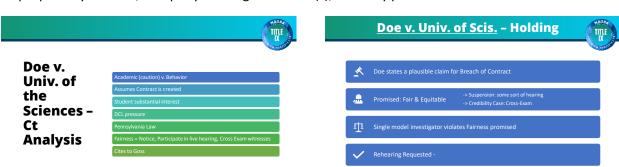
Federal Courts & State Law Key Cases

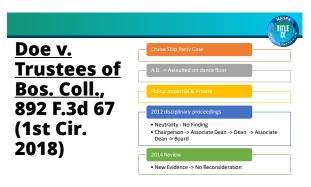
Doe v. Univ. of Scis., No. 19-2966, 2020 WL 2786840 (3d Cir. May 29, 2020)

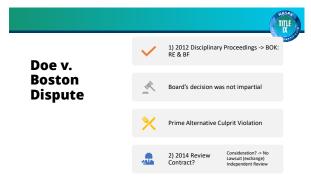
- Roe 1 -> No Alcohol // No Condom = Non-Consensual
- Roe 2 -> Alcohol // Non-Consensual
- · Notice of Investigation
- Investigator -> Outside Attorney
- · Credibility Case
- Expulsion -> Appeal -> Lawsuit
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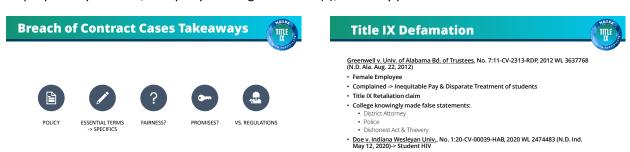




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Title IX IIED

California

Mandamus

Title IX -

Writ of

Cases

- Roussaw v. Mastery Charter High Sch., No. CV 19-1458, 2020 WL 2615621 (E.D. Pa. May 22, 2020) - 13 year old 7th Grade girl
- · Extreme & Outrageous Conduct
- Sexual Assault on school grounds
- · Mishandled investigation
 - · Undue Delay
 - Suspending Victim, knowing it was alleged rape
 - · No discipline of Assailant



-> <u>Abbariao</u> (MNSPCT) = Academic Expulsion was Arbitrary

(The requirements imposed by the common law on private universities parallels those imposed by the Due Process Clause on Public Univ.)

-> Rollins (MNAppCT) = Non-Academic Expulsion was

= UST owed Doe a Duty of Reasonable Care

Logic used again in <u>Vanegas v. Carleton Coll.</u>, No. CV 19-1878 (MJD/LIB), 2020 WL 2092918 (D. Minn. May 1,



Title IX Negligence

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California – Writ of Administrative Mandate



CHAPTER 2. Writ of Mandate [[1084.] - [1097.]] (Chapter 2 enacted 1872.)

1994.5. (a) Where the writ is issued for the purpose of inquiring into the validity of any final administrative order or decision made as the result of a proceeding in which by an a harming is required to be leave, national control of a proceeding in which by an a harming is required to be leave, national discretion in the determination of facts is vested in the inferior tribunal, corporation, board, or office; the case shall be heard by the court sitting which as jury. All or part of the record of the proceeding before the inferior tribunal, corporation, board, or office; the case shall be heard by a considerable of the proceeding before the inferior tribunal, corporation, board, or office; the case shall be heard by a formal by the proceeding the proceeding the proceeding the proceeding the proceeding the proceeding the court is given by the proceeding. Where the petitioner has proceeded pursuant to Article 6 (commencing with Section 868.30) of Chapter 2 of Title 8 of the Government. Code and the Rules of Court implementing that section and where the transcript's in excessive 10 a proper review of the administrative proceedings, the cost of preparing the transcript shall be borne by the respondent. Where the party seeking the write has proceeded pursuant to Section 1088.5, the administrative record shall be filled as expeditionally as possible, and may be filled with the petition, or by the respondent after payment of the costs by the petitioner, where required, or as otherwise directed by the court. If the expense of preparing all or any part of the record has been home by the prevailing party, the expense shall be taxable as costs.

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e v. Occidental College, 40 Cal. App. 5th 208,

- Doe v. Occidental College, 40 Cal. App. 5th 208, 252 Cal. Rptr. 3d 646 (2019)
- <u>Doe v. Westmont</u>, 34 Cal. App. 5th 622, 246 Cal. Rptr. 3d 369 (2019)
- <u>Schrager v. Carry</u>, No. B282970, 2019 WL 1745858 (Cal. Ct. App. Apr. 18, 2019)
- <u>Doe v Allee</u>, 30 Cal. App. 5th 1036, 242 Cal. Rptr. 3d 109 (2019)
- "The common law requirements for a fair sexual misconduct hearing at a private college mirror the due process protections at public universities; these requirements are flexible and entail no rigid procedure."

California State Court Discipline Requirements



- No particular form of college student disciplinary hearing is required under California law.
- A fair college sexual misconduct hearing strives to balance three competing interests:
- 1) the accused student seeks to avoid unfair or mistaken exclusion from the educational process,
- 2) the college tries to provide a safe environment for all of its students,
- 3) the alleged victim, who often lives, works, and studies on a shared college campus with the accused, wants to safeguard their own well-being.

Investigation on of investigative and adjudicative functions does not, without more, deprive a college student and misconduct of a fair hearing.



College student conduct panel deprived student of a fair hearing on sexual misconduct change when it credited train portions of non-estivitying withsees; statements based solely on associated dearsh investigative reports, associate dean had dual role as investigator and panel member, and all three panel members were finders of fast required to hear from critical witnesses before choosing to credit certain accounts over others.

Evidence



- There is no formal right to discovery in student conduct review hearings.
- Fair hearing requirements do not allow a college's adjudicatory body to rely on evidence that has never been revealed to the accused student when it assesses witness credibility.

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Credibility cases: Information given to accused



- The college must provide the accused student with the names of witnesses and the facts to which each testifies.
- College student conduct panel deprived student of a fair hearing on sexual
 misconduct charge when it failed to provide student with information
 regarding investigation; college's sexual assault policies and procedures
 required it to turn over interview notes and permitted student access to all
 evidence dean discovered or developed during his investigation, yet dean
 omitted some questions and answers from reports, dean, who was on panel,
 had full information available to him, and college staff member took detailed
 notes that recorded the panel's questions and witnesses' responses, but
 student was only provided less detailed oral summaries.

Credibility Cases



- At a minimum, to provide a fair hearing where a sexual misconduct case turns on witness credibility, a college must comply with its own policies and procedures.
- To provide a fair hearing where a sexual misconduct case turns on witness credibility, a college's procedures must provide the accused student with a hearing before a neutral adjudicatory hody
- For a college to provide a fair hearing where a sexual misconduct case turns on witness credibility, the accused must be permitted to respond to the evidence against them.

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Credibility cases: Appearance of witnesses



- Not necessary to place the alleged victim and the accused in the same room
- The alleged victim and other critical witnesses must appear before the adjudicatory body in some form—in person, by video conference, or by some other means—so the body can observe their demeanor.
- Some form of witness presence is required to enable a college's adjudicatory body, when considering a sexual misconduct claim, to determine whether the witness is worthy of belief, especially where there is no corroborating physical evidence to assist the body in resolving conflicting accounts.

Credibility cases: Cross examination



- A college student accused of sexual misconduct is not entitled to directly cross-examine the alleged victim or other witnesses who testify at a sexual misconduct hearing.
- Where a college's sexual misconduct adjudication decision hinges on witness credibility, the accused must be permitted to pose questions to the alleged victim and other witnesses, even if indirectly.
- The accused must be able to pose questions to the witnesses in some manner, either directly or indirectly, such as through the adjudicatory body, but the body need not ask every question proposed by the accused



Critical Witnesses

- · Information Provided to John
- · Opportunity to Question Witness
- · Requirements for New Hearing Imposed:

1) Access to Investigator Notes, 2) Access to notes from student conduct meeting, 3) Some form of questions asking for witnesses (no particular form, material participation)

New York - Article 78 Review



7803. Questions raised. The only questions that may be raised in a proceeding under this article are:

- 1. whether the body or officer failed to perform a duty enjoined upon
- 2. whether the body or officer proceeded, is proceeding or is about to proceed without or in excess of jurisdiction; o
- 3. whether a determination was made in violation of lawful procedure. which a decimination was made in Voluction of value procedure, was affected by an error of law or was arbitrary and capricious or abuse of discretion, including abuse of discretion as to the measure mode of penalty or discipline imposed; or
- whether a determination made as a result of a hearing held, and at which evidence was taken, pursuant to direction by law is, on the entire record, supported by substantial evidence.

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New York - Article 78 Case



State Courts & Student Discipline



- Doe v. Columbia Univ., No. 19 CIV. 5357 (ER), 2020 WL 1528545 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 31, 2020)
- · Both claim Non-Consensual Sex
- Male claims Incapacitation
- 1) Failure to follow own procedures
- 2) Arbitrary & Capricious

Doe v.

Hearing

Westmont -

Denied a Fair

Takeaways



Public-Private

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State Laws/ Regulations Dealing with Title IX



New York

Enough is Enough Law (L 2015, Ch76)



SB 1735 Overall Policy/Enforcement

Texas

- · HB 1735 Policy Requirements
- SB 212 Employee Reporting
- SB 449 Transcript Notations
- · Baylor University













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Failure to Report / False Report



- Texas A&M Central University
- · Police Chief
- · Report made against a former employee x2

https://www.fox7austin.com/news/killeen-police-arrest-kempner-police-chief-for-failure-to-report-title-ix-violations

- 1) Class B misdemeanor
- 2) If intent to conceal, then Class A misdemeanor

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Fairness in Women's Sports Act



- Scientific Findings
- · Biological differences between Males & Females
- Kleczek v. Rhode Island Interscholastic League, Inc., 612 A.2d 734 (R.I. 1992)
- Sex Specific Teams
- Broad Scope
- · All Teams: Male, Female, Coed -> Prove Sex
- · Female Teams = No Males
- Creates COA (Student, School, Retaliation)

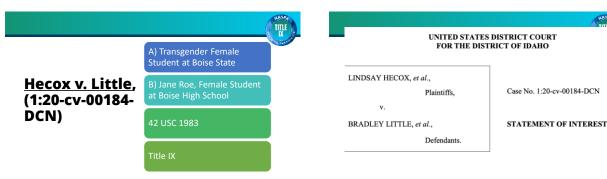


Birth Certificate Rules

CS • Definition of "sex"

Compelling Interest

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Nor does the Supreme Court's recent decision in Bostock v. Clayton Cty., Georgia, No. 17-1618, 2020 WL 3146686 (U.S. June 15, 2020), alter the equal-protection analysis here. First, Bostock said nothing about and did not consider anything about the Constitution. See id. at *17 (warning that "[1]he only question before us is whether an employer who fires someone simply for being homosexual or transgender has discharged or otherwise discriminated against that individual 'because of such individual's sex** as that term is used in a particular provision of Title VII). Second, nothing in the Fairness Act discriminates on the basis of transgender status, so even assuming arguendo that Bostock had any relevance in a constitutional case, it would not

help Plaintiffs

Connecticut

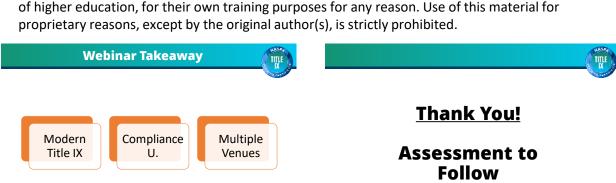


Soule v. Connecticut Association of Schools, Inc.,(3:20-cv-00201-RNC)

- CIAC Policy
- 3 Female High school females
- 2 Biological Males -> 15/85
- Title IX Athletics Review
 - Effective Accommodation
 - Equal Treatment



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This Module is Designed for:



TRACK 1 – Title IX Coordinators
TRACK 3 – Title IX Investigators

Why does this module combine these two tracks?

- Under the new Title IX regulations, Title IX coordinators are permitted to be investigators.
 - It is important Title IX coordinators receive investigator training.
- Title IX coordinators, as a part of their overall oversight function, must understand the investigative process and how it has shifted under the new regulations, irrespective of whether they ever serve as the actual investigator.
- Title IX investigators should have working knowledge of the Title IX grievance system overall and understand their role within the system.

What is Title IX? What is its mission?

- Enacted by Congress, Title IX seeks to reduce or eliminate barriers to educational opportunity caused by sex discrimination in institutions that receive federal funding. This is the mission of Title IX!
- Other federal laws also address sex discrimination.
 There are complex interactions with other federal laws, such as the Clery Act, the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), and the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).
- Title IX is concerned with *institutional response* to discrimination.

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Title IX: FINAL RULE



The final regulations specify how recipients of Federal financial assistance covered by Title IX, including elementary and secondary schools as well as postsecondary institutions, (hereinafter collectively referred to as "recipients" or "schools"), must respond to allegations of sexual harassment consistent with Title IX's prohibition against sex discrimination. These regulations are intended to effectuate Title IX's prohibition against sex discrimination by requiring recipients to address sexual harassment as a form of sex discrimination in education programs or activities.

Department of Education, Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance, 85 Fed. Reg., 30205 (May 19, 2020) [Inal rule (ordine at wave.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-05-19/pdf/2020-10512-pdf) at 30026

Title IX: FINAL RULE



The final regulations obligate recipients to respond promptly and supportively to persons alleged to be victimized by sexual harassment, resolve allegations of sexual harassment promptly and accurately under a predictable, fair grievance process that provides due process protections to alleged victims and alleged perpetrators of sexual harassment, and effectively implement remedies for victims.

td. (emphasis adde

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Title IX: FINAL RULE



The final regulations also clarify and modify Title IX regulatory requirements regarding remedies the Department may impose on recipients for Title IX violations, the intersection between Title IX. Constitutional protections, and other laws, the designation by each recipient of a Title IX Coordinator to address sex discrimination including sexual harassment, the dissemination for a recipient's non-discrimination policy and contact information for a Title IX Coordinator, the adoption by recipients of grievance procedures and a grievance process, how a recipient may claim a religious exemption, and prohibition of retaliation for exercise of rights under Title IX.

Special Issues in Investigation*



- $\bullet \ {\bf Definitions} \ {\bf Under} \ {\bf the} \ {\bf New} \ {\bf Regulations}$
- Familiarity with Specific Campus Policies
- The Investigation Process Itself
- Relevance and Rape Shield Rules
- The Minimum and Maximum Role of the Investigator
- The Tie to the Adjudication Process
- · Who should serve as an investigator?

Note: These concepts will be covered in this module, subsequent modules, and in the live virtual session.



Is "sex" defined in the new regulations?

The word "sex" is undefined in the Title IX statute. The Department did not propose a definition of "sex" in the NPRM and declines to do so in these final regulations. The focus of these regulations remains prohibited conduct.

Important to look at campus policy and other relevant laws.

Seek advice of counsel.

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"Actual Knowledge"

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, or to any employee of an elementary and secondary school. Imputation of knowledge based solely on vicarious liability or constructive notice is insufficient to constitute actual knowledge. This standard is not met when the only official of the recipient with actual knowledge is the respondent. The mere ability or obligation to report sexual harassment or to inform a student about how to report sexual harassment, or having been trained to do so, does not qualify an individual as one who has authority to institute corrective measures on behalf of the recipient. "Notice" as used in this paragraph includes, but is not limited to, a

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"Complainant"



"Respondent"



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

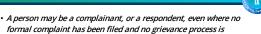
What is "alleged?"

reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment.

Respondent means an individual who has been

Allege = "report?"

More on Complainants/Respondents



- References... to a complainant, respondent, or other individual with respect to exercise of rights under Title IX should be understood to include situations in which a parent or guardian has the legal right to act on behalf of the individual.
- [T]he definitions of "complainant" and "respondent" do not restrict either party to being a student or employee, and, therefore, the final regulations do apply to allegations that an employee was sexually harassed by a student. Id. at 30071-72 (internal citations omitted, emphasis added).

"Consent"



The Assistant Secretary will not require recipients to adopt a particular definition of consent with respect to sexual assault, as referenced in this section.

This has been a central issue in fairness/consistency. How does "consent" fit into the new framework for "sexual harassment?"

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"Consent"—Not Defined in New Regulation

- What will your campus definition be?
 - · Affirmative consent?
- · Will distribute across multiple offenses

Elements

- · consent is a voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity;
- someone who is incapacitated cannot consent;
- (such as due to the use of drugs or alcohol, when a person is asleep or unconscious, or because of an intellectual or other disability that prevents the student from having the capacity to give consent)
- · past consent does not imply future consent;
- silence or an absence of resistance does not imply consent;
- 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; and
- · coercion, force, or threat of either invalidates consent.

"Formal Complaint"



Formal complaint means a document filed by a complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging sexual harassment against a respondent and requesting that the recipient investigate the allegation of sexual harassment. At the time of filing a formal complaint, a complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activity of the recipient with which the formal complaint is filed. A formal complaint may be filed with the Title IX Coordinator in person, by mail, or by electronic mail, by using the contact information required to be listed for the Title IX Coordinator under § 106.8(a), and by any additional method designated by the recipient.

(emphasis added)

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"Formal Complaint" Cont'd



As used in this paragraph, the phrase "document filed by a complainant" means a document or electronic submission (such as by electronic mail or through an online portal provided for this purpose by the recipient) that contains the complainant's physical or digital signature, or otherwise indicates that the complainant is the person filing the formal complaint. Where the Title IX Coordinator signs a formal complaint, the Title IX Coordinator is not a complainant or otherwise a party under this part or under § 106.45, and must comply with the requirements of this part, including § 106.45(b)(1)(ii).

"Sexual Harassment" [Three-Prong Test]



Sexual harassment means conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:

 An employee of the recipient conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the recipient on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct;

(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 recipient's education program or activity; or

(3) "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)(3), or "stalking" as defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(30).

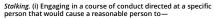
(emphasis added)

First Amendment and the Second Prong

[P] rotection of free speech and academic freedom was weakened by the Department's use of wording that differed from the Davis definition of what constitutes actionable sexual harassment under Title IX... these final regulations return to the Davis definition verbatim, while also protecting against even single instances of quid pro quo harassment and Clery/VAWA offenses, which are not entitled to First Amendment protection.

Id. at 30155 n.680

"Stalking" (Clery Act Definition)



- (A) Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
- (B) Suffer substantial emotional distress

(ii) For the purposes of this definition-

- (A) 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.
- (B) Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- (C) Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

 34 CFR 8 668.4614

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"Domestic Violence" (Clery Act Definition)

Domestic violence. (i) A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed-

- (A) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the
- (B) By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- (C) By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- (D) By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred, or
- (E) By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

34 C.F.R § 668.46(a)

"Dating Violence" (Clery Act Definition)

Dating violence. Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.

- (i) The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
- (ii) For the purposes of this definition—
- (A) Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
- (B) Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

34 C.F.R § 668.46(a)

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"Supportive Measures"



Remember state law and policy specific considerations!

Supportive measures means non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the complainant or the respondent before or after the filing of a formal complaint or where no formal complaint has been filed. Such measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the recipient's educational environment, or deter sexual harassment.

"Supportive Measures" Cont'd



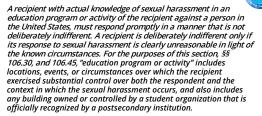
Supportive measures may include counseling, extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, campus secort services, mutual restrictions on contact between the parties, changes in work or housing locations, leaves of absence, increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus, and other similar measures. The recipient must maintain as confidential any supportive measures provided to the complainant or respondent, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the recipient to provide the supportive measures. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of supportive measures.



§ 106.44 Recipient's response to sexual harassment.

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§106.44(a) General response to sexual harassment.



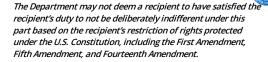
(emphasis added)

§106.44(a) Cont'd

A recipient's response must treat complainants and respondents equitably by offering supportive measures as defined in § 106.30 to a complainant, and by following a grievance process that complies with § 106.45 before the imposition of any disciplinary sanctions or other actions that are not supportive measures as defined in § 106.30, against a respondent. The Title IX Coordinator must promptly contact the complainant to discuss the availability of supportive measures as defined in § 106.30, consider the complainant's wishes with respect to supportive measures, inform the complainant of the availability of supportive measures with or without the filing of a formal complaint, and explain to the complainant the process for filing a formal complaint.

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§106.44(a) Cont'd



§106.44(b) Response to a formal complaint

- (1) In response to a formal complaint, a recipient must follow a grievance process that complies with § 106.45. With or without a formal complaint, a recipient must comply with § 106.44(a).
- (2) The Assistant Secretary will not deem a recipient's determination regarding responsibility to be evidence of deliberate indifference by the recipient, or otherwise evidence of discrimination under title IX by the recipient, solely because the Assistant Secretary would have reached a different determination based on an independent weighing of the evidence.

§106.44(c) Emergency removal.

Nothing in this part precludes a recipient from removing a respondent from the recipient's education program or activity on an emergency basis, provided that the recipient undertakes an individualized safety and risk analysis, determines that an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising from the allegations of sexual harassment

opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal. This provision may not be construed to modify any rights under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, or the Americans with Disabilities Act.

justifies removal, and provides the respondent with notice and an

§106.44(d) Administrative leave.

Nothing in this subpart precludes a recipient from placing a non-student employee respondent on administrative leave during the pendency of a grievance process that complies with § 106.45. This provision may not be construed to modify any rights under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 or the Americans with Disabilities Act.

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§ 106.45 Grievance process for formal complaints of sexual harassment.



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.

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§ 106.45(b) Grievance process.



For the purpose of addressing formal complaints of sexual harassment, a recipient's grievance process must comply with the requirements of this section. Any provisions, rules, or practices other than those required by this section that a recipient adopts as part of its grievance process for handling formal complaints of sexual harassment as defined in § 106.30, must apply equally to both parties.

§ 106.45(b)(1)(i)



 Basic requirements for grievance process. A recipient's grievance process must—

(i) Treat complainants and respondents equitably by providing remedies to a complainant where a determination of responsibility for sexual harassment has been made against the respondent, and by following a grievance process that complies with this section before the imposition of any disciplinary sanctions or other actions that are not supportive measures as defined in \$106.30, against a respondent. Remedies must be designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity. Such remedies may include the same individualized services described in \$106.30 as "supportive measures"; however, remedies need not be non-disciplinary or non-punitive and need not avoid burdening the respondent;

§ 106.45(b)(1)(ii)

(ii) Require an objective evaluation of all relevant evidence including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence— and provide that credibility determinations may not be based on a person's status as a complainant, respondent, or witness;

§ 106.45(b)(1)(iii)

(iii) Require that any individual designated by a recipient as a Title IX Coordinator, investigator, decisionmaker, or any person designated by a recipient to facilitate an informal resolution process, not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or an individual complainant or respondent.

(emphasis added)

(emphasis added)

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§ 106.45(b)(1)(iii) Cont'd

TITLE

A recipient must ensure that Title IX Coordinators, <u>investigators</u>, decisionmakers, and any person who facilitates an informal resolution process, receive training on

- the definition of sexual harassment in § 106.30,
- the scope of the recipient's education program or activity,
- how to conduct an investigation and grievance process including hearings, appeals, and informal resolution processes, as applicable, and
- how to serve impartially, including by avoiding prejudgment of the facts at issue, conflicts of interest, and bias....

(bullets added, emphasis added)

§ 106.45 (b)(1)(iii) Cont'd



A recipient must ensure that decision-makers receive training on any technology to be used at a live hearing and on issues of relevance of questions and evidence, including when questions and evidence about the complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant, as set forth in paragraph (b)(6) of this section.

A recipient also must ensure that investigators receive training on issues of relevance to create an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence, as set forth in paragraph (b)(5)(vii) of this section.

Any materials used to train Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision-makers, and any person who facilitates an informal resolution process, must not rely on sex stereotypes and must promote impartial investigations and adjudications of formal complaints of sexual harassment;

(emphasis added)

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§ 106.45(b)(1)(iv)



(iv) Include a presumption that the respondent is not responsible for the alleged conduct until a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process;

§ 106.45(b)(1)(v)



(v) Include reasonably prompt time frames for conclusion of the grievance process, including reasonably prompt time frames for filing and resolving appeals and informal resolution processes if the recipient offers informal resolution processes, and a process that allows for the temporary delay of the grievance process or the limited extension of time frames for good cause with written notice to the complainant and the respondent of the delay or extension and the reasons for the action. Good cause may include considerations such as the absence of a party, a party's advisor, or a witness; concurrent law enforcement activity; or the need for language assistance or accommodation of disabilities;

(emphasis added)

(emphasis added)

§ 106.45(b)(1)(vi)

(vi) Describe the range of possible disciplinary sanctions and remedies or list the possible disciplinary sanctions and remedies that the recipient may implement following any determination of responsibility;

§ 106.45(b)(1)(vii)

(vii) State whether the standard of evidence to be used to determine responsibility is the preponderance of the evidence standard or the clear and convincing evidence standard, apply the same standard of evidence formal complaints against students as for formal complaints against employees, including faculty, and apply the same standard of evidence to all formal complaints of sexual harassment:

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§ 106.45(b)(1)(viii)

(viii) Include the procedures and permissible bases for the complainant and respondent to appeal;

§ 106.45(b)(1)(ix)

(ix) Describe the range of supportive measures available to complainants and respondents; and

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§ 106.45(b)(1)(x)

(x) Not require, allow, rely upon, or otherwise use questions or evidence that constitute, or seek disclosure of, information protected under a legally recognized privilege, unless the person holding such privilege has waived the privilege.

§ 106.45(b)(2)(i)



(2) Notice of allegations—

(i) Upon receipt of a formal complaint, a recipient must provide the following written notice to the parties who are known:

(emphasis added)

§ 106.45(b)(2)(i)(A)

mulies

(A) Notice of the recipient's grievance process that complies with this section, including any informal resolution process.

§ 106.45(b)(2)(i)(B)

(B) Notice of the allegations of sexual harassment potentially constituting sexual harassment as defined in \$ 106.30, including sufficient details known at the time and with sufficient time to prepare a response before any initial interview. Sufficient details include the identities of the parties involved in the incident, if known, the conduct allegedy constituting sexual harassment under \$ 106.30, and the date and location of the alleged incident, if known. The written notice must include a statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process. The written notice must inform the parties that they may have an advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, under paragraph (b)(5)(iv) of this section, and may inspect and review evidence under paragraph (b)(5)(w) of this section, and may inspect and review evidence under paragraph (b)(5)(w) of this section, and that prohibits knowningly making false statements or

knowingly submitting false information during the grievance process.

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§ 106.45(b)(2)(ii)

(ii) If, in the course of an investigation, the recipient decides to investigate allegations about the complainant or respondent that are not included in the notice provided pursuant to paragraph (b)(2)(i)(B) of this section, the recipient must provide notice of the additional allegations to the parties whose identities are known

§ 106.45(b)(3)(i)



(3) Dismissal of a formal complaint—

(i) The recipient must investigate the allegations in a formal complaint. If the conduct alleged in the formal complaint would not constitute sexual harassment as defined in § 106.30 even if proved, did not occur in the recipient's education program or activity, or did not occur against a person in the United States, then the recipient must dismiss the formal complaint with regard to that conduct for purposes of sexual harassment under title IX or this part; such a dismissal does not preclude action under another provision of the recipient's code of conduct.

(emphasis added)

(emphasis added)

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§ 106.45(b)(3)(ii)

(ii) The recipient may dismiss the formal complaint or any allegations therein, if at any time during the investigation or hearing: A complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing that the complainant would like to withdraw the formal complaint or any allegations therein; the respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by the recipient; or specific circumstances prevent the recipient from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination as to the formal complaint or allegations therein.

(emphasis added)

§ 106.45(b)(3)(iii)



(iii) Upon a dismissal required or permitted pursuant to paragraph (b)(3)(i) or (b)(3)(ii) of this section, the recipient must promptly send written notice of the dismissal and reason(s) therefor simultaneously to the parties.

§ 106.45(b)(4)

(4) Consolidation of formal complaints. A recipient may consolidate formal complaints as to allegations of sexual harassment against more than one respondent, or by more than one complainant against one or more respondents, or by one party against the other party, where the allegations of sexual harassment arise out of the same facts or circumstances. Where a grievance process involves more than one complainant or more than one respondent, references in this section to the singular "party," "complainant," or "respondent" include the plural, as applicable.

§ 106.45(b)(5)

(5) Investigation of a formal complaint. When investigating a formal complaint and throughout the grievance process, a recipient must—

(emphasis added)

(emphasis added)

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§ 106.45(b)(5)(i)

(i) Ensure that the burden of proof and the burden of gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding responsibility rest on the recipient and not on the parties provided that the recipient cannot access, consider, disclose, or otherwise use a party's records that are made or maintained by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, or other recognized professional or paraprofessional acting in the professional's or paraprofessional acting in the professional's or paraprofessional and maintained in connection with the provision of treatment to the party, unless the recipient obtains that party's voluntary, written consent to do so for a grievance process under this section (if a party is not an "eligible student," as defined in 34 CFR 99.3, then the recipient must obtain the voluntary, written consent of a "parent," as defined in 34 CFR 99.3);

§ 106.45(b)(5)(ii)



(ii) Provide an equal opportunity for the parties to present witnesses, including fact and expert witnesses, and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence;

(emphasis added)

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§ 106.45(b)(5)(iii)

TITLE

(iii) Not restrict the ability of either party to discuss the allegations under investigation or to gather and present relevant evidence:

§ 106.45(b)(5)(iv)



(iv) Provide the parties with the same opportunities to have others present during any grievance proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, and not limit the choice or presence of advisor for either the complainant or respondent in any meeting or grievance proceeding; however, the recipient may establish restrictions regarding the extent to which the advisor may participate in the proceedings, as long as the restrictions apply equally to both parties;

(emphasis added)

(emphasis added)

§ 106.45(b)(5)(v)

TITLE

(v) Provide, to a party whose participation is invited or expected, written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all hearings, investigative interviews, or other meetings, with sufficient time for the party to prepare to participate;

§ 106.45(b)(5)(vi)



(vi) Provide both parties an equal opportunity to inspect and review any evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in a formal complaint, including the evidence upon which the recipient does not intend to rely in reaching a determination regarding responsibility and inculpatory or exculpatory evidence whether obtained from a party or other source, so that each party can meaningfully respond to the evidence prior to conclusion of the investigation.

(emphasis added)

(emphasis added)

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§ 106.45(b)(5)(vi) Cont'd



Prior to completion of the investigative report, the recipient must send to each party and the party's advisor, if any, the evidence subject to inspection and review in an electronic format or a hard copy, and the parties must have at least 10 days to submit a written response, which the investigator will consider prior to completion of the investigative report. The recipient must make all such evidence subject to the parties' inspection and review available at any hearing to give each party equal opportunity to refer to such evidence during the hearing, including for purposes of cross-examination; and

§ 106.45(b)(5)(vii)



(vii) Create an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence and, at least 10 days prior to a hearing (if a hearing is required under this section or otherwise provided) or other time of determination regarding responsibility, send to each party and the party's advisor, if any, the investigative report in an electronic format or a hard copy, for their review and written response.

(emphasis added)

(emphasis added)

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§ 106.45(b)(6)(i)



(6) Hearings.

(i) For postsecondary institutions, the recipient's grievance process must provide for a live hearing. At the live hearing, the decisionmaker(s) must permit each party's advisor to ask the other party and any witnesses all relevant questions and follow-up questions, including those challenging credibility. Such crossexamination at the live hearing must be conducted directly, orally, and in real time by the party's advisor of choice and never by a party personally, notwithstanding the discretion of the recipient under paragraph (b)(5)(iv) of this section to otherwise restrict the extent to which advisors may participate in the proceedings.

§ 106.45(b)(6)(i) Cont'd



At the request of either party, the recipient must provide for the live hearing to occur with the parties located in separate rooms with technology enabling the decision-maker(s) and parties to simultaneously see and hear the party or the witness answering questions. Only relevant cross-examination and other questions may be asked of a party or witness. Before a complainant, respondent, or witness answers a cross-examination or other question, the decision-maker(s) must first determine whether the question is relevant and explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant. If a party does not have an advisor present at the live hearing, the recipient must provide without fee or charge to that party, an advisor of the recipient's choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, to conduct cross-examination on behalf of that party.

§ 106.45(b)(6)(i) Cont'd

Questions and evidence about the complainant's sexual predisposition of prior sexual behavior are not relevant, unless such questions and evidence about the complainant's prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the conduct alleged by the complainant, or if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the respondent and are offered to prove consent. 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; provided, however, that the decision-maker(s) cannot draw an inference about the determination regarding responsibility based solely on a party's or witness's absence from the live hearing or refusal to answer cross-examination or other questions.

§ 106.45(b)(6)(i) Cont'd

Live hearings pursuant to this paragraph may be conducted with all parties physically present in the same geographic location or, at the recipient's discretion, any or all parties, witnesses, and other participants may appear at the live hearing virtually, with technology enabling participants simultaneously to see and hear each other. Recipients must create an audio or audiovisual recording, or transcript, of any live hearing and make it available to the parties for inspection and review

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§ 106.45(b)(7)(i)

(7) Determination regarding responsibility.

(i) The decision-maker(s), who cannot be the same person(s) as the Title IX Coordinator or the investigator(s), must issue a written determination regarding responsibility. To reach this determination, the recipient must apply the standard of evidence described in paragraph (b)(1)(vii) of this section.

§ 106.45(b)(7)(ii)(A)

(ii) The written determination must include— (A) Identification of the allegations potentially constituting sexual harassment as defined in § 106.30;

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§ 106.45(b)(7)(ii)(B)

(B) A description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the formal complaint through the determination, including any notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits, methods used to gather other evidence, and hearings held;

§ 106.45(b)(7)(ii)(C)

(C) Findings of fact supporting the determination;



§ 106.45(b)(7)(ii)(D)

(D) Conclusions regarding the application of the recipient's coof conduct to the facts;

§ 106.45(b)(7)(ii)(E)

(E) A statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility, any disciplinary sanctions the recipient imposes on the respondent, and whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or access to the recipient to the complainant; and

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§ 106.45(b)(7)(ii)(F)

(F) The recipient's procedures and permissible bases for the complainant and respondent to appeal.

§ 106.45(b)(7)(iii)

(iii) The recipient must provide the written determination to the parties simultaneously. The determination regarding responsibility becomes final either on the date that the recipient provides the parties with the written determination of the result of the appeal, if an appeal is filed, or if an appeal is not filed, the date on which an appeal would no longer be considered timely.

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§ 106.45(b)(7)(iv)

(iv) The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for effective implementation of any remedies.

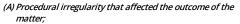
§ 106.45(b)(8)(i)

(8) Appeals.

(i) A recipient must offer both parties an appeal from a determination regarding responsibility, and from a recipient's dismissal of a formal complaint or any allegations therein, on the following bases:



§ 106.45(b)(8)(i)(A-C)



(B) New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, that could affect the outcome of the matter; and

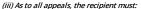
(C) The Title IX Coordinator, investigator(s), or decision-maker(s) had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or the individual complainant or respondent that affected the outcome of the matter.

§ 106.45(b)(8)(ii)

(ii) A recipient may offer an appeal equally to both parties on additional bases.

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§ 106.45(b)(8)(iii)(A-F)



 (A) Notify the other party in writing when an appeal is filed and implement appeal procedures equally for both parties;

(B) Ensure that the decision-maker(s) for the appeal is not the same person as the decision-maker(s) that reached the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal, the investigator(s), or the Title IX Coordinator;

(C) Ensure that the decision-maker(s) for the appeal complies with the standards set forth in paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of this section;

(D) Give both parties a reasonable, equal opportunity to submit a written statement in support of, or challenging, the outcome;

(E) Issue a written decision describing the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result; and

(F) Provide the written decision simultaneously to both parties.

§ 106.45(b)(9)

(9) Informal resolution. A recipient may not require as a condition of enrollment or continuing enrollment, or employment or continuing employment, or enjoyment of any other right, waiver of the right to an investigation and adjudication of formal complaints of sexual harassment consistent with this section. Similarly, a recipient may not require the parties to participate in an informal resolution process under this section and may not offer an informal resolution process unless a formal complaint is filed. However, at any time prior to reaching a determination regarding responsibility the recipient may facilitate an informal resolution process, such as mediation, that does not involve a full investigation and adjudication, provided that the recipient—

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§ 106.45(b)(9)(i)

(i) Provides to the parties a written notice disclosing. The allegations, the requirements of the informal resolution process including the circumstances under which it precludes the parties from resuming a formal complaint arising from the same allegations, provided, however, that at any time prior to agreeing to a resolution, any party has the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process and resume the grievance process with respect to the formal complaint, and any consequences resulting from participating in the informal resolution process, including the records that will be maintained or could be shared:

§ 106.45(b)(9)(ii-iii)

(ii) Obtains the parties' voluntary, written consent to the informal resolution process; and

(iii) Does not offer or facilitate an informal resolution process to resolve allegations that an employee sexually harassed a student.



§ 106.45(b)(10)(i)(A)



(10) Recordkeeping.

(i) A recipient must maintain for a period of seven years records of-

(A) Each sexual harassment investigation including any determination regarding responsibility and any audio or audiovisual recording or transcript required under paragraph (b)(6)(i) of this section, any disciplinary sanctions imposed on the respondent, and any remedies provided to the complainant designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity:

§ 106.45(b)(10)(i)(B-D)



(B) Any appeal and the result therefrom;

(C) Any informal resolution and the result therefrom; and (D) All materials used to train Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decisionmakers, and any person who facilitates an informal resolution process. A recipient must make these training materials publicly available on its website, or if the recipient does not maintain a website the recipient must make these materials available upon request for inspection by members of the public.

(emphasis added)

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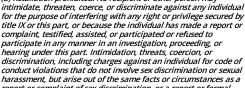
§ 106.45(b)(10)(ii)

(ii) For each response required under § 106.44, a recipient must create, and maintain for a period of seven years, records of any actions, including any supportive measures, taken in response to a report or formal complaint of sexual harassment. In each instance, the recipient must document the basis for its conclusion that its response was not deliberately indifferent, and document that it has taken measures designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity. If a recipient does not provide a complainant with supportive measures, then the recipient must document the reasons why such a response was not clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances. The documentation of certain bases or measures does not limit the recipient in the future from providing additional explanations or detailing additional measures taken.



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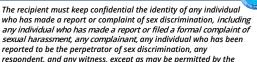
§ 106.71(a)



(a) Retaliation prohibited. No recipient or other person may

hearing under this part. Intimidation, threats, coercion, or discrimination, including charges against an individual for code of conduct violations that do not involve sex discrimination or sexual harassment, but arise out of the same facts or circumstances as a report or complaint of sex discrimination, or a report or formal complaint of sexual harassment, for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by title IX or this part, constitutes retaliation.

§ 106.71(a) Cont'd



respondent, and any witness, except as may be permitted by the FERPA statute, 20 U.S.C. 1232g, or FERPA regulations, 34 CFR part 99, or as required by law, or to carry out the purposes of 34 CFR part 106, including the conduct of any investigation, hearing, or judicial proceeding arising thereunder. Complaints alleging retaliation may be filed according to the grievance procedures for sex discrimination required to be adopted under § 106.8(c).

§ 106.71(b)(1)



(b) Specific circumstances.

(1) The exercise of rights protected under the First Amendment does not constitute retaliation prohibited under paragraph (a) of this section.

§ 106.71(b)(2)

(2) Charging an individual with a code of conduct violation for making a materially false statement in bad faith in the course of a grievance proceeding under this part does not constitute retaliation prohibited under paragraph (a) of this section, provided, however, that a determination regarding responsibility, alone, is not sufficient to conclude that any party made a materially false statement in bad faith.

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Law Enforcement Activity/ Criminal Proceedings

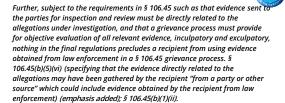
Concurrent Law Enforcement Activity

Section 106.45(b)(1)(v) provides that the recipient's designated reasonably prompt time frame for completion of a grievance process is subject to temporary delay or limited extension for good cause, which may include concurrent law enforcement activity. Section 106.45(b)(6)(i) provides that the decision-maker cannot draw any inference about the responsibility or non-responsibility of the respondent solely based on a party's failure to appear or answer cross-examination questions at a hearing; this provision applies to situations where, for example, a respondent is concurrently facing criminal charges and chooses not to appear or answer questions to avoid self-incrimination that could be used against the respondent in the criminal proceeding.

Id. at 30099 n.466 (emphasis added

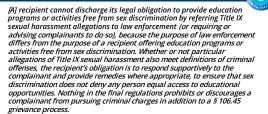
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Concurrent Law Enforcement Activity Cont'd



Id. at 30099 n.466 (emphasis added)

Law Enforcement Cannot Be Used to Skirt Title IX Process



Id. at 30099 (internal citation omitted, emphasis added)

Police Investigations

The 2001 Guidance takes a similar position: "In some instances, a complainant may allege harassing conduct that constitutes both sex discrimination and possible criminal conduct. Police investigations or reports may be useful in terms of fact gathering. However, because legal standards for criminal investigations are different, police investigations or reports may not be determinative of whether harassment occurred under Title IX and do not relieve the school of its duty to respond promptly and effectively."

Id. at 30099 n. 467.



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Confidentiality and FERPA Protections

Section 106.71(a) requires recipients to keep confidential the identity of any individual who has made a report or complaint of sex discrimination, including any individual who has made a report or flied a formal complaint of sexual harassment, any complainant, any individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of sex discrimination, any respondent, and any witness (unless permitted by FRPPA, or required under law, or as necessary to conduct proceedings under Title (N), and \$100.71(b) states that exercise of rights protected by the First Amendment is not retailation. Section 106.30 defining "supportive measures" instructs recipients to keep confidential the provision of supportive measures except as necessary to provide the supportive measures. These provisions are intended to protect the confidentiality of complainants, respondents, and witnesses during a Title IX process, subject to the recipient's ability to meet its Title IX obligations consistent with constitutional protections.

[Separate module addresses FERPA, recordkeeping and

Id. at 30071 (emphasis added)



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Who Should Serve as an Investigator?



- Outside Investigator?
- · Campus Safety/Security?
- Student Conduct Officers?
- Title IX Coordinator/Deputy Title IX Coordinator?
- Human Resources?
- · Co-investigators?

Job Description



- Required Competencies
- Reporting Structure
- Full Time vs. Part Time
 - Time Requirements
- Potential Conflicts of Interest
- Soft skills

Requirements

- TITLE
- No conflict of interest or bias; undue institutional interference.
- No sexual stereotypes
- Detail oriented
- · Ability to write a quality investigative report
- · Documentation is everything
- Organized
- Analytical skills
- · Time to devote to investigation
- · Listening skills
- · Understand basics of Title IX evidence rules

Requirements (cont'd)



- · Comfortable with subject matter
- · Able to apply policies and think critically
- · Comfortable with conflict
- · Ability to build rapport
- Collaborative
- · Ability to remain objective and neutral

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"Adversarial in Nature"

In the context of sexual harassment that process is often inescapably adversarial in nature where contested allegations of serious misconduct carry high stakes for all participants.

Id. at 30097

The Investigation Process Itself



- Planning
- Interviewing
- · Report Writing
- Tie to the hearing process

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The *Minimum* and *Maximum* Role of the Title IX Investigator

- Campuses are no longer permitted to have a "single" or "pure investigator model under Title IX.
- A separate decision-maker (or panel of decision-makers) must make a final determination of responsibility.
 - This will be a shift in the function of the investigator on some campuses.
- What, then, is the scope of the investigative report?
 - Purpose? Tone? Format?
- Will the investigator become a witness in the hearing or play other roles?

The Minimum and Maximum Role of the Investigator Cont'd



- Gather <u>all relevant</u> information regarding an allegation of sexual harassment.
- Interview all relevant parties
- Collect and organize *relevant* evidence
- Credibility Assessments?
- Weighing Evidence?
- · Write a detailed investigative report
 - [Separate module on writing an investigative report.]
- Make recommendations for interim measures or accommodations?
- Findings of Responsibility

 Remember: There must be a separate decision-maker.

Sample Policy Elements



- Introduction
- Scope
- · Support services, supportive measures, and how
- Title IX Coordinator's contact information (and deputy coordinators) and how to report
- · Mandated reporters
- · Definitions of key terms, such as sexual harassment and consent
- · Timeframes, both for reporting and for resolution

Sample Policy Elements Continued

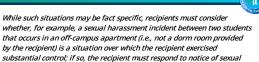


- · Confidentiality of information generally
- Requests for confidentiality
- · Opportunity to provide/access to information
- · Prohibition against retaliation
- · Sanction and remedies, and how they will be determined
- · Formal complaints
- Grievance process
- · Evidentiary standard
- · Notification of outcome
- Appeal process

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Scope/Off-Campus Jurisdiction

harassment that occurred there.



"Involvement in an education program or activity'



. [A] complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activity of the recipient with which the formal complaint is filed as provided in the revised definition of "formal complaint" in § 106.30; this provision tethers a recipient's obligation to investigate a complainant's formal complaint to the complainant's involvement (or desire to be involved) in the recipient's education program or activity so that recipients are not required to investigate and adjudicate allegations where the complainant no longer has any involvement with the recipient while recognizing that complainants may be affiliated with a recipient over the course of many years and sometimes complainants choose not to pursue remedial action in the immediate aftermath of a sexual harassment incident. . . .

Id. at 30086-87 (emphasis added)

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§106.44(a) General response to sexual

. . . For the purposes of this section, §§ 106.30, and 106.45, "education program or activity" includes locations, events, or circumstances over which the recipient 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 a postsecondary institution.



sex discrimination occurring against a person in the United States.

(emphasis added)

Relevance



The final regulations do not define relevance, and the ordinary meaning of the word should be understood and applied.

Id. at 30247 n. 1018.

Relevance Cont'd

(emphasis added)



The new Title IX regulations specifically . . .

... require investigators and decision-makers to be trained on issues of relevance, including how to apply the rape shield provisions (which deem questions and evidence about a complainant's prior sexual history to be irrelevant with two limited exceptions).

Id. at 30125

[Also covered in a separate module.]

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Prior Sexual History/Sexual Predisposition:

Section 106.45(b)(6)(i)-(ii) protects complainants (but not respondents) from questions or evidence about the complainant's prior sexual behavior or sexual predisposition, mirroring rape shield protections applied in Federal courts.

Id. at 30103 (emphasis added)

Rape Shield Language



[T]he rape shield language in § 106.45(b)(6)(i)-(ii) <u>bars questions or</u> evidence about a complainant's sexual predisposition (with no exceptions) and about a <u>complainant's prior sexual behavior subject to</u> two exceptions:

1) if offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the alleged sexual harassment, or

2) if the question or evidence concerns sexual behavior between the complainant and the respondent and is offered to prove **consent**.

Id. at 30336 n. 1308 (emphasis added).

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Consent and Rape Shield Language



[A] recipient selecting its own definition of consent must apply such definition consistently both in terms of not varying a definition from one grievance process to the next and as between a complainant and respondent in the same grievance process. The scope of the questions or evidence permitted and excluded under the rape shield language in § 106.45(b)(6)(i)-(ii) will depend in part on the recipient's definition of consent, but, whatever that definition is, the recipient must apply it consistently and equally to both parties, thereby avoiding the ambiguity feared by the commenter.

Id. at 30125.

Rape Shield Language



[T]he rape shield language in this provision:

- considers all questions and evidence of a complainant's sexual predisposition irrelevant, with no exceptions;
- questions and evidence about a complainant's prior sexual behavior are irrelevant unless they meet one of the two exceptions;
- and questions and evidence about a respondent's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not subject to any special consideration but rather must be judged like any other question or evidence as relevant or irrelevant to the allegations at issue.

Id. at 30352 (emphasis added).

Rape Shield Protections and the Investigative Report

[T]he investigative report must summarize "relevant" evidence, and thus at that point the rape shield protections would apply to preclude inclusion in the investigative report of irrelevant evidence.

Id. at 30353-54.



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Bias/Prejudice/Stereotypes/Prejudgment/Conflic ts of Interest

[S]ome complainants, including or especially girls of color, face schoollevel responses to their reports of sexual harassment infected by bias, prejudice, or stereotypes.

§ 106.45(b)(1)(iii) [prohibits] Title IX Coordinators, investigators, and decision-makers, and persons who facilitate informal resolution processes from having conflicts of interest or bias against complainants or respondents generally, or against an individual complainant or respondent, [and requires] training that also includes "how to serve impartially, including by avoiding prejudgment of the facts at issue, conflicts of interest, and bias."

Bias/Conflicts of Interest

Section 106.45(b)(1)(iii) requires Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision-makers, and individuals who facilitate any informal resolution process to be free of bias or conflicts of interest for or against complainants or respondents and to be trained on how to serve impartially.

Id. at 30103 (emphasis added).

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"Bias" in Ikpeazu v. University of Nebraska

With respect to the claim of bias, we observe that the committee members are entitled to a presumption of honesty and integrity unless actual bias, such as personal animosity, illegal prejudice, or a personal or financial stake in the outcome can be proven. . . . The allegations Ikpeazu makes in support of his bias claim are generally insufficient to show the kind of actual bias from which we could conclude that the committee members acted unlawfully.

Ikpeazu v. University of Nebraska, 775 F.2d 250, 254 (8th Cir. 1985) (internal citations omitted).

"Bias"



- · Personal animosity
- Illegal prejudice
- Personal or financial stake in the outcome
- · Bias can relate to:
 - Sex, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability or immigration status, financial ability or other characteristic

Department of Education, Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receive Federal Financial Assistance, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026 (May 19, 2020) (final rule) (orline at

Does DOE require "Implicit Bias" training

The Department declines to specify that training of Title IX personnel must include implicit bias training; the nature of the training required under § 106.45(b)(1)(iii) is left to the recipient's discretion so long as it achieves the provision's directive that such training provide instruction on how to serve impartially and avoid prejudgment of the facts at issue, conflicts of interest, and bias, and that materials used in such training avoid sex stereotypes.

Id. at 30084.



Conflict of Interest

A conflict between the private interests and the official responsibilities of a person in a position of trust.

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Prejudgment

A judgment reached before the evidence is available

Impartial

Not partial or biased: treating or affecting all equally

merriam-webster.com

webster-dictionary.org

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Prejudice

An opinion or judgment formed without due examination; prejudgment; a leaning toward one side of a question from other considerations than those belonging to it; and unreasonable predilection for, or objection against, anything; especially an opinion or leaning adverse to anything, without just grounds, or before sufficient knowledge.

webster-dictionary.org



Stereotype

something conforming to a fixed or general pattern; a standardized mental picture that is held in common by members of a group and that represents an oversimplified opinion, prejudiced attitude, or uncritical judgment.

merriam-webster.com

"Sex Stereotypes"





- What is a sex stereotype? What does DOE mean by this term?
- · What are some examples of sex stereotypes?
- An example of a scholarly paper on stereotypes:
- S. Kanahara, A Review of the Definitions of Stereotype and a Proposal for a Progressive Model, Individual Differences Research. Vol. 4 Issue 5 (Dec. 2006).
- · Sex stereotypes are to be avoided in training and in actual practice.
- · Be especially careful when doing case studies of any kind.
- · Anyone can be a complainant or respondent, and all are individuals!

All Title IX personnel should serve in their roles impartially.

All Title IX personnel should avoid

- prejudgment of facts
 - prejudice
- · conflicts of interest
 - hias
 - · sex stereotypes

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TITLE

Whose side are you on?

You have no "side" other than the integrity of the process.

You now have the legal foundations to take the next step in the NASPA Title IX Training Certificate program!

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NASPA. Student Affairs Administrators in Higher Education Developing Policies, Proceedings and

Procedures and Practices

Peter Lake

Professor of Law, Charles A. Dana Chair, and Director of the Center for Excellence in Higher Education Law and Policy Stetson University College of Law

Dr. Jennifer R. Hammat

Dean of Students University of Southern Indiana



This Module is Designed for:



TRACK 1 – Title IX Coordinators

TRACK 2 – Title IX Decision-Makers and
Student Conduct Administrators

A Word on Accountability...



Recipients cannot be guarantors that sexual harassment will never occur in education programs or activities, but recipients can and will, under these final regulations, be held accountable for responding to sexual harassment in ways designed to ensure complainants' equal access to education without depriving any party of educational access without due process or fundamental fairness.

Department of Education, Neodiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activity Praceiving Federal Financial Assistance, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026 (May 19, 2020) (Islan Link) (critical residual critical sex www.sprinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-05-19/pdf/2020-10512.pdf) at 30046 (Internal citations critical care/basis added).

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Not Merely "Checking Off Boxes"

Recipients, including universities, will not be able to simply check off boxes without doing anything. Recipients will need to engage in the detailed and thoughtful work of informing a complainant of options, offering supportive measures to complainants through an interactive process described in revised § 106.44(a), and providing a formal complaint process with robust due process protections beneficial to both parties as described in § 106.45.

Id. at 30091

Operationalizing the new Title IX regulations requires making certain choices.

"Tuning" is important.

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Regulations Intend to Provide "Flexibility"

[T]hese final regulations leave recipients the flexibility to choose to follow best practices and recommendations contained in the Department's guidance or, similarly, best practices and recommendations made by non-Department sources, such as Title IX consultancy firms, legal and social science scholars, victim advocacy organizations, civil libertarians and due process advocates, and other experts.

[T]hese final regulations leave recipients legitimate and necessary flexibility to make decisions regarding the supportive measures, remedies, and discipline that best address each sexual harassment incident.

Id. at 30044.

"Flexibility" Cont'd



Within the standardized § 106.45 grievance process, recipients retain significant flexibility and discretion, including decisions to:

- designate the reasonable time frames that will apply to the grievance process;
- use a recipient's own employees as investigators and decisionmakers or outsource those functions to contractors;
- determine whether a party's advisor of choice may actively participate in the grievance process;
- select the standard of evidence to apply in reaching determinations regarding responsibility;
- use an individual decision-maker or a panel of decision-makers;
- · offer informal resolution options;
- impose disciplinary sanctions against a respondent following a determination of responsibility; and
- select procedures to use for appeals.

Id. at 30097 (bullets added).



Policy Basics



- · Single policy or multiple policies?
- Who creates policy? You? Your TIX Team? Conduct? Committee? Counsel?
- Title IX ←→ Student Conduct (reference each other)
- Title IX←→ HR
- · Consensual relations policies (do you have these?)
- Terminology
- "Complainant" vs. "Alleged to be the Victim of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment"/"Survivor"
- "Respondent" vs. "Reported to be the Perpetrator of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment"
- · Formal complaint, document filed by a complainant, supportive measures
- What is a "day?" (Business day, calendar day, "school" day?)

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Policy Elements



- Introduction
- Scope
- Support services, supportive measures, and how to access
- Title IX Coordinator's contact information (and deputy coordinators) and how to report
- · "Mandated reporters"
- Definitions of key terms, such as sexual harassment and consent
- Timeframes, both for reporting and for resolution

Policy Elements



- · Confidentiality of information generally
- · Requests for confidentiality
- Opportunity to provide/access to information
- · Prohibition against retaliation
- Sanction and remedies, and how they will be determined
- Formal complaints*
- Grievance process
- Evidentiary standard
- Notification of outcome
- Appeal process

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Definitions of Offenses to Be Included in Policies



i. Sexual harassment

ii. Sexual assault

- 1. Non-consensual sexual contact, and
- 2. Non-consensual sexual intercourse
- iii. Domestic violence
- iv. Dating violence
- iv. Dating violence
- v. Sexual exploitation* vi. Stalking
- vii. Retaliation*
- viii. Intimidation*
 ix. Actual Knowledge

State law considerations!

"Sexual Harassment" [Three-Prong Test]



Sexual harassment means conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:

 An employee of the recipient conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the recipient on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct;

(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 recipient's education program or activity; or

(3) "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).

(emphasis added)

"Consent"—Not Defined in New Regulation File

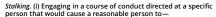
· What will your definition be?

- Affirmative consent?
- · Will distribute across multiple offenses

Flements

- · consent is a voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity;
- · someone who is incapacitated cannot consent;
 - (such as due to the use of drugs or alcohol, when a person is asleep or unconscious, or because of an intellectual or other disability that prevents the student from having the capacity to give consent)
- · past consent does not imply future consent;
- · silence or an absence of resistance does not imply consent;
- 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; and
- · coercion, force, or threat of either invalidates consent.

"Stalking" (Clery Act Definition)



- (A) Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
- (B) Suffer substantial emotional distress.

(ii) For the purposes of this definition—

- (A) Course of conductmeans two or more acts, including, but not imited 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.
- (B) Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- (C) Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or councedings. 46(a)

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"Domestic Violence" (Clery Act Definition)

Domestic violence. (i) A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed-

- (A) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the
- (B) By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- (C) By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- (D) By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred, or
- (E) By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that persons' acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

"Dating Violence" (Clery Act Definition)

Dating violence. Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.

- (i) The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
- (ii) For the purposes of this definition—
- (B) Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

34 C.F.R § 668.46(a

34 C.F.R § 668.46(a)

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Title IX Coordinator Information (§106.8)

Recipients must notify....

- · Applicants for admission and employment
- Students
- Employees
- All unions or professional organizations holding collective bargaining or professional agreements with the recipient

...of the contact information for the Title IX Coordinator(s):

- Name or Title
- Office address
- Email address
- Telephone number

Dissemination of Information §106.8(a)

Notice of Non-Discrimination and Title IX Coordinator

- Website
- Handbooks
- Catalogs

For

- Applicants for admission and employment
- Students
- Employees
- All unions or professional organizations holding collective bargaining or professional agreements with the recipient



Title IX Personnel



- Title IX coordinator—MUST be designated
- · Title IX investigator
- · Title IX decision-maker(s)/Appellate officer(s)
- Anyone implementing an informal process (if offered)
- · The Title IX coordinator can be the investigator.
- · The decision-maker cannot be the same person as the investigator or the Title IX coordinator.
- Case managers?

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Outsourcing/Requiring Legally Trained Title IX Operative

The Department notes that nothing in the final regulations precludes a recipient from carrying out its responsibilities under § 106.45 by outsourcing such responsibilities to professionally trained investigators and adjudicators outside the recipient's own operations. The Department declines to impose a requirement that Title IX Coordinators, investigators, or decision-makers be licensed attorneys (or otherwise to specify the qualifications or experience needed for a recipient to fill such positions), because leaving recipients as much flexibility as possible to fulfill the obligations that must be performed by such individuals will make it more likely that all recipients reasonably can meet their Title IX responsibilities.

Id. at 30105.

Personnel Decisions

- Should we appoint deputy Title IX coordinators?
 - [T]he recipient may need to or wish to designate multiple employees as Title IX Co Title IX Coordinator and additional staff to serve as deputy Title IX Coordinators.
- . Should the Title IX coordinator take on the role of investigator, as permitted in the new
- How many decision makers? (New regulations suggest training at least two so one can be the appellate officer.)
- · Single decision-maker or a panel?
- · What should we outsource? Advantages/disadvantages?
- . Budgetary concerns/limited staff on very small campuses
- Bias
- · Conflicts of interest?
- Appropriate relationships between Title IX coordinator and other functions
- · Role of counsel?

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Training



- "Best practices"/"Experts"/Certification
- Impartiality of Title IX operatives
- No conflicts of interest
- No sexual stereotypes in training materials
- Training on the institution's specific policies, procedures and processes
- Training on "relevance" of evidence for investigations and hearings
- Training on technology used in hearings
- We assume that all recipients will need to train their Title IX Coordinators. an investigator, any person designated by a recipient to facilitate an informal resolution process (e.g., a mediator), and two decision-makers (assuming an additional decision-maker for appeals). We assume this training will take approximately eight hours for all staff at the . . . IHE level.



"Actual Knowledge," **Notice, "Mandatory** Reporters"

"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, or to any employee of an elementary and secondary school. Imputation of knowledge based solely on vicarious liability or constructive notice is insufficient to constitute actual knowledge. This standard is not met when the only official of the recipient with actual knowledge is the respondent. The mere ability or obligation to report sexual harassment or to inform a student about how to report sexual harassment, or having been trained to do so, does not qualify an individual as one who has authority to institute corrective measures on behalf of the recipient. "Notice" as used in this paragraph includes, but is not limited to, a report of sexual harassment to the Title IX Coordinator as described in § 106.8(3).

(emphasis added)

"Officials with Authority"



- Who is an official with authority—authority to redress?
- Title IX coordinator
- CSAs?Who else?

Determining whether an individual is an "official with authority" is a legal determination that depends on the specific facts relating to a recipient's administrative structure and the roles and duties held by officials in the recipient's own operations. The Supreme Court viewed this category of officials as the equivalent of what 20 U.S.C. 1682 calls an "appropriate person" for purposes of the Department's resolution of Title IX violations with a recipient. id. at 30039.

Postsecondary institutions ultimately decide which officials to authorize to institute corrective measures on behalf of the recipient. The Title IX Coordinator and officials with authority to institute corrective measures on behalf of the recipient fall into the same category as employees whom guidance described as having "authority to redress the sexual hardssener".

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Actual Knowledge/Employees

For all recipients, notice to the recipient's Title IX Coordinator or to "any official of the recipient who has authority to institute corrective measures on behalf of the recipient" (referred to herein as "officials with authority") conveys actual knowledge to the recipient and triggers the recipient's response obligations.

Id. at 30039 (emphasis added)

NOTE: The Department of Education has discontinued use of the term and previous structure of "responsible employees," i.e. "mandated reporters."

Rather than using the phrase "responsible employees," these final regulations describe the pool of employees to whom notice triggers the recipient's response obligations.

Limiting Mandatory Reporters A Rejection of "Responsible Employees"

Triggering a recipient's response obligations only when the Title IX Coordinator or an offic with authority has notice respects the autonomy of a complainant in a postsecondary institution better than the responsible employee rubric in guidance. . . .

Id. at 30040 (emphasis added).

[T]he approach in these final regulations allows postsecondary institutions to decide which of their employees must, may, or must only with a student's consent, report sexual harassment to the recipient's Title IX Coordinator (a report to whom always triggers the recipient's response obligations, no matter who makes the report).

Id. (emphasis added)

We believe that the best way to avoid reports "falling through the cracks" or successfully being "swept under the rug" by postsecondary institutions, is not to continue (as Department guidance did) to insist that all postsecondary institutions must have universal or near-universal mandatory reporting. . . . whether universal mandatory reporting for postsecondary institutions benefits victims or harms victims is a complicated issue as to which research is conflicting.

Mat at 30106 n.482 (emphasis added).

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"Universal mandatory reporting"

[N]othing in the proposed or final regulations prevents recipients (including postsecondary institutions) from instituting their own policies to require professors, instructors, or all employees to report to the Title IX Coordinator every incident and report of sexual harassment [i.e. a "universal mandatory reporting policy"].

Id. at 30107 (emphasis added).

"Mandatory Reporters"



- Should IHE's designate a large cadre of "mandatory reporters" even if they are permitted to?
- Pros/cons?
- · Conflicts in research?
- How much time to you have to notify folks of the change?
- Does it make sense to stay the course for this first year, and wait and see if a change is needed?

"Notice"



Notice results whenever . . . Title IX Coordinator, or any official with authority: witnesses sexual harassment: hears about sexual harassment or sexual harassment allegations from a complainant (i.e., a person alleged to be the victim) or a third party (e.g., the complainant's parent, friend, or peer); receives a written or verbal complaint about sexual harassment or sexual harassment allegations; or by any other means. These final regulations emphasize that any person may always trigger a recipient's response obligations by reporting sexual harassment to the Title IX Coordinator using contact information that the recipient must post on the recipient's website. The person who reports does not need to be the complainant (i.e., the person alleged to be the victim); a report may be made by "any person" who believes that sexual harassment may have occurred and requires a recipient's response.

Id. at 30040 (emphasis added, internal citations omitted).

Actual Knowledge Can Be Triggered



- · Report from the complainant
- · Third party report ("bystander" reporting)
- · Anonymous report (by the complainant or by a third party)

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Anonymous Reports



[T]he Department does not take a position in the NPRM or these final regulations on whether recipients should encourage anonymous reports of sexual harassment . . .

[I]f a recipient cannot identify any of the parties involved in the alleged sexual harassment based on the anonymous report, then a response that is not clearly unreasonable under light of these known circumstances will differ from a response under circumstances where the recipient knows the identity of the parties involved in the alleged harassment, and the recipient may not be able to meet its obligation to, for instance, offer supportive measures to the unknown complainant.

Notice Cont'd



[N]otice of sexual harassment or allegations of sexual harassment to the recipient's Title IX Coordinator or to an official with authority to institute corrective measures on behalf of the recipient (herein, "officials with authority") will trigger the recipient's obligation to respond. Postsecondary institution students have a clear channel through the Title IX Coordinator to report sexual harassment, and § 106.8(a) requires recipients to notify all students and employees (and others) of the Title IX Coordinator's contact information, so that "any person" may report sexual harassment in person, by mail, telephone, or e-mail (or by any other means that results in the Title IX Coordinator receiving the person's verbal or written report), and specifies that a report may be made at any time (including during non-business hours) by mail to the Title IX Coordinator's office address or by using the listed telephone number or e-mail address.

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Scope, Jurisdiction, and **Tuning with Other Campus Policies**

"Statute of Limitations"



The Department does not wish to impose a statute of limitations for filing a formal complaint of sexual harassment under Title IX. . . .

...[A] complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activity of the recipient with which the formal complaint is filed as provided in the revised definition of "formal complaint" in \$106.30 this provision tethers a recipient's obligation to investigate a complainant's formal complaint to the complainant's involvement (or desire to be involved) in the recipient's education program or activity so that recipients are not required to investigate and adjudicate allegations where the complainant no longer has any involvement with the recipient while recognizing that complainants may be affiliated with a recipient over the course of many years and sometimes complainants choose not to pursue remedial action in the immediate aftermath of a sexual harassment incident. The Department believes that applying a statute of limitations may result in arbitrarily denying remedies to sexual harassment victims.

Id. at 30086-87 (emphasis added).

"Statute of Limitations" and Dismissal of Complaint

[T]he § 106.45 grievance process contains procedures designed to take into account the effect of passage of time on a recipient's ability to resolve allegations of sexual harassment. For example, if a formal complaint of sexual harassment is made several years after the sexual harassment allegedly occurred, § 106.45(b)(3)(ii) provides that . . .

- · if the respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by the recipient, or
- · if specific circumstances prevent the recipient from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination as to the formal complaint or allegations therein,
- ... then the recipient has the discretion to dismiss the formal complaint or any allegations therein.

to

... For the purposes of this section, §§ 106.30, and 106.45, "education program or activity" includes locations, events, or circumstances over which the recipient 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 a postsecondary institution.

(emphasis added)

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§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

Addressing Sexual Assaults Outside of a University's **Obligations Under Title IX**



Nothing in the final regulations precludes a recipient from applying the § 106.45 grievance process to address sexual assaults that the recipient is not required to address under Title IX.

[A] recipient may choose to address conduct outside of or not in its "education program or activity," even though Title IX does not require a recipient to do so. Id. at 30091 (emphasis added).

[E]ven if alleged sexual harassment did not occur in the recipient's education program or activity, dismissal of a formal complaint for Title IX purposes does not preclude the recipient from addressing that alleged sexual harassment under the recipient's own code of conduct. Recipients may also choose to provide supportive measures to any complainant, regardless of whether the alleged sexual harassment is covered under Title IX. Id. at 30093 (emphasis added)

Tuning? Traps?

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"Non-sexual Harassment Sex Discrimination" ווווי

...§ 106.45 applies to formal complaints alleging sexual harassment under Title IX, but not to complaints alleging sex discrimination that does not constitute sexual harassment ("non-sexual harassment sex discrimination"). Complaints of non-sexual harassment sex discrimination may be filed with a recipient's Title IX Coordinator for handling under the "prompt and equitable" grievance procedures that recipients must adopt and publish pursuant to § 106.8(c).

Id. at 30095

Conduct That Does Not Meet Sexual Harassment Definition

Allegations of conduct that do not meet the definition of "sexual harassment" in 106.30 may be addressed by the recipient under other provisions of the recipient's

Recipients may continue to address harassing conduct that does not meet the § 106.30 definition of sexual harassment, as acknowledged by the Department's change to § 106.45(b)(3)(i) to clarify that dismissal of a formal complaint because the allegations do not meet the Title IX definition of sexual harassment, does not preclude a recipient from addressing the alleged misconduct under other provisions of the recipient's own code of conduct. Id. at 30037-38 (emphasis added)

Similarly, nothing in these final regulations prevents a recipient from addressing conduct that is outside the Department's jurisdiction due to the conduct constituting sexual harassment occurring outside the recipient's education program or activity, or occurring against a person who is not located in the United States.

Tuning? Traps?

Id. at 30038 n.108 (emphasis added).



... by processing sexual harassment complaints under non-Title IX provisions of a recipient's code of conduct. The definition of "sexual harassment" in § 106.30 constitutes the conduct that these final regulations, implementing Title IX, address. ... [W]here a formal complaint alleges conduct that meets the Title IX definition of "sexual harassment," a recipient must comply with § 106.45.

Id. at 30095

Scope/Off-Campus Jurisdiction

While such situations may be fact specific, recipients must consider whether, for example, a sexual harassment incident between two students that occurs in an off-campus apartment (i.e., not a dorm room provided by the recipient) is a situation over which the recipient exercised substantial control; if so, the recipient must respond to notice of sexual harassment that occurred there.

Will colleges eliminate RSO recognition?
Will RSO's choose to leave?
Relationship Agreements
Study Abroad?

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RSO's/Greek Life

[T]here is no exemption from Title IX coverage for fraternities and sororities, and in fact these final regulations specify in \$ 106.44(a) that the education program or activity of a postsecondary institution includes any building owned or controlled by a student organization officially recognized by the postsecondary institution.

Id. at 30061 (emphasis added)

Organizational Responsibility Under Title

The § 106.45 grievance process... contemplates a proceeding against an individual respondent to determine responsibility for sexual harassment. The Department declines to require recipients to apply § 106.45 to groups or organizations against whom a recipient wishes to impose sanctions arising from a group member being accused of sexual harassment because such potential sanctions by the recipient against the group do not involve determining responsibility for perpetrating Title IX sexual harassment but rather involve determination of whether the group violated the recipient's code of conduct.

Id. at 30096 (emphasis added).

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No Reasonable Cause Threshold

The Department declines to add a reasonable cause threshold into § 106.45. The very purpose of the § 106.45 grievance process is to ensure that accurate determinations regarding responsibility are reached, impartially and based on objective evaluation of relevant evidence; the Department believes that goal could be impeded if a recipient's administrators were to pass judgment on the sufficiency of evidence to decide if reasonable or probable cause justifies completing an investigation.

Id. at 30105.

Title IX Coordinator/Gatekeeping



Title IX Coordinators have always had to consider whether a report satisfies the criteria in the recipient's policy, and these final regulations are not creating new obstacles in that regard. The criteria that the Title IX Coordinator must consider are statutory criteria under Title IX or criteria under case law interpreting Title IX's non-discrimination mandate with respect to discrimination on the basis of sex in the recipient's education program or activity against a person in the United States, tailored for administrative enforcement. Additionally, these final regulations do not preclude action under another provision of the recipient's code of conduct, as clearly stated in revised § 106.45(b)(3)(i), if the conduct alleged does not meet the definition of Title IX sexual harassment.

Id. at 30090 (internal citation omitted, emphasis added)

Classroom Behavior

Nothing in the final regulations reduces or limits the ability of a teacher to respond to classroom behavior. If the in-class behavior constitutes Title it Sexual harassment, the school is responsible for responding promptly without deliberate indifference, including offering appropriate supportive measures to the complainant, which may include separating the complainant from the respondent, counseling the respondent about appropriate behavior, and taking other actions that meet the \$106.30 definition supportive measures' while a grievance process resolves any fractual issues about the sexual harassment incident. If the in-class behavior does not constitute Title IX sexual harassment incident, if the in-class behavior does not constitute Title IX sexual harassment for example, because the conduct is not severe, or is not pervasive), then the final regulations do not apply and do not affect a decision made by the teacher as to how best to discipline the offending student or keep order in the classroom.

Id. at 30069 (emphasis added)

Who is a "teacher" and what is a "classroom?"

Are teachers prohibited from addressing serious violations at the time they are
occurring?

Chilling effect?

The Department does not believe that evaluating verbal harassment situations for severity, pervasiveness, and objective offensiveness will chill reporting of unwelcome conduct, because recipients retain discretion to respond to reported situations not covered under Title IX. Thus, recipients may encourage students (and employees) to report any unwanted conduct and determine whether a recipient must respond under Title IX, or chooses to respond under a non-Title IX

Id. at 30154 (emphasis added).

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Trigger Warnings?

These final regulations neither require nor prohibit a recipient from providing a trigger warning prior to a classroom discussion about sexual harassment including sexual assault; § 106.6(a)(1) does assure students, employees (including teachers and professors), and recipients that ensuring non-discrimination on the basis of sex under Title IX does not require restricting rights of speech, expression, and academic freedom guaranteed by the First Amendment. Whether the recipient would like to provide such a trigger warning and offer alternate opportunities for those students fearing renewed trauma from participating in such a classroom discussion is within the recipient's discretion.

Id. at 30419 (emphasis added).

Tuning with Other Policies and Campus Functions



- Student and Organizational Conduct
- Employment Conduct
- · Disability Services
- Equity

policy.

- Security
- Threat Assessment
- · Bias Incident Reporting
- Care Team Reports
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Prompt Responses



The final regulations require recipients to respond promptly by:

- offering supportive measures to every complainant (i.e., an individual who is alleged to be the victim of sexual harassment);
- refraining from imposing disciplinary sanctions on a respondent without first following a prescribed grievance process;
- investigating every formal complaint filed by a complainant or signed by a Title IX Coordinator; and
- effectively implementing remedies designed to restore or preserve a complainant's equal educational access any time a respondent is found responsible for sexual harassment.

Id. at 30034 n.60 (bullets added).

Prompt Timeframes

TITLE

- · No 60-day rule
- · What is "prompt"?
- · What timeframes should we set?
- · Examples of possible delays?
 - Absence of a party, a party's advisor, or a witness; concurrent law enforcement activity; or the need for language assistance or accommodation of disabilities

Equitable Responses



[T]he recipient's response must treat complainants and respondents equitably, meaning that for a complainant, the recipient must offer supportive measures, and for a respondent, the recipient must follow a grievance process that complies with § 106.45 before imposing disciplinary sanctions.

Id. at 30044.

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Reasonable/Clearly Unreasonable

In addition to the specific requirements imposed by these final regulations, all other aspects of a recipient's response to sexual harassment are evaluated by what was not clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances. Recipients must also document their reasons why each response to sexual harassment was not deliberately indifferent.

Id. at 30046 (internal citations omitted, emohasis added)

Section 106.44(b)(2) (providing that recipient responses to sexual harassment must be non-deliberately indifferent, meaning not clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances . . . Id. at 30046 n.182 (emphasis added).

[If a recipient does not provide supportive measures as part of its response to sexual harassment, the recipient specifically must document why that response was not clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances (for example, perhaps the complainant did not want any supportive measures).

Id. at 30046 n.183 (emphasis added).



Law Enforcement Activity/ Criminal Proceedings



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Concurrent Law Enforcement Activity

Section 106.45(b) (I)(y) provides that the recipient's designatedreasonably prompt time frame for completion of a grievance process is subject to temporary delay or limited extension for good couse, which may include concurrent law enforcement activity. Section 106.45(b)(6)(i) provides that the decision-maker cannot draw any inference about the responsibility or non-responsibility of the respondent solely based on a party's fallure to appear or answer cross-examination questions at a hearing: this provision applies to situations where, for example, a respondent is concurrently facing criminal charges and chooses not to appear or answer questions to avoid self-incrimination that could be used against the respondent in the criminal proceedings. Further, subject to the requirements in \$106.45 such as that evidence sent to the parties for inspection and review must be directly related to the allegations under investigation, and that a grievance process must provide for objective evaluation of all relevant evidence, inculpatory and exculpatory, nothing in the final regulations procludes a recipient from using evidence obtained from law enforcement in a \$106.45 grievance process. \$106.45(b)(S)(v)(specifying that the evidence directly related to the allegations may have been gathered by the recipient "from a party or other source" which could include evidence obtained by the recipient from law enforcement) (emphasis added); \$106.45(f)(f)(ii)).

Law Enforcement Cannot Be Used to Skirt Title IX Process

grievance process.

[A] recipient cannot discharge its legal obligation to provide education programs or activities free from sex discrimination by referring Title IX sexual harassment allegations to law enforcement (or requiring or advising complainants to do so), because the purpose of law enforcement differs from the purpose of a recipient offering education programs or activities free from sex discrimination. Whether or not particular allegations of Title IX sexual harassment also meet definitions of criminal offenses, the recipient's obligation is to respond supportively to the complainant and provide remedies where appropriate, to ensure that sex discrimination does not deny any person equal access to educational opportunities. Nothing in the final regulations prohibits or discourages a complainant from pursuing criminal charges in addition to a \$ 106.45

Id. at 30099 (internal citation omitted).

Police Investigations

The 2001 Guidance takes a similar position: "In some instances a complainant may allege harassing conduct that constitutes both sex discrimination and possible criminal conduct. Police investigations or reports may be useful in terms of fact gathering. However, because legal standards for criminal investigations are different, police investigations or reports may not be determinative of whether harassment occurred under Title IX and do not relieve the school of its duty to respond promptly and effectively."

Id. at 30099 n. 467



Confidentiality

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Confidentiality and FERPA Protections

Section 106.71(a) requires recipients to keep confidential the identity of any individual who has made a report or complaint of sex discrimination, including any individual who has made a report or filed a formal complaint of sexual harassment, any complainant, any individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of sex discrimination, any respondent, and any witness (unless permitted by FERPA, or required under law, or as necessary to conduct proceedings under Title IX), and § 106.71(b) states that exercise of rights protected by the First Amendment is not retaliation. Section 106.30 defining "supportive measures" instructs recipients to keep confidential the provision of supportive measures except as necessary to provide the supportive measures. These provisions are intended to protect the confidentiality of complainants, respondents, and witnesses during a Title IX process, subject to the recipient's ability to meet its Title IX

Id. at 30071 (emphasis added)

obligations consistent with constitutional protections.

"Gag orders" are not permitted, but

. abuses of a party's ability to discuss the allegations can be addressed through tort law and retaliation prohibitions.

[§106.45(b)(5)(iii)] applies only to discussion of "the allegations under investigation," which means that where a complainant reports sexual harassment but no formal complaint is filed. § 106.45(b)(5)(iii) does not apply, leaving recipients discretion to impose non-disclosure or confidentiality requirements on complainants and respondents.

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Non-disclosure Agreements?

[Separate module addresses FERPA, recordkeeping and confidentiality.]

Recipients may require parties and advisors to refrain from disseminating the evidence (for instance, by requiring parties and advisors to sign a non-disclosure agreement that permits review and use of the evidence only for purposes of the Title IX grievance process), thus providing recipients with discretion as to how to provide evidence to the parties that directly relates to the allegations raised in the formal complaint.

Id. at 30304 (emphasis added)



Complainant Autonomy

A complainant may only want supportive measures, may wish to go through an informal process, or may want to file a formal complaint. The Department revised § 106.44(a) to clarify that an equitable response for a complainant means offering supportive measures irrespective of whether the complainant also chooses to file a formal complaint. Additionally, a recipient may choose to offer an informal resolution process under § 106.45(b)(9) (except as to allegations that an employee sexually harassed a student). These final regulations thus respect a complainant's autonomy in determining how the complainant would like to proceed after a recipient becomes aware (through the complainant's own report, or any third party reporting the complainant's alleged victimization) that a complainant has allegedly suffered from sexual harassment.

Id at 30086



These final regulations obligate a recipient to initiate a grievance process when a complainant files, or a Title IX Coordinator signs, a formal complaint, so that the Title IX Coordinator takes into account the wishes of a complainant and only initiates a grievance process against the complainant's wishes if doing so is not clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances.

Id. at 30045 (emphasis added).

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[A] complainant's desire not to be involved in a grievance process or desire to keep the complainant's identity undisclosed to the respondent will be overridden only by a trained individual (i.e., the Title IX Coordinator) and only when specific circumstances justify that action. These final regulations clarify that the recipient's decision not to investigate when the complainant does not wish to file a formal complaint will be evaluated by the Department under the deliberate indifference standard; that is, whether that decision was clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances.

Id. at 30045 (emphasis added).

Moving Forward Against the Wishes of a Complainant



- · Cross complaints
- · Proceeding with a reluctant participant?
- Trauma?
- Triggers?
- · In transit withdrawals

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§ 106.30(a) "Supportive Measures"



Supportive measures means non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the complainant or the respondent before or after the filing of a formal complaint or where no formal complaint has been filed. Such measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the recipient's educational environment, or deter sexual harassment.

§ 106.30(a)"Supportive Measures' Cont'd



Supportive measures may include counseling extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, campus escort services, mutual restrictions on contact between the parties, changes in work or housing locations, leaves of absence, increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus, and other similar measures. The recipient must maintain as confidential any supportive measures provided to the complainant or respondent, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the recipient to provide the supportive measures. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of supportive measures.

§106.44(a) Cont'd

a formal complaint . . .

... The Title IX Coordinator must promptly contact the complainant to discuss the availability of supportive measures as defined in § 106.30, consider the complainant's wishes with respect to supportive measures, inform the complainant of the availability of supportive measures with or without the filing of

(emphasis added

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More on Supportive Measures...



[A] recipient must offer supportive measures to a complainant, regardless of whether the complainant decides to file, or the Title IX Coordinator decides to sign, a formal complaint. Id. at 30046 (emphasis added).

[S]upportive measures must be offered not only in an "interim" period during an investigation, but regardless of whether an investigation is pending or ever occurs.

Id. (emphasis added).

Complainants must be offered supportive measures, and respondents may receive supportive measures, whether or not a formal complaint has been filled or a determination regarding responsibility has been made.

d. at 30064 (emphasis added)

[A] recipient must offer supportive measures to any person alleged to be the victim, even if the complainant is not the person who made the report of sexual harassment.

Id. at 30069-70 (emphasis added).

Thoughts on Supportive Measures



- · No-contact orders
 - [T]hese final regulations allow for mutual restrictions on contact between the
 parties as stated in § 106.30, and § 106.30 does not expressly prohibit other
 types of no-contact orders such as a one-way no-contact order.
- · Moving classes?

Id. at 30521

- · Housing changes?
- Two students in the same student organization, club, or team?
- Burden on one party but not the other? [Separate module on supportive measures.]

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Emergency Removal/Administrative Leave

§106.44(c) Emergency removal.



Nothing in this part precludes a recipient from removing a respondent from the recipient's education program or activity on an emergency basis, provided that the recipient undertakes an individualized safety and risk analysis, determines that an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising from the allegations of sexual harassment justifies removal, and provides the respondent with notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal. This provision may not be construed to modify any rights under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, or the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Emergency Removal of Respondent

[T]hese final regulations expressly authorize recipients to remove a respondent from the recipient's education programs or activities on an emergency basis, with or without a grievance process pending, as long as post-deprivation notice and opportunity to challenge the removal is given

to the respondent. A recipient's decision to initiate an emergency removal

will also be evaluated under the deliberate indifference standard.

Id. at 30046 (internal citation omitted).

§106.44(d) Administrative leave.

Nothing in this subpart precludes a recipient from placing a non-student employee respondent on administrative leave during the pendency of a grievance process that complies with § 106.45. This provision may not be construed to modify any rights under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 or the Americans with Disabilities Act.

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Thoughts on Emergency Removal and Administrative Leaye

- · How should we make this clear in our policies?
- Will IHE's be at risk if they use this process?
- · Litigation risk/TRO?
- · Bias? De novo review by hearing?



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§ 106.30(a) "Formal Complaint"



Formal complaint means a document filed by a complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging sexual harassment against a respondent and requesting that the recipient investigate the allegation of sexual harassment. At the time of filing a formal complaint, a complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activity of the recipient with which the formal complaint is filed. A formal complaint may be filed with the Title IX Coordinator in person, by mail, or by electronic mail, by using the contact information required to be listed for the Title IX Coordinator under § 106.8(a), and by any additional method designated by the recipient.

(emphasis added)

"Formal Complaint" Cont'd



As used in this paragraph, the phrase "document filed by a complainant" means a document or electronic submission (such as by electronic mail or through an online portal provided for this purpose by the recipient) that contains the complainant's physical or digital signature, or otherwise indicates that the complainant is the person filing the formal complaint. Where the Title IX Coordinator signs a formal complaint, the Title IX Coordinator is not a complainant or otherwise a party under this part or under \$ 106.45, and must comply with the requirements of this part, including \$ 106.45(b)(1)(ii).

"Formal Complaint" Cont'd



A "formal complaint" is a document that initiates a recipient's grievance process, but a formal complaint is not required in order for a recipient to have actual knowledge of sexual harassment, or allegations of sexual harassment, that activates the recipient's legal obligation to respond promptly, including by offering supportive measures to a complainant. Id. at 30030 (emphasis added).

§ 106.45(b)(3)(i)



- (3) Dismissal of a formal complaint-
- (i) The recipient must investigate the allegations in a formal complaint. If the conduct alleged in the formal complaint would not constitute sexual harassment as defined in § 106.30 even if proved, did not occur in the recipient's education program or activity, or did not occur against a person in the United States, then the recipient must dismiss the formal complaint with regard to that conduct for purposes of sexual harassment under title IX or this part; such a dismissal does not preclude action under another provision of the recipient's code of conduct.
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§ 106.45(b)(3)(ii)

(ii) The recipient may dismiss the formal complaint or any allegations therein, if at any time during the investigation or hearing: A complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing that the complainant would like to withdraw the formal complaint or any allegations therein; the respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by the recipient; or specific circumstances prevent the recipient from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination as to the formal complaint or allegations therein.

§ 106.45(b)(3)(iii)



(iii) Upon a dismissal required or permitted pursuant to paragraph (b)(3)(i) or (b)(3)(ii) of this section, the recipient must promptly send written notice of the dismissal and reason(s) therefor simultaneously to the parties.

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Dismissal of Complaint



[I]f a respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by a recipient, or if specific circumstances prevent the recipient from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination as to the formal complaint or allegations therein, then the recipient may dismiss the formal complaint or any allegations therein. Id. at 30087.

[I]f a recipient dismisses a formal complaint or any allegations in the formal complaint, the complainant should know why any of the complainant's allegations were dismissed and should also be able to challenge such a dismissal by appealing on certain grounds. Id. at 30053

§ 106.45(b)(4)



(4) Consolidation of formal complaints. A recipient may consolidate formal complaints as to allegations of sexual harassment against more than one respondent, or by more than one complainant against one or more respondents, or by one party against the other party, where the allegations of sexual harassment arise out of the same facts or circumstances. Where a grievance process involves more than one complainant or more than one respondent, references in this section to the singular "party," "complainant," or "respondent" include the plural, as applicable.

Thoughts on Formal Complaints



- · Signed?
 - Digital?
 - Verified?
 - Notary?
 - · Attestation or oath?
 - · Privileges?
- · How to handle false reports?
 - · Provision for false reports/providing false information in code/policy?

§ 106.45(b)(2)(i)(B)



Notice of the allegations of sexual harassment potentially constituting sexual harassment as defined in § 106.30, including sufficient details known at the time and with sufficient time to prepare a response before any initial interview. Sufficient details include the identities of the parties involved in the incident, if known, the conduct allegedly constituting sexual harassment under § 106.30, and the date and location of the alleged incident, if known. The written notice must include a statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process. The written notice must inform the parties that they may have an advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, under paragraph (b)(5)(iv) of this section, and may inspect and review evidence under paragraph (b)(5)(v) of this section. The written notice must inform the parties of any provision in the recipient's code of conduct that prohibits knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information during the grievance process.

(emphasis added)

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§ 106.71(b)(2)

Charging an individual with a code of conduct violation for making a materially false statement in bad faith in the course of a grievance proceeding under this part does not constitute retaliation prohibited under paragraph (a) of this section, provided, however, that a determination regarding responsibility, alone, is not sufficient to conclude that any party made a materially false statement in bad faith.





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§ 106.45(b)(5)(iv)

(iv) Provide the parties with the same opportunities to have others present during any grievance proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, and not limit the choice or presence of advisor for either the complainant or respondent in any meeting or grievance proceeding; however, the recipient may establish restrictions regarding the extent to which the advisor may participate in the proceedings, as long as the restrictions apply equally to both parties;

Must You Allow a Complainant to Bring a Support Person to the Initial Meeting with the Title IX Coordinator?

Although these final regulations do not expressly require recipients to allow complainants to bring a supportive friend to an initial meeting with the Title IX Coordinator, nothing in these final regulations prohibits complainants from doing so. Indeed, many people bring a friend or family member to doctors' visits for extra support, whether to assist a person with a disability or for emotional support, and the same would be true for a complainant reporting to a Title IX Coordinator. Once a grievance process has been initiated, these final regulations require recipients to provide the parties with written notice of each party's right to select an advisor of choice, and nothing precludes a party from choosing a friend to serve as that advisor of choice.

See id. at 30109 (emphasis added).

"Advisors"

- TITLE
- · Complainants and respondents can have any advisor of their choosing.
- Some will choose a lawyer as an advisor. Some will want a lawyer but will not be able to afford one. Equitable treatment issues?
- Some may have a family member, a friend, or another trusted person serve as their advicer.
- If a party does not have an advisor, the school must provide one.
- [While the final regulations do not require the recipient to pay for parties' advisors, nothing the in the final regulations precludes a recipient from choosing to do so.
 Id. at 30297.
- Effective representation?
- [P]roviding parties the right to select an advisor of choice does not align with the constitutional right of criminal defendants to be provided with effective representation.
- Should not be viewed as practicing law, but rather "as providing advocacy services to a complainant or respondent."

"Witnesses" as "Advisors"

The Department acknowledges commenters' concerns that advisors may also serve as witnesses in Title IX proceedings, or may not wish to conduct cross-examination for a party whom the advisor would otherwise be willing to advise, or may be unavailable to attend all hearings and meetings. Notwithstanding these potential complications that could arise in particular cases, the Department believes it would be inappropriate to restrict the parties' selection of advisors by requiring advisors to be chosen by the recipient, or by precluding a party from selecting an advisor who may also be a witness

Id. at 30299 (emphasis added).

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"Witnesses" as "Advisors" Cont'd

The Department notes that the § 106.45(b)(1)(iii) prohibition of Title IX personnel having conflicts of interest or bias does not apply to party advisors (including advisors provided to a party by a postsecondary institution as required under § 106.45(b)(6)(i)), and thus, the existence of a possible conflict of interest where an advisor is assisting one party and also expected to give a statement as a witness does not violate the final regulations. Rather, the perceived "conflict of interest" created under that situation would be taken into account by the decision-maker in weighing the credibility and persuasiveness of the advisor-witness's testimony.

Id. at 30299.

"Advisors" Cont'd



How can/should advisors participate in the process?

Section 106.45(b)(5)(vi) (evidence subject to inspection and review must be sent electronically or in hard copy to each party and the party's advisor of choice).

Section 106.45(b)(5)(vii) (a copy of the investigative report must be sent electronically or in hard copy to each party and the party's advisor of choice).

Id. at 30298n. 1169

[T]he final regulations make one exception to the provision in § 106.45(b)[5](iv) that recipients have discretion to restrict the extent to which party advisors may actively participate in the grievance process: Where a postsecondary institution must hold a live hearing with crossexmination, such cross-examination, such cross-examination, such cross-examination.

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§ 106.45(b)(6)(i)



(6) Hearings.

(i) For postsecondary institutions, the recipient's grievance process must provide for a live hearing. At the live hearing, the decisionmaker(s) must permit each party's advisor to ask the other party and any witnesses all relevant questions and follow-up questions, including those challenging credibility. Such crossexamination at the live hearing must be conducted directly, orally, and in real time by the party's advisor of choice and never by a party personally, notwithstanding the discretion of the recipient under paragraph (b)(5)(iv) of this section to otherwise restrict the extent to which advisors may participate in the proceedings.

§ 106.45(b)(6)(i) Cont'd



At the request of either party, the recipient must provide for the live hearing to occur with the parties located in separate rooms with technology enabling the decision-maker(s) and parties to simultaneously see and hear the party or the witness answering questions. Only relevant cross-examination and other questions may be asked of a party or witness. Before a complainant, respondent, or witness answers a cross-examination or other question, the decision-maker(s) must first determine whether the question is relevant and explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant. If a party does not have an advisor present at the live hearing, the recipient must provide without fee or charge to that party, an advisor of the recipient's choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, to conduct cross-examination on behalf of that party.

Hearings

TITLE

- · What is a "hearing"?
- · Single decision-maker vs. a panel of decision makers?
- · Rules of evidence?
- · Should all hearings be online (currently)
- What are the differences?
- Online hearings
 - · Platforms?
 - Security?
 - Do you record?
- · Hearing rules?

Adopting Rules Outside of § 106.45(b)

§ 106.45(b) expressly allows recipients to adopt rules that apply to the recipient's grievance process, other than those required under § 106.45, so long as such additional rules apply equally to both parties. For example, a postsecondary institution recipient may adopt reasonable rules of order and decorum to govern the conduct of live hearings.

Id. at 30293 n. 1148 (emphasis added).

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More on § 106.45

§ 106.45 would, for example, permit a recipient to require parties personally to answer questions posed by an investigator during an interview, or personally to make any opening or closing statements the recipient allows at a live hearing, so long as such rules apply equally to both parties.

Id. at 30298 (emphasis added).

While nothing in the final regulations discourages parties from speaking for themselves during the proceedings, the Department believes it is important that each party have the right to receive advice and assistance navigating the grievance process.

Recipients may not...

- ... adopt evidentiary rules of admissibility that contravene thos evidentiary requirements prescribed under § 106.45...
- ... adopt a rule excluding relevant evidence whose probative value is substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice . . .
- ... adopt rules excluding certain types of relevant evidence (e.g., lie detector test results, or rape kits) where the type of evidence is not either deemed "not relevant" (as is, for instance, evidence concerning a complainant's prior sexual history) or otherwise barred from use under § 106.45 (as is, for instance, information protected by a legally recognized privilege) . . .

Id. at 30294 (internal citations omitted

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Rules for Evaluating Evidence

... the § 106.45 grievance process does not prescribe rules governing how admissible, relevant evidence must be evaluated for weight or credibility by a recipient's decision-maker, and recipients thus have discretion to adopt and apply rules in that regard, so long as such rules do not conflict with § 106.45 and apply equally to both parties.

Id. at 30294 (emphasis added).

Rules Regarding Weight and Credibility

A recipient may, for example, adopt a rule regarding the weight or credibility (but not the admissibility) that a decision-maker should assign to evidence of a party's prior bad acts, so long as such a rule applied equally to the prior bad acts of complainants and the prior bad acts of respondents. Because a recipient's investigators and decision-makers must be trained specifically with respect to "issues of relevance," any rules adopted by a recipient in this regard should be reflected in the recipient's training materials, which must be publicly available.

Id. at 30294 (emphasis added)

Prior Sexual History

ot TITLE

Section 106.45(b)(6)(i)-(ii) protects complainants (but not respondents) from questions or evidence about the complainant's prior sexual behavior or sexual predisposition, mirroring rape shield protections applied in Federal courts.

Id. at 30103 (emphasis added).

Cross-Examination



- Advisors may cross examine but not the witnesses/complainants/respondents themselves
- · Objections and evidence issues
- · Inculpatory/ Exculpatory evidence

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"Adversarial in Nature"

In the context of sexual harassment that process is often inescapably adversarial in nature where contested allegations of serious misconduct carry high stakes for all participants.

Id. at 30097



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§ 106.45(b)(1)(vii)



A recipient's grievance process must—

(vii) State whether the standard of evidence to be used to determine responsibility is the preponderance of the evidence standard or the clear and convincing evidence standard, apply the same standard of evidence for formal complaints against students as for formal complaints against employees, including faculty, and apply the same standard of evidence to all formal complaints of sexual harassment;

"Standard of Evidence"



- Which should we choose?
 - Clear and convincing?
 - Preponderance of the evidence?
 - How do we choose?
 - Pros and cons of each?
 - · What do you have now (for students)?
 - What do you have now (for employees, including faculty)?
 - Do changes to the employee/faculty component need to go through a governance group for approval?



Sanctions

TITLE IX

The Department does not require particular sanctions – or therapeutic interventions – for respondents who are found responsible for sexual harassment, and leaves those decisions in the sound discretion of State and local educators. Id. at 3003 tembasis added).

The Department does not require disciplinary sanctions after a determination of responsibility, and does not prescribe any particular form of sanctions. Id. at 30096 (emphasis added).

The Department acknowledges that this approach departs from the 2001 Guidance, which stated that where a school has determined that sexual harassment occurred, effective corrective action "tailored to the specific situation" may include particular sanctions against the respondent, such as counseling warning, disciplinary action, or escalating consequences... For reasons described throughout this preamble, the final regulations modify this approach to focus on remedies for the compainant who was victimized rather than on second guessing the recipient's disciplinary sanction decisions with respect to the respondent. However, the final regulations are consistent with the 2001 Guidance's approach inasmuch as \$106.45(b)(1)(i) clarifies that "remedies" may consist of individualized services similar to those described in \$106.30 as "supportive measures" except that remedies need not avoid disciplining or burdening the respondent.

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Disciplinary Decisions/Sanctions Must Themselves Not Be Discriminatory

The Department notes that while Title IX does not give the Department a basis to impose a Federal standard of fairness or proportionality onto disciplinary decisions, Title IX does, of course, require that actions taken by a recipient must not constitute sex discrimination; Title IX's non-discrimination mandate applies as much to a recipient's disciplinary actions as to any other action taken by a recipient with respect to its education programs or activities.

Id. at 30104

Sanctions



- If a respondent is found responsible in a grievance process for sexual harassment what is an appropriate sanction?
 - · Is anything less than expulsion okay?
- Schools maintain discretion and flexibility in imposing sanctions AFTER a respondent has been found responsible.
- Make sure to outline the possible RANGE of sanctions clearly in your policy.
- Can include a continuation of supportive measures.

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§ 106.45(b)(1)(i)



- (1) Basic requirements for grievance process. A recipient's grievance process must—
- (i) Treat complainants and respondents equitably by providing remedies to a complainant where a determination of responsibility for sexual harassment has been made against the respondent, and by following a grievance process that complies with this section before the imposition of any disciplinary sanctions or other actions that are not supportive measures as defined in § 106.30, against a respondent. Remedies must be designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity. Such remedies may include the same individualized services described in § 106.30 as "supportive measures"; however, remedies need not be non-disciplinary or non-punitive and need not avoid burdening the respondent;

Remedies



Where a respondent is found responsible for sexual harassment as defined in § 106.30, the recipient must provide remedies to the complainant designed to restore or preserve the complainant's equal access to education.

Id. at 30083 (emphasis added).

Remedies



- · Examples of remedies for an individual complainant
- Can be a continuation of supportive measures (such as a nocontact order)
- · Academic accommodations/academic support services
- · Counseling services
- · Residence accommodations
- · What about remedies for the broader community?
- Again, issuing sanctions after a respondent is found responsible is not enough. The new regulations turn on "remedies for the complainant" not sanctions against the respondent.
- · Are there academic remedies based on the impact the event had?



Appeals



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§ 106.45(b)(8)(i)



(8) Appeals.

(i) A recipient must offer both parties an appeal from a determination regarding responsibility, and from a recipient's dismissal of a formal complaint or any allegations therein, on the following bases:

§ 106.45(b)(8)(i)(A-C)



- (A) Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter:
- (B) New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, that could affect the outcome of the matter; and
- (C) The Title IX Coordinator, investigator(s), or decision-maker(s) had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or the individual complainant or respondent that affected the outcome of the matter.

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§ 106.45(b)(8)(ii)



(ii) A recipient may offer an appeal equally to both parties on additional bases.

§ 106.45(b)(8)(iii)(A-F)



- (iii) As to all appeals, the recipient must:
- (A) Notify the other party in writing when an appeal is filed and implement appeal procedures equally for both parties;
- (B) Ensure that the decision-maker(s) for the appeal is not the same person as the decision-maker(s) that reached the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal, the investigator(s), or the Title IX Coordinator;
- (C) Ensure that the decision-maker(s) for the appeal complies with the standards set forth in paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of this section;
- (D) Give both parties a reasonable, equal opportunity to submit a written statement in support of, or challenging, the outcome;
- (E) Issue a written decision describing the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result; and
- (F) Provide the written decision simultaneously to both parties.

Points on Appeals



- · Procedures?
- · Who can hear appeals?
- · What "additional basis" could exist?



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§ 106.45(b)(9)

(9) Informal resolution. A recipient may not require as a condition of enrollment or continuing enrollment, or employment or continuing employment, or enjoyment of any other right, waiver of the right to an investigation and adjudication of formal complaints of sexual harassment consistent with this section. Similarly, a recipient may not require the parties to participate in an informal resolution process under this section and may not offer an informal resolution process unless a formal complaint is filed. However, at any time prior to reaching a determination regarding responsibility the recipient may facilitate an informal resolution process, such as mediation, that does not involve a full investigation and adjudication, provided that the recipient-

§ 106.45(b)(9)(i)

(i) Provides to the parties a written notice disclosing: The allegations, the requirements of the informal resolution process including the circumstances under which it precludes the parties from resuming a formal complaint arising from the same allegations, provided, however, that at any time prior to agreeing to a resolution, any party has the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process and resume the grievance process with respect to the formal complaint, and any consequences resulting from participating in the informal resolution process, including the records that will be maintained or could be shared:

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§ 106.45(b)(9)(ii-iii)

(ii) Obtains the parties' voluntary, written consent to the informal resolution process; and

(iii) Does not offer or facilitate an informal resolution process to resolve allegations that an employee sexually harassed a student.

Ending an Informal Process

[A]n informal resolution process, in which the parties voluntarily participate, may end in an agreement under which the respondent agrees to a disciplinary sanction or other adverse consequence, without the recipient completing a grievance process, under § 106.45(b)(9).

Id. at 30059 n.286.



Points on Informal Resolution

- The new regulations don't require it, but informal resolution is allowed.
- · Equitable/Trained
- · Should you offer it?
 - · Pros/Cons
- Increased complainant autonomy
- · Who should implement?
- · What type of training is needed?
- Mediator training?
- · When can't we use informal resolution?
 - · When the allegation is that an employee sexually harassed a student



A Closer Look at Retaliation

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§ 106.71(a)

(a) Retaliation prohibited. No recipient or other person may intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by title IX or this part, or because the individual has made a report or complaint, testified, assisted, or participated or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this part. Intimidation, threats, coercion, or discrimination, including charges against an individual for code of conduct violations that do not involve sex discrimination or sexual harassment, but arise out of the same facts or circumstances as a report or complaint of sex discrimination, or a report or formal complaint of sexual harassment, for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by title IX or this part, constitutes retaliation.

§ 106.71(a) Cont'd

The recipient must keep confidential the identity of any individual who has made a report or complaint of sex discrimination, including any individual who has made a report or filed a formal complaint of sexual harassment, any complainant, any individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of sex discrimination, any respondent, and any witness, except as may be permitted by the FERPA statute, 20 U.S.C. 1232g, or FERPA regulations, 34 CFR part 99, or as required by law, or to carry out the purposes of 34 CFR part 106, including the conduct of any investigation, hearing, or judicial proceeding arising thereunder. Complaints alleging retaliation may be filed according to the grievance procedures for sex discrimination required to be adopted under \$ 106.8(c).

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§ 106.71(b)(1)



(b) Specific circumstances.

(1) The exercise of rights protected under the First Amendment does not constitute retaliation prohibited under paragraph (a) of this section.

§ 106.71(b)(2)

Charging an individual with a code of conduct violation for making a materially false statement in bad faith in the course of a grievance proceeding under this part does not constitute retaliation prohibited under paragraph (a) of this section, provided, however, that a determination regarding responsibility, alone, is not sufficient to conclude that any party made a materially false statement in bad faith.



Bias/Prejudice/Stereotypes/Prejudgment/Conflicts of Interest

flic

[Sjome complainants, including or especially girls of color, face schoollevel responses to their reports of sexual harassment infected by bias, prejudice, or stereotypes. Id. at 30084.

§ 106.45(b)(1)(iii) [prohibits] Title IX Coordinators, investigators, and decision-makers, and persons who facilitate informal resolution processes from having conflicts of interest or bias against complainants or respondents generally, or against an individual complainant or respondent, [and requires] training that also includes "how to serve impartially, including by avoiding prejudgment of the facts at issue, conflicts of interest, and bias."

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Bias/Conflicts of Interest

Section 106.45(b)(1)(iii) requires Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision-makers, and individuals who facilitate any informal resolution process to be free of bias or conflicts of interest for or against complainants or respondents and to be trained on how to serve impartially.

Id. at 30103 (emphasis added).

"Bias" in *Ikpeazu v. University of Nebraska*

With respect to the claim of bias, we observe that the committee members are entitled to a presumption of honesty and integrity unless actual bias, such as personal animosity, illegal prejudice, or a personal or financial stake in the outcome can be proven. . . . The allegations Ikpeazu makes in support of his bias claim are generally insufficient to show the kind of actual bias from which we could conclude that the committee members acted unlawfully.

Ikpeazu v. University of Nebraska, 775 F.2d 250, 254 (8th Cir. 1985) (internal citations omitted, emphasis added).

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"Bias"



· Personal animosity

- Illegal prejudice
- Personal or financial stake in the outcome
- · Bias can relate to:
 - Sex, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability or immigration status, financial ability or other characteristic

Department of Education, Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026 (May 19, 2020) (final rule) (celline at

Does DOE require "Implicit Bias" training?

The Department declines to specify that training of Title IX personnel must include implicit bias training; the nature of the training required under § 106.45(b)(1)(iii) is left to the recipient's discretion so long as it achieves the provision's directive that such training provide instruction on how to serve impartially and avoid prejudgment of the facts at issue, conflicts of interest, and bias, and that materials used in such training avoid sex stereotypes.

Id. at 30084 (emphasis added).



Conflict of Interest

A conflict between the private interests and the official responsibilities of a person in a position of trust.



Impartial

Not partial or biased: treating or affecting all equally

merriam-webster.com

nerriam-webster.com

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- Till

Prejudgment

A judgment reached before the evidence is available

webster-dictionary.org



An opinion or judgment formed without due examination; prejudgment; a leaning toward one side of a question from other considerations than those belonging to it; and unreasonable predilection for, or objection against, anything; especially an opinion or leaning adverse to anything, without just grounds, or before sufficient knowledge.

webster-dictionary.or

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Stereotype

something conforming to a fixed or general pattern; a standardized mental picture that is held in common by members of a group and that represents an oversimplified opinion, prejudiced attitude, or uncritical judgment.

merriam-webster.com

"Sex Stereotypes"



- What is a sex stereotype? What does DOE mean by this term?
- What are some examples of sex stereotypes?
- An example of a scholarly paper on stereotypes:
 - S. Kanahara, A Review of the Definitions of Stereotype and a Proposal for a Progressive Model, Individual Differences Research. Vol. 4 Issue 5 (Dec. 2006).
- Sex stereotypes are to be avoided in training and in actual practice.
- Be especially careful when doing case studies of any kind.
- Anyone can be a complainant or respondent, and all are individuals!





Conclusion

Policy should reflect practice and practice should reflect policy.

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TITLE

All Title IX personnel should serve in their roles impartially.

All Title IX personnel should avoid

- prejudgment of facts
 - prejudice
- · conflicts of interest
 - bias
- · sex stereotypes

Whose side are you on?

You have no "side" other than the integrity of the process.

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Remember...



Remember, other modules in the NASPA Title IX Training Certificate curriculum address student conduct, Title IX hearings, Title IX investigations, informal resolution, FERPA/records management, evidence, etc.

Thank You...



Assessment will follow.



Supportive Measures Within the New Title IX Regulations

Jill Dunlap, PhD Senior Director for Research, Policy, and Civic Engagement NASPA



This Module is Designed for



TRACK 1 - Title IX Coordinators

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Why the focus on supportive measures?

- The term supportive appears 1,112 times in the new regulations
- Why does the Department place such an emphasis on supportive measures?
 - Unsupportive institutional responses increase the effects of trauma on complainants, and institutional betrayal may occur when an institution's mandatory reporting policies require a complainant's intended private conversation about sexual assault to result in a report to the Title IX Coordinator.

Department of Education, Nordiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance, 35 Fed. Reg. 30026 (May 19, 2020) (final rule) (online www.govinfo.gov/content/plag/f8.2020-05-19/pdf/2020-10512.p. a 2016/1 (Martinia) services.

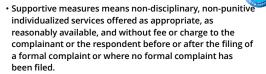
Definitions



- § 106.30 Definitions (a)(3)
- Supportive measures means non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the complainant or the respondent before or after the filing of a formal complaint or where no formal complaint has been filed.
- Such measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's
 education program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other party, including
 measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the recipient's educational
 environment, or deter sexual harassment.
- Supportive measures may include counseling, extensions of deadlines or other courserelated adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, campus escort services, mutual restrictions on contact between the parties, changes in work or housing locations, leaves of absence, increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus, and other similar measures. The recipient must maintain as confidential any supportive measures provided to the complainant or respondent, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the recipient to provide the supportive measures. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of supportive measures.

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Breaking It Down



"supportive measures, as defined in § 106.30, are 'offered .
 . . without fee or charge to the complainant or the respondent."

Breaking It Down



Purpose

 Such measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the recipient's educational environment, or deter sexual harassment.

Breaking It Down



Examples

- · Supportive measures may include:
 - o Counseling
 - Extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments
 - o Modifications of work or class schedules
 - o Campus escort services
 - o Mutual restrictions on contact between the parties
 - o Changes in work or housing locations
 - o Leaves of absence
 - Increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus, and other similar measures.

Breaking It Down



Confidentiality

- The recipient must maintain as confidential any supportive measures provided to the complainant or respondent, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the recipient to provide the supportive measures. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of supportive measures.
- "The Title IX Coordinator need not, and should not, disclose the complainant's identity to the respondent during the process of selecting and implementing supportive measures for the complainant."

30285, p. 260; 30286, p. 261

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Confidentiality, continued



Confidentiality vs. anonymity



 Section 106.30 defining "supportive measures" instructs recipients to keep confidential the provision of supportive measures except as necessary to provide the supportive measures. These provisions are intended to protect the confidentiality of complainants, respondents, and witnesses during a Title IX process, subject to the recipient's ability to meet its Title IX obligations consistent with constitutional protections.

IX Coordinator) will need to know the complainant's identity in order to offer and implement any supportive measures. Section 106.30 defining 'supportive measures' directs the recipient to maintain as confidential any supportive measures provided to either a complainant or a respondent, to the extent that maintaining confidentiality does not impair the

recipient's ability to provide the supportive measures."

• "In order for a recipient to provide supportive measures to a

complainant, it is not possible for the complainant to remain

anonymous because at least one school official (e.g., the Title

30133, p. 108

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Definitions continued



• Supportive measures as:

- o Differentiated from interim measures
- o Differentiated from remedies
- o Referred to as "accommodations" or "protective measures" under Clery
 - "The definition of supportive measures emphasizes that supportive measures are
 "individualized services" reasonably available 'before or after the filing of a formal
 complaint or where no formal complaint has been filed."

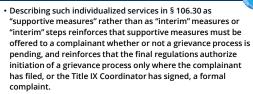
Remedies



- "In order to determine that a complainant has been victimized and is entitled to remedies (which, unlike supportive measures, need not avoid burdening a respondent), allegations of Title IX sexual harassment must be resolved through the \$ 106.45 grievance process, designed to reach reliable factual determinations."
- "With respect to remedies, the final regulations require a recipient to provide remedies to a complainant where a respondent has been found responsible, and notes that such remedies may include the same individualized services described in § 106.30 as 'supportive measures."

30190, p. 600

Justification for language change



§ 106.44(a); § 106.44(b)(1); § 106.30 (defining "formal complaint")

Policy requirements

8 106 *4*5

Grievance process for formal complaints of sexual harassment (1)(ix)

 Recipients must: Describe the range of supportive measures available to complainants and respondents.

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Justification for "range of sanctions" language

- TITLE
- "These final regulations leave recipients legitimate and necessary flexibility to make decisions regarding the supportive measures, remedies, and discipline that best address each sexual harassment incident."
- "Like the Supreme Court, the Department believes that recipients have unique knowledge of their own educational environment and student body, and are best positioned to make decisions about which supportive measures and remedies meet each complainant's need to restore or preserve the right to equal access to education, and which disciplinary sanctions are appropriate against a respondent who is found responsible for sexual harassyment."

Importance of policy language



• "The Department agrees that requiring recipients to describe the range of supportive measures available to complainants and respondents is an important part of ensuring that the grievance process is transparent to all members of a recipient's educational community. Section 06.45(b)(1)(ix), particularly, notifies both parties of the kind of individualized services that may be available while a party, navigates a grievance process, which many commenters asserted is a stressful and difficult process for complainants and respondents."

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Complainant, defined



• "We have revised the § 106.30 definition of "complainant" to mean any individual 'who is alleged to be the victim' of sexual harassment, to clarify that a recipient must offer supportive measures to any person alleged to be the victim, even if the complainant is not the person who made the report of sexual harassment."

Complainant autonomy

TITLE IX

• Throughout these final regulations, the Department aims to respect the autonomy of complainants and to recognize the importance of a complainant retaining as much control as possible over their own circumstances following a sexual harassment experience, while also ensuring that complainants have clear information about how to access the supportive measures a recipient has available (and how to file a formal complaint initiating a grievance process against a respondent if the complainant chooses to do so) if and when the complainant desires for a recipient to respond to the complainant's situation.

Additional considerations



- "These final regulations require a recipient to respond to sexual harassment whenever the recipient has notice of sexual harassment that occurred in the recipient's own education program or activity, regardless of whether the complainant or respondent is an enrolled student or an employee of the recipient."
- "Further, under § 106.44(a) the recipient must offer supportive measures to a complainant alleged to be the victim of sexual harassment occurring at a building owned or controlled by an officially recognized student organization."
- The benefits of third-party reporting do not, however, require the third party themselves to become the 'complainant' because, for example, supportive measures must be offerer to the alleged victim, not to the third party who reported the complainant's alleged
- "The Department further reiterates that recipients retain discretion to provide supportive measures to any complainant even where the harassment is not pervasive."

30488, p. p. 463; 30197, p. 172; 30121, p. 96; 30165, p.

Recordkeeping



§ 106.45 (10)(D)(ii) Grievance process for formal complaints of sexual harassment.

Recordkeeping.

(D) A recipient must maintain for a period of seven years records of—

 (ii) For each response required under § 106.44, a recipient must create, and maintain for a period of seven years, records of any actions, including any supportive measures, taken in response to a report or formal complaint of sexual harassment.

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Recordkeeping



§ 106.45 (10)(D)(ii) Grievance process for formal complaints of sexual harassment.

Recordkeeping.

(D) A recipient must maintain for a period of seven years records of—

- In each instance, the recipient must document the basis for its conclusion that its response was not deliberately indifferent, and document that it has taken measures designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity.
- If a recipient does not provide a complainant with supportive measures, then the recipient must document the reasons why such a response was not clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances. The documentation of certain bases or measures does not limit the recipient in the future from providing additional explanations or detailing additional measures taken.

Document non-provision of supportive measures



- Institutions must also indicate if a complainant does not want to receive supportive measures, if offered.
- Section 106.45(b)(10).
- As revised, this provision states that if a recipient does not provide supportive measures as part of its response to sexual harassment, the recipient specifically must document why that response was not clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances(for example, perhaps the complainant did not want any supportive measures).

30046, p. 21

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Clery Act Alignment



- The good news is your institution is likely already doing most of this!
- Under Clerv.
- Our [policy] statement should identify and provide specific information about appropriate and available services for victims at your institution. Provide information about how a student or employee can access these services or request information. Provide specific contact information. Be sure to include both on- and off-campus services, as applicable. We recommend that institutions reach out to organizations that assist victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking, such as local rape crisis centers and state and territorial coalitions against domestic and sexual violence, when developing this list of services. If there are no on- or off-campus services, you must state this fact in your policy statement.

Clery Act Alignment



- Within your Annual Security Report, you already must provide:
- A statement of available services [that] should be updated annually to reflect currently available services. A statement that the institution will provide written notification to victims about options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation and working situations or protective measures.
- The institution must make such accommodations or provide such protective measures if the victim requests them and if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement

Clery Handbook, 8-14

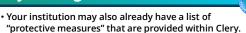
Clery Act Alignment



- Your institution is also likely already providing confidential protective measures under Clery.
- Maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures

Clery Handbook Checklist, C-

Clery Act Alignment



o Your institution must provide

a statement that the institution will provide written notification to victims about
options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic,
living, transportation and working situations or protective measures. The
institution must make such accommodations or provide such protective
measures if the victim requests them and if they are reasonably available,
regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus police
or local law enforcement.

Clery Handbook Checklist, C-

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Equitable services for respondents



- The Department does not require recipients to provide respondents with supportive measures, but it also does not prevent them from doing so.
- "Complainants must be offered supportive measures, and respondents may receive supportive measures, whether or not a formal complaint has been filed or a determination regarding responsibility has been made."

Equitable support services



 "The Department understands commenters' concerns that an adversarial process may take an emotional toll on participants, and the final regulations encourage provision of supportive measures to both parties and give both parties an equal right to select an advisor of choice to assist the parties during a grievance process."

30064, p. 38

30266, p. 241

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Supportive services for respondents



"The Department does not equate the trauma experienced by a sexual harassment victim with the experience of a perpetrator of sexual harassment or the experience of a person accused of sexual harassment. Nonetheless, the Department acknowledges that a grievance process may be difficult and stressful for both parties. Further, supportive measures may be offered to complainants and respondents (see § 106.30 defining "supportive measures"), and § 106.45(b)(5)(iv) requires recipients to provide both parties the same opportunity to select an advisor of the party's choice. These provisions recognize that the stress of participating in a grievance process affects both complainants and respondents and may necessitate support and assistance for both parties."

Equitable, not equal



- "The Department does not intend, and the final regulations do not require, to impose a requirement of equality or parity with respect to supportive measures provided to complainants and respondents."
- "By defining supportive measures to mean individualized services that cannot unreasonably burden either party, these final regulations incentivize recipients to make supportive measures available to respondents, but these final regulations require recipients to offer supportive measures to complainants."

,,,

30277, p. 252; 30276, p. 251

One-Way No-Contact Orders

 A fact-specific inquiry is required into whether a carefully crafted no-contact order restricting the actions of only one party would meet the § 106.30 definition of supportive measures. For example, if a recipient issues a one-way nocontact order to help enforce a restraining order, preliminary injunction, or other order of protection issued by a court, or if a one-way no-contact order does not unreasonably burden the other party, then a one-way nocontact order may be appropriate.

Timing of supportive measures

- The Department reiterates that "no written statement is required in order to receive supportive measures, and that there is no time limit on a complainant's decision to file a formal complaint, so the decision to sign and file a formal complaint need not occur in the immediate aftermath of sexual violence when a survivor may have the greatest difficulty focusing, recalling details, or making decisions."
- "A complainant may disclose or report immediately (if the complainant desires) to receive supportive measures and receive information about the option for filing a formal complaint, and that disclosure or report may be verbal, in writing, or by any other means of giving notice."
- "These final regulations do not expressly require a recipient to continue providing supportive measures upon a finding of non-responsibility, and the Department declines to require recipients to lift, remove, or cease supportive measures for complainants or respondents upon a finding of non-responsibility."

30130, p. 105; 30130, p. 105; 30183, p. 158

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When not to provide supportive services in

"The Department acknowledges that there may be specific instances in which it is impossible or impractical to provide supportive measures. For example, the recipient may have received an anonymous report or a report from a third party and cannot reasonably determine the identity of the complainant to promptly contact the complainant. Similarly, if a complainant refuses the supportive measures that a recipient offers (and the supportive measures offered are not clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances) and instead insists that the recipient take punitive action against the respondent without a formal complaint and grievance process under § 106.45, the Department will not deem the recipient's response to be clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances."

Supportive measures are not punitive measure

- "Under § 106.30, a supportive measure must not be punitive of disciplinary, but may burden a respondent as long as the burden is not unreasonable."
- "Emergency removal may be undertaken in addition to implementing supportive measures designed to restore or preserve a complainant's equal access to education."
- Placing a complainant (not respondent) on paid leave, if employed by the institution
- Changing respondent's class schedule, housing, or dining hall assignment may be acceptable
- Removing respondent from teams, clubs, or other extracurricular activities may not be acceptable

30231, p. 206; 30236, p. 211; 30231, p. 206

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Deliberate indifference



 Rule protects against deliberate indifference by ensuring "that recipients respond to sexual harassment by offering supportive measures designed to restore or preserve a complainant's equal educational access without treating a respondent as responsible until after a fair grievance process."

Deliberate indifference



 "The school is responsible for responding promptly without deliberate indifference, including offering appropriate supportive measures to the complainant, which may include separating the complainant from the respondent, counseling the respondent about appropriate behavior, and taking other actions that meet the § 106.30 definition of "supportive measures."

Informal resolutions and supportive measures

TITLE

With respect to the relationship between supportive measures and informal resolution, the Department wishes to clarify that supportive measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other party and without constituting punitive or disciplinary actions including by protecting the safety of all parties and the recipient's educational environment or deterring sexual harassment. Unlike informal resolutions, which may result in disciplinary measures designed to punish the respondent, supportive measures must be non-disciplinary and non-punitive. Supportive measures may include counseling, extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, campus escort services, mutual restrictions on contact between the parties, changes in work or housing locations, leaves of absence, increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus, and other similar measures. Informal resolution may reach agreements between the parties, facilitated by the recipient, that include similar measures but that also could include disciplinary measures, while providing finality for both parties in terms of resolving allegations raised in a formal complaint of sexual harassment. Because an informal resolution may result in disciplinary or punitive measures agreed to by a respondent, we have revised a 106.45(b) to expressly state that a recipient may not offer informal resolution unless a formal complaint is filed.

Retaliation



 "A recipient may warn a respondent that retaliation is prohibited and inform the respondent of the consequences of retaliating against the complainant, as part of a supportive measure provided for a complainant, because such a warning is not a punitive or disciplinary action against the respondent."

30278, p. 253

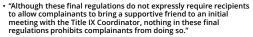
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Role of Title IX Coordinator



- "The Title IX Coordinator, a specially trained employee who
 must respond promptly to the alleged victim by offering
 supportive measures and confidentially discussing with
 the alleged victim the option of filing a formal complaint."
- The rule defines "supportive measures" and mandates that Title IX Coordinators are responsible for effective implementation of supportive measures).

Role of Advocate/Support Person/Advisor



 "Although commenters asserted that some complainants, even at postsecondary institutions, are too young, immature, or traumatized to contact a Title IX Coordinator, the Department notes that nothing in the final regulations prevents a complainant from first discussing the harassment situation with a trusted mentor or having a supportive friend with them to meet with or otherwise report to the Title IX Coordinator."

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Role of Others on Campus



- "This does not preclude recipient employees or administrators other than the Title IX Coordinator from implementing supportive measures for the complainant (or for a respondent)."
- "The final regulations, § 106.30 defining "supportive measures," require that the Title IX Coordinator is responsible for the effective implementation of supportive measures; however, this does not preclude other recipient employees or administrators from implementing supportive measures for a complainant (or a respondent) and in fact, effective implementation of most supportive measures requires the Title IX Coordinator to coordinate with administrators, employees, and offices outside the Title IX office (for example, notifying campus security of the terms of a no-contact order, or working with the school registrar to appropriately reflect a complainant's withdrawal from a class, or communicating with a professor that a complainant needs to re-take an

Role of third party reporting



"These final regulations preserve the benefits of allowing third party reporting while still giving the complainant as much control as reasonably possible over whether the school investigates, because under the final regulations a third party can report—and trigger the Title IX Coordinator's obligation to reach out to the complainant and offer supportive measures but the third party cannot trigger an investigation. Further, the final regulations allow a complainant to initially report for the purpose of receiving supportive measures, and to later decide to file a formal complaint."

30194, p. 169

Costs associated with interim measures

- The Department made a determination, based on comments that it received to the NPRM, about what it believes to be the cost of supportive measures provided by institutions.
- "The Department has included a cost of \$250 for supportive measures."

Thank You!
Assessment to follow...

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NASPA. Student Affairs Administrators Title LX Evidence Issues

Peter Lake

Professor of Law, Charles A. Dana Chair, and Director of the Center for Excellence in Higher Education Law and Policy Stetson University College of Law Senior Higher Education Consulting Attorney Steptoe & Johnson PLLC

Jake Sapp Deputy Title IX Coordinator Austin College



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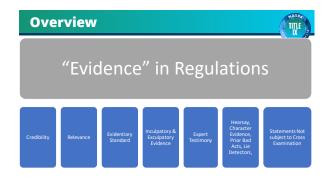
TRACK 1 - Title IX Coordinators

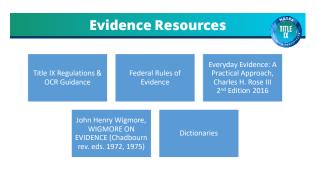
TRACK 2 - Title IX Decision-Makers and Student

Conduct Administrators

TRACK 3 - Title IX Investigators

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§ 106.45 (1)(iii) Grievance process for formal complaints of sexual harassment.



"A recipient must ensure that decision-makers receive training on... issues of relevance of questions and evidence, including when questions and evidence about the complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant..."

"A recipient also must ensure that investigators receive training on issues of relevance to create an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence..."

(emphasis added)

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§ 106.45 (1)(ii) Grievance process for formal complaints of sexual harassment.

"(1)Basic requirements for grievance process. A recipient's grievance process must—

(ii) Require an objective evaluation of all relevant evidence – including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence – and provide that credibility determinations may not be based on a person's status as a complainant, respondent, or witness..."

§ 106.45 (1)(iv) Grievance process for formal complaints of sexual harassment.



"(1)Basic requirements for grievance process. A recipient's grievance process must—

. . .

(iv) Include a presumption that the respondent is not responsible for the alleged conduct until a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process . . ."

(emphasis added)

(emphasis added)

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§ 106.45 (1)(vii) Grievance process for formal complaints of sexual harassment.



"(1)Basic requirements for grievance process. A recipient's grievance process must—

(vii) State whether the standard of evidence to be used to determine responsibility is the preponderance of the evidence standard or the clear and convincing evidence standard, apply the same standard of evidence for formal complaints against students as for formal complaints against employees, including faculty, and apply the same standard of evidence to all formal complaints of sexual harassment...

§ 106.45 (1)(x) Grievance process for formal complaints of sexual harassment.



"(1)Basic requirements for grievance process. A recipient's grievance process must—

• • •

(x) Not require, allow, rely upon, or otherwise use questions or evidence that constitute, or seek disclosure of, information protected under a legally recognized privilege, unless the person holding such privilege has waived the privilege."

(emphasis added) (emphasis added

§ 106.45 (5)(i) Grievance process for formal complaints of sexual harassment.

"(5) Investigation of a formal complaint. When investigating a formal complaint and throughout the grievance process, a recipient must—

(i) Ensure that the burden of proof and the burden of gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding responsibility rest on the recipient and not on the parties provided that the recipient cannot access, consider, disclose, or otherwise use a party's records that are made or maintained by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, or other recognized professional or paraprofessional acting in the professional's or paraprofessional's capacity, or assisting in that capacity, and which are made and maintained in connection with the provision of treatment to the party, unless the recipient obtains that party's voluntary, written consent to do so for a grievance process under this section (if a party is not an "eligible student," as defined in 34 CFR 99.3, then the recipient must obtain the voluntary, written consent of a "parent," as defined in

§ 106.45 (5)(ii) Grievance process for formal complaints of sexual harassment.

"(5) Investigation of a formal complaint. When investigating a formal complaint and throughout the grievance process, a recipient must—

. . .

(ii) Provide an equal opportunity for the parties to present witnesses, including fact and expert witnesses, and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence . . . "

(emphasis added)

(emphasis added)

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... § 106.45 does not set parameters around the "quality" of evidence that can be relied on, § 106.45 does prescribe that all relevant evidence, inculpatory and exculpatory, whether obtained by the recipient from a party or from another source, must be objectively evaluated by investigators and decision-makers free from conflicts of interest or bias and who have been trained in (among other matters) how to serve impartially.

§ 106.45 (5)(iii) Grievance process for formal complaints of sexual harassment.

"(5) Investigation of a formal complaint. When investigating a formal complaint and throughout the grievance process, a recipient must—

..

(iii) Not restrict the ability of either party to discuss the allegations under investigation or to gather and present relevant evidence . . . "

(emphasis added)

(emphasis added)

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§ 106.45 (5)(vi) Grievance process for formal complaints of sexual harassment.

"(5) Investigation of a formal complaint. When investigating a formal complaint and throughout the grievance process, a recipient must—

...

(vi) Provide both parties an equal apportunity to inspect and review any evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in a formal 2024 complaint, including the evidence upon which the recipient does not intend to rely in reaching a determination regarding responsibility and inculpatory or exculpatory evidence whether obtained from a party or other source, so that each party can meaningfully respond to the evidence prior to conclusion of the investigation. Prior to completion of the investigation report, the recipient must send to each party and the party's advisor, if any, the evidence subject to inspection and review in an electronic format or a hard copy, and the parties must have at least 10 days to submit a written response, which the investigator will consider prior to completion of the investigative report. The recipient must make all such evidence subject to the parties inspection and review available at any hearing to give each party equal apportunity to refer to such evidence during the hearing, including for purposes of cross-examination.

§ 106.45 (5)(vii) Grievance process for formal complaints of sexual harassment.

"(5) Investigation of a formal complaint. When investigating a formalcomplaint and throughout the grievance process, a recipient must—

• •

(vii) Create an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence and, at least 10 days prior to a hearing (if a hearing is required under this section or otherwise provided) or other time of determination regarding responsibility, send to each party and the party's advisor, if any, the investigative report in an electronic format or a hard copy, for their review and written response."

emphasis added) (emphasis added)

§ 106.45 (6)(i) Grievance process for formal complaints of sexual harassment.

"(6) Hearings.

(i) For postsecondary institutions, the recipient's grievance process must provide for a live hearing. At the live hearing, the decisionmaker(s) must permit each party's advisor to ask the other party and any witnesses all relevant questions and follow-up questions, including those challenging credibility. . . . Only relevant cross-examination and other questions may be asked of a party or witness. Before a complainant, respondent, or witness answers a cross-examination or other question, the decisionmaker(s) must first determine whether the question is relevant and explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant."

§ 106.45 (6)(i) Grievance process for formal complaints of sexual harassment. [Cont'd]

"(6) Hearings.

Questions and evidence about the complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant, unless such questions and evidence about the complainant's prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the conduct alleged by the complainant, or if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the respondent and are offered to prove consent. . . . "

(emphasis added)

(emphasis added)

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§ 106.45 (6)(i) Grievance process for formal complaints of sexual harassment. [Cont'd]

"(6) Hearings.

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; provided, however, that the decision-maker(s) cannot draw an inference about the determination regarding responsibility based solely on a party's or witness's absence from the live hearing or refusal to answer cross-examination or other questions..."

§ 106.45 (6)(ii) Grievance process for formal complaints of sexual harassment.



"(6) Hearings.

(ii)... With or without a hearing, questions and evidence about the complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant, unless such questions and evidence about the complainant's prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the conduct alleged by the complainant, or if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the respondent and are offered to prove consent. The decision-maker(s) must explain to the party proposing the questions any decision to exclude a question as not relevant."

(emphasis added)

(emphasis added)

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Let's Look at Some of the Comments in the Regulations

The Department desires to prescribe a grievance process adapted for an educational environment rather than a courtroom, and declines to impose a comprehensive, detailed set of evidentiary rules for resolution of contested allegations of sexual harassment under Title IX... the Department has determined that recipients must consider relevant evidence with the following conditions: a complainant's prior sexual behavior is irrelevant (unless questions or evidence about prior sexual behavior meet one of two exceptions, as noted above); information protected by any legally recognized privilege cannot be used; no party's treatment records may be used without that party's voluntary, written consent; and statements not subject to cross-examination in postsecondary institutions cannot be relied on by the decision-maker. The Department notes that where evidence is duplicative of other evidence, a recipient may deem the evidence not relevant.

chities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026 (May 19, 2020) (final rule) nline at www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-05-19/pdf/2020-10512.pdf) at 30337.

In order to preserve the benefits of live, back-and-forth questioning and follow-up questioning unique to cross-examination, the Department declines to impose a requirement that questions be submitted for screening prior to the hearing (or during the hearing); the final regulations revise this provision to clarify that cross-examination must occur "directly, orally, and in real time" during the live hearing, balanced by the express provision that questions asked of parties and witnesses must be relevant, and before a party or witness answers a cross-examination question the decision-maker must determine relevance (and explain a determination of irrelevance). This provision does not require a decision-maker to give a lengthy or complicated explanation; it is sufficient, for example, for a decision-maker to explain that a question is irrelevant because the question calls for prior sexual behavior information without meeting one of the two exceptions, or because the question asks about a detail that is not probative of any material fact concerning the allegations.

Id. at 30343.

The Department believes the protections of the rope shield language remain stronger if decision-makers are not given discretion to decide that sexual behavior is admissible where its probative value substantially outweighs the danger of harm to a victim and unfair prejudice to any party. If the Department permitted decision-makers to balance ambiguous factors like "unfair prejudice" to make admissibility decisions, the final regulations would convey an expectation that a non-lawyer decision-maker must possess the legal expertise of judges and lowyers. Instead, the Department expects decision-makers to apply a single admissibility rule (relevance), including this provision's specification that sexual behavior is irrelevant with two concrete exceptions. This approach leaves the decisionmaker discretion to assign weight and credibility to evidence, but not to deem evidence inadmissible or excluded, except on the ground of relevance (and in conformity with other requirements in \$10.64.5, including the provisions discussed above whereby the decisionmaker cannot rely on statements of a party or witness if the party or witness did not submit to cross-examination, a party's treatment records cannot be used without the party's voluntary consent, and information protected by a legally recognized privilege cannot be used).

Id at 30351-53

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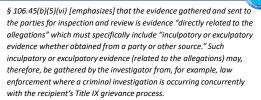
TITLE

[T]he Department declines to import a balancing test that would exclude sexual behavior questions and evidence (even meeting the two exceptions) unless probative value substantially outweighs potential harm or undue prejudice, because that open-ended, complicated standard of admissibility would render the adjudication more difficult for a layperson decision-maker competently to apply. Unlike the two exceptions in this provision, a balancing test of probative value, harm, and prejudice contains no concrete factors for a decision-maker to look to in making the relevance determination.

Id. at 30353

In response to commenters' concerns that the proposed rules did not provide a recipient sufficient leeway to halt investigations that seemed futile, the final regulations revise § 106.45(b)(3)(ii) to provide that a recipient may (in the recipient's discretion) dismiss a formal complaint, or allegations therein, in certain circumstances including where a complainant requests the dismissal (in writing to the Title IX Coordinator), where the respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by the recipient, or where specific circumstances prevent the recipient from meeting the recipient's burden to collect sufficient evidence (for example, where a postsecondary institution complainant has ceased participating in the investigation and the only inculpatory evidence available is the complainant's statement in the formal complaint or as recorded in an interview by the investigator).

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Id. at 30303.

The Department therefore believes it is important that at the phase of the investigation where the parties have the opportunity to review and respond to evidence, the universe of that exchanged evidence should include all evidence (inculpatory and exculpatory) that relates to the allegations under investigation, without the investigator having screened out evidence related to the allegations that the investigator does not believe is relevant. The parties should have the apparatually the group that evidence directly related to the allegations is in fact.

opportunity to argue that evidence directly related to the allegations is in fact relevant (and not otherwise barred from use under § 106.45), and parties will not have a robust opportunity to do this if evidence related to the allegations is withheld from the parties by the investigator.

Id. at 30304.

The Department emphasizes that the decision-maker must not only be a separate person from any investigator, but the decision-maker is under an obligation to objectively evaluate all relevant evidence both inculpatory and exculpatory, and must therefore independently reach a determination regarding responsibility without giving deference to the investigative report.

Id. at 30314.

Regardless of whether certain demographic groups are more or less financially disadvantaged and thus more or less likely to hire an attorney as an advisor of choice, decision-makers in each case must reach determinations based on the evidence and not solely based on the skill of a party's advisor in conducting cross-examination. The Department also notes that the final regulations require a trained investigator to prepare an investigative report summarizing relevant evidence, and permit the decision-maker on the decision-maker's own initiative to ask questions and elicit testimony from parties and witnesses, as part of the recipient's burden to reach a determination regarding responsibility based on objective evaluation of all relevant evidence including inculpatory and exculpatory evidence. Thus, the skill of a party's advisor is not the only factor in bringing evidence to light for a decision-maker's consideration.

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Unlike court trials where often the trier of fact consists of a jury of laypersons untrained in evidentiary matters, the final regulations require decision-makers to be trained in how to conduct a grievance process and how to serve impartially, and specifically including training in how to determine what questions and evidence are relevant. The fact that decision-makers in a Title IX grievance process must be trained to perform that role means that the same well-trained decision-maker will determine the weight or credibility to be given to each piece of evidence, and the training required under § 106.45(b)(1)(iii) allows recipients flexibility to include substantive training about how to assign weight or credibility to certain types or categories of evidence, so long as any such training promotes impartiality and treats complainants and respondents equally. Thus, for example, where a cross-examination question or piece of evidence is relevant, but concerns a party's character or prior bad acts, under the final regulations the decision-maker cannot exclude or refuse to consider the relevant evidence, but may proceed to objectively evaluate that relevant evidence by analyzing whether that evidence warrants a high or low level of weight or credibility, so long as the decisionmaker's evaluation treats both parties equally by not, for instance, automatically assigning higher weight to exculpatory character evidence than to inculpatory.

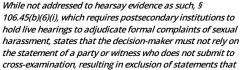
[A] recipient must objectively evaluate all relevant evidence (inculpatory and exculpatory) but retains discretion, to which the Department will defer, with respect to how persuasive a decision-maker finds particular evidence to be.

Id. at 30337.

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While the proposed rules do not speak to admissibility of hearsay, prior bod acts, character evidence, polygraph (lie detector) results, standards for authentication of evidence, or similar issues concerning evidence, the final regulations require recipients to gather and evaluate relevant evidence, with the understanding that this includes both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence, and the final regulations deem questions and evidence about a complainant's prior sexual behavior to be irrelevant with two exceptions and preclude use of any information protected by a legally recognized privilege (e.g., attorney-client).

Id. at 30247-48 (internal citations omitted).



remain untested by cross-examination.

(d. at 30247 n. 1017.

The final regulations do not define relevance, and the ordinary meaning of the word should be understood and applied.

Id. at 30247 n. 1018.



The Department understands that courts of low operate under comprehensive, complex rules of evidence under the auspices of judges legally trained to apply those rules of evidence (which often intersect with other procedural and substantive legal rules, such as rules of procedure, and constitutional rights). Such comprehensive rules of evidence admit hearsay (generally, out-of-court statements offered to prove the truth of the matter asserted) under certain conditions, which differ in criminal and outly trials. Because Title IX grievone processes are not court proceedings, comprehensive rules of evidence do not, and need not, apply. Rather, the Department has prescribed procedures designed to achieve a fair, reliable outcome in the context of sexual harassment in an education program or activity where the conduct alleged constitutes sex discrimination under Title IX. While judges in courts of law are competent to apply comprehensive, complicated rules of evidence, the Department does not believe that expectation is fair to impose on recipients, whose primary function is to provide education, not to resolve disputes between students and employees.

While commenters correctly observe that the Confrontation Clause is concerned with use of testimonial statements against criminal defendants, even if use of a non-testimonial statement poses no constitutional problem under the Sixth Amendment, the statement would still need to meet a hearsay exception under applicable rules of evidence in a criminal court. For reasons discussed above, the Department does not wish to impose a complex set of evidentiary rules on recipients, whether patterned after civil or criminal rules.

Id. at 3034

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The Department understands commenters' concerns that a blanket ruli against reliance on party and witness statements made by a person who does not submit to cross-examination is a broader exclusionary rule than found in the Federal Rules of Evidence, under which certain hearsay exceptions permit consideration of statements made by persons who do not testify in court and have not been cross-examined.

Id. at 30348.

[W]here a party or witness does not appear and is not cross-examined, the statements of that party or witness cannot be determined reliable, truthful, or credible in a non-courtroom setting like that of an educational institution's proceeding that lacks subpoena powers, comprehensive rules of evidence, and legal professionals. . . [R]elopients are educational institutions that should not be converted into de facto courtrooms. The final requilations thus prescribe a process that simplifies evidentiary complexities while ensuring that determinations regarding responsibility result from consideration of relevant, reliable evidence. The Department declines to adopt commenters suggestion that instead the decision-maker should be permitted to rely on statements that are not subject to cross-examination, if they are reliable; making such a determination without the benefit of extensive rules of evidence would likely result in inconsistent and potentially inaccurate assessments of reliability. Commenters correctly note that courts have not imposed a blanket rule excluding hearsay evidence from use in administrative proceedings. However, cases cited by commenters do not stand for the proposition that every administrative proceeding must be permitted to rely on hearsay evidence, even where the agency lacks subpoena power to compel vitatesses to appear. Id. at 30348.

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[R]elevance is the sole gatekeeper evidentiary rule in the final regulations, but decision-makers retain discretion regarding the weight or credibility to assign to particular evidence. Further, for the reasons discussed above, while the final regulations do not address "hearsay evidence" as such, § 106.45(b)(6)(i) does preclude a decision-maker from relying on statements of a party or witness who has not submitted to cross-examination at the live hearing.

Id. at 30354.



Recipients may not...



... adopt evidentiary rules of admissibility that contravene those evidentiary requirements prescribed under § 106.45...

... adopt a rule excluding relevant evidence whose probative value is substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice . . .

... adopt rules excluding certain types of relevant evidence (e.g., lie detector test results, or rape kits) where the type of evidence is not either deemed "not relevant" (as is, for instance, evidence concerning a complainant's prior sexual history) or otherwise barred from use under § 106.45 (as is, for instance, information protected by a legally recognized privilege) . . .

M. at 30294 (internal citations omitted).

1) Credibility Determinations

2) Issues of Relevance

3) Setting the Evidentiary Standard

4) Inculpatory & Exculpatory Evidence

5) Expert Testimony

6) Hearsay & Character

7) Federal Court on Title IX Evidence

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Credibility Determinations



- Often these cases are "word against word," so what exists to corroborate claims?
- Reports to law enforcement, medical assistance, contemporaneous reports or conversations, journal entries, witness accounts, etc. can be viewed as corroborating (if medical or mental health reports exist you can ask the complainant for access to those records).
- In cases where medical or mental health records exist and panel members gain access, it's a good idea to enlist the help of medical/mental health experts to interpret.
- Avoid expectations or assumptions about behaviors or responses by either complainant or respondent. Avoid stereotypes; prevent bias, implicit or otherwise.

Credibility Determinations



- Assess demeanor: Does the person appear credible? Look at body language, eye contact, level of nervousness, defensiveness, evasiveness, etc.
- Is the person's account inherently believable? Plausible? What is his or her
 personal bins?
- Does the person have a motive to be untruthful?
- Are there past acts that could be relevant (although past acts are not determinative of the issue before you, they can be relevant for some purposes).
- Pay attention to inconsistencies, but remember that in cases of trauma, inconsistencies can occur. Inconsistencies alone may not determine credibility or lack thereof.
- Look out for attempts to derail the hearing, deflect away from questions, and/or bog down the hearing with irrelevant information.
- Check your own bias at the door. Do not pre-judge your findings until all relevant information is heard. Do not be lured towards confirmation bias.

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Relevance



The new Title IX regulations "specifically . . . require investigators and decision-makers to be trained on issues of relevance, including how to apply the rape shield provisions."

The decision-maker is required to make relevance determinations regarding cross-examination in real time during the hearing.

Title IX Regulations - Relevance



- Require an "objective evaluation of all relevant evidence"
 106.45(b)(1)(ii)
- The Department <u>declines to define</u> certain terms in this provision such as "upon request," "relevant," or "evidence directly related to the allegations," as these terms should be interpreted using their plain and ordinary meaning.

https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2020-10512/p-3515

FRE 401 – Court Room Test for Relevant Evidence



- a) It has any tendency to make a fact more or less probable than it would be without the evidence; and
- b) The fact is of consequence in determining the action.
- Irrelevant Evidence Evidence not tending to prove or disprove a matter in issue. Bryan A. Gardner, Black's Law Dictionary 10, (2014). Pg. 676
- Does the question call for an answer that makes an issue of material fact more or less likely?

Merriam Webster Definition of Relevant

- Having significant and demonstrable bearing on the matter at hand.
- Tending logically to prove or disprove a fact of consequence or to make the fact more or less probable and thereby aiding the trier of fact in making a decision

"Relevant." Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary, Merriam-Webster, https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/relevan Accessed 12 Jul. 2020.

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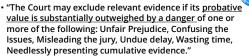
What is Probative?

- TITLE IX
- Title IX Regulations do not define Probative
- Evidence that tends to prove or disprove a point in Issue.

Bryan A. Gardner, Black's Law Dictionary 10, (2014). Pg. 677

• "Each single piece of evidence must have a plus value."

FRE 403 = Court Room Exclusions Not Applied to Title IX Hearings



- · Need to apply
- "A recipient may not adopt a rule excluding relevant evidence whose probative value is substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice."

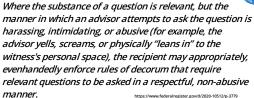
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What Exclusions do Apply in Title IX Hearings



- Complainant's Sexual Predisposition (always) & Prior Sexual History Unless... Two Exceptions
- 3) Treatment Records without the parties written voluntary consent
- 4) A recipient may adopt rules of order or decorum to forbid badgering a witness.
- 5) OCR Blog Post: The decision-maker must not rely on the statement of a party or witness who does not submit to cross-examination, resulting in exclusion of statements that remain untested by cross-examination.
- A Recipient may fairly deem repetition of the same question to be irrelevant.

Relevant but Hostile





Rape Shield Language

[T]he rape shield language in § 106.45(b)(6)(i)-(ii) <u>bars questions or evidence about a complainant's sexual predisposition (with no exceptions)</u> and about a <u>complainant's prior sexual behavior subject to two exceptions</u>:

1) if offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the alleged sexual harassment, or

 if the question or evidence concerns sexual behavior between the complainant and the respondent and is offered to prove consent.

Id. at 30336 n. 1308 (emphasis added)

Title IX Hearing - FRE 412 Rape Shield Protections

(a) Prohibited Uses. The following evidence is not admissible in a civil or criminal proceeding involving alleged sexual misconduct:

(1) evidence offered to prove that a victim engaged in other sexual behavior; or

(2) evidence offered to prove a victim's sexual predisposition.

(b) Exceptions.

(1) Criminal Cases. The court may admit the following evidence in a criminal cas

(A) evidence of specific instances of a victim's sexual behavior, if offered to prove that someone other than the defendant was the source of semen, injury, or other physical evidence;

(B) evidence of specific instances of a victim's sexual behavior with respect to the person accused of the sexual misconduct, if offered by the defendant to prove consent or if offered by the prosecutor; and

(C) evidence whose exclusion would violate the defendant's constitutional rights.

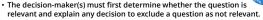
(2) Galf Goss. In a civil case, the court may admit evidence offered to prove a victim's assual behavior or sexual predisposition filt is probative value substantially autowight the danger of harm to any victim and of unfair projudice to any party. The court may admit evidence of a victim's reputation only if the victim has placed it in controversy. (c) Procedure to Determine Admissibility.

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Relevance Litany...Making the Determination

- 1) What is at Issue?
- 2) Admissibility Versus Probative
- 3) What does the offered evidence go to prove? Not does it prove this at point of admissibility
- 4) Apply the Regulatory standards as applicable...Title IX hearings not governed by FRE per se

Cross Examination & Relevance Determinations



- "[T]his provision does not require a decision-maker to give a lengthy or complicated explanation; it is sufficient, for a decision-maker to explain that a question is irrelevant because.... the question asks about a detail that is not probative of any material fact concerning the allegations." https://www.decinetists.com/2020-195120-3896
- "[D]irectly, orally, and in real time" <u>precluding a requirement that cross examination questions be submitted or screened prior to the live hearing.</u>

 https://www.federalegister.gov/du/2001-0152/p-3897
- "The recipient may adopt a rule that prevents parties and advisors from challenging the relevance determination (after receiving the decision-maker's explanation) during the hearing." https://www.todarchivejuent.gov/dz020 (2012)-3982

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Evidentiary Standards

"State whether the standard of evidence to be used to determine responsibility is the preponderance of the evidence standard or the clear and convincing evidence standard, apply the same standard of evidence for formal complaints against students as for formal complaints against employees, including faculty, and apply the same standard of evidence to all formal complaints of sexual harassment:"

https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2020-10512/p-6468

- 1) Clear & Convincing
- 2) Preponderance of the Evidence

Standard of Proof - Preponderance of the Evidence

Using a **preponderance of the evidence standard**, and considering relevant definitions in the Policy, the hearing panel weighs the evidence to determine whether the Respondent violated the Policy.

50.01% likelihood or 50% and a feather Which side do you fall on?

"The Greater weight of the evidence, not necessarily established by the greater number of witnesses testifying to a fact but by evidence that has the most convincing force, superior evidentiary weight that, though not sufficient to free the mind wholly from all reasonable doubt, is still sufficient to incline a mind to one side of the issue rather than the other."

Bryan A. Gardner, Black's Law Dictionary 10, [2014], 1373







Standard of Proof - Clear and Convincing

- · Evidence indicating that the thing to be proved is highly probable or reasonably certain. Bryan A. Gardner, Black's Law Dictionary 10, (2014).
- · Certain facts must be proved by clear and convincing evidence, which is a higher burden of proof. This means the party must persuade you that it is highly probable that the fact is true.

CACI No. 201. More Likely True—Clear and Convincing Proof

Inculpatory Evidence



Evidence showing or tending to show one's involvement in a crime or wrong.

Bryan A. Gardner, Black's Law Dictionary 10, (2014). Pg. 676

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Exculpatory Evidence



Evidence tending to establish a defendant's Innocence.

Bryan A. Gardner, Black's Law Dictionary 10, (2014). Pg. 675

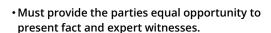
Court Room Expert Testimony Requirements - FRE 702

A witness who is qualified as an expert by knowledge, skill, experience, training, or education may testify in the form of an opinion or otherwise if:

- A) The expert's scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge will help the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue;
- B) The Testimony is based on sufficient facts or data
- C) The Testimony is the product of reliable principles and methods
- D) The expert has reliably applied the principles and methods to the facts of the case.

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Title IX Regulations - Expert Witnesses



Exert witness evidence must be relevant.

Hearsay, Character, etc..



- · While the proposed rules do not speak to admissibility of hearsay, prior bad acts, character evidence, polygraph (lie detector) results, standards for authentication of evidence, or similar issues concerning evidence, the final regulations require recipients to gather and evaluate relevant evidence
- · Within these evidentiary parameters recipients retain the flexibility to adopt rules that govern how the recipient's investigator and decision-maker evaluate evidence and conduct the grievance process (so long as such rules apply equally to both parties)

FRE 801 - Hearsay

(a) Statement. "Statement" means a person's oral assertion, written assertion, or nonverbal conduct, if the person intended it as an assertion.

(b) Declarant. "Declarant" means the person who made the statement.

(c) Hearsay. "Hearsay" means a statement that:

(1) the declarant does not make while testifying at the current trial or hearing; and

(2) a party offers in evidence to prove the truth of the matter asserted in the statement

FRE 801 - Exclusions From Hearsay

- $\bullet \ \ (d) \, Statements \, That \, Are \, \, Not \, Hearsay. \, A \, statement \, that \, meets \, the \, following \, conditions \, is \, not \, hearsay: \, \, decomposition \, for all the experiments and the experiments of the experiments of the experiments are all the experiments of the experiments and the experiments of the ex$
- (1) A Declarant-Witness's Prior Statement. The declarant testifies and is subject to cross-examination about a prior statement, and the statement:
- (A) is inconsistent with the declarant's testimony and was given under penalty of perjury at a trial, hearing, or other proceeding or in a deposition;
- . (B) is consistent with the declarant's testimony and is offered:
- (i) to rebut an express or implied charge that the declarant recently fabricated it or acted from a recent improper influence or motive in so testifying; or
- . (ii) to rehabilitate the declarant's credibility as a witness when attacked on another ground; or
- (C) identifies a person as someone the declarant perceived earlier.
- (2) An Opposing Party's Statement. The statement is offered against an opposing party and:
- (A) was made by the party in an individual or representative capacity,
- · (B) is one the party manifested that it adopted or believed to be true;
- (C) was made by a person whom the party authorized to make a statement on the subject;
- (D) was made by the party's agent or employee on a matter within the scope of that relationship and while it existed: or
- (E) was made by the party's coconspirator during and in furtherance of the conspiracy

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FRE 803 – Exceptions to the Rule Against Hearsay

(1) Present Sense Impression. A statement describing or explaining an event or condition made while or immediately after the declarant perceived it.

(2) Excited Utterance. A statement relating to a startling event or condition, made while the declarant was under the stress of excitement that it caused.

(3) Then-Existing Mental, Emotional, or Physical Condition. A statement of the declarant's then-existing state of mind (such as motive, intent, or plan) or emotional, sensory, or physical condition (such as mental feeling, pain, or bodily health), but not including a statement of memory or belief to prove the fact remembered or believed unless it relates to the validity or terms of the declarant's will.

(4) Statement Made for Medical Diagnosis or Treatment. A statement that:

 (A) is made for — and is reasonably pertinent to — medical diagnosis or treatment; and

(B) describes medical history; past or present symptoms or sensations; their inception; $$ or their general cause.

(Not Entire Rule)

Statements Not Subject to Cross Exami

OCR Blog Post -> https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/blog/20200522.htm

If a party or witness does not submit to cross-examination at the live hearing, the decision-maker(s) <u>must not rely</u> on any <u>statement</u> of that party or witness in reaching a determination regarding responsibility, provided, however, that the decision-maker(s) cannot draw an inference about the determination regarding responsibility based solely on a party's or witness's absence from the live hearing or refusal to answer cross-examination or other questions. Section 106.45(b)(6)(i)

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Potential Federal Court Rulings on Evidence

Haidak v. University of Massachusetts-Amherst, 933 F.3d 56 (1st Cir. App 8/6/2019)

"The rules that govern a common law trial need not govern a university disciplinary proceeding. But the rules of trial may serve as a useful benchmark to guide our analysis."

For example, even in a full-blown federal trial, "extrinsic evidence is not admissible to prove specific instances of a witness's conduct in order to attack or support the witness's character for truthfulness." Fed. R. Evid. 608(b). And extrinsic evidence aside, the court has ample discretion to exclude evidence "if its probative value is substantially outweighed by a danger of ... undue delay, wasting time, or needlessly presenting cumulative evidence." Fed. R. Evid. 403. Because a federal district court would have been well within its discretion in excluding the transcript, it follows a fortiori that an identical decision by the Hearing Board did not violate Haidak's right to due process.





Interview Techniques for Title IX Investigators Under the New Regulations

Dr. Jennifer R. Hammat Dean of Students University of Southern Indiana



This Module is Designed for



TRACK 1 – Title IX Coordinators
TRACK 3 – Title IX Investigators

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Reference

Unless otherwise noted, source: Department of Education, Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026 (May 19, 2020)(final rule) (online at https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-05-19/pdf/2020-10512.pdf).

Decisions and Flexibility

The Department has given you some flexibility here. As you draft your policies and procedures, you have a decision to make about how you conduct your investigations. This is largely based on your staffing level and if you intend to have your investigator make any determinations of credibility of evidence and/or parties (Obama era investigations). It is one of the decisions you will need to make as a campus. If you stay the course, and continue to have investigators determine credibility and relevance, very little changes. If you decide they will not do this, investigations change significantly.

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Outsourcing Is an Option

The Department notes that nothing in the final regulations precludes a recipient from carrying out its responsibilities under \$ 106.45 by outsourcing such responsibilities to professionally trained investigators and adjudicators outside the recipient's own operations. The Department declines to impose a requirement that Title IX Coordinators, investigators, or decision-makers be licensed attorneys (or otherwise to specify the qualifications or experience needed for a recipient to fill such positions), because leaving recipients as much flexibility as possible to fulfill the obligations that must be performed by such individuals will make it more likely that all recipients reasonably can meet their Title IX responsibilities.

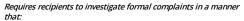
Id. at 30105.

A note about §106.45(b)(7)

Section 106.45(b)(7) specifies that the decision-maker must be a different person from the Title IX Coordinator or investigator, but the final regulations do not preclude a Title IX Coordinator from also serving as the investigator.

Id. at 30135 n.596

§ 106.45(b)(5)(i)-(vii)



- Keeps the burden of proof and burden of gathering evidence on the recipient while protecting every party's right to consent to the use of the party's own medical, psychological, and similar treatment records;
- Provides the parties equal opportunity to present fact and expert witnesses and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence;
- Does not restrict the parties from discussing the allegations or gathering evidence;

 M. at 30053.

106.45(b)(5)(i)-(vii) continued



- Gives the parties equal opportunity to select an advisor of the party's choice (who may be, but does not need to be, an attorney);
- Requires written notice when a party's participation is invited or expected for an interview, meeting, or hearing;
- Provide both parties equal opportunity to review and respond to the evidence gathered during the investigation; and
- Sends both parties the recipient's investigative report summarizing the relevant evidence, prior to reaching a determination regarding responsibility.

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§ 106.45(b)(1)(i)-(x)

- Treats complainants and respondents equitably by recognizing the need for complaints to receive remedies where a respondent is determined responsible and for respondents to face disciplinary sanctions only after a fair process determines responsibility;
- Objectively evaluates all relevant evidence both inculpatory and exculpatory, and ensures that rules voluntarily adopted by a recipient treat the parties equally;

ld. at 30053.

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§ 106.45(b)(1)(i)-(x) continued

- Requires Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision-makers, and persons who facilitate informal resolutions to be free from conflicts of interest and bias and trained to serve impartially without prejudging the facts at issue;
- Presumes the non-responsibility of respondents until conclusions of the grievance process;
- Includes reasonably prompt time frames for the grievance process;

ld at 30053 (emphasis added).

§ 106.45(b)(1)(i)-(x) continued



- Informs all parties of critical information about recipient's
 procedures including the range of remedies and disciplinary
 sanctions a recipient may impose, the standard of evidence
 applied by the recipient to all formal complaints of sexual
 harassment under Title IX (which must be either the
 preponderance of the evidence standard, or the clear and
 convincing evidence standard), the recipient's appeal procedures,
 and the range of supportive measures available to both parties;
 and
- Protects any legally recognized privilege from being pierced during a grievance process.

Training

- "Best practices"/"Experts"/Certification
- Impartiality of Title IX operatives
- No conflicts of interest
- No sexual stereotypes in training materials
- Training on the institution's specific policies, procedures and processes
- Training on "relevance" of evidence for investigations and hearings
- Training on technology used in hearings
- We assume that all recipients will need to train their Title IX Coordinators, an investigator, any person designated by a recipient to facilitate an informal resolution process (e.g., a mediator), and two decision-makers (assuming an additional decision-maker for appeals). We assume this training will take approximately eight hours for all staff at the . . . IHz level.



Investigations



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What has happened?



- A formal complaint has been received (and signed).
- An initial meeting with the Title IX Coordinator has happened to provide support measures.
- · A notice of investigation has gone out to both parties.
- · The case has been assigned to you (the investigator) or as the Title IX Coordinator, you are the investigator, or you have outsourced the investigation.
- · The investigator has read the formal complaint.
- · Which route for investigations has your school opted for?
 - Investigations with or without credibility assessments?

Preparing your questions pre-interview

- · Read the Formal Complaint
 - · Write out the questions you have about the report on first read.
- · Read the Formal Complaint again.
 - · What additional questions do you have about the incident narrative.
 - · Who is identified in the Formal Complaint you feel you need to interview.
- . What questions do you have for those individuals?
- · Have all of these typed out ahead of the first interview.
- · Revise and update with additional questions and witnesses as you go.

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§ 106.45(b)(5)(iv)



(iv) Provide the parties with the same opportunities to have others present during any grievance proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, and not limit the choice or presence of advisor for either the complainant or respondent in any meeting or grievance proceeding; however, the recipient may establish restrictions regarding the extent to which the advisor may participate in the proceedings, as long as the restrictions apply equally to both parties;

Crossover interview techniques



- · Title IX investigation framework is good practice for other kinds of investigations:
- Code of Conduct violations
- · Threat assessment or BIT concerns investigations
- · Educational conversations with student
- · Academic Integrity case investigations
- · Hazing investigations



Fact Finding and Data Collection (with credibility assessment)

How to start an interview



- · Introduce yourself
- Is small talk appropriate? Build rapport. Establish baseline responses*
- · Explain your role
- Explain you will be note/taking/recording the interview for notes
- · Ask interviewee to share their recollections of the incident.
 - . Do not interrupt the narrative
 - Let them talk until they are done
 - · Follow up questions later

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Remember your role



You are NOT a party's lawyer, advisor, counselor, parent, or friend

You ARE an investigator and a facilitator

You ARE free from bias

You ARE free from prejudgment

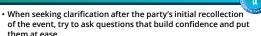
You ARE interested in finding out fact about the incident

You ARE interested in the truth

Being Impartial \neq Being a Robot You can be a neutral fact-finder and still show empathy and kindness.

Investigation spaces should be judgement free zones

Follow-up questions



- "You said you left the party around 1am, is that correct?"
- "You said you recalled having three cups of 'red solo cup' punch, is that right?"
- If they are describing a location, it might be helpful to ask them to sketch out the room for you (if it is a residence hall, you should have those schematics on your computer to pull up/print out).

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Clarifications



- When asking harder questions about the order of events, or specifics about the conversation or activities, you may run into a series of "I don't know" or "I can't remember" statements. That's ok.
- Reassure the party its ok that they cannot remember or don't
- · You can move to another question or kind of questioning.
- If you hit a memory gap, ask them some sensory questions to see if it triggers any memories. Often there are memories they cannot access unless you ask the question from a different lens.

Sense and Feel questions



- "Can you draw what you experienced?"
- "What were you feeling when XYZ occurred?"
- "What did you smell?"
- "Can you show me?"
- "What were you feeling when you were kissing?"
- "Tell me more about that."
- "What did you hear?"
- "Tell me about his/her eyes."
- · "What can you not forget?"

Source: Russell Strand, Frontline Training Conference, 2018

A word about trauma

- Anyone you speak with about alleged sexual harassment (complainant, respondent, or witnesses) could have experienced or still be experiencing trauma as a result of the alleged situation.
- Be cognizant that talking to you may be very difficult for the parties.
- Remember to document their experience with as little interruption as possible. Follow-up questions should be limited.
- Ideally, you want the party being interviewed to do most of the speaking.
 Modified from: Russell Strand, Frontline Training Conference, 201

Meet the student where they are:



- Baseline knowledge =
- · How to evaluate risk
- · Factors to consider in decision-making
- Medically accurate knowledge of sex, reproduction, sexual health
- · Ability to navigate interpersonal relationships
- · Communication skills
- · Conflict resolution skills
- · Emotional intelligence
- Not all students know the same thing about the same things

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Types of Evidence



VERBAL

- · Interviews with:
 - Parties
 - Witnesses
 - Others with relevant information

PHYSICAL

- · Images (photos and videos)
- Text messages
- Screen shots
- Documents
- E-mails
- Security footage
- · Medical records

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Ask them for evidence they want reviewed

- · Inculpatory evidence
- Exculpatory evidence
- · Relevant to the allegations
- · Rape shield law protections
- · Witnesses to interview
- · If they know of others with similar experiences
- · Character testimony is permitted

Credibility of the Parties and Evidence

- Credibility = "the accuracy and reliability of evidence."
- A credibility assessment is necessary for each piece of evidence considered in the investigation.

Source: Nedda Black, J.D., et al., The ATIXA Playbook: Best Practices for the Post-Regulatory Era at 101 (ATIXA, 2017).

Credibility: EEOC Guidance

- If there are conflicting versions of relevant events, the employer will have to weigh each party's credibility. Credit
 assessments can be critical in determining whether the alleged harassment in fact occurred. Factors to consider
 include:
- Inherent plausibility: Is the testimony believable on its face? Does it make sense?
- Demeanor: Did the person seem to be telling the truth or lying?
- Motive to falsify: Did the person have a reason to lie?
- Corroboration: Is there witness testimony (such as testimony by eye-witnesses, people who saw the person soon after
 the alleged incidents, or people who discussed the incidents with him or her at around the time that they occurred)
 or physical evidence (such as written documentation) that corroborates the party's testimony:
- Past record: Did the alleged harasser have a history of similar behavior in the past?
- None of the above factors are determinative as to credibility. For example, the fact that there are no eye-whesses to the alleged harassment by no means necessarily defeats the complainants credibility, since harassment often occur behind closed doors. Furthermore, the fact that the alleged harasser engaged in similar behavior in the past does no necessarily mean that he or she did so again.

Investigative relevance

- "The investigator is obligated to gather evidence directly related to the allegations whether or not the recipient intends to rely on such evidence (for instance, where evidence is directly related to the allegations but the investigator does not believe the evidence to be credible and thus does not intend to rely on it).
- The parties may then inspect and review the evidence directly related to the allegations. The investigator must take into consideration the parties' responses and then determine what evidence is relevant and summarize the evidence in the investigative report."

ld. at 30248.

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Investigative relevance continued

"The parties then have equal opportunity to review the investigative report; if a party disagrees with an investigator's determination about relevance, the party can make that argument in the party's written response to the investigative report under \$\overline{5}\$ 106.45(b)(\$\overline{5}\$(vii) and to the decision-maker at any hearing held; either way the decision-maker is obligated to objectively evaluate all relevant evidence and the parties have the opportunity to argue about what is relevant (and about the persuasiveness of relevant evidence)."

Id. at 30249.

§ 106.45(b)(7)

Section 106.45(b)(7) also helps prevent injection of bias into Title IX sexual harassment grievance processes, by requiring transparent descriptions of the steps taken in an investigation and explanation of the reasons why objective evaluation of the evidence supports findings of facts and conclusions based on those facts.

Id. at 30389 (emphasis added).

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An Investigative Note about Rape Shield Laws

The final regulations permit exchange of all evidence "directly related to the allegations in a formal complaint" during the investigation, but require the investigator to only summarize "relevant" evidence in the investigative report (which would exclude sexual history information deemed by these final regulations to be "not relevant"), and require the decision-maker to objectively evaluate only "relevant" evidence during the hearing and when reaching the determination regarding responsibility.

Id. at 30352.

Rape Shield Continued

To further reinforce the importance of correct application of the rape shield protections, we have revised § 106.45(b)(6)(i) to explicitly stat that only relevant questions may be asked, and the decision-maker must determine the relevance of each cross-examination questions before a party or witness must answer.

Id. at 30352.

Obligations

"The investigator is obligated to gather evidence directly related to the allegations whether or not the recipient intends to rely on such evidence (for instance, where evidence is directly related to the allegations but the recipient's investigator does not believe the evidence to be credible and thus does not intend to rely on it). The parties may then inspect and review the evidence directly related to the allegations. The investigator must take into consideration the parties' responses and then determine what evidence is relevant and summarize the relevant evidence in the investigative report."

Id. at 30352 (internal citations omitted).

Obligations Continued

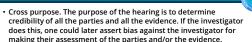
"The parties then have equal opportunity to review the investigative report; if a party disagrees with an investigator's determination about relevance, the party can make that argument in the party's written response to the investigative report under § 106.45(b)(5)(vii) and to the decision-maker at any hearing held; either way the decision-maker is obligated to objectively evaluate all relevant evidence and the parties have the opportunity to argue about what is relevant (and about the persuasiveness of relevant evidence)."

ld. at 30248-49.

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Why would you consider this?



- Time. Investigations that accept information, gather documents, and statements, and provide a relevance review of said documents would make for an effective summary of the investigative materials presented for the hearing to sort through.
- Repetition. Anything anyone says to you, they will have to say again at the hearing and be subject to cross-examination, or it won't be considered.

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Bias/Conflict of Interest

Section 106.45(b)(1)(iii) requires Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision-makers, and individuals who facilitate any informal resolution process to be free of bias or conflicts of interest for or against complainants or respondents and to be trained on how to serve impartially.

ld. at 30103 (emphasis added).

"Bias" in Ikpeazu v. University of Nebraska

With respect to the claim of bias, we observe that the committee members are entitled to a presumption of honesty and integrity unless actual bias, such as personal animosity, illegal prejudice, or a personal or financial stake in the outcome can be proven. . . . The allegations Ikpeazu makes in support of his bias claim are generally insufficient to show the kind of actual bias from which we could conclude that the committee members acted unlawfully.

Ikpeazu v. University of Nebraska, 775 F.2d 250, 254 (8th Cir. 1985) (internal citations omitted, emphasis added).

Bias



- · Illegal prejudice
- · Personal or financial stake in the outcome
- · Bias can relate to:
 - · Sex, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability or immigration status, financial ability or other characteristic

Id. at 30084 (emphasis added).

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Does DOE require "Implicit Bias" training?

The Department declines to specify that training of Title IX personnel must include implicit bias training; the nature of the training required under § 106.45(b)(1)(iii) is left to the recipient's discretion so long as it achieves the provision's directive that such training provide instruction on how to serve impartially and avoid prejudgment of the facts at issue, conflicts of interest, and bias, and that materials used in such training avoid sex stereotypes.

Id. at 30084 (emphasis added)

Final Thought



Remember, other modules in the NASPA Title IX Training Certificate curriculum address student conduct, Title IX hearings, Title IX investigations, report writing, informal resolution, FERPA/records management, evidence, etc.

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Constructing a Report

Dr. Jennifer R. Hammat **Dean of Students** University of Southern Indiana



821

This Module is Designed for



TRACK 1 – Title IX Coordinators
TRACK 3 – Title IX Investigators

Reference

Unless otherwise noted, source: Department of Education, Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026 (May 19, 2020)(final rule) (online at

https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-05-19/pdf/2020-10512.pdf).

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Outsourcing Is an Option



The Department notes that nothing in the final regulations precludes a recipient from carrying out its responsibilities under \$ 106.45 by outsourcing such responsibilities to professionally trained investigators and adjudicators outside the recipient's own operations. The Department declines to impose a requirement that Title IX Coordinators, investigators, or decision-makers be licensed attorneys (or otherwise to specify the qualifications or experience needed for a recipient to fill such positions), because leaving recipients as much flexibility as possible to fulfill the

obligations that must be performed by such individuals will make it more likely that all recipients reasonably can meet their Title IX responsibilities.

Section 106.45(b)(1)(iii) requires Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision-makers, and individuals who facilitate any informal resolution process to be free of bias or conflicts of interest for or against complainants or respondents and to be trained on how to serve impartially.

Id. at 30103 (emphasis added)

Id. at 30105

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Investigation Obligations

§ 106.45(b)(5)(i)-(vii)



Requires recipients to investigate formal complaints in a manner that:

- Keeps the burden of proof and burden of gathering evidence on the recipient while protecting every party's right to consent to the use of the party's own medical, psychological, and similar treatment records;
- Provides the parties equal opportunity to present fact and expert witnesses and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence;
- Gives the parties equal opportunity to select an advisor of the party's choice (who may be an attorney), but does not need to be, an attorney);

Id. at 30053.

§ 106.45(b)(5)(i)-(vii) continued

- Requires written notices when a party's participation is invited or expected for an interview, meeting, or hearing;
- Provides both parties equal opportunity to review and respond to the evidence gathered during the investigation;
- Sends both parties the recipient's investigative report summarizing the relevant evidence, prior to reaching a determination regarding responsibility.

Id. at 30053.

Report Purpose

We agree that the final regulations seek to provide strong, clear procedural protections to complainants and respondents, including apprising both parties of the evidence the investigator has determined to be relevant, in order to adequately prepare for a hearing (if one is required or otherwise provided) and to submit responses about the investigative report for the decision-maker to consider even when I hearing is not required or otherwise provided.

Id. at 30309.

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Report purpose and combining continued

- A valuable part of this process is giving parties (and advisors who
 are providing assistance to the parties) adequate time to review,
 assess, and respond to the investigative report in order to fairly
 prepare for the live hearing or submit arguments to a decisionmaker where a hearing is not required or otherwise provided.
- In the context of a grievance process that involves multiple complainants, multiple respondents, or both, a recipient may issue a single investigative report.

d. at 30309.

Findings or Conclusions in Report?

The Department does not wish to prohibit the investigator from including recommended findings or conclusions in the investigative report. However, the decision-maker is under an independent obligation to objectively evaluate relevant evidence, and thus cannot simply defer to recommendations made by the investigator in the investigative report.

Id. at 30308.

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No Position

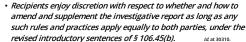
The Department takes no position here on such elements beyond what is required in these final regulations; namely, that the investigative report must fairly summarize relevant evidence. We note that the decision-maker must prepare a written determination regarding responsibility that must contain certain specific elements (for instance, a description of procedural steps taken during an investigation) and so a recipient may wish to instruct the investigator to include such matters in the investigative report, but these final regulations do not prescribe the contents of the investigative report other than specifying its core purpose of summarizing relevant evidence.

Why review the report?

- Allowing the parties to review and respond to the investigative report is important to providing the parties with notice of the evidence the recipient intends to rely on in deciding whether the evidence supports the allegations under investigation.
- These final regulations do not prescribe a process for the inclusion of additional support information or for amending or supplementing the investigative report in light of the parties' responses after reviewing the report.

ld. at 30310

Discretion



· A recipient may require all parties to submit any evidence that they would like the investigator to consider prior to the finalization of the investigative report thereby allowing each party to respond to the evidence in the investigative report sent to the parties under § 106.45(b)(5)(vii).

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Discretion continued

A recipient also may provide both parties with an opportunity to respond to any additional evidence the other party proposes after reviewing the investigative report. If a recipient allows parties to provide additional evidence in response to the investigative report, any such additional evidence will not qualify as new evidence that was reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility was made for purposes of appeal under § 106.45(b)(8)(i)(B).

Id at 30311

Reminders

- · "The investigator is obligated to gather evidence directly related to the allegations whether or not the recipient intends to rely on such evidence (for instance, where evidence is directly related to the allegations but the investigator does not believe the evidence to be credible and thus does not intend to rely on it).
- · The parties may then inspect and review the evidence directly related to the allegations. The investigator must take into consideration the parties' responses and then determine what evidence is relevant and summarize the evidence in the investigative report."

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Reminders continued

"The parties then have equal opportunity to review the investigative report: if a party disagrees with an investigator's determination about relevance, the party can make that argument in the party's written response to the investigative report under § 106.45(b)(5)(vii) and to the decision-maker at any hearing held; either way the decision-maker is obligated to objectively evaluate all relevant evidence and the parties have the opportunity to argue about what is relevant (and about the persuasiveness of relevant evidence)."

§ 106.45(b)(7)

Section 106.45(b)(7) also helps prevent injection of bias into Title IX sexual harassment grievance processes, by requiring transparent descriptions of the steps taken in an investigation and explanation of the reasons why objective evaluation of the evidence supports findings of facts and conclusions based on those facts.

Id. at 30389 (emphasis added)







Background



I. BACKGROUND AND REPORTED CONDUCT

 Summary of allegation goes here. Identify the names of the CP and RP here and the Investigator. [One paragraph summary].

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Jurisdiction



 This office houses the Title IX Office which has campuswide responsibility for investigating alleged violations of the Sexual Harassment Policy. This office responds to claims of harassment (including sexual assault), stalking, dating violence, domestic violence, and retaliation brought forward by students, employees or third parties.

Scope





- [This is the timeline and details pertinent to the case. It is the record of when it was reported. If a No Contact Order was issued. When parties were notified, interviewed, submitted evidence, asked for additional parties to be interviewed, and if they rescheduled or didn't respond.
- This is the accounting for the time it took for the investigation. It will match what is in the file, (in emails and in phone logs). (1-2 paragraphs).]

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Scope continued



- Parties interviewed:
- Complainant Name, in-person interviews on February 7, 2019
- Respondent Name, in-person interview on February 8, 2019
- Witness 1 Name, in-person interview on February 9, 2019
- Witness 2 Name, in-person interview on February 10, 2019
 Witness 3 Name, in-person interview on February 11, 2019
- Witness 4 Name, in-person interview on February 12, 2019

Scope continued



- · Documentary evidence acquired:
- Written statement of Complainant Name, dated February 5, 2019
- Text message correspondence between CP Name and Witness 1 Name (received February 21, 2019)
- Text message correspondence between CP Name and Witness 2 Name (received February 21, 2019)
- Text message correspondence between Witness 2 Name and Witness 3 Name (received February 18, 2019)
- Video shared by Witness 4, February 20, 2019
- Photographs shared by Witness 3 and Witness 4, February 21, 2019

Relevant policies**



IV. RELEVANT POLICY AND LAW PROHIBITING SEXUAL HARASSMENT (INCLUDING SEXUAL ASSAULT) AND RETALIATION

- This is straight from your policy. What are the relevant policy prohibitions you have published with regard to sexual harassment (the definitions and why it is being investigated).
- In this new format, this section could be optional, we included it to make the investigative report complete.

Investigation SUMMARY



V. INVESTIGATION SUMMARY

A. Statement Summary of the Parties

Complainant:

Respondent:

B. Documentary Evidence:

Below is the list of the documentary evidence reviewed for this report:

- · Documentation and investigative files obtained by the Title IX Investigator;
- The written statement provided by the COMPLAINANT and evidence;
- The written statement provided by the RESPONDENT and evidence; and
- University policies.

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Analysis (this could be relevance or credibility)**



/I. ANALYSIS

A. Standard of Evidence: Preponderance of the Evidence

Findings in this investigative report are based on a "preponderance of the evidence" standard. In other words, after reviewing all of the evidence, including the relative credibility of the parties and their statements during interviews, whether it is more likely than not that the conduct occurred as alleged. If the conduct did occur as alleged, then an analysis is completed to determine whether the conduct ollated University policy. (Please note: the report's findings do not reach conclusions whether the alleged conduct violated state or federal laws, but instead address whether the University's policies were violated).

B. Fact Finding

a) A list of the facts discovered during the investigation

b) A summary of the facts/details agreed and disagreed upon by the CP and RP

c) This is the nuts and bolts of what happened

Summary of the Analysis**



C. Summary of the Analysis

 In the instant case... (This is the narrative of the information learned, from all parties, in a summary presentation of what was learned, and the analysis applied to that factual information)

[If Affirmative Consent is in Question:] if something like this is in your policy... [If Affirmative Consent is in Question:]

- In evaluating Affirmative Consent in cases of alleged incapacitation, the University asks two questions:
- 1) Did the person initiating sexual activity know that the other party was incapacitated? If not,
- 2) Should a sober, reasonable person in the same situation have known that the other party was incapacitated?
- If the answer to the first question is "YES," Affirmative Consent was absent, and the conduct is likely a violation of this policy.

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Credibility Assessment**



- D. Credibility Assessment
- According to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's Enforcement Guidance on Vicarious Enfor Unlawful Harassment by Supervisors dated June 18, 1999:
- If there are conflicting versions of relevant events, the employer will have to weigh each party's credibility.
 Credibility assessments can be critical in determining whether the alleged harassment in fact occurred. Factors to consider include:
- Inherent plausibility: Is the testimony believable on its face? Does it make sense?
- Demeanor: Did the person seem to be telling the truth or lying?
 Motive to falsify: Did the person have a reason to lie?
- Corroboration: Is there witness testimony (such as testimony by eye-witnesses, people who saw the person soon
 after the alleged incidents, or people who discussed the incidents with him or her at around the time that they
 occurred or physical evidence (such as written documentation) that corroborates the party's testimony?
- Past record: Did the alleged harasser have a history of similar behavior in the past?
- None of the above factors are determinable as to collability. For example, the fact that there are no eye-witnesses to the alleged harassement by no means necessarily defeats the conplainant's crodibility, since harassement other coccurs behind closed doors. Furthermore, the fact that the alleged harasser engaged in similar behavior in the past does not necessarily mean that he or she did so again.

Credibility Assessment**



- These factors will now be assessed for the purposes of this investigation.
- The Complainant...
- The Respondent...
- The Witnesses...

Relevant Evidence

TITLE

- · List of the evidence provided
- · Summary of whether determined to be relevant or not
- · Can break this out by inculpatory and exculpatory
- · One party may provide more than the other
- Make sure you assign who provided the evidence in the summary of evidence (and the dates received in the timeline of events – evidence is often sent after interviews with the investigator).

Conclusions and/or Recommendations**

VII. CONCLUSIO

- The investigator finds that the credible evidence evidence supports a possible violation(s) of the University's Sexual Harassment policy. This report will be forwarded to the decision-maker. <u>OR</u>
- The investigator finds the credible evidence does not support a possible violation(s) of the University's Sexua.
 Harassment policy. This report will be forwarded to the decision-maker.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- As a Title Dr. matter, the University has the authority to evaluate the allegations and make findings as applied to students and employees for disciplinary purposes. The investigator recommends that the Responders should go through the live hearing process for possible violations of the University Sexual Harassment Polity, in similarly situated cases of this nature, a common outcome has been Suspension from the University. OR
- As a Title IX matter, the University has the authority to evaluate the allegations and make findings as applie
 to students and employees for disciplinary purposes. The investigator does not recommend the Responden
 should go through the live hearing process for possible violations of the University Sexual Harassment Polic.

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Involve your colleagues



- · Draft up a template that works for your school
- · Draft it together
- · Have counsel review it
- · Have students review it
- Have academics review it
- You want this template to be the blueprint all investigator use
- · Modify as you need. Keep it simple.



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Final Thought



Remember, other modules in the NASPA Title IX Training Certificate curriculum address student conduct, Title IX hearings, Title IX investigations, report writing, informal resolution, FERPA/records management, evidence, etc.



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Imagining Title IX Hearing Proceedings Under the New Regulations

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This Module is Designed for



TRACK 1 – Title IX Coordinators

TRACK 2 – Title IX Decision-Makers and Student
Conduct Administrators

Reference



Unless otherwise noted, source: Department of Education, Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026 (May 19, 2020)(final rule) (online at https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-05-19/pdf/2020-10512.pdf).

This Module is an Overview



We will discuss topics more in depth in the live virtual session, including:

- Supportive Measures, Sanctions and Remedies
- Consent
- Advisors
- · Special Issues in Cross-Examination
- · No-Shows and Failure to Submit to Cross-Examination
- Appeals

[Some of these topics are also covered in other pre-recorded modules.]

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Live Hearings and Decision-Makers



Separate Decision-Maker(s)



The Department emphasizes that the decision-maker must not only be a separate person from any investigator, but the decision-maker is under an obligation to objectively evaluate all relevant evidence both inculpatory and exculpatory, and must therefore independently reach a determination regarding responsibility without giving deference to the investigative report.

Mat 30314(emphasis added).

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Decision-Maker Training Mandates



[T]he decision-maker will be trained in how to conduct a grievance process, including

- · How to determine relevance
- How to apply the rape shield protections
- How . . . to determine the relevance of a cross-examination question before a party or witness must answer.

Id. at 30353 (bullets added).

Eliciting Testimony



The Department also notes that the final regulations require a trained investigator to prepare an investigative report summarizing relevant evidence, and permit the decision-maker on the decision-maker's own initiative to ask questions and elicit testimony from parties and witnesses, as part of the recipient's burden to reach a determination regarding responsibility based on objective evaluation of all relevant evidence including inculpatory and exculpatory evidence.

Id. at 30332.

§106.45(b)(6)(i) Live Hearings & Cross-Examination



(i) For postsecondary institutions, the recipient's grievance process must provide for a live hearing. At the live hearing, the decisionmaker(s) must permit each party's advisor to ask the other party and any witnesses all relevant questions and follow-up questions, including those challenging credibility. Such cross-examination at the live hearing must be conducted directly, orally, and in real time by the party's advisor of choice and never by a party personally, notwithstanding the discretion of the recipient under paragraph (b)(5)(iv) of this section to otherwise restrict the extent to which advisors may participate in the proceedings.

§106.45(b)(6)(i) Live Hearings & Cross-Examination

At the request of either party, the recipient must provide for the live hearing to occur with the parties located in separate rooms with technology enabling the decisionmaker(s) and parties to simultaneously see and hear the party or the witness answering questions.

Only relevant cross-examination and other questions may be asked of a party or witness. Before a complainant, respondent, or witness answers a cross-examination or other question, the decision-maker(s) must first determine whether the question is relevant and explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant.

If a party does not have an advisor present at the live hearing, the recipient must provide without fee or charge to that party, an advisor of the recipient's choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, to conduct cross-examination on behalf of that party.

(emphasis added)

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§106.45(b)(6)(i) Rape Shield & Cross-Examination

Questions and evidence about the complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant, unless such questions and evidence about the complainant's prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the conduct alleged by the complainant, or if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the respondent and are offered to prove consent.

§106.45(b)(6)(i) "Hearsay"

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, provided, however, that the decisionmaker(s) cannot draw an inference about the determination regarding responsibility based solely on a party's or witness's absence from the live hearing or refusal to answer crossexamination or other questions.

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§106.45(b)(6)(i) Staging a Live Hearing



Live hearings pursuant to this paragraph may be conducted with all parties physically present in the same geographic location or, at the recipient's discretion, any or all parties, witnesses, and other participants may appear at the live hearing virtually, with technology enabling participants simultaneously to see and hear each other.

Recipients must create an audio or audiovisual recording, or transcript, of any live hearing and make it available to the parties for inspection and review.

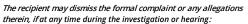
§ 106.45(b)(3)(i)—Mandatory Dismissa

(3) Dismissal of a formal complaint—

(i) The recipient must investigate the allegations in a formal complaint. If the conduct alleged in the formal complaint would not constitute sexual harassment as defined in § 106.30 even if proved, did not occur in the recipient's education program or activity, or did not occur against a person in the United States, then the recipient must dismiss the formal complaint with regard to that conduct for purposes of sexual harassment under title IX or this part; such a dismissal does not preclude action under another provision of the recipient's code of conduct.

(emphasis added)

§106.45(b)(3)(ii)—Permissive Dismissal



- A complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing that the complainant would like to withdraw the formal complaint or any allegations therein;
- · The respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by the recipient; or
- specific circumstances prevent the recipient from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination as to the formal complaint or allegations therein.

Hearings

- · What is a "hearing"?
- · Single decision-maker vs. a panel of decision makers?
- · Rules of evidence?
- · Hearing rules/rules of decorum
- · Pauses, "time-outs"
- · Objections?
- · Calling the investigator as the first witness?
- · Opening and closing statements?
- · Should all hearings be online (currently)?
- What are the differences?
- Online hearings
 Platforms?
 - Security?

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Relevance and Rape Shield Protections

Relevance



[R]elevance is the sole gatekeeper evidentiary rule in the final regulations, but decision-makers retain discretion regarding the weight or credibility to assign to particular evidence. Further, for the reasons discussed above, while the final regulations do not address "hearsay evidence" as such, § 106.45(b)(6)(i) does preclude a decision-maker from relying on statements of a party or witness who has not submitted to cross-examination at the live hearing.

Id. at 30354.

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Relevance Cont'd



Prior Sexual History/Sexual Predisposition

The new Title IX regulations specifically . . .

... require investigators and decision-makers to be trained on issues of relevance, including how to apply the rape shield provisions (which deem questions and evidence about a complainant's prior sexual history to be irrelevant with two limited exceptions).

Id. at 30125 (emphasis added).

Section 106.45(b)(6)(i)-(ii) protects complainants (but not respondents) from questions or evidence about the complainant's prior sexual behavior or sexual predisposition, mirroring rape shield protections applied in Federal courts.

Id. at 30103 (emphasis added)

Rape Shield Language



[T]he rape shield language in § 106.45(b)(6)(i)-(ii) <u>bars questions or evidence about a complainant's sexual predisposition (with no exceptions)</u> and about a <u>complainant's prior sexual behavior subject to two exceptions</u>:

1) if offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the alleged sexual harassment, or

2) if the question or evidence concerns sexual behavior between the complainant and the respondent and is offered to prove **consent**.

Id. at 30336 n.1308 (emphasis added).

Consent and Rape Shield Language



[A] recipient selecting its own definition of consent must apply such definition consistently both in terms of not varying a definition from one grievance process to the next and as between a complainant and respondent in the same grievance process. The scope of the questions or evidence permitted and excluded under the rape shield language in § 106.45(b)(6)(i)-(ii) will depend in part on the recipient's definition of consent, but, whatever that definition is, the recipient must apply it consistently and equally to both parties, thereby avoiding the ambiguity feared by the commenter.

Id. at 30125.

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Counterclaims



The Department cautions recipients that some situations will involve counterclaims made between two parties, such that a respondent is also a complainant, and in such situations the recipient must take care to apply the rape shield protections to any party where the party is designated as a "complainant" even if the same party is also a "respondent" in a consolidated grievance process.

Id. at 30352 (internal citation omitted).

Decision-Maker to Determine Relevance

We have also revised § 106.45(b)(6)(i) in a manner that builds in a "pause" to the cross-examination process; before a party or witness answers a cross-examination question, the decisionmaker must determine if the question is relevant.

Id. at 30323.

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Decision-Maker to Determine Relevance Cont'd

Only relevant cross-examination and other questions may be asked of a party or witness. Before a complainant, respondent, or witness answers a cross-examination question, the decision-maker must first determine whether the question is relevant and explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant.

Id. at 30331.

Decision-Maker to Determine Relevance Cont'd

Thus, for example, where a cross-examination question or piece of evidence is relevant, but concerns a party's character or prior bad acts, under the final regulations the decision-maker cannot exclude or refuse to consider the relevant evidence, but may proceed to objectively evaluate that relevant evidence by analyzing whether that evidence warrants a high or low level of weight or credibility, so long as the decision-maker's evaluation treats both parties equally by not, for instance, automatically assigning higher weight to exculpatory character evidence than to inculpatory character evidence.

Id. at 30337 (internal citation omitted).

Decision-Maker to Determine Relevance Cont'd

While the Department will enforce these final regulations to ensure that recipients comply with the § 106.45 grievance process, including accurately determining whether evidence is relevant, the Department notes that § 106.44(b)(2) assures recipients that, when enforcing these final regulations, the Department will refrain from second guessing a recipient's determination regarding responsibility based solely on whether the Department would have weighed the evidence differently.

Id. at 30337 (internal citation omitted).

Decision-Maker to Determine Relevance Cont'd

The new regulations *require "on the spot" determinations about a question's relevance.*M. at 30343

[A]n explanation of how or why the question was irrelevant to the allegations at issue, or is deemed irrelevant by these final regulations (for example, in the case of sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior information) provides transparency for the parties to understand a decisionmaker's relevance determinations.

ld. at 30343.

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Decision-Maker to Determine Relevance Cont'd

The final regulations do not preclude a recipient from adopting a rule (applied equally to both parties) that does, or does not, give parties or advisors the right to discuss the relevance determination with the decision-maker during the hearing. If a recipient believes that arguments about a relevance determination during a hearing would unnecessarily protract the hearing or become uncomfortable for parties, the recipient may adopt a rule that prevents parties and advisors from challenging the relevance determination (after receiving the decision-maker's explanation) during the hearing.

ld. at 30343

Decision-Maker to Determine Relevance Cont'd

Requiring the decision-maker to explain relevance decisions during the hearing only reinforces the decision-maker's responsibility to accurately determine relevance, including the irrelevance of information barred under the rape shield language.

Id. at 30343.

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Decision-Maker to Determine Relevance Cont'd

This provision does not require a decision-maker to give a lengthy or complicated explanation; it is sufficient, for example, for a decision-maker to explain that a question is irrelevant because the question calls for prior sexual behavior information without meeting one of the two exceptions, or because the question asks about a detail that is not probative of any material fact concerning the allegations. No lengthy or complicated exposition is required to satisfy this provision.

ld. at 30343

Decision-Maker to Determine Relevance Cont'd

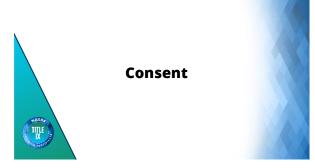
If a party or witness disagrees with a decision-maker's determination that a question is relevant, during the hearing, the party or witness's choice is to abide by the decision-maker's determination and answer, or refuse to answer the question, but unless the decision-maker reconsiders the relevance determination prior to reaching the determination regarding responsibility, the decisionmaker would not rely on the witness's statements.

Id. at 30349 (internal citations omitted).

Decision-Maker to Determine Relevance

The party or witness's reason for refusing to answer a relevant question does not matter. This provision does apply to the situation where evidence involves intertwined statements of both parties (e.g., a text message exchange or email thread) and one party refuses to submit to cross-examination and the other does submit, so that the statements of one party cannot be relied on but statements of the other party may be relied on.

Id. at 30349 (internal citations omitted).



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Elements to consider

Elements

- · consent is a voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity;
- · someone who is incapacitated cannot consent;
- (such as due to the use of drugs or alcohol, when a person is asleep or unconscious, or because of an intellectual or other disability that prevents the student from having the capacity to give consent)
- · past consent does not imply future consent;
- · silence or an absence of resistance does not imply consent;
- 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; and
- · coercion, force, or threat of either invalidates consent.



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Credibility and Reliability

A decision-maker must exclude irrelevant questions, and nothing in the final regulations precludes a recipient from adopting and enforcing (so long as it is applied clearly, consistently, and equally to the parties) a rule that deems duplicative questions to be irrelevant or to impose rules of decorum that require questions to be asked in a respectful manner; however any such rules adopted by a recipient must ensure that all relevant questions and evidence are admitted and considered (though varying weight or credibility may of course be given to particular evidence by the decision-maker).

ld. at 30331 n.1285 (emphasis added)

Credibility and Reliability

Probing the credibility and reliability of statements asserted by witnesses contained in such evidence (police reports, SANE reports, medical reports, and other documents or records) requires the parties to have the opportunity to cross-examine the witness making

Cross-examination (which differs from questions posed by a neutral fact-finder) constitutes a unique opportunity for parties to present a decision-maker with the party's own perspective about evidence. This adversarial testing of credibility renders the person's statement sufficiently reliable for consideration and fair for consideration by the decision-maker. Id. at 30349



Credibility and Reliability

Although observing demeanor is not possible without live crossexamination, a decision-maker may still judge credibility based on, for example, factors of plausibility and consistence in party and witness statements.

Specialized legal training is not a prerequisite for evaluating credibility, as evidenced by the fact that many criminal and civil court trials rely on jurors (for whom no legal training is required) to determine the facts of the case including credibility of witnesses.

Id. at 30364

Credibility and Trauma

The Department notes that decisionmakers are obligated to serve impartially and thus should not endeavor to 'develop a personal relationship' with one party over another regardless of whether one party is located in a separate room or not. For the same reasons that judging credibility soley on demeanor presents risks of inaccuracy generally, the Department cautions that judging credibility based on a complainant's demeanor through the lens of whether observed demeanor is 'evidence of trauma" presents similar risks of inaccuracy. The Department reiterates that while assessing demeanor is one part of judging credibility, other factors are consistency, plausibility, and reliability. Real-time crossexamination presents an opportunity for parties and decision-makers to test and evaluate credibility based on all these factors.

Id. at 30356 (internal citation omitted).

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Other Factors Besides Demeanor

[C]redibility determinations are not based solely on observing demeanor, but also are based on other factors (e.g., specific details, inherent plausibility, internal consistency, corroborative evidence). Cross-examination brings those important factors to a decision-maker's attention in a way that no other procedural device does; furthermore, while social science research demonstrates the limitations of demeanor as a criterion for judging deception, studies demonstrate that inconsistency is correlated with deception.

ld. at 30321

Other Factors Besides Demeanor Cont'd

[A]ssessing demeanor is just one of the ways in which crossexamination tests credibility, which includes assessing plausibility, consistency, and reliability, judging truthfulness based solely on demeanor has been shown to be less accurate than, for instance, evaluating credibility based on consistency.

Id. at 30355.

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Reliability



[W]hether a witness's statement is reliable must be determined in light of the credibility-testing function of cross-examination, even where non-appearance is due to death or post-investigation disability.

Id. at 30348



§ 106.45(b)(5)(iv) Advisor of Choice

Provide the parties with the same opportunities to have other's present during any grievance proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, and not limit the choice or presence of advisor for either the complainant or respondent in any meeting or grievance proceeding; however, the recipient may establish restrictions regarding the extent to which the advisor may participate in the proceedings, as long as the restrictions apply equally to both parties;

"Advisors"

- Complainants and respondents can have any advisor of their choosing.
- · How will an advisor be designated?
- Some will choose a lawyer as an advisor. Some will want a lawyer but will not be able to afford one. Equitable treatment issues.
- Some may have a family member, a friend, or another trusted person serve as their advisor.
- If a party does not have an advisor, the school must provide one free of charge.
- · The school is not obligated to train advisors.
- How can/should advisors participate in the process?

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Advisors in a Hearing

The Department notes that the final regulations, § 106.45(b)(5)(iv) and § 106.45(b)(6)(l), make clear that the choice or presence of a party's advisor cannot be limited by the recipient. To meet this obligationa recipient also cannot forbid a party from conferring with the party's advisor, although a recipient has discretion to adopt rules governing the conduct of hearings that could, for example, include rules about the timing and length of breaks requested by parties or advisors and rules forbidding participants from disturbing the hearing by loudly conferring with each other.

ld. at 30339 (emphasis added)

"Representation?"



Whether a party views an advisor of choice as "representing" the party during a live hearing or not, this provision only requires recipients to permit advisor participation on the party's behalf to conduct cross-examination; not to "represent" the party at the live hearing. A recipient may, but is not required to, allow advisors to "represent" parties during the entire live hearing (or, for that matter, throughout the entire grievance process).

Id. at 30342.

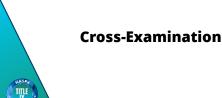
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Providing an Advisor to a Party



[W]here a recipient must provide a party with an advisor to conduct cross-examination at a live hearing that advisor may be of the recipient's choice, must be provided without fee or charge to the party, and may be, but is not required to be, an attorney.

Mat 30332 (Internal citation omitted).



on

Cross-examination

[T]he Department does not believe that the benefits of adversarial cross-examination can be achieved when conducted by a person ostensible designated as a "neutral" official. This is because the function of cross-examination is precisely not to be neutral but rather to point out in front of the neutral decisionmaker each party's unique perspective about relevant evidence and desire regarding the outcome of the case.

ld. at 30335 (internal citations omitted, emphasis added)

Cross-examination and Credibility

Cross-examination is essential in cases like Doe's because it does more than uncover inconsistencies - it takes aim at credibility like no other procedural device.

Due process requires cross-examination in circumstances like these because it is the greatest legal engine ever invested for uncovering the truth.

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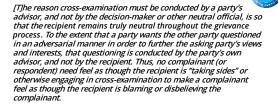
The "Pause"



Before a complainant, respondent, or witness answers a cross-examination question, the decision-maker must first determine whether the question is relevant and explain to the party's advisor asking cross-examination questions any decision to exclude a question as not relevant.

Id. at 30331 (emphasis added).

Recipient to Remain Neutral



Id. at 30316 (emphasis added).

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victim (or any party or witness) "on trial" or constitutes an interrogation; rather, cross-examination properly conducted simply constitutes a procedure by which each party and witness answers questions posed from a party's unique perspective in an effort to advance the asking party's own interests.

Id. at 30315 (emphasis added).

Purpose is not to Humiliate or Berate

[T]he essential function of cross-examination is not to embarrass, blame, humiliate, or emotionally berate a party, but rather to ask questions that probe a party's narrative in order to give the decisionmaker the fullest view possible of the evidence relevant to the allegations at issue.

Id. at 30319.

DARVO techniques

[C]ross-examination does not inherently rely on or necessitate DARVO techniques, and recipients retain discretion to apply rules designed to ensure that cross-examination remains focused on relevant topics conducted in a respectful manner. Recipients are in a better position than the Department to craft rules of decorum best suited to their educational environment.

Id. at 30319.

DARVO="Deny, Attack, and Reverse Victim and Offender"

Equal Rights to Cross-examination

§ 106.45(b)(6)(i) grants the right of cross-examination equally to complainants and respondents, and cross-examination is as useful and powerful a truth-seeking tool for a complainant's benefit as for a respondent, so that a complainant may direct the decision-maker's attention to implausibility, inconsistency, unreliability, ulterior motives, and lack of credibility in the respondent's statements.

ld. at 30330.

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Non Appearance of Parties and Witnesses/ Unwillingness to Submit to Cross-Examination



The Department understands that complainants (and respondents) often will not have control over whether witnesses appear and are cross-examined, because neither the recipient nor the parties have subpoena power to compel appearance of witnesses. . . . Where a witness cannot or will not appear and be cross-examined, that person's statements will not be relied on by the decision-maker . . .

ld. at 30348.

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Non Submission to Cross-examination

The prohibition on reliance on "statements" applies not only to statements made during the hearing, but also to any statement of the party or witness who does not submit to cross-examination. "Statements" has its ordinary meaning, but would not include evidence (such as videos) that do not constitute a person's intent to make factual assertions, or to the extent that such evidence does not contain a person's statements. Thus, police reports, SANE reports, medical reports, and other documents and records may not be relied on to the extent that they contain the statements of a party or witness who has not submitted to cross-examination.

Id. at 30349.

Non Submission to Cross-examination Cont'd

While documentary evidence such as police reports or hospital records may have been gathered during investigation and, if directly related to the allegations inspected and reviewed by the parties, and to the extent they are relevant, summarized in the investigative report, the hearing is the parties' first opportunity to argue to the decision-maker about the credibility and implications of such evidence. Probing the credibility and reliability of statements asserted by witnesses contained in such evidence requires the parties to have the opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses making the statements.

M. at 30349 (internal citations omitted).

Non Submission to Cross-examination Cont'd

If parties do not testify about their own statement and submit to cross-examination, the decision-maker will not have the appropriate context for the statement, which is why the decision-maker cannot consider that party's statements. This provision requires a party or witness to "submit to cross-examination" to avoid exclusion of their statements; the same exclusion of statements does not apply to a party or witness's refusal to answer questions posed by the decision-maker. If a party or witness refuses to respond to a decision-maker's questions, the decision-maker is not precluded from relying on that party or witness's statements.

Id at 30349 (internal citations omitted)

Non Submission to Cross-examination Cont'd

This is because cross-examination (which differs from questions posed by a neutral fact-finder) constitutes a unique opportunity for parties to present a decision-maker with the party's own perspectives about evidence. This adversarial testing of credibility renders the person's statements sufficiently reliable for consideration and fair for consideration by the decision-maker, in the context of a Title IX adjudication often overseen by laypersons rather than judges and lacking comprehensive rules of evidence that otherwise might determine reliability without cross-examination.

Id at 30349 (internal citations omitted)

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Non Submission to Cross-examination Cont'd

[W]here a party or witness does not appear at a live hearing or refuses to answer cross-examination questions, the decision-maker must disregard statements of that party or witness but must reach a determination without drawing any inferences about the determination regarding responsibility based on the party or witness's failure or refusal to appear or answer questions. Thus, for example, where a complainant refuses to answer cross-examination questions but video evidence exists showing the underlying incident, a decision-maker may still consider the available evidence and make a determination.

Id. at 30328.

"Remaining Evidence"

§ 106.45(b)(6)(i) includes language that directs a decision-maker to reach the determination regarding responsibility based on the evidence remaining even if a party or witness refuses to undergo cross-examination, so that even though the refusing party's statement cannot be considered, the decision-maker may reach a determination based on the remaining evidence so long as no inference is drawn based on the party or witness's absence from the hearing or refusal to answer cross-examination (or other) questions. Thus, even if a party chooses not to appear at the hearing or answer cross-examination questions (whether out of concern about the party's position in a concurrent or potential civil lawsuit or criminal proceeding, or for any other reason, the party's mere absence from the hearing or refusal to answer questions does not affect the determination regarding responsibility in the Title IX grievance.

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"Remaining Evidence" Cont'd

[I]f the case does not depend on party's or witness's statements but rather on other evidence (e.g., video evidence that does not consist of "statements" or to the extent that the video contains non-statement evidence) the decision-maker can still consider that other evidence and reach a determination, and must do so without drawing any inference about the determination based on lack of party or witness testimony. This result thus comports with the Sixth Circuit's rationale in Baum that cross-examination is most needed in cases that involve the need to evaluate credibility of parties as opposed to evaluation of non-statement evidence.

Id. at 30328.







[T]he final regulations expressly authorize a recipient, in the recipient's discretion, to allow any or all participants to participate in the live hearing virtually.

Id. at 30332.

[T]echnology must enable all participants to see and hear other participants, so a telephonic appearance would not be sufficient...

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Technology



Decision-makers must be trained on how to use technology at their institution to run a live hearing.

- · Software, hardware, programs, apps, etc
- · Practice and run throughs
- Internet connectivity checks in advance?
- Contingency plan or statement that hearings may have to be rescheduled if the campus or a party has connectivity issues.
- Be prepared for the live event
 - Everyone is prepared (mentally and otherwise) for a live hearing and something impedes the process that could have been prevented.

The final regulations permit a recipient to apply temporary delays or limited extensions of time frames to all phases of a grievance process where good cause exists. For example, the need for parties, witnesses, and other hearing participants to secure transportation, or for the recipient to troubleshoot technology to facilitate a virtual hearing, may constitute good cause to postpone a hearing.

Id. at 30361-62 (emphasis added).

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Remember: Schools must create an audio or audiovisual recording, or transcript, of any live hearing.



Safety and Security



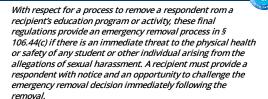
"Adversarial in Nature"



In the context of sexual harassment that process is often inescapably adversarial in nature where contested allegations of serious misconduct carry high stakes for all participants.

d. at 30097.

Emergency Removal



Id. at 30183.

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What safety measures are needed for a live hearing where both parties are in the room?

What safety measures are needed where parties appear virtually?

What rules/decorum standards relate to safety?

What security measures are needed to prevent "hacking" or digital security compromises?



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§ 106.45(b)(7)



Requires a decision-maker who is not the same person as the Title IX Coordinator or the investigator to reach a determination regarding responsibility by applying the standard of evidence the recipient has designated in the recipient's grievance procedures for use in all formal complaints of sexual harassment (which must be either the preponderance of the evidence standard or the clear and convincing evidence standard), and the recipient must simultaneously send the parties a written determination explaining the reasons for the outcome.

ld. at 30054 (emphasis added).

Written Determination Regarding Responsibility



The written determination must include—

- (A) Identification of the allegations potentially constituting sexual harassment as defined in § 106.30;
- (B) A description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the formal complaint through the determination, including any notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits, methods used to gather other evidence, and hearings held;
- (C) Findings of fact supporting the determination;
- (D) Conclusions regarding the application of the recipient's code of conduct to the facts;
- (E) A statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility, any disciplinary sanctions the recipient imposes on the respondent, and whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity will be provided by the recipient to the complainant; and
- (F) The recipient's procedures and permissible bases for the complainant and respondent to appeal.

§ 106.45(b)(7)(ii)(A-F)

§ 106.45(b)(7)(iii)



§ 106.45(b)(7)(iv)



(iii) The recipient must provide the written determination to the parties simultaneously. The determination regarding responsibility becomes final either on the date that the recipient provides the parties with the written determination of the result of the appeal, if an appeal is filed, or if an appeal is not filed, the date on which an appeal would no longer be considered timely.

(iv) The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for effective implementation of any remedies.

[The connection of supportive measures, sanctions and remedies to the hearing/decision-maker.]

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Appeals

§ 106.45(b)(8)(i) Appeals



(8) Appeals.

(i) A recipient must offer both parties an appeal from a determination regarding responsibility, and from a recipient's dismissal of a formal complaint or any allegations therein, on the following bases:

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§ 106.45(b)(8)(i)(A-C) Bases for Appeals ...

(A) Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter;

(B) New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, that could affect the outcome of the matter; and

(C) The Title IX Coordinator, investigator(s), or decision-maker(s) had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or the individual complainant or respondent that affected the outcome of the matter.



Bias/Conflicts of Interest

Section 106.45(b)(1)(iii) requires Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision-makers, and individuals who facilitate any informal resolution process to be free of bias or conflicts of interest for or against complainants or respondents and to be trained on how to serve impartially.

Id. at 30103 (emphasis added).

Bias/Conflict of Interest

 Section 106.45(b)(1)(iii) requires Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision-makers, and individuals who facilitate any informal resolution process to be free of bias or conflicts of interest for or against complainants or respondents and to be trained on how to serve impartially.

f at 20102 (emphasis added)

- · Personal animosity
- · Illegal prejudice
- Personal or financial stake in the outcome
- · Bias can relate to:
 - Sex, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability or immigration status, financial ability or other characteristic

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All Title IX personnel should serve in their roles impartially.

All Title IX personnel should avoid

- prejudgment of facts
 - prejudice
- conflicts of interest
 - bias
- · sex stereotypes



Thank You!

Assessment Will Follow...

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Informal Resolution, Restorative Justice and Mediation

Peter Lake

Professor of Law, Charles A. Dana Chair, and Director of the Center for Excellence in Higher Education Law and Policy Stetson University College of Law

Dr. Jennifer R. Hammat Dean of Students University of Southern Indiana



This Module is Designed for:



TRACK 1 - Title IX Coordinators

TRACK 2 – Title IX Decision-Makers and

Student Conduct Administrators





Informal resolution may present a way to resolve sexual harassment allegations in a less adversarial manner than the investigation and adjudication procedures that comprise the § 106.45 grievance process.

Department of Education, Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026 (May 19, 2020) (final rule) (online at The Department believes an explicit definition of "informal resolution" in the final regulations is unnecessary. Informal resolution may encompass a broad range of conflict resolution strategies, including, but not limited to, arbitration, mediation, or restorative justice.

Defining this concept may have the unintended effect of limiting parties' freedom to choose the resolution option that is best for them, and recipient flexibility to craft resolution processes that serve the unique educational needs of their communities.

ld. at 30401.

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§ 106.45(b)(9) Informal resolution.



A recipient may not require as a condition of enrollment or continuing enrollment, or employment or continuing employment, or enjoyment of any other right, waiver of the right to an investigation and adjudication of formal complaints of sexual harassment consistent with this section.

[A] recipient may not require the parties to participate in an informal resolution process under this section and may not offer an informal resolution process unless a formal complaint is filed.

§ 106.45(b)(9) Cont'd



[A]t any time prior to reaching a determination regarding responsibility the recipient may facilitate an informal resolution process, such as mediation, that does not involve a full investigation and adjudication . . .

(emphasis added)

(emphasis added)

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§ 106.45(b)(9)(i) (Written Notice)



Parties must be provided written notice that outlines

- The allegations
- The requirements of the informal resolution process including the circumstances under which it precludes the parties from resuming a formal complaint arising from the same allegations, provided, however, that at any time prior to agreeing to a resolution, any party has the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process and resume the grievance process with respect to the formal complaint
- any consequences resulting from participating in the informal resolution process, including the records that will be maintained or could be shared

§ 106.45(b)(9)(ii-iii)



(ii) Obtains the parties' voluntary, written consent to the informal resolution process; and

(iii) Does not offer or facilitate an informal resolution process to resolve allegations that an employee sexually harassed a student.

(emphasis and bullets added)

(emphasis added)

Because informal resolution is only an option, and is never required, under the final regulations, the Department does not believe that § 106.45(b)(9) presents conflict with other Federal or State laws or practices concerning resolution of sexual harassment allegations through mediation or other alternative dispute resolution processes.

d at 30404

Points on Informal Resolution



- A formal complaint must be filed before any informal resolution process can begin.
- Both parties must <u>voluntarily</u> agree to informal resolution (written consent required). [No coercion or undue influence.]
- No "informed" consent standard as such, other than information required by regulations.
- Parties do not have to be in the same room...often, they are not.
- · Equitable implementation by trained personnel

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Points on Informal Resolution



- Should you offer it?
 - Pros/Cons
 - · Increased complainant autonomy
 - · Training of personnel is required under the new regulations
- · Who should implement?
- What type of training is needed?
 Mediation? Arbitration? Restorative justice?
- When can't we use informal resolution?
- →When the allegation is that an employee sexually harassed a student.
 Does this option provide for more opportunities for "educational"
- · What does this look like in practice?

What is arbitration?

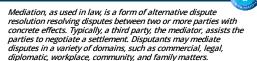


- The submission of a dispute to an unbiased third person designated by the parties to the controversy, who agree in advance to comply with the award a decision to be issues after a hearing at which both parties have an opportunity to be heard.
- Arbitration is a well-established and widely used means to end disputes.
 It is one of several kinds of Alternative Dispute Resolution
 which provide parties to a controversy with a choice other than litigation.
 Unlike litigation, arbitration takes place out of court: the two sides select an
 impartial third party, known as an arbitrator; agree in advance to comply with
 the arbitrator's award; and then participate in a hearing at which both sides
 can present evidence and testimony. The arbitrator's decision is usually final
 and courts rarely reexamine it.
- Arbitration can be voluntary or required. [Except on a college campus, for Title IX purposes, informal resolution cannot be required.]

https://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/arbitration

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What is mediation?



"Neutrals"
Campus "Ombudsperson"?

What is mediation? Cont'd



Mediation is a dynamic, structured, interactive process where an impartial third party assists disputing parties in resolving conflict through the use of specialized communication and negotiation techniques. All participants in mediation are encouraged to actively participate in the process. Mediation is a "party-centered" process in that it is focused primarily upon the needs, rights, and interests of the parties.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mediation

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mediation

What is mediation? Cont'd

The mediator uses a wide variety of techniques to guide the process in a constructive direction and to help the parties find their optimal solution. A mediator is facilitative in that she/he manages the interaction between parties and facilitates open communication. Mediation is also evaluative in that the mediator analyzes issues and relevant norms ("reality-testing"), while refraining from providing prescriptive advice to the parties (e.g., "You should do....").

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mediation

What is mediation? Cont'd

The term "mediation" broadly refers to any instance in which a third party helps others reach an agreement. More specifically, mediation has a structure, timetable, and dynamics that "ordinary" negotiation lacks. The process is private and confidential, possibly enforced by law. Participation is typically voluntary. The mediator acts as a neutral third party and facilitates rather than directs the process. Mediation is becoming a more peaceful and internationally accepted solution to end the conflict. Mediation can be used to resolve disputes of anv magnitude.

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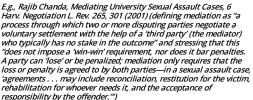
What is mediation? Cont'd

Mediators use various techniques to open, or improve, dialogue and empath between disputants, aiming to help the parties reach an agreement. Much depends on the mediator's skill and training. As the practice gained popularity, training programs, certifications, and licensing followed, which produced trained and professional mediators committed to the discipline.

- JAMS
- · American Arbitration Association (AAA)
- · American Bar Association, ADR Section
- · Association for Conflict Resolution (ACR)
- · CPR Institute for Dispute Resolution · National Association for Community Mediation

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mediation

Mediation does not bar imposition of penalties.



Id. at 30406 n.1519 (emphasis added).

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A 'mediation option for sexual assault victims addresses' each of the three main reasons why sexual assault is underreported-

- 1) 'that victims anticipate social stigmatization
- 2) perceive a difficulty in prosecution, and
- 3) consider the effect on the offender

[B]ecause mediation is not adversarial, avoids the need to "prove" charges, and gives the victim control over the range of penalties on the offender, all of which likely 'encourage [victims] to report the incident.'

Id. at 30404 n.1517 (quoting Rajib Chanda, Mediating University Sexual Assault Cases, 6 Harv. Negotiation L. Rev. 265, 305 (2001) (numeration added).

What is restorative justice?

A restorative justice program aims to get offenders to take responsibility for their actions, to A resolvanter justice plogish amars or get oriented is to are responsibility not neer account or understand the harm they have caused, to give them an opportunity to dedeem themselves and to discourage them from causing further harm. For victims, its goal is to give them an active role in the process and to reduce feelings of anxiety and powerfassness. Restorative iustice is founded on an alternative theory to the traditional methods of iustice, which often focus on retribution. However, restorative justice programs can complement traditional

Academic assessment of restorative justice is positive. Most studies suggest it makes Academin assessingen to designed passed programs when the states suggest in take of offenders less likely to reoffender accountability of any method of justice. Its set has seen worldwide growth since the 1990s. Restorative justice inspired and is part of the wider study worldwide growth since the 1990s. Restorative justice inspired and is part of the wider study of restorative practices.

How can it be used in Title IX/sexual misconduct?

Koss MP, Wilgus JK, Williamsen KM. Campus Sexual Misconduct: Restorative Justice Approaches to Enhance Compliance With Title IX Guidance. *Trauma Violence Abuse*. 2014;15(3):242-257. doi:10.1177/1524838014521500











Restorative Justice



Theories about its effectiveness include:

- The offender has to learn about the harm they have caused to their victim making it hard for them to justify their behavior.
- It offers a chance to discuss moral development to offenders who may have had little of it in their life.
- · Offenders are more likely to view their punishment as legitimate.
- The programs tend to avoid shaming and stigmatizing the offender.

Many restorative justice systems, especially victim-offender mediation and family group conferencing, require participants to sign a confidentiality agreement. These agreements usually state that conference discussions will not be disclosed to nonparticipants. The rationale for confidentiality is that it promotes open and honest communication.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Restorative_justice

With respect to the implications of restorative justice and the recipient reaching a determination regarding responsibility, the Department acknowledges that generally a critical feature of restorative justice is that the respondent admits responsibility at the start of the process. However, this admission of responsibility does not necessarily mean the recipient has also reached that determination, and participation in restorative justice as a type of informal resolution must be a voluntary decision on the part of the respondent.

Id. at 30406 (emphasis added)

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Therefore, the language limiting the availability of an informal resolution process only to a time period before there is a determination of responsibility does not prevent a recipient from using the process of restorative justice under § 106.45(b)(9), and a recipient has discretion under this provision to specify the circumstances under which a respondent's admission of responsibility while participating in a restorative justice model would, or would not, be used in an adjudication if either party withdraws from the informal process and resumes the formal grievance process.

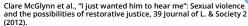
Id. at 30406 (emphasis added).

Similarly, a recipient could use a restorative justice model after a determination of responsibility finds a respondent responsible; nothing in the final regulations dictates the form of disciplinary sanction a recipient may or must impose on a respondent.

Id. at 30406 (emphasis added).

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Restorative Justice Resources Cited in the Commentary to the New Title IX Regulations



Katherine Mangan, Why More Colleges Are Trying Restorative Justice in Sex Assault Cases, Chronicle of Higher Education (Sept. 17, 2018).

Kerry Cardoza, Students Push for Restorative Approaches to Campus Sexual Assault, Truthout (Jun. 30, 2018).

Howard Zehr, The Little Book of Restorative Justice (Good Books 2002). David R. Karp et al., Campus Prism: A Report On Promoting

Restorative Initiatives For Sexual Misconduct On College Campuses, Skidmore College Project on Restorative Justice (2016).

Margo Kaplan, Restorative Justice and Campus Sexual Misconduct, 89 emp. L. Rev. 701, 715 (2017).

ld. at 30406 n.1518

Restorative Justice vs. Mediation



Mediation

- Dispute doesn't necessarily have to cause a harm, can be just a disagreement
- One party doesn't have to admit wrongdoing/ parties are treated as moral equals
- Focuses on coming to an agreement
- settlement-driven
- Not necessarily focused on emotional needs of the parties
- Restorative Justice
- A party has been harmed/ victimization has occurred
- The offending party must admit to wrongdoing before the process begins
- Focuses on reparations and looks to improve future behavior
- dialogue-driven
- Very focused on the emotional needs of the victim/victim empowerment

outers & Micholoogh, the Officeroom Reliance Mediation and Restaurine Justice/Procisio, Tays/limits gain perforciales/act/fes/schedulation_period_periodice_Procision.pdf Statistice Judica Vidana, Mark & Restaurine Judica Officero Union Mediation_170p_Clemon_periodica.com/sfaqU12.com

Confidentiality and Informal Processes

The Department appreciates the concerns raised by some commenters that the confidential nature of informal resolutions may mean that the broader educational community is unaware of the risks posed by a perpetrator; however, the final regulations impose robust disclosure requirements on recipients to ensure that parties are fully aware of the consequences of choosing informal resolution, including the records that will be maintained or that could or could not be shared, and the possibility of confidentiality requirements as a condition of entering a final agreement.

Id. at 30404 (emphasis added).

Confidentiality Cont'd

We believe as a fundamental principle that parties and individual recipients are in the best position to determine the conflict resolution process that works for them; for example, a recipient may determine that confidentiality restrictions promote mutually beneficial resolutions between parties and encourage complainants to report, or may determine that the benefits of keeping informal resolution outcomes confidential are outweighed by the need for the educational community to have information about the number or type of sexual harassment incidents being resolved.

Id. at 30404 (internal citation omitted

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Confidentiality Cont'd

The recipient's determination about the confidentiality of informal resolutions may be influenced by the model(s) of informal resolution a recipient chooses to offer; for example, a mediation model may result in a mutually agreed upon resolution to the situation without the respondent admitting responsibility, while a restorative justice model may reach a mutual resolution that involves the respondent admitting responsibility. The final regulations permit recipients to consider such aspects of informal resolution processes and decide to offer, or not offer, such processes, but require the recipient to inform the parties of the nature and consequences of any such informal resolution processes.

ld at 30404

Ending an Informal Process



[A]n informal resolution process, in which the parties voluntarily participate, may end in an agreement under which the respondent agrees to a disciplinary sanction or other adverse consequence, without the recipient completing a grievance process, under § 106.45(b)(9).

Id. at 30059 n.286.

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The Critical Role of the Title IX Coordinator

Peter Lake

Professor of Law, Charles A. Dana Chair, and Director of the Center for Excellence in Higher Education Law and Policy Stetson University College of Law



This Module is Designed for:



TRACK 1 - Title IX Coordinators

§106.8(a) Designation of coordinator.



Each recipient must designate and authorize at least one employee to coordinate its efforts to comply with its responsibilities under this part, which employee must be referred to as the "Title IX Coordinator."

Cannot be "in name only."

(emphasis added)

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§106.8(a) Designation of Coordinator Cont'd

The recipient must notify applicants for admission and employment, students parents or legal guardians of elementary and secondary school students, employees, and all unions or professional organizations holding collective bargaining or professional agreements with the recipient, of the name or title, office address, electronic mail address, and telephone number of the employee or employees designated as the Title IX Coordinator pursuant to this paragraph. Any person may report sex discrimination, including sexual harassment (whether or not the person reporting is the person alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute sex discrimination or sexual harassment), in person, by mail, by telephone, or by electronic mail, using the contact information listed fo IX Coordinator, or by any other means that results in the Title IX Coordinator receiving the person's verbal or written report. Such a report may be made at any time (including during non-business hours) by using the telephone numbe or electronic mail address, or by mail to the office address, listed for the Title IX

Restricting Access Could Not Fully Authorize



If the Title IX Coordinator is located in an administrative office or building that restricts, or impliedly restricts, access only to certain students (e.g., a women's center), such a location could violate § 106.8(a) by not "authorizing" a Title IX Coordinator to comply with all the duties required of a Title IX Coordinator under these final regulations (for example, a Title IX Coordinator must intake reports and formal complaints of sexual harassment from any complainant regardless of the complainant's sex).

nce, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026 (May 19, 2020) (final rule) (c

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The Title IX Coordinator



· Each institution must designate a Title IX coordinator

Deputy Coordinators? Coach? Champion?

We acknowledge commenters' concerns that these final regulations place many responsibilities on a Title IX Coordinator, and a recipient has discretion to designate than one employee as a Title IX Coordinator if needed in order to fulfill the recipient's Title IX obligations.

Works for ...?

Unlike any other job in higher ed?

Evolving?

· Job description?

IT he decision-maker must be a different person from the Title IX Coordinator or investigator, but the final regulations do not preclude a Title IX Coordinator from also serving as the investigator.

Conflicts of interest?

Prior Guidance on Title IX Coordinators

Guidance from April 2015



Three items released by OCR on April 24, 2015:

- 1. Dear Colleague Letter regarding Title IX Coordinators
- 2. Letter directly to Title IX Coordinators
- 3. Title IX Resource Guide

These have not been rescinded or withdrawn as of July 20, 2020.

https://www.ed.gov/news/press-releases/new-guidance-us-department-education-reminds-schools-obligation-designate-title-ix-coordinator

April 2015 Cont'd



- These publications were "not new guidance," however, reflected OCR enforcement experience at the time.
- The evolution of the Title IX Coordinator position and OCR learning through voluntary compliance efforts.

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Highlights of April 2015 Guidance



- · Institutions must designate a Title IX Coordinator!
- "... OCR has found that some of the most egregious and hormful Title IX violations occur when a recipient fails to designate a Title IX coordinator or when a Title IX coordinator has not been sufficiently trained or given the appropriate level of authority to oversee the recipient's compliance with Title IX "(4/24/15 DCL pg. 1.)
- "Full Support"/"Support" mentioned several times
- "Expertise"
- Auditor-like position, with direct contact with federal government
- · Direct communication with parents

Highlights Cont'd



- Visible position, including on webpage:
 - Create a webpage with complete Title IX operative info, Title IX policies and procedures, and other related resources
 - "A link to this page should be prominently displayed on the recipient's homepage." (4/24/15 DCL, pg. 6.)
 - "Two-click rule"
 - Keep it updated→ No dead links
 - Discuss reporting options, including confidential options
 - Don't forget about social media!
 - Focus-group testing
 - Remember, your Title IX web presence is integral to compliance.

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Highlights Cont'd



- "No vacancy" in position
 - One designee
 - "Actually serving"
- "Independence"
- Reporting structure
- "... the Title IX coordinator should report directly to the recipient's senior leadership, such as the . . . college or university president." (4/24/15 DCL pg. 2.)

Highlights Cont'd



- Coordinators should seek mentorship from and collaborate with other coordinators
- No conflicts of interest
- "... designating a disciplinary board member, general counsel, dean of students, superintendent, principal, or athletics director as the Title IX coordinator may pose a conflict of interest." (4/24/15 DCL, pg. 3.) [NOTE: Expansion of this in 2017 guidance and new Title IX regulations.]
- · Full-time is ideal, but not required

"Designating a full-time Title IX coordinator will minimize the risk of a conflict of interest and in many cases ensure sufficient time is available to perform all the role's responsibilities." (4/24/15 DCL, pg. 3.)

Highlights Cont'd

TITLE

- Authority → "Formal and informal"
- Multiple coordinators are okay, but one "lead" with "ultimate oversight"
- "Training"/"Time"
 - · Only rare person doesn't need training
 - "In most cases, the recipient will need to provide an employee with training to act as its Title IX coordinator. The training should explain the different facets of Title IX, including regulatory provisions, applicable OCR guidance, and the recipient's Title IX policies and grievance procedures." (4/24/15 DCL, pg. 6.)

Highlights Cont'd



- Title IX does not specify who should determine the outcome of Title IX complaints... The Title IX coordinator could play this role, provided there are no conflicts of interest, but does not have to. (4/24/15 DCL pg. 4.)
 - This is not allowed under the new regulations!
- Assist in the development of an annual climate survey and coordinate data collection and analysis (survey is not mandated)
- Should be involved in drafting/revising policy and procedures related to Title IX
 - · Readable and age-appropriate language
 - Understandable by students with disabilities and English language learners

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Highlights Cont'd



- Involved in prevention efforts
- Title IX team is broader than the Title IX Coordinator

[T]he Title IX coordinator should work closely with many different members of the school community, such as administrators, counselors, athletic directors, non-professional counselors or advocates, and legal counsel. Although these employees may not be formally designated as Title IX coordinators, the Title IX coordinator may need to work with them because their job responsibilities relate to the recipient's obligations under Title IX. (April 2015 Title IX Resource Guide, pg. 3.)

Fostering communication on the team

Highlights Cont'd



- Assist in the development of an annual climate survey and coordinate data collection and analysis (survey is not mandated, but suggested)
- "Access" to departmental records → Enrollment, athletics, discipline, harassment
- A <u>comprehensive</u> job: Recruitment/ admissions, counseling, financial assistance, athletics and athletic financial assistance, programmatic equity, pregnant and parenting student services, discipline, single-sex ed, employment, retailation and harassment issues
- Employment
- "... employment actions such as recruitment, hiring, promotion, compensation, grants of leave, and benefits." (April 2015 Title IX Resource Guide, pg. 23.)

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The Role of Title IX Coordinators Under the New Regulations with Regards to Sex Discrimination

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Overview of Role



Among other things, the Title IX Coordinator is responsible for responding to reports and complaints of sex discrimination (including reports and formal complaints of sexual harassment), informing complainants of the availability of supportive measures and of the process for filing a formal complaint, offering supportive measures to complainants designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity, working with respondents to provide supportive measures as appropriate, and coordinating the effective implementation of both supportive measures (to one or both parties) and remedies (to a complainant). As noted previously, the Title IX Coordinator is not precluded from also serving as the investigator, under these final regulations.

Federal Financial Assistance, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026 (May 19, 2020) (final rule) (online at www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-05-19/pdf/2020-10512-pdf) at 30372 (emphasis added).

Coordinator as an Investigator



Even where the Title IX Coordinator is also the investigator, the Title IX Coordinator must be trained to serve impartially . . .

Id. at 30135.

Effective Implementation of Supportive Measures

[A]s part of a recipient's response to a complainant, the recipient must offer the complainant supportive measures, irrespective of whether a complainant files a formal complaint, and the Title IX Coordinator must contact the complainant to discuss availability of supportive measures, consider the complainant's wishes regarding supportive measures, and explain to the complainant the process for filing a formal complaint.

Id. at 30064-65 (emphasis added)

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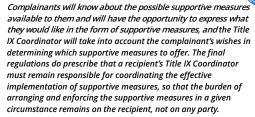
Supportive Measures Cont'd



The Title IX Coordinator must **promptly** contact the complainant to discuss the availability of supportive measures . . .

Id. at 30087 (emphasis added)

Supportive Measures Cont'd



ld. at 30183 (emphasis added).

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Supportive Measures Cont'd



[T]he Title IX Coordinator must serve as the point of contact for the affected students to ensure that the supportive measures are effectively implemented so that the burden of navigating paperwork or other administrative requirements within the recipient's own system does not fall on the student receiving the supportive measures. The Department recognizes that beyond coordinating and serving as the student's point of contact, the Title IX Coordinator will often rely on other campus offices to actually provide the supportive measures sought, and the Department encourages recipients to consider the variety of ways in which the recipient can best serve the affected student(s) through coordination with other offices while ensuring that the burden of effectively implementing supportive measures remains on the Title IX Coordinator and not on students.

Id. at 30183 (emphasis added).

Supportive Measures Cont'd



[I]f a recipient does not provide a complainant with supportive measures, then the recipient must document why such a response was not clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances.

Id. at 30219.

Supportive Measures Cont'd

These final regulations do not expressly require a recipient to continue providing supportive measures upon a finding of non-responsibility, and the Department declines to require recipients to lift, remove, or cease supportive measures for complainants or respondents upon a finding of non-responsibility. Recipients retain discretion as to whether to continue supportive measures after a determination of non-responsibility.

Id. at 30183 (emphasis added).

Title IX Coordinator/Gatekeeping



Title IX Coordinators have always had to consider whether a report satisfies the criteria in the recipient's policy, and these final regulations are not creating new obstacles in that regard. The criteria that the Title IX Coordinator must consider are statutory criteria under Title IX or criteria under case law interpreting Title IX's non-discrimination mandate with respect to discrimination on the basis of sex in the recipient's education program or activity against a person in the United States, tailored for administrative enforcement. Additionally, these final regulations do not preclude action under another provision of the recipient's code of conduct, as clearly stated in revised § 106.45(b)(3)(i), if the conduct alleged does not meet the definition of Title IX sexual harassment.

Id. at 30090 (internal citation omitted, emphasis added

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Assisting in Filing a Formal Complaint

Nothing in these final regulations precludes a Title IX Coordinator from assisting a complainant (or parent) from filling out a document intended to serve as a formal complaint; however, a Title IX Coordinator must take care not to offer such assistance to pressure the complainant (or parent) to file a formal complaint as opposed to simply assisting the complainant (or parent) administratively to carry out the complainant's (or parent's) desired intent to file a formal complaint. No person may intimidate, threaten, or coerce any person for the purpose of interfering with a person's rights under Title IX, which includes the right not to participate in a grievance process.

Id. at 30136 (emphasis added).

Forward Against the Wishes of the

[T]he decision to initiate a grievance process in situations where the complainant does not want an investigation or where the complainant intends not to participate should be made thoughtfully and intentionally, taking into account the circumstances of the situation including the reasons why the complainant wants or does not want the recipient to investigate. The Title IX Coordinator is trained with special responsibilities that involve interacting with complainants, making the Title IX Coordinator the appropriate person to decide to initiate a grievance process on behalf of the recipient. Other school administrators may report sexual harassment incidents to the Title IX Coordinator, and may express to the Title IX Coordinator reasons why the administrator believes that an investigation is warranted, but the decision to initiate a grievance process is one that the Title IX Coordinator must

Id. at 30134 (emphasis added).

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Signatory of a Formal Complaint

The Department does not view a Title IX's Coordinator decision to sign a formal complaint as being adverse to the respondent. A Title IX Coordinator's decision to sign a formal complaint is made on behalf of the recipient (for instance, as part of the recipient's obligation not to be deliberately indifferent to known allegations of sexual harassment), not in support of the complainant or in opposition to the respondent or as an indication of whether the allegations are credible, have merit, or whether there is evidence sufficient to determine responsibility.

Id. at 30134 (emphasis added)

Signatory of a Formal Complaint Cont

[W]hen the Title IX Coordinator signs a formal complaint, the Title IX Coordinator does not become a complainant, or otherwise a party, to a grievance process, and must still serve free from bias or conflict of interest for or against any party.

In order to ensure that a recipient has discretion to investigate and adjudicate allegations of sexual harassment even without the participation of a complainant, in situations where a grievance process is warranted, the final regulations leave that decision in the discretion of the recipient's Title IX Coordinator.

Id. at 30134 (emphasis added).

Signatory of a Formal Complaint Cont

However, deciding that allegations warrant an investigation does not necessarily show bias or prejudgment of the facts for or against the complainant or respondent. The definition of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment, and the conditions necessitating a recipient's response to sexual harassment allegations, are sufficiently clear that a Title IX Coordinator may determine that a fair, impartial investigation is objectively warranted as part of a recipient's non-deliberately indifferent response, without prejudging whether alleged facts are true or not. . . . the Title IX Coordinator does not lose impartiality solely due to signing a formal complaint on the recipient's behalf.

Id. at 30134-35 (internal citations omitted, emphasis added).

Signatory of a Formal Complaint Cont

The final regulations give the Title IX Coordinator discretion to sign a formal complaint, and the Title IX Coordinator may take circumstances into account such as whether a complainant's allegations involved violence, use of weapons, or similar factors. . . . in some situations, the Title IX Coordinator may believe that signing a formal complaint is not in the best interest of the complainant and is not otherwise necessary for the recipient to respond in a non-deliberately indifferent manner.

Id. at 30217-18 (emphasis added).

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Dismissal/Consolidation of Complaints

- How and when are Title IX coordinators required or able to dismiss complaints?
 - Mandatory Dismissal
 - · Discretionary Dismissal
- How and when are Title IX coordinators able to consolidate complaints?
- Is this a point of flexibility/choice?

§ 106.45(b)(3)(i)



- (3) Dismissal of a formal complaint—
- (i) The recipient must investigate the allegations in a formal complaint. If the conduct alleged in the formal complaint would not constitute sexual harassment as defined in § 106.30 even if proved, did not occur in the recipient's education program or activity, or did not occur against a person in the United States, then the recipient must dismiss the formal complaint with regard to that conduct for purposes of sexual harassment under title IX or this part; such a dismissal does not preclude action under another provision of the recipient's code of conduct.

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§ 106.45(b)(3)(ii)



§ 106.45(b)(3)(iii)



(ii) The recipient may dismiss the formal complaint or any allegations therein, if at any time during the investigation or hearing: A complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing that the complainant would like to withdraw the formal complaint or any allegations therein; the respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by the recipient; or specific circumstances prevent the recipient from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination as to the formal complaint or allegations therein.

(iii) Upon a dismissal required or permitted pursuant to paragraph (b)(3)(i) or (b)(3)(ii) of this section, the recipient must promptly send written notice of the dismissal and reason(s) therefor simultaneously to the parties.

§ 106.45(b)(4)

(4) Consolidation of formal complaints. A recipient may consolidate formal complaints as to allegations of sexual harassment against more than one respondent, or by more than one complainant against one or more respondents, or by one party against the other party, where the allegations of sexual harassment arise out of the same facts or circumstances. Where a grievance process involves more than one complainant or more than one respondent, references in this section to the singular "party," "complainant," or "respondent" include the plural, as applicable.

Witness

Even where **the Title IX Coordinator testifies as a witness**, the Title IX Coordinator is still expected to serve impartially without prejudgment of the facts at issue.

Id. at 30336 (emphasis added).

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Recommendations to a Decision-Maker?

Nothing in the final regulations prevents Title IX Coordinators from offering recommendations regarding responsibility to the decision-maker for consideration, but the final regulations require the ultimate determination regarding responsibility to be reached by an individual (i.e., the decision-maker) who did not participate in the case as an investigator or Title IX Coordinator.

Id. at 30372

Remedies

The final regulations revise § 106.45(b)(7)(iv) to state that the Title IX Coordinator is responsible for effective implementation of remedies, thereby indicating that where a written determination states that the recipient will provide remedies to a complainant, the complainant can then communicate separately with the Title IX Coordinator to discuss the nature of such remedies.

Id. at 30520 (emphasis added).

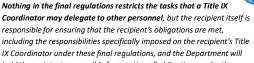
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Coordination Function/Point Person



- · Assigns investigator(s) (if multiple options are available)
- Assigns decision-maker(s) (if multiple options are available)
- Implements and manages supportive measures
- Implements and manages remedies
- Delegation of tasks

Delegation of Tasks



hold the recipient responsible for meeting all obligations under these final regulations.

Id. at 30463 (emphasis added).

Bias/Conflicts of Interest/Prejudice



Every Title IX Coordinator must be free from conflicts of interest and bias and, under revised § 106.45(b)(1)(iii), trained in how to serve impartially and avoid prejudgment of the facts at issue. No recipient is permitted to ignore a sexual harassment report, regardless of the identity of the person alleged to have been victimized, and whether or not a school administrator might be inclined to apply harmful stereotypes against believing complainants generally or based on the complainant's personal characteristics or identity.

Id. at 30083 (emphasis added).

Bias/Conflicts of Interest/Prejudice Cont

The Department understands commenters' concerns that the final regulations work within a framework where a recipient's own employees are permitted to serve as Title IX personnel, and the potential conflicts of interest this creates. . . The Department declines to require recipients to use outside, unaffiliated Title IX personnel because the Department does not conclude that such prescription is necessary to effectuate the purposes of the final regulations; although recipients may face challenges with respect to ensuring that personnel serve free from conflicts of interest and bias, recipients can comply with the final regulations by using the recipient's own employees.

Id. at 30251-52 (emphasis added, internal citation omitted).

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Bias/Conflicts of Interest/Prejudice Cont'd

IT/he Department's authority under Title IX extends to regulation of recipients themselves, and not to the individual personnel serving as Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision-makers, or persons who facilitate an informal resolution process. Thus, the Department will hold a recipient accountable for the end result of using Title IX personnel free from conflicts of interest and bias, regardless of the employment or supervisory relationships among various Title IX personnel. To the extent that recipients wish to adopt best practices to better ensure that conflicts of interest do not cause violations of the final regulations, recipients have discretion to adopt practices suggested by commenters, such as ensuring that investigators have institutional independence or deciding that Title IX Coordinators should have no role in the hiring or firing of investigators.

Bias/Conflicts of Interest/Prejudice Cont'

[T]he Department declines to state whether particular professional experiences or affiliations do or do not constitute per se violations of § 106.45(b)(1)(iii). The Department acknowledges the concerns expressed both by commenters concerned that certain professional qualifications (e.g., a history of working in the field of sexual violence) may indicate bias, and by commenters concerned that excluding certain professionals out of fear of bias would improperly exclude experienced, knowledgeable individuals who are capable of serving impartially.

Id. at 30252 (emphasis added).

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Bias/Conflicts of Interest/Prejudice Cont'd

Whether bias exists requires examination of the particular facts of a situation and the Department encourages recipients to apply on objective (whether a reasonable person would believe bios exists), common sense approach to evaluating whether a particular person serving in a Title IX role is biased, exercising caution not to apply generalizations that might unreasonably conclude that bias exists (for example, assuming that all selfprofessed feminists, or self-described survivors, are biased against men, or that a male is incapable of being sensitive to women, or that prior work as a victim advocate, or as a defense attorney, renders the person biased for or against complainants or respondents), bearing in mind that the very training required by \$ 106.45(b)(1)(iii) is intended to provide Title IX personnel with the tools needed to serve impartially and without bias such that the prior professional experience of a person whom a recipient would like to have in a Title IX role need not disqually the person from obtaining the requisite training to serve impartially in at Title IX role.

Id. at 30252 (emphasis added).

Bias/Conflicts of Interest/Prejudice Cont

The Department cautions parties and recipients from concluding bias, or possible bias, based solely on the outcomes of grievance processes decided under the final regulations; for example, the mere fact that a certain number of outcomes result in determinations of responsibility, or non-responsibility, does not necessarily indicate or imply bias on the part of Title IX personnel.

Id. at 30252 (emphasis added).



All Title IX personnel should serve in their roles impartially. All Title IX personnel should avoid

- · prejudgment of facts
 - · prejudice
- · conflicts of interest
 - hias
- · sex stereotypes



Final Thoughts



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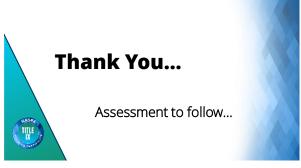
Final Thoughts for Title IX Coordinators...



- · Know when to ask for legal assistance.
- · Reach out to colleagues at other institutions.
- · Orchestrating and planning are big parts of the job.
- · Ensure supportive measures and remedies are effectively administered.
- · Seek continuing training and educational opportunities.

- · You are the lynchpin for Title IX compliance for your institution.
- You are the expert on your campus for Title IX compliance.
- · You can help to ensure Title IX procedures are free from bias and conflicts of interest.
- You are essential in fulfilling the mission of Title IX—to reduce or eliminate barriers to educational opportunities created by sex discrimination!

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Records Management and FERPA

Melissa M. Carleton Bricker & Eckler LLP



This Module is Designed for:



TRACK 1 – Title IX Coordinators

TRACK 2 – Title IX Decision-Makers and Student Conduct Administrators

TRACK 3 – Title IX Investigators

Agenda



- · What laws protect confidentiality in Title IX cases?
 - FERPA
 - Clery Act
 - HIPAA?
 - · Title IX itself
 - State laws
- What information must the Title IX office maintain?
- What information is available to the public?

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FERPA - Basic Prohibition



- Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974
 - 20 U.S.C. 1232g; 34 C.F.R. Part 99
 - Prohibits colleges from disclosing educational records, or the personally identifiable information contained therein, without the written consent of the eligible student, unless an exception is met that allows disclosure without consent. 20 U.S.C. 1232g(b)(1).

FERPA - Disclosure



- "Disclosure"
 - Permitting "access to or the release, transfer, or other communication of personally identifiable information contained in education records by any means, including oral, written, or electronic means, to any party except the party identified as the party that provided or created the record." 34 C.F.R. 99.3

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Educational Records?



Yes:

- "Records that are directly related to a student and maintained by an educational agency or a party acting for that agency" 34 C.F.R. 99.3
- Disciplinary records
- Handwriting, print, computer media, video tape, audio tape, film, microfilm, microfiche
- FMAILS

• No:

- Personal notes, 34 C.F.R. 99.3
- Employee records, 34 C.F.R. 99.3
- Law enforcement records, 34 C.F.R.
 99 3
- Grades on peer-graded papers, before they are collected and recorded by a teacher (Sup. Ct., 2002)
- Treatment records, 34 C.F.R. 99.3
- Alumni records, 34 C.F.R. 99.3

Personally Identifiable Information



- · Includes:
 - Student's name
 - Name of the student's parents and other family members
 - · Address of the student or the student's family
 - · Social security numbers
 - Student ID numbers
 - Biometric records (fingerprints, retina scans)
 - \bullet Student's date of birth, place of birth, and mother's maiden name

Personally Identifiable Information



· ALSO Includes:

- Other information that, alone or in combination, is linked or linkable to a specific student that would allow a reasonable person in the school community who does not have personal knowledge of the relevant circumstances, to identify the student with reasonable certainty, and
- Information requested by a person who the educational agency or institution reasonably believes knows the identity of the student to whom the education record relates.

Who May Access Records?



- Students who are 18 years of age or are attending an institution of postsecondary education ("eligible students") must be permitted to access their education records.
- · Access:
 - Means the opportunity inspect/review records
 - Does not mean that they get copies, unless circumstances would effectively prevent the eligible student from exercising their rights without copies

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But Wait - What About Parents?



- Parents of Eligible Students may access information:
 - · With consent of the eligible student
 - If your institution permits the release of information to parents of tax dependent students, and it notifies those students of this in its annual FERPA notice
 - If the student is under the age of 21 and the student has violated a law, rule, or policy governing the use or possession of alcohol or a controlled substance and the institution has determined that the student has committed a disciplinary violation with respect to that use or possession, 34 C.F.R. 99.31(a)(15)
 - If another exception is met to disclose without consent of the student

Access for School Officials



- "School officials" may access student records if the school determines that they have a legitimate educational interest in such records. 34 C.F.R. 99.31(a)(1)(i)(A).
 - "School officials" should be defined in your policy and annual FERPA notice.
 - Contractors, consultants, and even volunteers may be "school officials" in some situations.
 - Use "reasonable methods" to ensure that educational records are not accessed by school officials that do not have a legitimate educational interest in them.
- Be cautious in your sharing of information only with those who "need to know" and telling them what they need to know.

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Access by Consent

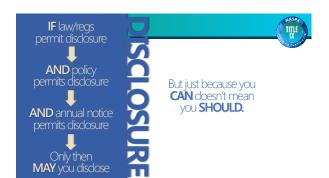


- Other individuals may access educational records with a signed and dated written consent from the eligible student.
- The written consent must:
 - · Specify the records that may be disclosed;
 - · State the purpose of the disclosure; and
 - Identify the party or class of parties to whom the disclosure may be made. 34 C.F.R. 99.30.

Exceptions - Disclosure without Consent



- Directory Information
- Health or Safety Emergency
- Post-Secondary Disclosure to Victim of Certain Violent/Sexual Crimes
- Post-Secondary Disclosure of Final Disciplinary Result, Certain Violent/Sexual Crimes
- Disclosure of Sanctions Relating to Harassed Student
- Student's New School
- · Completely De-Identified/Redacted Records
- Judicial Order/Subpoena
- Government Audit/Investigation



Directory Information

- "Directory information" may be released without consent, if the annual FERPA notice includes what constitutes directory information and how to opt out of such disclosures. 34 C.F.R. 99.37
- · Directory information typically includes:
 - Student's name, address, telephone number
 - · Date and place of birth
 - Enrollment dates
 - · Participation in school activities
- Weight and height of members of athletic teams
- Directory information does not include social security numbers

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Health or Safety Emergency

- Schools may disclose information to appropriate parties in connection with an emergency if knowledge of the information is necessary to protect the health or safety of the student or others. 34 C.F.R. 99.36(a).
- Look to the "totality of the circumstances" to determine whether there is an "articulable and significant threat" before disclosing information without consent. 34 C.F.R. 99.36(c).
 - Such threat must be recorded in the access log. 34 C.F.R. 99.36(c).

Health or Safety Emergency



 Comments to the FERPA regulations state there must be an "actual, impending, or imminent emergency" or a situation where warning signs lead school officials to believe that the student "may harm himself or others at any moment." However, an emergency does not mean a threat of a possible emergency for which the likelihood of occurrence is unknown. 73 FR 74838 (Dec. 9, 2008)

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Disclosure to Crime Victims



- Disclosures may be made to the victim of an alleged perpetrator of a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense
 - Crime of violence includes forcible sex offenses (rape, sodomy, sexual assault with an object, fondling). See 34 C.F.R. 99.39.
- The disclosure may only include the final results of the disciplinary proceeding with respect to that alleged crime or offense. Final results include:
 - Name of the student
 - Violation committed (code section and essential findings to support violation)
 - Sanction imposed, date of imposition, and duration
- Disclosure may occur regardless of whether violation was found to have been committed.

Disciplinary Results to Public

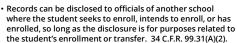


- Institutions of postsecondary education may disclose final disciplinary results if:
 - A student is an alleged perpetrator of a crime of violence or nonforcible sex offence (see 34 C.F.R. 99.39) and
 - With respect to the allegation, the student has committed a violation of the institution's rules or policies.
- The student may not disclose the name of any other student, including a victim or witness, without prior written consent of the other student.
- See 34 C.F.R. 99.31(a)(14); 34 C.F.R. 99.39

Sanctions to Harassed Student

- "The Department has long viewed FERPA as permitting a school to ... the harassed student ... information about the sanction imposed upon a student who was found to have engaged in harassment when that sanction directly relates to the harassed student."
 - February 9, 2015 Letter to Loren W. Soukup (relies on January 2001 OCR Guidance re: Sexual Harassment in Schools)
 - · Available online at http://ow.ly/QLOX303yUre

Records to New School



- Prior to disclosure, the previous school must attempt to notify the eligible student of the disclosure, unless the annual notice states that such disclosures may be made without notice. 34 C.F.R. 99.34(a)
- If such a disclosure is made, the eligible student may request a receive a copy of the record that was disclosed, and also a hearing. 34 C.F.R. 99.34(a)(2) and (3).

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De-Identified/Redacted Records

- Records may be released if all personally-identifiable information has been redacted, as long as the school/college has made a reasonable determination that a students identity is not personally identifiable, whether through single or multiple releases, and taking into account other reasonably available
- See October 19, 2004 Letter to Robin Parker, available online at: http://www2.ed.gov/policy/gen/guid/fpco/ferpa/librany/unofmiami.html ~ "If, because of other records that have been released, the redaction of names, identification numbers, and dates and times of incidents is not sufficient to prevent the identification of a student involved in a disciplinary proceeding, including, but not limited to, student victims and student witnesses, then FERPA prohibits the University from having a policy or practice of releasing the information as such. The University either must remove or redact all of the information in the education record that would make a student's identity easily traceable or refuse to release the requested education record at all.

Judicial Order/Subpoena

- rder
- Institution must disclose to comply with a judicial order or lawfully issued subpoena
 - Must make a reasonable effort to notify the eligible student before disclosure so that they can seek protective action against the order or subpoena (i.e. a "motion to quash")
 - The rules about notifying the student are different if the court order or subpoena requires secrecy (e.g. due to terroristic threats)
 - See 34 C.F.R. 99.31(a)(9)

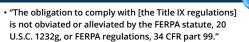
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Government Audit/Investigation



- FERPA does not prohibit disclosure in the following cases:
 - Government officials for audit purposes See 34 C.F.R. § 99.35
 - Educational research studies See 34 C.F.R. § 99.31(a)(6)
 - Accrediting agencies for purposes of carrying out accrediting functions – 34 C.F.R. § 99.31

What does Title IX say about FERPA?



• 34 C.F.R. 106.6(f)



Clery Act

- In cases involving sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, you must provide victims with information about how you will protect their confidentiality and how you will complete publicly available recordkeeping (like your Clery crime log) without inclusion of personally identifying information about the victim.
- Be careful of names, locations, contact information, identifying information
- Like FERPA, you can release information if the release is compelled by statute or court order and you take reasonable steps to notify the victim of the disclosure.
- See 34 C.F.R. 668.46(b)(11)(iii) for more details.

Clery Act



- In cases involving sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, the institution must share with both parties:
- The result of any institutional disciplinary proceeding, including any initial, interim, and final decision by the institution, as well as the rationale for the result and the sanctions
- The institution's procedures for appeal, if such procedures are available
- · Any change to the result and
- · When such results become final
- Any information that will be used during informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings
- Compliance with the above does not constitute a violation of FERPA per 34 C.F.R. 668.46(I).

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HIPAA?



- HIPAA protects certain treatment records that may be held by your institution's health/counseling center or hospital.
- Generally, when a party provides written consent for treatment records to be used in Title IX proceedings, they become education records subject to FERPA, not HIPAA
- See Joint Guidance on the Application of FERPA and HIPAA to Student Health Records, U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, December 2019

Title IX and Confidentiality

Section 106.71(a) requires recipients to keep confidential the identity of any individual who has made a report or complaint of sex discrimination, including any individual who has made a report or filed a formal complaint of sexual harassment, any complainant, any individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of sex discrimination, any respondent, and any witness (unless permitted by FERPA, or required under law, or as necessary to conduct proceedings under Title IX), and § 106.71(b) states that exercise of rights protected by the First Amendment is not retailation.

Final regulations at 30071.

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Title IX and Confidentiality



Section 106.30 defining "supportive measures" instructs recipients to keep confidential the provision of supportive measures except as necessary to provide the supportive measures. These provisions are intended to protect the confidentiality of complainants, respondents, and witnesses during a Title IX process, subject to the recipient's ability to meet its Title IX obligations consistent with constitutional protections.

Final regulations at 30071.

"Gag Orders" Not Permitted, But.



... abuses of a party's ability to discuss the allegations can be addressed through tort law and retaliation prohibitions.

[§106.45(b)(5)(iii)] applies only to discussion of "the allegations under investigation," which means that where a complainant reports sexual harassment but no formal complaint is filed, § 106.45(b)(5)(iii) does not apply, leaving recipients discretion to impose non-disclosure or confidentiality requirements on complainants and respondents.

Final regulations at 30296.

Non-Disclosure Agreements?

Recipients may require parties and advisors to refrain from disseminating the evidence (for instance, by requiring parties and advisors to sign a non-disclosure agreement that permits review and use of the evidence only for purposes of the Title IX grievance process), thus providing recipients with discretion as to how to provide evidence to the parties that directly relates to the allegations raised in the formal complaint.

Final Regulations at 30304.

State Laws



- Privacy laws vary from state to state but may include causes of action such as:
 - · "Right of privacy"
 - "False light invasion of privacy"
- Defamation
- · Protections for employee personnel files
- Consult with legal counsel for additional restrictions that may apply regarding release of records and information in your state

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Maintenance of Records



- 34 C.F.R. 106.45(b)(10) effective August 14, 2020
 - Recipients must keep records for seven years:
 - Each sexual harassment investigation including any determination regarding responsibility and any audio or audiovisual recording or transcript required under paragraph (b)(6)(i) (hearings), any disciplinary sanctions imposed on the respondent, and any remedies provided to the complainant designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity
 - Any appeal and the result therefrom
 - Any informal resolution and the result therefrom
 - All materials used to train Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decisionmakers, and any person who facilitates an informal resolution process. [must make available on website]

Maintenance of Records



- 34 C.F.R. 106.45(b)(10) effective August 14, 2020
 - · Recipients must keep records for seven years:
 - For each response required under 106.44, a recipient must create, and maintain, records of any actions, including any supportive measures, taken in response to a report or formal complaint of sexual harassment.
 - The patrick of a report of infinite complaint of sexinal inflashing in.

 In each instance, the recipient must document the basis for its conclusion that its response was not deliberately indifferent, and document that it has taken measures designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity.
 - If a recipient does not provide a complainant with supportive measures, the recipient must document the reasons why such a response was not clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances.

 The documentation of certain bases or measures does not limit the recipient in
 - The documentation of certain bases or measures does not limit the recipient in the future from providing additional explanations or detailing additional measures taken.

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Public Right to Know?



- Public records law often requires release of information unless another law prohibits it
- Does FERPA prohibit release, or does it allow it?
 - No release of redacted records where journalist knew identity of student: Krokouer v. State, 396 Mont. 247 (Mont. Sup. Ct., July 3, 2019)
 - No release without consent of students, even when students went to media. University of Kentucky v. The Kernel Press, Case No. 16-Cl-3229 (Fayette Circuit Court, 8th Div. Jan. 23, 2017)
 - Must release disciplinary information about students found responsible for sexual assaults on campus: DTH Media Corp. v. Folt, Case No. 142PA18 (N.C. Sup. Ct. May 1, 2020)
- No implied waiver of consent requirements where a student voluntarily goes to the media. Letter to Honorable Mark R. Herring, Family Policy and Compliance Office, July 2, 2015, available online at https://www.zed.gov/policy/gen/guid/fpco/doc/letter-to-va-attorney-general-mark-herring.pdf

Thank you!



Assessment to follow...





Title IX: Campus Culture and Prevention

Peter Lake
Professor of Law, Charles A. Dana Chair, and
Director of the Center for Excellence in Higher

Education Law and Policy Stetson University College of Law



This Module is Designed for:



TRACK 1 - Title IX Coordinators

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Four Corners Model



Lake's Four Corners of Title IX Regulatory Compliance



Where and when did the culture/climate concept arise?

The Obama administration referred to "climate surveys" and "climate checks" in various resolution agreements and other publications.

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Yale Resolution Agreement



Yale...will conduct periodic assessments (at least annually) of campus climate with regard to gender discrimination, sexual misconduct and Title IX, seeking input from students and student groups, including women's groups, as well as a wide variety of other sources.

The University will consider such assessments in identifying future actions to ensure that it maintains an environment that is safe and supportive to all students and in compliance with Title IX.

US Dept. of Ed., Office for Civil Rights, Yale University Voluntary Resolution Agreement, June 11, 2012, pg. 5.

Yale Assessed...



- The community's current understanding of Yale's policies, procedures, and resources relating to sexual misconduct;
- Community members' impressions of the sexual climate in their own schools/departments and the University more generally;
- 3. Whether and how individuals feel they can influence the day-to-day climate in which they study, work, and live;
- 4. What additional actions the University should take to address and prevent sexual misconduct.

Yale University, Report of the 2012-13 Campus Sexual Climate Assessment, May 15, 2013, pg. 5



The White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault (*Not Alone* report in April 2014)

Provided schools with a toolkit for developing and conducting a climate survey.

Called on colleges and universities to voluntarily conduct the survey in 2015. The surveys were never mandated by the Obama administration, although some thought they might eventually be required through legislation or administrative enforcement.

How is this addressed in the new regulations?

The Department understands that sexual harassment occurs throughout society and not just in educational environments, that data support the proposition that harassing behavior can escalate if left unaddressed, and that prevention of sexual harassment incidents before they occur is a worthy and desirable goal. The final regulations describe the Title IX legal obligations to which the Department will vigorously hold schools, colleges, and universities accountable in responding to sexual harassment incidents. Identifying the root causes and reducing the prevalence of sexual harassment across our Nation's schools and campuses remains within the province of schools, colleges, universities, advocates, and experts.

Department of Education, Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026 (May 19, 2020)(final rule) (online at https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-05-19/pdf/2020-10512.pdf) at 30070 (emphasis added).

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Guiding Principle #1: Education

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Education



Education



Education is the great hope in overcoming violence.

RFK discussed the challenges of the "mindless menace of violence."

Robert F. Kennedy, Cleveland, Ohio, 1968.

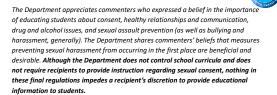
What we need in the United States is not violence or lawlessness; but love and wisdom, and compassion toward one another, and a feeling of justice toward those who still suffer within our country...

Robert F. Kennedy, Indianapolis, Indiana, 1968

Education

- TITLE
- · Identify core educational challenges and opportunities.
- Utilize academic departments focused on related issues: (Health studies, gender studies, etc.)
- New regulations allow us to address "trigger" and other issues in the classroom: "the classroom exception"
- Train staff, faculty and students on Title IX, including sexual violence and other forms of sexual harassment in light of the three-part definition
- New regulations may help to identify "capital" offenses and stress the importance of fairness in all equal opportunity work—and the damaging impacts of bias
- Use informal resolution as an opportunity for education if appropriate; conflict resolution skill development

Education



Department of Education, Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026 (May 19, 2020)(final rule) (online at https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-05-19/pdf/2020-10512.pdf) at 30125-26 (emphasis added).

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The Law



- •The law recognizes its own limits with regard to combatting sex discrimination
 - •Thus, voluntary compliance
- Resist "Legalese" where possible
 - · Remember, the Department of Education states that
 - Colleges are not courtrooms; evidence in a "usual" sense
 - Title IX personnel and advisors need not be legally trained
 - It believes that the new regulations will not be a cause for increased litigation

The Law

Guiding Principle #2:

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Guiding Principle #3: The Title IX System Itself

The Title IX System Itself



- Make your Title IX efforts known to the community
- Promote the positive work you are doing to keep your community free from discrimination.
 What are the most positive features of the new regulations? How will you articulate that?
- Look to schools that have been through an investigation, for clues (especially investigations occurring after the new regulations are effective)
- Utilize the wisdom and experience of campus constituencies to help assess systems
- Title IX promotes fairness and has other objectives.
- $\bullet \ \, \text{Effective response to Title IX incidents helps to foster a healthy culture!}$
 - Title IX personnel must serve impartially, free from bias, sex stereotyping, prejudgment, prejudice, etc. This is essential for trust in the Title IX grievance process!



Guiding Principle #4: Integration

Guiding Principle #5:

Sensitivity

Integration



- Integrate Title IX with other public health and wellness initiatives, such as alcohol and other drug prevention:: Prevention, Provention and Education.
- Recognize that specific training for Title IX compliance purposes will exist as a subset of broader campus trainings and other initiatives.
- Interface Title IX into your institution's mission statement and enterprise risk management (ERM) system.
- Consider articulation of Title IX's mission in social justice work where appropriate.
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Sensitivity



- Sonar
- Multicultural Initiatives
- LGBTQIA
- Religious Institutions
- COVID-19 context and the "Great Disruption"
- Choose your words and images; find the memes and thought leaders energizing your community
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Prevention



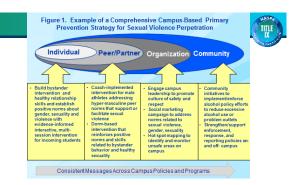
Guiding Principle #6: Prevention

- AODV prevention....and provention
- Social norming on violence
- Bystander prevention programs
- Enlist everyone in prevention efforts

Prevention



- Use <u>evidence-based</u> strategies –Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Violence Prevention, Preventing Sexual Violence on College Campuses: Lessons from Research and Practice (April 2014)
- Use a <u>comprehensive</u> strategy —Consider the following model from the CDC, <u>Preventing Sexual Violence on College</u> <u>Campuses: Lessons from Research and Practice</u>(April 2014)



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Prevention programs are legally required: VAWA Regs 34 CFR 668.46 (j)



Sexual assault prevention and awareness programs are <u>required</u> under the Clery Act

"Programs to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. As required by paragraph (b)(11) of this section, an institution must include in its annual security report a statement of policy that addresses the institution's programs to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking."

VAWA Regs 34 CFR 668.46 (j)



- Description of primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and employees
 - A statement that the institution prohibits the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking
 - The definitions of the terms above
 - The definition of consent

harassment.

- Description of safe bystander intervention options
- Information on risk reduction
- Description of the institution's ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for students and employees

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The Department shares commenters' beliefs that measures preventing sexual harassment from occurring in the first place are beneficial and desirable.

Department of Education, Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026 (May 19, 2020)(final rull) coline at https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-05-19/pdf/2020-10512.pdf) at 30126.

[T]he final regulations neither require nor prohibit a recipient from disseminating information about bystander intervention designed to prevent sexual harassment. . . . Similarly, nothing in the final regulations requires or prohibits a recipient from posting flyers on campus encouraging students and others to report sexual harassment; recipients should retain flexibility to communicate with their educational community regarding the importance of reporting sexual

Id. at 30471.

The Department declines to . . . add a requirement of educational outreach and prevention programming elsewhere within the final regulations. The Department notes that nothing in the final regulations prevents recipients from undertaking such efforts. . . . With respect to a general requirement that recipients provide prevention and community education programming, the final regulations are focused on governing a recipient's response to sexual harassment incidents, leaving additional education and prevention efforts within a recipient's discretion.

Id. at 30190.

Final Thoughts



- Flexibility to do prevention work does not mean do nothing!
- Remember to combat bias, sex stereotypes, prejudice and pre-judgement in campus Title IX efforts: the values of a well-run Title IX system are important for a community.
- Encourage constructive dialogue about Title IX compliance efforts.
- · Celebrate efficacy where it exists.
- Remember the mission of Title IX.

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Enacted by Congress, Title IX seeks to reduce or eliminate barriers to educational opportunity caused by sex discrimination in institutions that receive federal funding.

This is the mission of Title IX!





Assessment will follow.

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Title IX Update: Fall 2021

Peter Lake

Professor of Law, Charles A. Dana Chair, and Director of the Center for Excellence in Higher Education Law and Policy Stetson University College of Law



This Module is Designed for:



TRACK 1 - Title IX Coordinators

TRACK 2 - Title IX Decision-Makers and

Student Conduct Administrators

TRACK 3 - Title IX Investigators



Current State of Title IX—Where are we?



- Biden Administration
 - · New Education Secretary Miguel Cardona
 - · Deputy Assistant Secretary Suzanne Goldberg (Columbia) will oversee Title IX policy
 - · Catherine Lhamon has been nominated for Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights
 - · Biden executive order created a White House Gender Policy Council
 - LSU under Title IX-related DOE investigation (also under investigation for Clery Act)/LSU Law Firm Report/NASA Voluntary Resolution Agreement (March 22, 2021)
 - NASA resolution/Executive Order on Guaranteeing an Educational Environment Free from Discrimination on the Basis of Sex, Including Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity
 - 100-day review at Department of Education
 - Biden gave all clear to issue new guidance and revise, rescind or suspend the Title IX regulations.
 - Rep. Foxx and Sen. Burr wrote letters to Secretary Cardona urging him not to change 2020 Title IX regulations

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Dept. of Education, Letter to Students, Educators, and other Stakeholders re Executive Order 14021 Notice of Language Assistance (April 6, 2021)



- · A comprehensive review of Title IX regulations will include:
- Public Hearings [OCCURRED IN JUNE 2021. TRANSCRIPT RELEASED JULY 20, 2021]
- OCR seeks to hear from as many interested parties as possible. We recognize that many students, parents, teachers, faculty members, school staff, administrators, and other members of the public have important insights to share on the issue of sexual harassment in school environments, including sexual violence, and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity. To facilitate this sharing of views, the Department plans to hold a public hearing in which students, educators, and others with interest and expertise in Title IX will be able to participate by offering oral comments and written submissions. OCR expects to announce the dates and times for this hearing in the coming weeks. More information regarding this public hearing, including dates, times, and how to register to participate and speak, will be published on the News Room section of OCR's website (https://www.ed.gov/ccr/newsroom.html) and in a forthcoming Federal Register notice.

Letter to Students, Educators, and other Stakeholders re Executive Order 14021 Notice of Language Assistance Cont'o



- Forthcoming Q&A [Released on July 20, 2021]
- At this time, the Department's Title IX regulations, as amended in 2020, remain in
 effect. To assist schools, students, and others, OCR plans to issue a question-andanswer document in the coming months. The purpose of this Q&A document will be
 to provide additional clarity about how OCR interprets schools' existing obligations
 under the 2020 amendments, including the areas in which schools have discretion in
 their procedures for responding to reports of sexual harassment.
- Notice of Proposed Rulemaking [Anticipated/Possibly May 2022]
- After hearing from the public and completing its review of the Department's current
 Title IX regulations and other agency actions, OCR anticipates publishing in the
 Federal Register a notice of proposed rulemaking to amend the Department's Title IX
 regulations. This notice will provide individuals, organizations, schools, and other
 members of the public with an additional opportunity to share insights and views
 through a formal notice-and-comment period.

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Current State of Title IX—Where are we?



VAWA Reauthorization

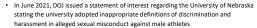
- Especially important since there is information that domestic violence has increased during the pandemic CCL Import ROYAD 3good Domestic Violence Trends (Feb. 2021).
- · Cleared the House, faces obstacles in the senate
- Strengthen[s] enforcement of court orders that require convicted abusers to relinquish their firearms,
- · Extend[s] protections to immigrant women and transgender women,
- Ensur[es] Indigenous tribes' jurisdiction over non-Native perpetrators of sexual assault and domestic violence on tribal lands,
- Clos[es] the "boyfriend loophole" by prohibiting anyone convicted of dating violence from purchasing a firearm. Smeal and spillar, reminists' Goals of Ratifying ERA and Ending Volence Apainst Women Are Insertably Linked, Ms. Nagazine (April, 2018).

Current State of Title IX—Where are we?



- Recission of Clery Handbook in October 2020
 - · Trump administration viewed some parts as overreach
 - Look to the actual regulations for guidance/indications that some form of handbook will return
 - Recission impact on campus Title IX obligations
- Equal Rights Amendment
 - Efforts to pass have been renewed in the House
- SCOTUS
 - Justice Comey Barrett now sits on the High Court
 - Her opinion in Purdue in a 7th Circuit case in 2019—focus on due process and a relaxed standard to plead sex discrimination.

Current State of Title IX—Where are we?



- House passed the Equality Act
 - · Sweeping protections for LGBTQ individuals in many areas, such as education, employment, housing, etc.
- Gender Pay Equity
 - · Megan Rapinoe, U.S. Women's Soccer star, appeared before a congressional committee to testify

Current State of Title IX—Where are we?



- · Diversity Training
 - · Trump restricted diversity training for federal agencies in 2020
 - . Biden reversed this in his first days in office in 2021
 - Chris Quintana, Trump's controversial diversity training order is dead or is it? Colleges are still feeling its effects, USA Today (Feb. 6, 2021).
- - "Roaring 20s" phenomenon on the horizon?
- · Activism on All Sides
 - . New report from Know Your IX, The Cost of Reporting: Perpetrator Retaliation Institutional Betrayal, and Student Survivor Pushout (March 2021)
 - Alexis Gravely, Nominee Faces Criticism at Confirmation Hearing, Inside Higher Ed (July 14, 2021).

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June 10, 2021 Letter to Dept. of Education, Spearheaded by the American Council on Education (ACE)



- American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers
- . American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education
- · American Association of Community Colleges
- · American Association of State Colleges and Universities
- · American College Personnel Association
- · American Council on Education
- American Dental Education Association
- · American Indian Higher Education Consortium
- · APPA, "Leadership in Educational Facilities"
- Association of American Colleges and Universities

June 10, 2021 Letter to Dept. of Education Quotes



- ...the Regulations are antithetical to the fundamental educational nature and objectives of campus student disciplinary processes
- ...colleges and universities are not courts, nor should they be. They do not convict people of crimes, impose criminal sanctions, or award damages
- ... the Regulations force campuses to turn their disciplinary proceedings into legal tribunals with highly prescriptive, court-like processes.
- The Regulations mandate that every campus must provide a "live hearing" with direct cross-examination by the party's advisor of choice or an advisor supplied by the institution. A "live hearing" with direct cross-examination is not necessary in order to provide a thorough and fair process for determining the facts of a matter and a means for the parties to test the credibility of the other party and other
- The Regulations inappropriately extend these court-like and prescriptive processes to sexual harassment allegations involving employees

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June 10, 2021 Letter to Dept. of Education Quotes Cont'd



- The Regulations fail to recognize the myriad other federal, state and local laws, judicial precedent, institutional commitments and values regarding the handling of sexual harassment with which campuses must also comply.
- · The Regulations also provide insufficient flexibility to allow campuses to choose between using a "preponderance of evidence" or "clear and convincing" evidentiary standard
- We appreciate that the Regulations allow campuses to use informal resolution processes when both parties are fully informed of this option and voluntarily consent.
- · . . . the Regulations require colleges and universities to adopt a new Title IX-specific definition of "sexual harassment" that is inconsistent with Title VII's definition, and also with definitions contained in campus sexual misconduct policies. The Regulations also raise questions about precisely what conduct will be considered to have occurred within a "program or activity."
- . The Regulations have driven up the costs and burden of compliance . .
- When considering revising the Regulations, we urge OCR to keep the "long game" in mind, and look for solutions that are broadly supported by stakeholders.

Title IX-Related Litigation

Court Activity

TITLE

- · Judicial activism and inactivism
 - · Lower courts and SCOTUS
 - 6th Circuit in Baum
 - 7th Circuit in Purdue
 - 3rd Circuit in University of Sciences
 - Univ. of Southern California --\$852 million settlement in case regarding abuse by campus gynecologist
 - Rostock
 - Lady of Guadalupe
 - NCAA v. Alston et al (See Jeremy Bauer-Wolf, Constitutional Dur Process of Private Institutions? Inside Higher Ed (June 25, 2015)

Dimensions of Title IX-Related Litigation



- Athletic Equity
- Deliberate Indifference
- Due Process
- Retaliation
- Erroneous Outcome
- · Selective Enforcement
- Plausible Inference
- "Preventable" Sexual Assault Claims State Negligence Claims
- Hazing/Student Suicide
- Breach of Contract
- · Negligent Investigation?

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Plausible Inference



Breach of Contract

ne v. University of the Sciences No. 19-2966 (3d Cir. May 31, 2020)



Doe v. Purdue Univ., 928 F.3d 652 (7th Cir. 2019).

"[T]o state a claim under Title IX, the alleged facts, if true, must support a plausible inference that a federally-funded college or university discriminated against a person on the basis of sex."

*Amy Comey Barrett

Here, the fairness promised by the Student Handbook and the Policy relates to procedural protections for students accused of sexual misconduct, and Doe alleges that he did not receive a "fiar had impartial hearing." In this context, a "fiar hearing" or "fair process" "is a term of art used to describe a 'judicial or administrative hearing conducted in accordance with due process." [Internal citations omitted.] We hold that UScience's contractual promises of "fiar" and "equitable" treatment to those accused of sexual misconduct require at least a real, live, and adversarial hearing and the opportunity for the accused student or his or her representative to cross-examine witnesses—including his or her accusers.

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SCOTUS/Bostock and Implications for Title IX



Bostock v. Clayton County (June 15, 2020)

A consolidation of three cases of employment discrimination under **Title VII**. Holding: An employer who fires an individual merely for being homosexual or transgender violates Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Caveat: The employers worry that our decision will sweep beyond Title VII to other federal or state laws that prohibit sex discrimination. And, under Title VII tiself, they say sex-segregated bathrooms, locker rooms, and dress codes will prove unsustainable after our decision today. But none of these other laws are before us; we have not had the benefit of adversarial testing about the meanina of their terms, and we do not oreluidae any such auestion today.

Bostock and the New Dept. of Education Position on LGBTQ Protections



"The Supreme Court has upheld the right for LGBTQ+ people to live and work without fear of harassment, exclusion, and discrimination – and our LGBTQ+ students have the same rights and deserve the same protections. I'm proud to have directed the Office for Civil Rights to enforce Title IX to protect all students from all forms of sex discrimination.

sex discrimination.

Today, the Department makes clear that all students—including LGBTQ+ students—deserve the opportunity to learn and thrive in schools that are free from discrimination.

U.S. Secretary of Education Miguel Cardona U.S. Department of Education Confirms Title IX Protects Students from Discrimination Based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity [Press release]

Bostock and the New Dept. of Education Position on LGBTQ Protections Cont'd

"OCR has long recognized that Title IX protects all students, including students who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender, from harassment and other forms of sex discrimination. OCR also has long recognized that Title IX prohibits harassment and other forms of discrimination against all students for ot conforming to stereotypical notions of masculinity and femininity. But OCR at times has stated that Title IX's prohibition on sex discrimination does not encompass discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity. To ensure clarity, the Department issues this Notice of Interpretation addressing Title IX's coverage of discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in light of the Supreme Court decision discussed below.

In 2020, the Supreme Court in Bostock v. Clayton County, 140 S. Ct. 1731, 590 U.S. that discrimination based on sexual orientation and discrimination based on gender identity inherently involve treating individuals differently because of their sex. It reached this conclusion in the context of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e et seq., which prohibits sex

The Department issues this Notice of Interpretation to make clear that the Department interprets Title IX's prohibition on sex discrimination to encompass discrimination based on sexual orientation and

U.S. Dept. of Education, Office for Civil Rights, The Department's Enforcement of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 with Respect of Distribution of Security Country Security Security in 1984 of Branch or Country Security Secur

Implications of Bostock for Title IX?



- . Why did the Department of Education not define "sex" in the new Title IX regulations?
- How will campuses define "sex" going forward?
- Title VII =Title IX?
- How is Title IX different from Title VII—Primacy?
- LGBTQIA rights and Bostock...note the Court's emphasis on the specific issues raised. "On the basis of sex" //"Because of... sex"
- 21 State Attorneys General pushed back in a letter to Pres. Biden
- 20 States Sue Biden Administration
- . Tennessee et al v. United States Department of Education et al, Tennessee Eastern District Court, Case No. 3:21-cv-00308
- Spending v. Commerce clause...the "notice issue"
- Title IX regulations and DOE enforcement in light of Bostock?
- · How are religious institutions impacted? Consider Title IX's "not be consistent with religious tenets" exception... More on this on the next slide...

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SCOTUS decision in Our Lady of Guadalupe School v. Morrissey-Berru (July 8, 2020)

- "Ministerial exception": application to Title VII and Title IX
- Employees vs. Students
- "When a school with a religious mission entrusts a teacher with the responsibility of educating and forming students in the faith, judicial intervention into disputes between the school and the teacher threatens the school's independence in a way that the First Amendment does not allow."
- Nonsectarian "tenets" or "teachers"? Viewpoint discrimination?

Concluding Thoughts on Litigation



- · Litigation potential always exists
- Follow your own policy
- · Do what you say and say what you do.
- · Do not be afraid to consult with your attorney
- · Equity, bias, impartiality
- Think "contractual fairness"
 - Peter Lake, From Discipline Codes to Contractual Respect, Chron. of Higher Educ. (Nov. 26, 2017).

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2020 Title IX Regulations: Special Issues in Implementation What have been the major challenges for campuses?



- Staffing, Personnel and Training
 - New regulations require many different personnel
 - Budgetary concerns? Outsourcing?

complaints

- Training mandates
- Gatekeeping Dismissal/consolidation of
- · Conduct that is not "Sexual Harassment'
- Cross-examination
- **Hearing Decorum** Advisors
- · Requirements?
- Equity issues **Informal Process**
- Systems implementing informal process for the first time!
- · New skills for facilitators/mediators



July 2021 Q&A



- 2020 regulations remain in force and are enforceable.
- · Refers frequently to the "preamble" to the 2020 regulations
- Some interesting interpretations
- OCR clearly waiting to make major changes in notice and comment process in 2022
- · Gave examples of policy language at the end of the document in an appendix/not model policies

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July 2021 Q&A Cont'd



- Document clearly states the Q&A and Preamble to regulations do not have the force of law
 - Preamble references: Please note that where appropriate, this Q&A refers to the preamble to the 2020 amendments, which clarifies OCR's interpretation of Title IX and the regulations. You can find citations to specific preamble sections in the endnotes of this Q&A. The preamble itself does not have the force and effect of law. $_{\mbox{\tiny Dept.}}$
 - This Q&A resource does not have the force and effect of law and is not meant to bind the public or regulated entities in any way. This document is intended only to provide clarity to the public regarding OCR's interpretation of existing legally binding statutory and regulatory requirements. As always, OCR's enforcement of Title IX stems from Title IX and its implementing regulations, not this or other guidance documents.

July 2021 Q&A Cont'd



- · Mini Glossary of Terms
 - Define "allegation" and subtly redefine "complainant" and "respondent"
 - Allegation: "An assertion that someone has engaged in sexual harassment." M. M.

The person who has experienced the alleged sexual harassment. This person is considered a complainant regardless of constitute sexual whether they choose to file a formal complaint of sexual harassment under

2021 Q&A "Complainant" 2020 Regs "Complainant" 2021 Q&A "Respondent" Complainant means an The person accused of individual who is alleged to be the victim of the alleged sexual conduct that could

2020 Regs "Respondent" Respondent means an individual who has been perpetrator of conduct that could constitute

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July 2021 Q&A Cont'd



- No return to use of term "hostile environment" or use of a "balancing test", or separation of sexual harassment from hostile environment.
- · No prohibition on single decision-maker
- Question #3—Emhasizes prevention
 The 2020 amendments focus on "setting forth requirements for [schools'] responses to sexual harassment." However, the preamble also says that "the Department agrees with commenters that educators, experts, students, and employees should also endeavor to prevent sexual harassment from occurring in the first place." OCR encourages schools to undertake prevention efforts that best serve the needs, values, and environment of their own educational communities.
- Question #7—Addressing Conduct that Does Not Meet Definition of Sexual Harassment
 - Yes. . . . A school has discretion to respond appropriately to reports of sexual misconduct that do not fit within the scope of conduct covered by the Title IX grievance process. M.

July 2021 Q&A Cont'd



- Question #8—Schools may include examples of what constitutes a denial of an educational benefit or activity in policies, training, etc.
- Question #13—Clarifies that the new regulations do not apply to "straddle cases" where an event occurred before August 14, 2020, even if the school's response occurred after that date.
- Question #19—OCR encourages postsecondary institutions to publish a list of mandatory reporters.

July 2021 Q&A Cont'd



- Question #22—You can receive a formal complaint by email if there is an electronic signature
- Question #28—Can a school deploy responses that are traumainformed?
 - Yes. A school may use trauma-informed approaches to respond to a formal
 complaint of sexual harassment. The preamble clarifies that the 2020
 amendments do not preclude a school "from applying trauma-informed
 techniques, practices, or approaches," but notes that the use of such
 approaches must be consistent with the requirements of 34 C.F.R. § 106.45,
 particularly 34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(1)(iii). MAD.

July 2021 Q&A Cont'd



- Question #35—Emergency removal may require some form of direct threat analysis.
- Question #36—Respondent should presumed not responsible but that doesn't mean a complainant should be presumed to be lying.
 - Schools that have relied on this presumption to decline services to a complainant or to make assumptions about a complainant's credibility have done so in error.

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July 2021 Q&A Cont'd



- Cross-examination
 - Question #39—At a live hearing, "each party's advisor [must be permitted to] to ask the other party and any witnesses all relevant questions and follow-up questions, including those challenging credibility." The 2020 amendments refer to this process of questioning as cross-examination. ##11.
 - Question #43—The preamble says that an advisor's cross-examination role "is satisfied where the advisor poses questions on a party's behalf, which means that an assigned advisor could relay a party's own questions to the other party or witness." Thus, for example, a postsecondary school could limit the role of advisors to relaying questions drafted by their party.

July 2021 Q&A Cont'd



Question #52—May a decision-maker at a postsecondary school rely on non-statement evidence, such as photographs or video images, if a party or witness does not submit to cross-graphiant in the submi

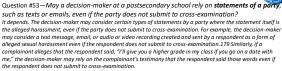
Yes. Although a decision-maker may not rely on any statement of a party or witness who does not submit to cross-examination, other relevant evidence can still be considered to determine whether the respondent is responsible for the alleged sexual harassment. The preamble explains that the term "statements" should be interpreted using its ordinary meaning, but does not include evidence, such as a videos of the includent itself, where the party or witness has on intent to make an assertion regarding whether or not the alleged harassment occurred or discuss factual details related to the alleged harassment, or where the evidence does not contain such factual assertions by the party or witness. Thus, the decisionmaker may rely on non-statement evidence related to the alleged prohibited conduct that is in the record, such as photographs or video images showing the underlying incident. ***us".

MORE ON THIS LATER...

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July 2021 Q&A Cont'd





In these types of situations, the decision-maker is evaluating whether the statement was made or sent. In second example above, the complainant's testimony was about the fact that the respondent made the offer, and not about what the respondent intended or whether the respondent took an additional action based on the statement, such as changing the student's grade after a date.

- Question #58—Emphasized that neither party should be pressured into participating in an informal process.
- Question #59—Trauma-techniques can be used in informal resolution.
- Question #61—Be careful punishing students for Covid violations that occurred during an incident of sexual harassment.
- Question #63—A school may only punish a complainant if there is a finding of "bad faith" if a respondent is found not responsible.
- Question #66—No recognition of a "blanket" religious exemption under Title IX.
- Question #67—Title IX complaints can still be filed against a school that has been granted a religious exemption.





34 CFR § 106.45(b)(6)(i)

(6) Hearings

(i) For postsecondary institutions, the recipient's grievance process must provide for a live hearing. At the live hearing, the decisionmaker(s) must permit each party's advisor to ask the other party and any witnesses all relevant questions and follow-up questions, including those challenging credibility. Such crossexamination at the live hearing must be conducted directly, orally, and in real time by the party's advisor of choice and never by a party personally, notwithstanding the discretion of the recipient under paragraph (b)(5)(iv) of this section to otherwise restrict the extent to which advisors may participate in the proceedings.

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§ 106.45(b)(6)(i) Cont'd

At the request of either party, the recipient must provide for the live hearing to occur with the parties located in separate rooms with technology enabling the decision-maker(s) and parties to simultaneously see and hear the party or the witness answering questions. Only relevant cross-examination and other questions may be asked of a party or witness. Before a complainant, respondent, or witness answers a cross-examination or other question, the decision-maker(s) must first determine whether the question is relevant and explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant. If a party does not have an advisor present at the live hearing, the recipient must provide without fee or charge to that party, an advisor of the recipient's choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, to conduct cross-examination on behalf of that party.

§ 106.45(b)(6)(i) Cont'd

Questions and evidence about the complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant, unless such questions and evidence about the complainant's prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the conduct alleged by the complainant, or if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the respondent and are offered to prove consent. 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; provided, however, that the decision-maker(s) cannot draw an inference about the determination regarding responsibility based solely on a party's or witness's absence from the live hearing or refusal to answer cross-examination or other questions.

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§ 106.45(b)(6)(i) Cont'd

Live hearings pursuant to this paragraph may be conducted with all parties physically present in the same geographic location or, at the recipient's discretion, any or all parties, witnesses, and other participants may appear at the live hearing virtually, with technology enabling participants simultaneously to see and hear each other. Recipients must create an audio or audiovisual recording, or transcript, of any live hearing and make it available to the parties for inspection and review.

Victim Rights Law Center et al. v. Cardona

The court vacated the part of 34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(6)(i) that prohibits a decision-maker from relying on statements that are not subject to cross-examination during the hearing: "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 ..." Please note that all other provisions in the 2020 amendments, including all other parts of 34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(6)(i), remain in effected provision at 34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(6)(i), is only applicable to postsecondary institutions and does not apply to elementary or secondary schools, which are not required to provide for a live hearing with cross-examination.

U.S. Dept. of Education, Office for Civil Rights, Letter re Victim Rights Law Center et al. v. Cardona (Aug. 24, 2021) at 1.

Victim Rights Law Center et al. v. Cardona

In accordance with the court's order, the Department will immediately cease enforcement of the part of \$ 106.45(b)(6)(i) regarding the prohibition against statements not subject to cross-examination. Postsecondary institutions are no longer subject to this portion of the provision.

In practical terms, a decision-maker at a postsecondary institution may now consider statements made by parties or witnesses that are otherwise permitted under the regulations, even if those parties or witnesses do not participate in cross-examination at the live hearing, in reaching a determination regarding responsibility in a Title IX grievance process.

Victim Rights Law Center et al. v. Cardona

For example, a decision-maker at a postsecondary institution may now consider statements made by the parties and witnesses during the investigation, emails or text exchanges between the parties leading up to the alleged sexual harassment, and statements about the alleged sexual harassment that satisfy the regulation's relevance rules, regardless of whether the parties or witnesses submit to cross-examination at the live hearing. A decision-maker at a postsecondary institution may also consider police reports, Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner documents, medical reports, and other documents even if those documents contain statements of a party or witness who is not cross-examined at the live hearing.

Id. at :

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The Future of Title IX

What does the future hold for Title IX?



Changes to the regulations through a Notice and Comment Process in 2022 What could change?

- Definition of sexual harassment
- Informal process
- Cross-examination
- Role of advisors
- "Mandatory" reporters/"responsible employees"
- Single investigator model?

Role of prevention (Dept. of Education Six Priorities - 34 CFR Part 75)

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What does the future hold for Title IX?

- Broader LGBTQ protections: transgender athletes' rights issues
 - Several states have laws that prevent transgender females from playing on female sports teams
- Social justice issues and Title IX intersections
- March 2021, class action lawsuit filed against the Dept. of Education in Oregon federal court by 33 LGBTQ plaintiffs from 30 institutions.
 - Is the religious exemption in Title IX unconstitutional?
- Speech First, Inc. vs. Fenves
- State law pushbacks
- Rewrite Codes....again? And when?
- Time for preventative audits: lessons from LSU, USC.





Track 1: Title IX Coordinator LIVE SESSION on Legal Issues *October 4, 2021*

Peter Lake Professor of Law, Charles A. Dana Chair, and Director of the Center for Excellence in Higher Education Law and Policy, Stetson University College of Law

Jake Sapp Deputy Title IX Coordinator & Compliance Officer Austin College



This Live Session is Designed for:





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What we hope to accomplish...

- TITLE
- Updates and Highlight of Select Issues (~45 minutes)
- Tabletop Exercises in Breakout Groups (40 minutes)
- Discuss Tabletop Exercises in the Larger Group (~30 minutes)
- · Open time for Questions (~30 minutes)
 - · Please send questions in a message directly to Jake Sapp.
 - We will not read your name.
 - We will stay slightly past the ending time to answer questions, if necessary. If you need to log out at the exact ending time, please do so.
- This session is being recorded.
 - However, discussion in your breakout session will not be recorded.

Definitive Answers vs. Choice Points

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Updates



Legal Updates - Challenges to the Devos Regs

S TITLE

Original 4 Challenges

Cmlth. of Pennsylvania v. Devos, 1:20-CV-01468 (D.D.C. June 4, 2020)

-> Preliminary Inj. Denied, Aug. 12, 2020 / Held in Abeyance

Know Your IX v. Devos, No. 1:20-cv-01224 (D. Md. May 14, 2020)

-> Dismissed Oct. 22, 2020 for lack of standing

State of New York v. Devos, 1:20-cv-04260 (S.D.N.Y. June 4, 2020)

-> Voluntarily dismissed Nov. 3, 2020

Victim Rights Law Center v. Devos, 1:20-cv-11104 (D. Mass. June 10, 2020)

-> Cross Exam A&C update July 28, 2021, Appealed

Legal Updates - Challenged to the Devos Regs



<u>The Women's Student Union v. Devos</u>, 21-cv-01626-EMC (Northern District of California)

-> Defendant's Motion to dismiss granted, Sep. 21, 2021

The only change in new regs from litigation:

-> Victim Rights Law Center v. Devos

Legal Updates



VRLC - Cross Exam Update, OCR Enforcement

Dear Students, Educators, and other Stakeholders.

I write with an important update regarding the Department of Education's regulations implementing the IV of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended in 2020. On July 28, 2021, a federal district court in Massachusetts issued a decision in **Firitin Rights Law Center et al.** Cardiona, No 1:20-ev-11104, 2021 WL 3185743 (D. Mass. July 28, 2021). This case was brought by several organizations and individuals challenging the 2020 amendments to the Title IX regulations.

The court upheld most of the provisions of the 2020 amendments that the plaintiffs challenged, but it found one part of 34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(6)(i) (live hearing requirement for the Title IX grievance process at postsecondary institutions only) to be arbitrary and capricious, vacated that part of the provision, and remanded it to the Department for further consideration. In a subsequent order issued on August 10, 2021, the court clarified that its decision applied nationwide. The court vacated the part of 34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(d) that prohibits a decision-maker form relying on statements that are not subject to cross-examination during the hearing: "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...." Please note that all other

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Legal Updates

TITLE

VRLC - Cross Exam Policy Update

"In practical terms, a decision-maker at a postsecondary institution may now consider statements made by parties or witnesses that are otherwise permitted under the regulations, even if those parties or witnesses do not participate in cross-examination at the live hearing, in reaching a determination regarding responsibility in a Title IX grievance process. For example, a decision-maker at a postsecondary institution may now consider statements made by the parties and witnesses during the investigation, emails or text exchanges between the parties leading up to the alleged sexual harassment, and statements about the alleged sexual harassment that satisfy the regulation's relevance rules, regardless of whether the parties or witnesses submit to cross-examination at the live hearing. A decision-maker at a postsecondary institution may also consider police reports, Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner documents, medical reports, and other documents even if those documents contain statements of a party or witness who is not cross examined at the live hearing."

Legal Updates



Challenges to Title IX Religious Exemption

Hunter v. US Dept. of

- 1. Thiry-dree Plaintiffs bring this class action to put an end to the U.S. Department of Education's complicity in the abuses and unsafe conditions thousands of LGBTQ+ student endure at hundreds of taxpayer-funded, religious colleges and universities. The Plaintiffs seek safety and justice for themselves and for the countless sexual and gender minority students whose oppression, fueled by government funding, and unrestrained by government intervention, pensists with injurious consequences to mind, body and soul.
- 2. The Department's naction leaves students unprotected from the harms of conversion therapy, expulsion, denial of housing and healthcare, sexual and physical abuse and harassment, as well as the less visible, but no less damaging, consequences of institutionalized sharme, four, anxiety and loneliness.

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Title IX OCR Guidance Update



Cardona Transgender Student Guidance

24 CFR Chapter I
Enforcement of Title IX of the
Education Amendments of 1972 With
Respect to Discrimination Based on
Sexual Orientation and Gender fedoral
In Light of Bestock v. Citylon County
AGENCY: Office for Civil Rights,
Department of Education.

MCDOM: Interpretation.

RUMMANY The U.S. Department of distancian (Department) issues this interpretation to clarify the Department's enforcement authority Department's enforcement authority contentation and discrimination based on gender identify under Tille IX of the discrimination based on gender identity under Tille IX of the disperse Court's decision in interpretation will guide the Department in processing complaints and reconcluding investigations, but it does

June 23, 2021 "Dear Educator"

I also want to bring to your attention OCE '1 public position have do not be Supremer Court's recent in decision in Binnes's o'Capter Courty, 100 S. C. 1731, 500 U.S. (2013), which carried that Tale IX's protection against set, discrimination encompasses discrimination based on sexual orientation and general relativity. Specifically, OCR callrifes that the Supreme Court of Bastock applies to the Department's interpretation of Title IX. In its decision, the Supreme Court general relativity is a superior of the sexual orientation or gender identity's without discriminating against parts of "because of their sexual orientation or gender identity" without discriminating against that individual based on sex." Id. at 1741. That reasoning applies required soot of their the individual is an adult in a workplace or a student in

Legal Updates



Legal challenge to Cardona Transgender Guidance Tennessee et al v. United States Department of Education et al

6. This recent guidance from the Department and the EEOC concerns issues of enormous importance to the States, employers, educational institutions, employees, students, and other individual citizens. The guidance purports to resolve highly controversial and localized issues such as whether employers and schools may maintain sex-separated showers and locker rooms, whether schools must allow biological males to compete on female athletic teams, and whether individuals may be compelled to use another person's preferred pronouns. But the agencies have no authority to resolve those sensitive questions, let alone to do so by executive flat without providing any opportunity for public participation.

Title IX & Transgender Considerations



- Federal Guidance
 - -> Executive Order
 - -> OCR Dear Educator Letter & Guidance
- State transgender school sports laws
- Meriwether v. Shawnee State University

NCAA - Disclosure & Verify Rule



According to the new policy, all incoming, current and transfer college athletes must disclose annually to their school whether their conduct has resulted in an investigation, discipline through a Title IX proceeding or a criminal conviction for sexual, interpersonal or other acts of violence. A failure by the athlete to accurately and fully disclose investigatory activity, a disciplinary action or criminal conviction may result in penalties, including a loss of athletics eligibility as determined by the school

In addition, schools will need to take reasonable steps to confirm the information provided by prospective, continuing and transfer student-athletes and provide it to other member schools if the student-athlete attempts to enroll in a different college or university. Finally, NCAA member schools must have policies in place to gather conduct-related information from former schools attended by recruited prospects or transfer student-athletes.

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NCAA - Title IX Rule Resources



1) Checklist:

https://ncaaorg.s3.amazonaws.com/ssi/violence/2020

2) Timeline:

https://s3.amazonaws.com/ncaaorg/ssi/violence/2020-21BOG_SVPolicyTETimeline.ndf

Withdrawal of Prior Guidance



Many guidance documents were rescinded on 8/26/2020, including:

- January 2001 Revised Sexual Harassment Guidance: Harassment of Students by School Employees, Other Students or Third Parties
- April 2015 resources for Title IX Coordinators, including the Dear Colleague Letter, and the Title IX Resource Guide
- September 2017 *Q&A on Campus Sexual Misconduct*
- See "Rescinded Policy Guidance" Office for Civil Rights | U.S. Department of Education

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Watch YouTube for Videos from OCR



The First Amendment and Title IX: An OCR Short Webinar (July 29, 2020)

OCR Short Webinar on How to Report Sexual Harassment under Title IX (July 27, 2020)

Conducting and Adjudicating Title IX Hearings: An OCR Training Webinar (July 23, 2020)

OCR Webinar on Due Process Protections under the New Title IX Regulations (July 21, 2020)

OCR Webinar on New Title IX Protections Against Sexual Assault (July 7, 2020)

OCR Webinar: Title IX Regulations Addressing Sexual Harassment (May 8, 2020)

OCR Title IX website launched on August 14, 2020.

https://sites.ed.gov/titleix/



106.44(a)



The Title IX Coordinator must:

- Promptly contact the complainant to discuss the availability of supportive measures,
- 2) Consider the complainant's wishes with respect to supportive measures,
- Inform the complainant of the availability of supportive measures with or without the filing of a formal complaint,
- Explain to the complainant the process for filing a formal complaint.

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Responses in Regards to a Respondent Where There Is No Formal Complaint



§ 106.44(a) specifies that the recipient's response must treat

§ 106.44(a) specifies that the recipient's response must treat complainants and respondents equitably, meaning that for a complainant, the recipient must offer supportive measures, and for a respondent, the recipient must follow a grievance process that complies with § 106.45 before imposing disciplinary sanctions.

https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2020-10512/p-573

- NPRM § 106.44(b)(2) Removed from Final Regulations
- There is no requirement in the final regulations to bring the respondent in and question them if no formal complaint is filed
- Can/should a Title IX coordinator file a complaint in an instance of multiple reports on the same respondent if no complainant wants to file a formal complaint?
 - The Title IX Coordinator may consider a variety of factors, including a pattern of alleged misconduct by a
 particular respondent, in deciding whether to sign a formal complaint. Id. at 30217.
 - The final regulations give the Title IX Coordinator discretion to sign a formal complaint, and the Title IX Coordinator may take circumstances into account such as whether a complainant's allegations involved violence, use of weapons, or similar factors. Id.
 - [T]he Title IX Coordinator still possesses the discretion to sign formal complaints in situations involving threats,

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Special Issues Highlight #2 Mandatory Responses to a *Formal Complaint*

106.44(b) + 106.45



- 1) Fulfill the 106.44(a) mandatory response
- 2) Issue Notice of Allegations
- 3) Gatekeeping

Written Notification to Parties **BEFORE** Any Initial Interview with the Respondent

- · Notice of the school's grievance process
- · The opportunity, if any, to engage in an informal resolution process
- · Key details of the alleged sexual harassment
 - Who was involved in the incident
 Date and time of the incident, if known

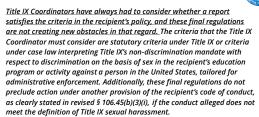
 - Location, if known
- · The alleged misconduct that constitutes sexual harassment
- A statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible at the outset of the process and can only be found responsible after the grievance concludes
- · A statement that the parties are entitled to an advisor of their choice
- · A statement that the parties can request to inspect and review certain evidence
- Any conduct rules, if they exist, that prohibit providing knowingly false information or statements during the grievance process

Notice should be provided to allow the respondent enough time to prepare before the initial interview.



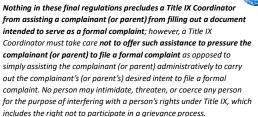
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Title IX Coordinator/Gatekeeping



Id. at 30090 (internal citation omitted, emphasis added).

Assisting in Filing a Formal Complaint



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Dismissal/Consolidation of Complaints



- · How and when are Title IX coordinators required or able to dismiss complaints?
 - · Mandatory Dismissal
 - · Discretionary Dismissal
- · How and when are Title IX coordinators able to consolidate complaints?
- · Is this a point of flexibility/choice?

§ 106.45(b)(3)(i)



- (3) Dismissal of a formal complaint—
- (i) The recipient must investigate the allegations in a formal complaint. If the conduct alleged in the formal complaint would not constitute sexual harassment as defined in § 106.30 even if proved, did not occur in the recipient's education program or activity, or did not occur against a person in the United States, then the recipient must dismiss the formal complaint with regard to that conduct for purposes of sexual harassment under title IX or this part; such a dismissal does not preclude action under another provision of the recipient's code of conduct.

(emphasis added)

§ 106.45(b)(3)(ii)



§ 106.45(b)(3)(iii)



(ii) The recipient may dismiss the formal complaint or any allegations therein, if at any time during the investigation or hearing: A complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing that the complainant would like to withdraw the formal complaint or any allegations therein; the respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by the recipient; or specific circumstances prevent the recipient from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination as to the formal complaint or allegations therein.

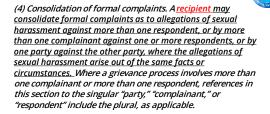
(iii) Upon a dismissal required or permitted pursuant to paragraph (b)(3)(i) or (b)(3)(ii) of this section, the recipient must promptly send written notice of the dismissal and reason(s) therefor simultaneously to the parties.

(emphasis added)

(emphasis added)

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§ 106.45(b)(4)



(emphasis added)

Title IX Coordinator Serves as Gatekeeper



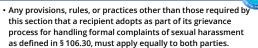
- "If the conduct alleged in the formal complaint would not constitute sexual harassment as defined in § 106.30 even if proved, did not occur in the recipient's education program or activity, or did not occur against a person in the United States, then the recipient must dismiss the formal complaint. The Title IX Coordinator may make the determination of whether mandatory dismissal of a formal complaint is appropriate, or the recipient may designate other Title IX personnel to make that determination."
- T9questions@ed.gov response to Jake Sapp, 1/19/2021

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Special Issues Highlight #4 Bottom-Line Rules



106.45(b) - Recipient Discretion



 Where a complainant reports sexual harassment but no formal complaint is filed, § 106.45(b)(5)(iii) does not apply, leaving recipients discretion to impose non-disclosure or confidentiality requirements on complainants and respondents.

https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2020-10512/p-3426

Recipients Discretion (non-exhaustive)



- · Required objective standards for prohibition on conflicts of interest & bias https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2020-10512/p-2975
- · Addressing conduct that falls outside of Title IX
- Introduction of New Evidence https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2020-10512/p-3412

"Flexibility"



Within the standardized § 106.45 grievance process, recipients retain significant flexibility and discretion, including decisions to:

- · designate the reasonable time frames that will apply to the grievance process;
- · use a recipient's own employees as investigators and decisionmakers or outsource those functions to contractors;
- · determine whether a party's advisor of choice may actively participate in the grievance
- select the standard of evidence to apply in reaching determinations regarding responsibility;
- · use an individual decision-maker or a panel of decision-makers,
- · offer informal resolution options;
- impose disciplinary sanctions against a respondent following a determination of responsibility; and
- · select procedures to use for appeals.

Id. at 30097 (bullets added).

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Expert Witness



- Federal rules of evidence do not apply
- · Is it relevant? That is the ultimate question.
- · What could they opine on?
 - · Medical informati · Polygraph tests?
- · How should they be vetted?
- · Can not be excluded if relevant.
- § 106.45 grievance process does not prescribe rules governing how admissible, relevant evidence must be evaluated for weight or credibility by a recipient's decision-maker, and recipients thus have discretion to adopt and apply rules in that regard, so long as such rules do not conflict with \$ 106.45 and apply

https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2020-10512/p-3404

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Special Issues Highlight Confidentiality



Confidentiality



- Parties must be free to collect evidence.
- · What about sharing of information on social media?
 - Defamation?
 - Retaliation?

The Department thus believes that § 106.45(b)(5)(iii)—
permitting the parties to discuss the allegations under
investigation, and to gather and present evidence—furthers the
Department's interest in promoting a fair investigation that
gives both parties meaningful opportunity to participate in
advancing the party's own interests in case, while abuses of a
party's ability to discuss the allegations can be addressed
through tort law and retaliation prohibitions.

[T]his provision in no way immunizes a party from abusing the right to "discuss the allegations under investigation" by, for example, discussing those allegations in a manner that exposes the party to liability for defamation or related privacy torts, or in a manner that constitutes unlawful retaliation.

Department of Education, Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance 85 Fed. Reg. 30026 (May 19, 2020) (final rule) (online at www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-05-19/pdf/2020-10512.pdf) at 30296

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The Department recognizes commenters' concerns that some discussion about the allegations under investigation may fall short of retaliation or tortious conduct, yet still cause harmful effects. For example, discussion and gossip about the allegations may negatively impact a party's social relationships. For the above reasons, the Department believes that the benefits of \$106.45(b)(5)(iii), for both parties, outweigh the harm that could result from this provision. This provision, by its terms, applies only to discussion of "the allegations under investigation," which means that where a complainant reports sexual harassment but no formal complaint is filed, \$106.45(b)(5)(iii) does not apply, leaving recipients discretion to impose non-disclosure or confidentiality requirements on complainants and respondents.

As to the requirement in § 106.45(b)(5)(iii) that recipients must not restrict parties' ability "to gather and present evidence," the purpose of this provision is to ensure that parties have equal opportunity to participate in serving their own respective interests in affecting the outcome of the case.

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"Gag orders" are not permitted, but



[§106.45(b)(5)(iii)] applies only to discussion of "the allegations under investigation," which means that where a complainant reports sexual harassment but no formal complaint is filed, § 106.45(b)(5)(iii) does not apply, leaving recipients discretion to impose non-disclosure or confidentiality requirements on complainants and respondents. M (emphasis added).

Non-disclosure Agreements?



Recipients may require parties and advisors to refrain from disseminating the evidence (for instance, by requiring parties and advisors to sign a non-disclosure agreement that permits review and use of the evidence only for purposes of the Title IX grievance process), thus providing recipients with discretion as to how to provide evidence to the parties that directly relates to the allegations raised in the formal complaint.

Id. at 30304 (emphasis added).



Title IX - Pregnancy & Parenting

- (b) Pregnancy and related conditions. (1) A recipient shall not discriminate against any student, or exclude any student from its education program or activity, including any class or extracurricular activity, on the basis of such student's pregnancy, childbirth, false pregnancy, termination of pregnancy or recovery therefrom, unless the student requests voluntarily to participate in a separate portion of the program or activity of the recipient.
- https://www2.ed.gov/policy/rights/reg/ocr/edlite-34cfr106.html

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Title IX - Pregnancy & Parenting



- Supporting the Academic Success of Pregnant and Parenting Students: https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/pregnancy.html
- Pregnant or Parenting? Title IX Protects You From Discrimination At School: https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/dcl-know-rights-201306-title-tx.html



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Recognized Sex Discrimination COA Deliberate Indifference Retaliation Retaliation Process & Equal Protection Pre-Assault Claim Plausible Inference

Arbitration?

Title IX Litigation Considerations



- 2011 DCL Settlements continue
- Baum v. Haidak Cross Exam (Circuit Split)
- Athletics: Equal Opportunity / Accommodation
- · Mandatory Reporter v. Responsible Employees
- Plausible Inference
- State Law, Private COA Enforcement



Breakout Groups

- You will be placed into a random breakout group with about 4-6 other people.
- Please send a chat message to Jill Dunlap if you need to be placed in the group with closed-captioning.
- · Discuss the scenarios that were previously emailed.
 - · You can start with either scenario
- Please spend about 20 minutes discussing each scenario as a group.
- Please share how you plan to address these issues on your campus. This is a time to learn from each other!
- We will come back together as a group and Peter & Jake will go over the scenarios.
- · Breakout rooms are not recorded.
- · Please make sure you are unmuted and video is on.

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Scenario #1

You are the Title IX Coordinator at ABC University, which has an online Title IX formal complaint form. You receive a completed and signed form from an ABC student, Complainant A, via the online reporting portal. Complainant A alleges that Respondent X, a fellow ABC student, "mouth kissed and fondled the genitals" of Complainant A while Complainant A was heavily intoxicated and could not give consent. The alleged misconduct occurred on a campus-sponsored week-long trip to France as part of an annual trip sponsored by the French Club. You, as the Title IX coordinator, reach out to Complainant A via email to discuss supportive measures and ask that Complainant A speak with you.

Scenario #1 Continued

The next day, and before you receive any response from Complainant A, you receive another formal complaint form via the online reporting portal from another complainant, Complainant B. Complainant B, also a student at ABC, alleges the same respondent, Respondent X, sent Complainant B several unsolicited and inappropriate text messages and inappropriately touched Complainant B on the buttocks on a few occasions while out socially with the same group in France. Respondent X exhibited similar behavior once back on campus, seeking out Complainant B in their residence hall common room and grabbing Complainant B's buttocks without consent. In addition, once back in the U.S. Respondent X accelerates the inappropriate texting. Respondent X is now sending Complainant B nude "selfies." Respondent X ignores Complainant B's repeated asks for Respondent X to stop touching, texting and "sexting" Complainant B. This increased "sexting," coupled with hearing about Complainant A's formal complaint, prompted Complainant B to file a formal complaint. Complainant B mentions "extreme discomfort" participating in any future activities with the French Club since Respondent X serves as the club's president.

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Scenario #1 Continued

Neither Complainant A nor Complainant B notified the faculty member who accompanied the group on the trip of the alleged misconduct while out of the country.

Scenario #1— Questions

- Should either of these formal complaints, or specific allegations contained therein, be dismissed under Title IX? Why or why not? Would the dismissal, if any, be mandatory or discretionary under Title IX?
- If either of the formal complaints, or specific allegations contained therein, should be dismissed under Title IX, who makes that determination, how, and when?
- If either of the complaints, or any allegations contained therein, are dismissed under Title IX what, if anything, can the campus do to address these incidents?



Scenario #2

Respondent and Complainant have notified you, the Title IX coordinator, of the following information regarding their advisors:

Respondent has designated Law Yer as Respondent's advisor of choice.

Complainant has designated Par Ent as Complainant's advisor of choice

Per the requirements in § 106.45(b)(5)(vi), after interviewing parties and witnesses and gathering physical evidence, the Title IX investigator sends the initial collection of evidence to Complainant, Respondent and their advisors. Respondent and Complainant submit their responses to the evidence to the investigator within the allotted 10-day timeframe. The Title IX investigator then takes into account the responses of both parties to the evidence and begins to draft the final investigative report.

Five days later, the final investigative report is provided to both parties and their advisors, with notice that the live hearing will take place 14 days later.

Scenario #2 Continued

Two days before the hearing, Complainant contacts you via email and states that Complainant has heard that Respondent's advisor, Law Yei, is an attorney, Complainant would like to change their advisor to someone who is an attorney, but their preference, Att Orney, cannot make the hearing date with this little notice. Complainant assis for the hearing to be pushed back four to five weeks to accommodate the schedule of Att Orney. Complainant indicates that Complainant, Complainant's original advisor (Par Ent), and potential new advisor (Att Orney), all agree that heading into a live hearing ''against'' a party with an attorney while Complainant does not have an attorney is fundamentally unfair and inequitable. Att Orney called your campus general counsel to discuss this matter. Att Orney states that not allowing the extension prevents Complainant from 'having an advisor of choice'' represent Complainant at the hearing and this violates Title IX. Your campus general counsel is concerned there will be a lawsuit and/or Complainant will contact the Department of Education if the request for an extension is not granted. As the Title IX Coordinator, you are concerned with this request for a four to five week extension because this will cause the hearing to move into the period of final exams, right before the conclusion of the fall semester.

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Scenario #2— Questions

- Should Complainant's request for an extension be granted? Why or why not? How would you arrive at a conclusion?
- What in the new Title IX regulations, if anything, speaks to this issue?
- How should advisors be officially designated as such, when and to whom? How will you handle changes in advisors mid-way through a grievance? Is this permitted?
- How should the role of advisors be discussed in your campus policies or in materials relating to preparing parties for a grievance process?



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Advisors

- · How should your policies address advisors?
- In a Title IX grievance process recipients must allow parties to select advisors of the parties' choice, who may be, but need not be, attorneys, while continuing to insist that any restrictions on the active participation of advisors during the grievance process must apply equally to both parties. https://www.feetarkepiate.go/d/2020_10512pa-345
- · What resources advisors be given?
 - Copy of policies that address their participation in investigation interviews and hearings?
 - Copy of rules of decorum for a hearing?
 - FERPA waiver?
 - · Non-disclosure agreement?
 - Retaliation policy:



Closing Thoughts

TITLE

- Tuning
- · Multiple Legal Authorities
- · "Looking around corners."
- "Policy should reflect practice and practice should reflect policy."

A Reminder...



All Title IX personnel should serve in their roles impartially.

All Title IX personnel should avoid

- prejudgment of facts
 - prejudice
- · conflicts of interest
 - bias
- · sex stereotypes

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Future Live Sessions



- LIVE SESSION: Title IX Grievance Procedures/Sexual Misconduct Procedures
 - October 5th (Tues) 1:00 4:30 pm ET
- LIVE SESSION: Title IX Investigations
- October 7th (Thurs) 1:00 4:30 pm ET
- All module assessments must be completed by October 15th



Thank you!

Questions?

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LIVE SESSION on Title IX Grievance Procedures/Sexual Misconduct Procedures

October 5, 2021

Peter Lake, Professor of Law, Charles A. Dana Chair, and Director of the Center for Excellence in Higher Education Law and Policy, Stetson University College of Law Dr. Jennifer R. Hammat, Dean of Students University of Southern Indiana



This Live Session is Designed for...



TRACK 1 - Title IX Coordinators

TRACK 2 – Title IX Decision-Makers and Student Conduct Administrators

What we hope to accomplish...

Tabletop Exercises in Breakout Groups (45 minutes)

- TITLE
- Highlight of Select Issues (~100 minutes)
- Discuss Tabletop Exercises in the Larger Group (~45 minutes)
- · Open time for Questions (~20 minutes)
 - Please send questions in a message directly to Jennifer Hammat.
 - We will not read your name.
 - We will stay slightly past the end time if needed to answer questions but if you need to leave at the exact ending time, that's ok.
- · This session is being recorded.
 - . However, discussion in your breakout session will not be recorded.

Definitive Answers vs. Choice Points

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Withdrawal of Prior Guidance



Many guidance documents were rescinded on 8/26/2020, including:

- January 2001 Revised Sexual Harassment Guidance: Harassment of Students by School Employees, Other Students or Third Parties
- April 2015 resources for Title IX Coordinators, including the Dear Colleague Letter, and the Title IX Resource Guide
- September 2017 O&A on Campus Sexual Misconduct
- <u>See</u> "Rescinded Policy Guidance" Office for Civil Rights | U.S. Department of Education

Special Issues Highlight #1 Relationships of Decision-Makers to Other Title IX Operatives



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Title IX Coordinator ← → Decision-Maker



Nothing in the final regulations prevents Title IX Coordinators from offering recommendations regarding responsibility to the decision-maker for consideration, but the final regulations require the ultimate determination regarding responsibility to be reached by an individual (i.e., the decisionmaker) who did not participate in the case as an investigator or Title IX Coordinator.

Department of columbin, Nonlinchimination on the last of Sex in Columbin Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance, SS Fed. Reg. 30026 (May 19, 2020) (final rule) (online at www.govinfo.gou/content/pkg/FR-

Should the Title IX coordinator offer recommendations on responsibility?

Title IX Investigator \leftarrow Decision-Maker $\stackrel{\text{\tiny int}}{\mathbb{R}}$

The Department emphasizes that the decision-maker must not only be a separate person from any investigator, but the decision-maker is under an obligation to objectively evaluate all relevant evidence both inculpatory and exculpatory, and must therefore independently reach a determination regarding responsibility without giving deference to the investigative report.

Mat 30314 (emphasis added).

Should the investigator be called as a first witness routinely?





Consent



[T]he Assistant Secretary will not require recipients to adopt a particular definition of consent with respect to sexual assault.

Id. at 30125

You should be well-versed on the definition of consent contained within your specific campus policies. Address specific issues of consent related to the new definition of sexual harassment.

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Consent



The Department believes that the definition of what constitutes consent for purposes of sexual assault within a recipient's educational community is a matter best left to the discretion of recipients, many of whom are under State law requirements to apply particular definitions of consent for purposes of campus sexual misconduct policies.

Id. at 30124

Consent



The third prong of the § 106.30 definition of sexual harassment includes "sexual assault" as used in the Clery Act, 20 U.S.C. 1092(f)(6)(A)(V), which, in turn, refers to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program (FBI UCR) and includes forcible and nonforcible sex offenses such as rape, fondling, and statutory rape which contain elements of "without the consent of the victim."

Id. at 30124.

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Consent



The Department agrees that recipients must clearly define consent and must apply that definition consistently, including as between men and women and as between the complainant and respondent in a particular Title IX grievance process because to do otherwise would indicate bias for or against complainants or respondents generally, or for or against an individual complainant or respondent, in contravention of \$ 106.45(b)/Tl/iii), and could potentially be "treatment of a complainant" or "treatment of a respondent" that \$ 106.45(a) recognizes may constitute sex discrimination in violation of Title IX.

Id. at 30125 (emphasis added).

Consent



Regardless of how a recipient's policy defines consent for sexual assault purposes, the burden of proof and the burden of collecting evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding responsibility, rest on the recipient under § 106.45(b)(5)(i). The final regulations do not permit the recipient to shift that burden to a respondent to prove consent, and do not permit the recipient to shift that burden to a complainant to prove absence of consent.

Id. at 30125 (emphasis added).

Consent



The final regulations require Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decisionmakers, and any person who facilitates an informal resolution, to be trained on how to conduct an investigation and grievance process; this would include how to apply definitions used by the recipient with respect to consent (or the absence or negation of consent) consistently, impartially, and in accordance with the other provisions of § Id. at 30125 (emphasis added).

Elements to Consider



Elements

- · consent is a voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity;
- someone who is incapacitated cannot consent:
 - (such as due to the use of drugs or alcohol, when a person is asleep or unconscious, or because of an intellectual or other disability that prevents the student from having the capacity to give consent)
- · past consent does not imply future consent;
- · silence or an absence of resistance does not imply consent;
- · 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; and
- · coercion, force, or threat of either invalidates consent.

Role, if any, of affirmative consent? REMEMBER: State laws

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Addressing Sexual Assaults Outside of a University's **Obligations Under Title IX**



Nothing in the final regulations precludes a recipient from applying the § 106.45 grievance process to address sexual assaults that the recipient is not required to address under Title IX. Id. at 30065 (emphasis added).

[A] recipient may choose to address conduct outside of or not in its "education program or activity," even though Title IX does not require a recipient to do so. Id. at 30091 (emphasis added).

[E]ven if alleged sexual harassment did not occur in the recipient's education program or activity, dismissal of a formal complaint for Title IX purposes does not preclude the recipient from addressing that alleged sexual harassment under the recipient's own code of conduct. Recipients may also choose to provide supportive measures to any complainant, regardless of whether the alleged sexual harassment is covered under Title IX

Id. at 30093 (emphasis added).

Tuning? Traps?

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"Non-sexual Harassment Sex Discrimination" װַנָּנָּ

...§ 106.45 applies to formal complaints alleging sexual harassment under Title IX, but not to complaints alleging sex discrimination that does not constitute sexual harassment ("non-sexual harassment sex discrimination"). Complaints of non-sexual harassment sex discrimination may be filed with a recipient's Title IX Coordinator for handling under the "prompt and equitable" grievance procedures that recipients must adopt and publish pursuant to § 106.8(c).

Conduct That Does Not Meet Sexual Harassment Definition

Allegations of conduct that do not meet the definition of "sexual harassment" in 106.30 may be addressed by the recipient under other provisions of the recipient's

Recipients may continue to address harassing conduct that does not meet the § 106.30 definition of sexual harassment, as acknowledged by the Department's change to § 106.45(b)(3)(i) to clarify that dismissal of a formal complaint because the allegations do not meet the Title IX definition of sexual harassment, does not preclude a recipient from addressing the alleged misconduct under other provisions of the recipient's own code of conduct. Id. at 30037-38 (emphasis added)

Similarly, nothing in these final regulations prevents a recipient from addressing conduct that is outside the Department's jurisdiction due to the conduct constituting sexual harassment occurring outside the recipient's education program or activity, or occurring against a person who is not located in the United States.

Tuning? Traps?

Id. at 30038 n.108 (emphasis added).



... by processing sexual harassment complaints under non-Title IX provisions of a recipient's code of conduct. The definition of "sexual harassment" in § 106.30 constitutes the conduct that these final regulations, implementing Title IX, address. ... [Where a formal complaint alleges conduct that meets the Title IX definition of "sexual harassment," a recipient must comply with § 106.45.

Id. at 30095.

2021 Q&A



- Question #7—Addressing Conduct that Does Not Meet Definition of Sexual Harassment
 - Yes. . . . A school has discretion to respond appropriately to reports of sexual misconduct that do not fit within the scope of conduct covered by the Title IX grievance process.

Dept. of Education, Office for Civil Rights, Questions and Answers on the Title Resulptions on Sexual Harrissment (Lish 2021), at 6 (Internal citation omitted

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Special Issues Highlight #4 Revisiting Advisors and Cross-Examination

"Mitigation of Trauma"



The Department agrees with commenters that the truth-seeking function of cross-examination can be achieved while mitigating any re-traumatization of complainants because under the final regulations:

- Cross-examination is only conducted by party advisors and not directly or personally by the parties themselves;
- upon any party's request the entire live hearing, including cross-examination, must occur with the parties in separate rooms;
- questions about a complainant's prior sexual behavior are barred subject to two limited exceptions;
- a party's medical or psychological records can only be used with the party's voluntary consent;
 recipients are instructed that only relevant questions must be answered and the decision-maker must determine relevance prior to a party or witness answering a cross-semination question;
- recipients can oversee cross-examination in a manner that avoids aggressive, abusive questioning of any party or witness.

partment of Education, Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in scation Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance, 85 85, Reg. 30026 (May 19, 2020) (final rule) (online at w.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-05-19/pdf/2020-10512.pdf) at

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Purpose is not to Humiliate or Berate

[T]he essential function of cross-examination is not to embarrass, blame, humiliate, or emotionally berate a party, but rather to ask questions that probe a party's narrative in order to give the decisionmaker the fullest view possible of the evidence relevant to the allegations at issue.

Id. at 30319.

"Cross-examination" = Asking Questions



The Department disagrees that cross-examination places a victim (or any party or witness) 'on trial" or constitutes an interrogation; rather, cross-examination properly conducted simply constitutes a procedure by which each party and witness answers questions posed from a party's unique perspective in an effort to advance the asking party's own interests.

Mat 30315 (emphasis added).

[C]onducting cross-examination consists simply of posing questions intended to advance the asking party's perspective with respect to the specific allegations at issue; no legal or other training or expertise can or should be required to ask factual questions in the context of a Title IX grievance process.

Id at 30319 (emphasis added).

The "Pause"



Before a complainant, respondent, or witness answers a cross-examination question, the decision-maker must first determine whether the question is relevant and explain to the party's advisor asking cross-examination questions any decision to exclude a question as not relevant.

Id. at 30331 (emphasis added).

Respectful Questioning

The Department acknowledges that predictions of harsh, aggressive, victim-blaming cross-examination may dissuade complainants from pursuing a formal complaint out of fear of undergoing questioning that could be perceived as an interrogation. However, recipients retain discretion under the final regulations to educate a recipient's community about what cross-examination during a Title IX grievance process will look like, including developing rules and practices (that apply equally to both parties) to oversee cross-examination to ensure that questioning is relevant, respectful, and non-abusive.

/d. at 30316

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Abusive Questioning Should Not be Tolerated

[W]here the substance of a question is relevant, but the manner in which an advisor attempts to ask the question is harassing, intimidating, or abusive (for example, the advisor yells, screams, or physically "leans in" to the witness's personal space), the recipient may appropriately, evenhandedly enforce rules of decorum that require relevant questions to be asked in a respectful, non-abusive manner.

Id. at 30331 (emphasis added).

Advisors as Cross-Examiners

If a party's advisor of choice refuses to comply with a recipient's rules of decorum (for example, by insisting on yelling at the other party), the recipient may require the party to use a different advisor. Similarly, if an advisor that the recipient provides refuses to comply with a recipient's rules of decorum, the recipient may provide that party with a different advisor to conduct cross-examination on behalf of that party.

Id. at 30320.

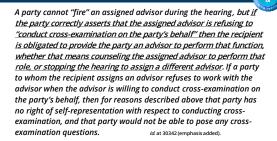
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Assigned Advisor

The assigned advisor is not required to assume the party's version of events is accurate, but the assigned advisor still must conduct cross-examination on behalf of the party.

Id. at 30341.

Firing an Advisor



Advisors May Conduct "Direct" Examination



Whether advisors also may conduct direct examination is left to a recipient's discretion (though any rule in this regard must apply equally to both parties).

Id. at 30342 (emphasis added).

Cannot Impose Training on Advisors



[R]ecipients may not impose training or competency assessments on advisors of choice selected by parties, but nothing in the final regulations prevents a recipient from training and assessing the competency of its own employees whom the recipient may desire to appoint as party advisors.

Id. at 30342 (emphasis added).

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July 2021 Q&A



- Cross-examination
 - Question #39—At a live hearing, "each party's advisor [must be permitted to] to ask the other party and any witnesses all relevant questions and follow-up questions, including those challenging credibility." The 2020 amendments refer to this process of questioning as cross-examination. Dept. o
 - Question #43—The preamble says that an advisor's cross-examination role "is satisfied where the advisor poses questions on a party's behalf, which means that an assigned advisor could relay a party's own questions to the other party or witness." Thus, for example, a postsecondary school could limit the role of advisors to relaying questions drafted by their party. M. at 23 (

Special Issues Highlight #5 **Creating a Hearing Agenda**

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§ 106.45(b)(1)(iv)

1265



(iv) Include a presumption that the respondent is not responsible for the alleged conduct until a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process;

A Sample Outline Of A Hearing Agenda

Start of Hearing, Introduction, Rules of Decorum, Technology specifics, etc.

- Opening Statements (if allowed time limit?) . Opening Statement by Complainant
- Opening Statement by Respondent Questioning by Decision-Maker(s)
- Questioning of Investigator (if required)
 Questioning of Complainant
- · Questioning of Respondent

 Questioning of Witnesses
 earing Break (for parties to finalize their cross-examination questions—time limit?) Cross-examination (and Direct-examination, if allowed)

 Complainant's advisor questions the Respondent and any Witnesses Respondent's advisor questions the Complainant and any Witnesses

Decision-Maker(s) ask any follow-up question Closing Statements (if allowed - Time limit?)

- Closing Statement by Complainan
 Closing Statement by Respondent

REMEMBER: must be trained on technology hearing. Schools must create an audio or audiovisual transcript, of any

live hearing.

Under this provision a recipient may, for instance, adopt rules that instruct party advisors to conduct questioning in a respectful, non-abusive manner, decide whether the parties may offer opening or closing statements, specify a process for making objections to the relevance of questions and evidence, place reasonable time limitations on a hearing, and so forth.

Department of Education, Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026 (May 19, 2020) (final rule) (online at www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR Special Issues Highlight #6 Non Appearance of Parties and Witnesses/ Unwillingness to Submit to Cross-Examination

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No Subpoena Power Over Witnesses

The Department understands that complainants (and respondents) often will not have control over whether witnesses appear and are cross-examined, because neither the recipient nor the parties have subpoena power to compel appearance of witnesses... Where a witness cannot or will not appear and be cross-examined, that person's statements will not be relied on by the decision-maker...

Id. at 30348.

RECONSIDER! In light of new Dept. of Education interpretations and clarifications.

Non Submission to Cross-examination

The prohibition on reliance on "statements" applies not only to statements made during the hearing, but also to any statement of the party or witness who does not submit to cross-examination. "Statements" has its ordinary meaning, but would not include evidence (such as videos) that do not constitute a person's intent to make factual assertions, or to the extent that such evidence does not contain a person's statements. Thus, police reports, SANE reports, medical reports, and other documents and records may not be relied on to the extent that they contain the statements of a party or witness who has not submitted to cross-examination.

Mat 30349.

RECONSIDER! In light of new Dept. of Education interpretations and clarifications.

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Non Submission to Cross-examination Cont'd

While documentary evidence such as police reports or hospital records may have been gathered during investigation and, if directly related to the allegations inspected and reviewed by the parties, and to the extent they are relevant, summarized in the investigative report, the hearing is the parties' first opportunity to argue to the decision-maker about the credibility and implications of such evidence. Probing the credibility and reliability of statements asserted by witnesses contained in such evidence requires the parties to have the opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses making the statements. Id at 30349 (Internal citations omitted).

RECONSIDER! In light of new Dept. of Education interpretations and clarifications.

Non Submission to Cross-examination Cont'd

If parties do not testify about their own statement and submit to crossexamination, the decision-maker will not have the appropriate context for the statement, which is why the decision-maker cannot consider that party's statements. This provision requires a party or witness to "submit to crossexamination" to avoid exclusion of their statements; the same exclusion of statements does not apply to a party or witness's refusal to answer questions posed by the decision-maker. If a party or witness refuses to respond to a decision-maker's questions, the decision-maker is not precluded from relying on that party or witness's statements. _{Vel} at 30349 (internal citations omitted).

RECONSIDER! In light of new Dept. of Education interpretations and clarifications.

Non Submission to Cross-examination Cont'd

This is because cross-examination (which differs from questions posed by a neutral fact-finder) constitutes a unique opportunity for parties to present a decision-maker with the party's own perspectives about evidence. This adversarial testing of credibility renders the person's statements sufficiently reliable for consideration and fair for consideration by the decision-maker, in the context of a Title IX adjudication often overseen by laypersons rather than judges and lacking comprehensive rules of evidence that otherwise might determine reliability without cross-examination.

Id. at 30349 (internal citations omitted)

RECONSIDER! In light of new Dept. of Education interpretations and clarifications.

Non Submission to Cross-examination Cont'd

[Where a party or witness does not appear at a live hearing or refuses to answer cross-examination questions, the decision-maker must disregard statements of that party or witness but must reach a determination without drawing any inferences about the determination regarding responsibility based on the party or witness's failure or refusal to appear or answer questions. Thus, for example, where a complainant refuses to answer cross-examination questions but video evidence exists showing the underlying incident, a decision-maker may still consider the available evidence and make a determination. Max 30328.

RECONSIDER! In light of new Dept. of Education interpretations and clarifications.

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Non-Appearance of Party/Advisor

[A] party's advisor may appear and conduct cross-examination even when the party whom they are advising does not appear. Similarly, where one party does not appear and that party's advisor of choice does not appear, a recipient-provided advisor must still cross-examine the other, appearing party 'on behalf of" the non-appearing party, resulting in consideration of the appearing party's statements but not the non-appearing party's statements (without any inference being drawn based on the non-appearance). Mat 30346.

RECONSIDER! In light of new Dept. of Education interpretations and clarifications.

Where a Complainant Does Not Appea

In cases where a complainant files a formal complaint, and then does not appear or refuses to be cross-examined at the hearing, this provision excludes the complainant's statements, including allegations in a formal complaint.

Id. at 30347.

RECONSIDER! In light of new Dept. of Education interpretations and clarifications.

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Where a Respondent Does Not Appear

[E]ven where a respondent fails to appear for a hearing, the decision-maker may still consider the relevant evidence (excluding statements of the nonappearing party) and reach a determination regarding responsibility, though the final regulations do not refer to this as a "default judgment." If a decision-maker does proceed to reach a determination, no inferences about the determination regarding responsibility may be drawn based on the nonappearance of a party.

Id. at 30349.

RECONSIDER! In light of new Dept. of Education interpretations and clarifications.

Where No Party Appears

[E]ven if no party appears for the live hearing such that no party's statements can be relied on by the decision-maker, it is still possible to reach a determination regarding responsibility where non-statement evidence has been gathered and presented to the decisionmaker.

Id. at 30361.

RECONSIDER! In light of new Dept. of Education interpretations and clarifications.

"Remaining Evidence"

§ 106.45(b)(6)(i) includes language that directs a decision-maker to reach the determination regarding responsibility based on the evidence remaining even if a party or witness refuses to undergo cross-examination, so that even though the refusing party's statement cannot be considered, the decision-maker may reach a determination based on the remaining evidence so long as no inference is drawn based on the party or witness's absence from the hearing or refusal to answer cross-examination (or other) questions. Thus, even if a party chooses not to appear at the hearing or answer cross-examination questions (whether out of concern about the party's position in a concurrent or potential civil lawsuit or criminal proceeding, or for any other reason), the party's mere absence from the hearing or refusal to answer questions does not affect the determination regarding responsibility in the Title IX grievance process. Id. at 30322.

RECONSIDER! In light of new Dept. of Education interpretations and clarifications.

"Remaining Evidence" Cont'd

[I]f the case does not depend on party's or witness's statements but rather on other evidence (e.g., video evidence that does not consist of "statements" or to the extent that the video contains non-statement evidence) the decision-maker can still consider that other evidence and reach a determination, and must do so without drawing any inference about the determination based on lack of party or witness testimony. This result thus comports with the Sixth Circuit's rationale in Baum that cross-examination is most needed in cases that involve the need to evaluate credibility of parties as opposed to evaluation of non-statement evidence.

Mat 30328.

RECONSIDER! In light of new Dept. of Education interpretations and clarifications.

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Victim Rights Law Center et al. v. Cardona

The court vacated the part of 34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(6)(i) that prohibits a decision-maker from relying on statements that are not subject to cross-examination during the hearing: "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 _." Please note that all other provisions in the 2020 amendments, including all other parts of 34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(6)(i), remain in effect. The affected provision at 34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(6)(i), remain in effect. The affected provision at 34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(6)(i) is only applicable to postsecondary institutions and does not apply to elementary or secondary schools, which are not required to provide for a live hearing with cross-examination.

U.S. Dept. of Education, Office for Civil Rights, Letter re Victim Rights Law Center et al. v. Cardona (Aug. 24, 2021) at 1.

Victim Rights Law Center et al. v. Cardona

In accordance with the court's order, the Department will immediately cease enforcement of the part of § 106.45(b)(6)(i) regarding the prohibition against statements not subject to crossexamination. Postsecondary institutions are no longer subject to this portion of the provision.

In practical terms, a decision-maker at a postsecondary institution may now consider statements made by parties or witnesses that are otherwise permitted under the regulations, even if those parties or witnesses do not participate in cross-examination at the live hearing, in reaching a determination regarding responsibility in a Title IX grievance process.

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Victim Rights Law Center et al. v. Cardona

For example, a decision-maker at a postsecondary institution may now consider statements made by the parties and witnesses during the investigation, emails or text exchanges between the parties leading up to the alleged sexual harassment, and statements about the alleged sexual harassment that satisfy the regulation's relevance rules, regardless of whether the parties or witnesses submit to cross-examination at the live hearing. A decision-maker at a postsecondary institution may also consider police reports, Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner documents, medical reports, and other documents even if those documents contain statements of a party or witness who is not cross-examined at the live hearing.

id. at 1-2.

Special Issues Highlight #7
Using Evidence to Make a
Determination of
Responsible/Not
Responsible and Burden of
Proof

§ 106.45(b)(7)

Requires a decision-maker who is not the same person as the Title IX Coordinator or the investigator to reach a determination regarding responsibility by applying the standard of evidence the recipient has designated in the recipient's grievance procedures for use in all formal complaints of sexual harassment (which must be either the preponderance of the evidence standard or the clear and convincing evidence standard)...

Department of Education, Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Ser in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance 85 Fed. Reg. 30026 (May 19, 2020) (final rule) (online at Young gerinfor_pow/content/play/Res/2005-51/playf12000-10512.pdf) at 30054 (emphasis add

§ 106.45(b)(1)(ii)



(ii) Require an objective evaluation of all relevant evidence including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence— and provide that credibility determinations may not be based on a person's status as a complainant, respondent, or witness;

(emphasis added)

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Recipient Bears the Burden of Gathering Evidence

[I]t is the recipient's burden to impartially gather evidence and present it so that the decision-maker can determine whether the recipient (not either party) has shown that the weight of the evidence reaches or falls short of the standard of evidence selected by the recipient for making determinations.

Id. at 30292 (emphasis added)

Burden of Proof

Whether the evidence gathered and presented by the recipient (i.e., gathered by the investigator and with respect to relevant evidence, summarized in an investigative report) does or does not meet the burden of proof, the recipient's obligation is the same: To respond to the determination regarding responsibility by complying with § 106.45 (including effectively implementing remedies for the complainant if the respondent is determined to be responsible).

Id. 30291 (emphasis added).

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Standard of Evidence - Preponderance of the Evidence

Using a **preponderance of the evidence standard**, and considering relevant definitions in the policy, the hearing panel weighs the evidence to determine whether the respondent violated the policy.

50.01% likelihood or 50% and a feather
Which side do you fall on?

The greater weight of the evidence, not necessarily established by the greater number of witnesses testifying to a fact but by evidence that has the most convincing force, superior evidentiary weight that, though not sufficient to free the mind wholly from all reasoanble doubt, is still sufficient to incline a mind to one side of the issue rather than the other.

Bryan A. Gardner, Black's Law Dictionary 10, (2014), 137

Standard of Evidence - Clear and Convincing

- vincing
- Evidence indicating that the thing to be proved is highly probable or reasonably certain. Bryan A. Gardner, Black's Law Dictionary 10, (2014), 674
- Certain facts must be proved by clear and convincing evidence, which is a higher burden of proof. This means the party must persuade you that it is highly probable that the fact is true.

 CACI No. 201. More Likely True—Clear and Convincing Proof

CACI No. 201. More Likely True—Clear and Convi

Recipients May Train Beyond Relevance

Unlike court trials where often the trier of fact consists of a jury of laypersons untrained in evidentiary matters, the final regulations require decision-makers to be trained in how to conduct a grievance process and how to serve impartially, and specifically including training in how to determine what questions and evidence are relevant. The fact that decision-makers in a Title IX grievance process must be trained to perform that role means that the same well-trained decision-maker will determine the weight or credibility to be given to each piece of evidence, and the training required under § 106.45(b)(1)(iii) allows recipients flexibility to include substantive training about how to assign weight or credibility to certain types or categories of evidence, so long as any such training promotes impartiality and treats complainants and respondents equally.

Id. at 30337 (emphasis added).

Training Beyond Relevance Is Not Required

[T]he § 106.45 grievance process does not prescribe rules governing how admissible, relevant evidence must be evaluated for weight or credibility by a recipient's decision-maker, and recipients thus have discretion to adopt and apply rules in that regard, so long as such rules do not conflict with § 106.45 and apply equally to both parties. Mat 30294.

[I]f a recipient trains Title IX personnel to evaluate, credit, or assign weight to types of relevant, admissible evidence, that topic will be reflected in the recipient's training materials.

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Rules on Weight of Evidence

A recipient may, for example, adopt a rule regarding the weight or credibility (but not the admissibility) that a decision-maker should assign to evidence of a party's prior bad acts, so long as such a rule applied equally to the prior bad acts of complainants and the prior bad acts of respondents.

Id. at 30294

Weighing Evidence

Thus, for example, where a cross-examination question or piece of evidence is relevant, but concerns a party's character or prior bad acts, under the final regulations the decision-maker cannot exclude or refuse to consider the relevant evidence, but may proceed to objectively evaluate that relevant evidence by analyzing whether that evidence warrants a high or low level of weight or credibility, so long as the decisionmaker's evaluation treats both parties equally by not, for instance, automatically assigning higher weight to exculpatory character evidence than to inculpatory character evidence.

Id. at 30337 (emphasis added).

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Second-Guessing from OCR on Weight?

While the Department will enforce these final regulations to ensure that recipients comply with the § 106.45 grievance process, including accurately determining whether evidence is relevant, the Department notes that § 106.44(b)(2) assures recipients that, when enforcing these final regulations, the Department will refrain from second guessing a recipient's determination regarding responsibility based solely on whether the Department would have weighed the evidence differently.

Id. at 30337 (internal citation omitted, emphasis added).

Credibility/Demeanor and Trauma

For the same reasons that judging credibility solely on demeanor presents risks of inaccuracy generally, the Department cautions that judging credibility based on a complainant's demeanor through the lens of whether observed demeanor is "evidence of trauma" presents similar risks of inaccuracy. The Department reiterates that while assessing demeanor is one part of judging credibility, other factors are consistency, plausibility, and reliability. Real-time crossexamination presents an opportunity for parties and decision-makers to test and evaluate credibility based on all these factors.

Id. at 30356 (internal citation omitted).



Evidence-From Relevance to Probativeness

- Weigh the impact of physical evidence. Consider role of photographic and videographic evidence.
- · Walk throughs?
- · Weigh the testimony of each party and witness
 - · Believability/Credibility
 - [C] (Clredibility determinations are not based solely on observing demeanor, but also are based on other factors (e.g., specific details, inherent plausibility, internal consistency, corroborative evidence).
 - Reliability
 - Bias/Interest in the outcome/ "Prejudicial"
 - Persuasiveness
 - Consistency
 - · Opinion/Fact/Expert testimony
 - "Judicial Notice"
 - Weigh all the evidence: coherence//no prejudgment before judgement—avoid confirmation bias
 - · Combat sex stereotypes
 - No improper inferences: ex. Refusal to testify.



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§ 106.45(b)(7)

Requires a decision-maker who is not the same person as the Title IX Coordinator or the investigator to reach a determination regarding responsibility by applying the standard of evidence the recipient has designated in the recipient's grievance procedures for use in all formal complaints of sexual harassment (which must be either the preponderance of the evidence standard or the clear and convincing evidence standard), and the recipient must simultaneously send the parties a written determination explaining the reasons for the outcome.

ld. at 30054 (emphasis added).

Written Determination Regarding Responsibility



The written determination must include—

- (A) Identification of the allegations potentially constituting sexual harassment as defined in § 106.30:
- (B) A description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the formal complaint through the determination, including any notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits, methods used to gather other evidence, and hearings held:
- (C) Findings of fact supporting the determination;
- (D) Conclusions regarding the application of the recipient's code of conduct to the facts;
- (E) A statement of <u>nnd rationale for</u>, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility, any disciplinary sanctions the recipient imposes on the respondent, and whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity will be provided by the recipient to the complainant; and
- (F) The recipient's procedures and permissible bases for the complainant and respondent to appeal. § 106.45(b)(7)(ii)(A-F)

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IRAC: Basic content of a report



- Issue(s)/Procedural Posture
- Rule (Policies/Allegations)
- Analysis (Rationales)
- · Conclusion(s)

Potential Outcomes



- Responsible
- · Not Responsible
- Push? (Burden of proof)
 - The final regulations require the burden of proof to remain on the recipient, and the recipient must reach a determination of responsibility against the respondent if the evidence meets the applicable standard of evidence.

 If a \$10,000.61 is the making indeed to the proof of t
 - Consider the Jameis Winston incident at FSU. Justice Harding "wrote that both sides' version of the events had strengths and weaknesses, but he did not find the credibility of one 'substantiallystronger than the other.' "In sum, the preponderance of the evidence has not shown that you are responsible for any of the charged violations of the Code,' Harding wrote." ESPN, Jameis Winston ruling: No violation (Dec. 21, 2014).
- · Admission of Responsibility?
- · Remedies/Sanctions

REMEMBER: No premature dismissal of a formal complaint based on burder of proof (which is different than the three mandatory dismissal standards – alleged conduct does not meet the definition of sexual harassment, did not occur in the recipient's education program or activity, or did not occur against a person in the United States.)

[A] recipient should not apply a discretionary dismissal in situations where the recipient does not know whether it can meet the burden of proof under § 106.45(b)(5)(i). Decisions about whether the recipient's burden of proof has been carried must be made in accordance with §§ 106.45(b)(6)-(7) – not prematurely made by persons other than the decision-maker, without following those adjudication and written determination requirements.

Id. at 30290 (emphasis added).



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§ 106.45(b)(7)(iv)



(iv) The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for effective implementation of any remedies.

- Remedies
- Sanctions
- Continuation of Supportive Measures



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§ 106.45(b)(8)(i)



(8) Appeals.

(i) A recipient must offer both parties an appeal from a determination regarding responsibility, and from a recipient's dismissal of a formal complaint or any allegations therein, on the following bases:

§ 106.45(b)(8)(i)(A-C)



- (A) Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter, (B) New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the
- (B) New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, that could affect the outcome of the matter; and
- (C) The Title IX Coordinator, investigator(s), or decision-maker(s) had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or the individual complainant or respondent that affected the outcome of the matter.

Three required standards for appeal. You may have other standards, but they must apply equitably and equally.

§ 106.45(b)(8)(ii)

(ii) A recipient may offer an appeal equally to both parties on additional bases.

§ 106.45(b)(8)(iii)(A-F)



- (iii) As to all appeals, the recipient must:
- (A) Notify the other party in writing when an appeal is filed and implement appeal procedures equally for both parties;
- (B) Ensure that the decision-maker(s) for the appeal is not the same person as the decision-maker(s) that reached the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal, the investigator(s), or the Title IX Coordinator;
- (C) Ensure that the decision-maker(s) for the appeal complies with the standards set forth in paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of this section;
- (D) Give both parties a reasonable, equal opportunity to submit a written statement in support of, or challenging, the outcome;
- (E) Issue a written decision describing the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result; and
- (F) Provide the written decision simultaneously to both parties.

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Points on Appeals



- · What choices do we need to make?
- · Who should decide appeals and what training do they need?
- · How many appellate officers do we need?
- · What are the procedures for appeals?
- How do appellate officers arrive at a determination?
- · What "additional bases" could exist?



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Breakout Groups



- You will be placed into a random breakout group with about 4-6 other people.
 - Please send a chat message to Jill Dunlap if you need to be placed in the group with closed-captioning.
- · Discuss the scenarios that were previously emailed.
- Please spend about 45 minutes discussing the scenarios as a group.
- Please share how you plan to address these issues on your campus.
 This is a time to learn from each other!
- We will come back together as a group and Peter & Jennifer will go over the scenarios.
- Breakout rooms are not recorded.
- Please make sure you are unmuted and video is on.

Scenario #1



ABC University's policies state that the Title IX Coordinator will serve as the "hearing officer" to "manage the logistics of the hearing process and to assist the hearing panel. The hearing officer is empowered to enforce rules of decorum as well." ABC University policies also specify that the Title IX Coordinator "is not a decision-maker." Per ABC University policies, the decision-making function is entrusted to a panel consisting of three individuals trained as Title IX decision-makers—two faculty members, and one student who is selected from a pool of available and appropriately trained student Title IX decision-makers.

Scenario #1— Questions

- Can a Title IX coordinator be a "hearing officer" separate from the decision-maker(s)? Is there anything in the new Title IX regulations that prevents this? Is this a desirable or problematic approach?
- Who else might be a "hearing officer" (not a decision-maker)? The school's attorney? What, if anything, could be problematic with that approach?
- Is there anything in the new regulations that prevents students from serving on a hearing panel? Will your campus allow students to serve on hearing panels as decision-makers? Why or why not?



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Hearing Officers

- Should you designate a separate hearing officer who is not a decision-maker?
 - With respect to the roles of a hearing officer and decisionmaker, the final regulations leave recipients discretion to decide whether to have a hearing officer (presumably to oversee or conduct a hearing) separate and apart from a decision-maker, and the final regulations do not prevent the same individual serving in both roles.
- · What is their role?
- · Who should take this position?
 - Title IX Coordinator? General Counsel? Someone else?

Decision-Makers



- Who are appropriate decision-makers?
 - · Faculty, staff, students?
 - [The final regulations do not preclude a recipient from allowing student leaders to serve in Title X roles so long as the recipient can meet all requirements in § 106.45 and these final regulations, and leaves it to a recipient's judgment to decide under what circumstances, if any, a recipient wants to involve student leaders in Title X roles.
 - Outside decision-makers or "adjudicators"? What about law firms?
 - § 106.8(a) specifies that the Title IX Coordinator must be an "employee" designated and authorized by the recipient to coordinate the recipients efforts to comply with Title IX obligations. No such requirement of employee status applies to, for instance, serving as a decision-maker on a hearing panel. Id. at 3023.n.1037.
 - · No bias or conflicts of interest
 - Training

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Decision-Maker Training Mandates



[T]he decision-maker will be trained in how to conduct a grievance process, including

- · How to determine relevance
- How to apply the rape shield protections
- How ... to determine the relevance of a cross-examination question before a party or witness must answer.

Id. at 30353 (bullets added).

Scenario #2



In a Title IX hearing, Complainant's advisor, Ad Visor, is cross-examining Respondent in a live in-person hearing where both parties are present. Upon hearing Respondent's answer to Ad Visor's question, Complainant yells out "That's a lie!"

Scenario #2— Questions

- How should a decision-maker address this situation? Is the spontaneous utterance "evidence"?
- Should a campus adopt hearing rules addressing spontaneous utterances/ decorum in the course of a hearing? If so, what might these rules look like?
- What are ways in which rules of decorum might differ for an inperson hearing versus a virtual hearing?
- · Who enforces the rules of decorum at the live hearing?



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What are some possible rules of decorum?

- Promptness
- · Respectful behavior at all times
- Turn off cell phone
- · No gum chewing
- · No outbursts, talking out of turn, spontaneous utterances
- If virtual, be in a private space free from disruption

Advisor/Party Interactions During A Hearing

The Department notes that the final regulations, § 106.45(b)(5)(iv) and § 106.45(b)(6)(i), make clear that the choice or presence of a party's advisor cannot be limited by the recipient. To meet this obligation a recipient also cannot forbid a party from conferring with the party's advisor, although a recipient has discretion to adopt rules governing the conduct of hearings that could, for example, include rules about the timing and length of breaks requested by parties or advisors and rules forbidding participants from disturbing the hearing by loudly conferring with each other.

Id. at 30339 (emphasis added)

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Scenario #3

At a Title IX hearing in which you are a decision-maker, Complainant's advisor, Law Yer, is posing questions through cross-examination to Respondent. Law Yer asks:

Law Yer: "On the night in question, before you engaged in sexual misconduct with my client, you were seen "feeding shots" to Witness 1 according to several witnesses witness 1s tated to the investigator that you made Witness 1 feel extremely uncomfortable with repeated sexual advances that night. Witness 1 has attested to this here today [Note: This is true.] and has submitted to cross-examination. In fact, although Witness 1 has not submitted any formal complaints against you, Witness 1 believes you may have "taken advantage" of Witness 1 at a party in on-campus housing last semester by touching Witness 1 indepropriately when Witness 1 was too intoxicated to give consent. Complainant believes you have engaged in a pattern of doing this to other individuals. Did you inappropriately touch Witness 1 last semester or at any time while Witness 1 was too intoxicated to give consent?"

Scenario #3 Continued

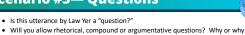
Before Respondent can answer and before the decision-maker can take a pause to determine if the question is relevant, Att Orney, the advisor for Respondent states:

The decision-maker then asks Law Yer to offer a response to the objection.

Law Yer: "This question is relevant because it sets up the facts on what happened on the night in question and it shows a pattern of bad behavior by Respondent involving other victims."



Scenario #3— Questions



- not?

 Is this a question seeking relevant information? Why or why not?
- Should you, the decision-maker, ever take evidence of any "prior bad acts" of the parties into account?
- · How will you address speaking objections, if at all?
- If you are unsure if a question is or is not relevant, what should you do?
- Do you have actual notice of a potential Title IX violation involving Witness 1?
- How will you manage issues relating to lawyers as advisors that may arise in a hearing?



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Lawyers as Advisors



- All advisors should be provided information regarding hearing procedures/processes/rules in advance
- · Title IX hearings are not court
- · Will you allow objections?
- Will you allow challenges to the relevance determinations made by the decision-makers?

Challenging the Relevance Determination

The final regulations do not preclude a recipient from adopting a rule (applied equally to both parties) that does, or does not, give parties or advisors the right to discuss the relevance determination with the decision-maker during the hearing. If a recipient believes that arguments about a relevance determination during a hearing would unnecessarily protract the hearing or become uncomfortable for parties, the recipient may adopt a rule that prevents parties and advisors from challenging the relevance determination (after receiving the decision-maker's explanation) during the hearing.

Id. at 30343 (emphasis added).

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Scenario #4



In a Title IX hearing, Complainant is asked the following question by Respondent's advisor on cross-examination:

"Isn't it true that you had sexual relations with Respondent's roommate and Witness 3 in the month before the alleged incident with Respondent occurred?"

Scenario #4— Questions



- Is this a relevant question? Why or why not?
- When are questions about a complainant's prior sexual history allowed?
- How will you communicate "rape shield" provisions to advisors prior to a hearing?



Relevance



[R]elevance is the sole gatekeeper evidentiary rule in the final regulations, but decision-makers retain discretion regarding the weight or credibility to assign to particular evidence. Further, for the reasons discussed above, while the final regulations do not address "hearsay evidence" as such, § 106.45(b)(6)(i) does preclude a decision-maker from relying on statements of a party or witness who has not submitted to cross-examination at the live hearing.

Id. at 30354.

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Prior Sexual History/Sexual Predisposition

Section 106.45(b)(6)(i)-(ii) protects complainants (but not respondents) from questions or evidence about the complainant's prior sexual behavior or sexual predisposition, mirroring rape shield protections applied in Federal courts.

Id. at 30103 (emphasis added)

Rape Shield Language



[T]he rape shield language in § 106.45(b)(6)(i)-(ii) <u>bars questions or evidence about a complainant's sexual predisposition (with no exceptions)</u> and about a <u>complainant's prior sexual behavior subject to two</u> exceptions:

1) if offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the alleged sexual harassment, or

if the question or evidence concerns sexual behavior between the complainant and the respondent and is offered to prove consent.

Id. at 30336 n.1308 (emphasis added).

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Decision-Maker to Determine Relevance

We have also revised § 106.45(b)(6)(i) in a manner that builds in a "pause" to the cross-examination process; before a party or witness answers a cross-examination question, the decisionmaker must determine if the question is relevant.

Id. at 30323.

Decision-Maker to Determine Relevance Cont'd

Only relevant cross-examination and other questions may be asked of a party or witness. Before a complainant, respondent, or witness answers a cross-examination question, the decision-maker must first determine whether the question is relevant and explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant.

Id. at 30331.

Decision-Maker to Determine Relevance Cont'd

Thus, for example, where a cross-examination question or piece of evidence is relevant, but concerns a party's character or prior bad acts, under the final regulations the decision-maker cannot exclude or refuse to consider the relevant evidence, but may proceed to objectively evaluate that relevant evidence by analyzing whether that evidence warrants a high or low level of weight or credibility, so long as the decision-maker's evaluation treats both parties equally by not, for instance, automatically assigning higher weight to exculpatory character evidence than to inculpatory character evidence.

Id. at 30337 (internal citation omitted).

Decision-Maker to Determine Relevance Cont'd

The new regulations require "on the spot" determinations about a question's relevance.

[A]n explanation of how or why the question was irrelevant to the allegations at issue, or is deemed irrelevant by these final regulations (for example, in the case of sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior information) provides transparency for the parties to understand a decisionmaker's relevance determinations.

Id. at 30343.

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Decision-Maker to Determine Relevance Cont'd

This provision does not require a decision-maker to give a lengthy or complicated explanation; it is sufficient, for example, for a decision-maker to explain that a question is irrelevant because the question calls for prior sexual behavior information without meeting one of the two exceptions, or because the question asks about a detail that is not probative of any material fact concerning the allegations. No lengthy or complicated exposition is required to satisfy this provision.

Id. at 30343 (emphasis added).

Decision-Maker to Determine Relevance Cont'd

If a party or witness disagrees with a decision-maker's determination that a question is relevant, during the hearing, the party or witness's choice is to abide by the decision-maker's determination and answer, or refuse to answer the question, but unless the decision-maker reconsiders the relevance determination prior to reaching the determination regarding responsibility, the decisionmaker would not rely on the witness's statements.

Id. at 30349 (internal citations omitted).

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Decision-Maker to Determine Relevance

The party or witness's reason for refusing to answer a relevant question does not matter. This provision does apply to the situation where evidence involves intertwined statements of both parties (e.g., a text message exchange or email thread) and one party refuses to submit to cross-examination and the other does submit, so that the statements of one party cannot be relied on but statements of the other party may be relied on.

Id. at 30349 (internal citations omitted).

Scenario #5

In a Title IX hearing, Respondent is asked the following question by Complainant's advisor on cross-examination:

"Isn't it true that you got into trouble your senior year of high school for sending nude photos of Complainant to your friends after you hooked up with Complainant in high school?"



Scenario #5— Questions



 When are questions about a respondent's prior sexual history allowed?

The Department reiterates that the rape shield language . . . does not pertain to the sexual predisposition or sexual behavior of respondents, so evidence of a pattern of inappropriate behavior by an alleged harasser must be judged for relevance as any other evidence must be.

Id. at 3035



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Counterclaims

The Department cautions recipients that some situations will involve counterclaims made between two parties, such that a respondent is also a complainant, and in such situations the recipient must take care to apply the rape shield protections to any party where the party is designated as a "complainant" even if the same party is also a "respondent" in a consolidated grievance process.

Id. at 30352 (internal citation omitted, emphasis added)



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Closing Thoughts



- Tuning
- · "Looking around corners."
- "Policy should reflect practice and practice should reflect policy."
- · Remember, any rules or procedures you implement must
 - Not run afoul of the final regulations
 - 2. Must be equally applied to the parties

Watch YouTube for Videos from OCR

The First Amendment and Title IX: An OCR Short Webinar (July 29, 2020)
OCR Short Webinar on How to Report Sexual Harassment under Title IX
(July 27, 2020)

Conducting and Adjudicating Title IX Hearings: An OCR Training Webinar

OCR Webinar on Due Process Protections under the New Title IX Regulations (July 21, 2020)

OCR Webinar on New Title IX Protections Against Sexual Assault (July 7, 2020)

OCR Webinar: Title IX Regulations Addressing Sexual Harassment (May 8, 2020)



A Reminder...

TITLE

OCR Title IX website launched on August 14, 2020.

https://sites.ed.gov/titleix/

All Title IX personnel should serve in their roles impartially.

All Title IX personnel should avoid

- prejudgment of facts
 - prejudice
- · conflicts of interest
 - bias
- · sex stereotypes

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All module assessments must be completed by October 15!



Thank You... Questions?



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LIVE SESSION on Title IX Investigations

October 7, 2021

Peter Lake, Professor of Law, Charles A. Dana Chair, and Director of the Center for Excellence in Higher Education Law and Policy, Stetson University College of Law Dr. Jennifer R. Hammat, Dean of Students University of Southern Indiana



This Live Session is Designed for...



TRACK 1 – Title IX Coordinators
TRACK 3 – Title IX Investigators

What we hope to accomplish...

TITLE

TITLE

- Highlight of Select Issues (~70 minutes)
- Tabletop Exercises in Breakout Groups (60 minutes)
- Discuss Tabletop Exercises in the Larger Group (~60 minutes)
- · Open time for Questions (~20 minutes)
 - · Please send questions in a message directly to Jennifer Hammat
 - · We will not read your name.
 - We will stay slightly past the end time if needed to answer questions but if you need to leave at the exact ending time, that's ok.
- · This session is being recorded.
 - · However, discussion in your breakout session will not be recorded

Definitive Answers vs. Choice Points

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Special Issues Highlight #1 Relationships of Investigator to Other Title IX Operatives

Title IX Investigator \leftrightarrow Title IX Coordinator

The final regulations do not preclude a Title IX Coordinator from also serving as the investigator.

Department of Education, Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance, SS Fed. Reg. 2002 (May 19, 2010) (final rule) (online at www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/F8-2020-05-19/pdf/2020-10/512-eff in 8/1015/6-305.

Does the Title IX coordinator "supervise" investigators?
Make hiring/firing decisions regarding investigators?
Should the Title IX coordinator offer input on the investigation in any way if not serving as the investigator?
Input on gathering evidence?
Input on the final report?
What conflicts of interest could arise?

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Title IX Investigator \leftarrow \rightarrow Title IX Decision-Maker

The Department emphasizes that the decision-maker must not only be a separate person from any investigator, but the decision-maker is under an obligation to objectively evaluate all relevant evidence both inculpatory and exculpatory, and must therefore independently reach a determination regarding responsibility without giving deference to the investigative report.

kd at 30314 (emphasis added).

Should the investigator be called as a first witness routinely in a hearing?



Written Notification to Parties BEFORE Any Initial Interview with the Respondent

- · Notice of the school's grievance process
- · The opportunity, if any, to engage in an informal resolution process
- · Key details of the alleged sexual harassment
 - Who was involved in the incident
 Date and time of the incident, if known

 - Location, if known · The alleged misconduct that constitutes sexual harassment
- A statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible at the outset of the process and can only be found responsible after the grievance concludes
- · A statement that the parties are entitled to an advisor of their choice
- A statement that the parties can request to inspect and review certain evidence
- Any conduct rules, if they exist, that prohibit providing knowingly false information or statements during the grievance process

Notice should be provided to allow the respondent enough time to prepare before the initial interview.

Remember the Presumption of Non-Responsibility

A recipient's grievance process must—

Include a presumption that the respondent is not responsible for the alleged conduct until a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process.

§ 106.45(b)(1)(iv)(emphasis added).

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July 2021 Q&A

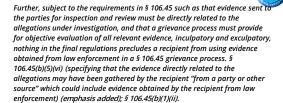


- Question #36—Respondent should presumed not responsible but that doesn't mean a complainant should be presumed to be lying.
 - · Schools that have relied on this presumption to decline services to a complainant or to make assumptions about a complainant's credibility have done so in error. Dep



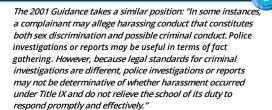


Concurrent Law Enforcement Activity



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Police Investigations



Id. at 30099 n. 467 (emphasis added).



Is it possible to be told to "stand down" in regards to conducting your Title IX investigation by police or other legal authority? What about pending litigation?

What should you do?

Special Issues Highlight #4 Definition of "Sexual Harassment"

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"Sexual Harassment" [Three-Prong Test]



Sexual harassment means conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:

(1) An employee of the recipient conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the recipient on an individual's participation in unwelcome reput leading.

(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 recipient's education program or activity; or (3) "Sexual assault" as defined in 20 U.S.C. 1092[f](6)(A)(V). "datina

(3) "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).

(emphasis added)

Special Issues Highlight #5 Definition of "Consent"



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Consent



[T]he Assistant Secretary will not require recipients to adopt a particular definition of consent with respect to sexual assault.

Id. at 30125.

You should be well-versed on the definition of consent contained within your specific campus policies. Address specific issues of consent related to the new definition of sexual harassment.

Consent



The Department believes that the definition of what constitutes consent for purposes of sexual assault within a recipient's educational community is a matter best left to the discretion of recipients, many of whom are under State law requirements to apply particular definitions of consent for purposes of campus sexual misconduct policies.

Id. at 30124.

Consent



The third prong of the § 106.30 definition of sexual harassment includes "sexual assault" as used in the Clery Act, 20 U.S.C. 1092(f)(6)(A)(V), which, in turn, refers to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program (FBI UCR) and includes forcible and nonforcible sex offenses such as rape, fondling, and statutory rape which contain elements of "without the consent of the victim."

ld. at 30124.

Elements to Consider



- Elements
 - · consent is a voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity;
 - someone who is incapacitated cannot consent:
 - (such as due to the use of drugs or alcohol, when a person is asleep or unconscious, or because of an intellectual or other disability that prevents the student from having the capacity to give consent)
 - past consent does not imply future consent;
 - · silence or an absence of resistance does not imply consent;
- 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; and
- coercion, force, or threat of either invalidates consent.

Role, if any, of affirmative consent? REMEMBER: State laws.

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§106.44(a) General response to sexual harassment.

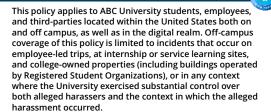
A recipient with actual knowledge of sexual harassment in an education program or activity of the recipient against a person in the United States, must respond promptly in a manner that is not deliberately indifferent... "education program or activity" includes locations, events, or circumstances over which the recipient 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 a postsecondary institution.

What does your campus policy state specifically regarding the scope of "education programs or activities?"

(emphasis added)

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<u>Example</u> of "Scope" in a Policy





§ 106.45(b)(3)(i)

TITLE

(3) Dismissal of a formal complaint-

(i) The recipient must investigate the allegations in a formal complaint. If the conduct alleged in the formal complaint would not constitute sexual harassment as defined in \$ 106.30 even if proved, did not occur in the recipient's education program or activity, or did not occur against a person in the United States, then the recipient must dismiss the formal complaint with regard to that conduct for purposes of sexual harassment under Title IX or this part; such a dismissal does not preclude action under another provision of the recipient's code of conduct.

§ 106.45(b)(3)(ii)

(ii) The recipient may dismiss the formal complaint or any allegations therein, if at any time during the investigation or hearing: A complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing that the complainant would like to withdraw the formal complaint or any allegations therein; the respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by the recipient; or specific circumstances prevent the recipient from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination as to the formal complaint or allegations therein.

(emphasis added)

(emphasis added)

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§ 106.45(b)(3)(iii)



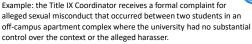
(iii) Upon a dismissal required or permitted pursuant to paragraph (b)(3)(i) or (b)(3)(ii) of this section, the recipient must promptly send written notice of the dismissal and reason(s) therefor simultaneously to the parties.

Whether sexual harassment occurs in a recipient's education program or activity is a fact-specific inquiry. The key questions are whether the recipient exercised substantial control over the respondent and the context in which the incident occurred.

Id. at 30204 (emphasis added)

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More on Dismissals



Is this within the scope of the policy example described above? If not, who dismisses? Regulations say the "recipient." Who specifically?

- Remember, a formal complaint must be investigated.
- Will there be a "pre-investigation" inquiry/"fact-specific" inquiry by an investigator to determine?
- · What "level" of investigation is required here?
- · Will a decision-maker have to make a determination?

Special Issues Highlight #8 Investigating New Issues That Arise In an Investigation



§ 106.45(b)(2)(ii)

(ii) If, in the course of an investigation, the recipient decides to investigate allegations about the complainant or respondent that are not included in the notice provided pursuant to paragraph (b)(2)(i)(B) of this section, the recipient must provide notice of the additional allegations to the parties whose identities are known.



Special Issues Highlight #9 Preparing for an Interview

(emphasis added)

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What has happened?



- A formal complaint has been received (and signed).
- An initial meeting with the Title IX Coordinator has happened to provide support measures.
- · A notice of investigation has gone out to both parties.
- The case has been assigned to you (the investigator) or as the Title IX Coordinator, you are the investigator, or you have outsourced the investigation.
- The investigator has read the formal complaint.
- Which route for investigations has your school opted for?
 Investigations with or without credibility assessments?

Preparing your questions pre-interview

- · Read the Formal Complaint
 - · Write out the questions you have about the report on first read
- · Read the Formal Complaint again.
 - What additional questions do you have about the incident narrative.
- Who is identified in the Formal Complaint you feel you need to interview.
- What questions do you have for those individuals?
- · Have all of these typed out ahead of the first interview.
- Revise and update with additional questions and witnesses as you go.

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Crossover interview techniques



- Title IX investigation framework is good practice for other kinds of investigations:
- Code of Conduct violations
- Threat assessment or BIT concerns investigations
- Educational conversations with student
- Academic Integrity case investigations
- Hazing investigations



How to start an interview

- · Introduce yourself · Is small talk appropriate? Build rapport. Establish baseline
- responses³ · Explain your role
- · Explain you will be note/taking/recording the interview for
- · Ask interviewee to share their recollections of the incident.
 - . Do not interrupt the narrative
 - · Let them talk until they are done
 - · Follow up questions later

Remember your role

You are NOT a party's lawyer, advisor, counselor, parent, or friend You ARE an investigator and a facilitator

You ARE free from bias

You ARE free from prejudgment

You ARE interested in finding out fact about the incident

You ARE interested in the truth

Being Impartial ≠ Being a Robot

You can be a neutral fact-finder and still show empathy and kindness.

Investigation spaces should be judgement free zones

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Follow-up questions

- · When seeking clarification after the party's initial recollection of the event, try to ask questions that build confidence and put them at ease.
- · "You said you left the party around 1am, is that correct?"
- · "You said you recalled having three cups of 'red solo cup' punch, is that right?'
- If they are describing a location, it might be helpful to ask them to sketch out the room for you (if it is a residence hall, you should have those schematics on your computer to pull up/print out).

Clarifications

- When asking harder questions about the order of events, or specifics about the conversation or activities, you may run into a series of "I don't know" or "I can't remember" statements.
- · Reassure the party its ok that they cannot remember or don't
- You can move to another question or kind of questioning.
- If you hit a memory gap, ask them some sensory questions to see if it triggers any memories. Often there are memories they cannot access unless you ask the question from a different

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Sense and Feel questions

- · "Can you draw what you experienced?"
- · "What were you feeling when XYZ occurred?"
- · "What did you smell?"
- "Can you show me?"
- "What were you feeling when you were kissing?"
- "Tell me more about that.
- · "What did you hear?"
- "Tell me about his/her eyes."
- · "What can you not forget?"

Source: Russell Strand, Frontline Training Conference, 2018

A word about trauma

- · Anyone you speak with about alleged sexual harassment (complainant, respondent, or witnesses) could have experienced or still be experiencing trauma as a result of the alleged situation
- Be cognizant that talking to you may be very difficult for the parties.
- · Remember to document their experience with as little interruption as possible. Follow-up questions should be limited.
- · Ideally, you want the party being interviewed to do most of the speaking.





Meet the student where they are:



- Baseline knowledge =
- · How to evaluate risk
- · Factors to consider in decision-making
- · Medically accurate knowledge of sex, reproduction, sexual health
- Ability to navigate interpersonal relationships
- · Communication skills
- · Conflict resolution skills
- · Emotional intelligence
- Not all students know the same thing about the same things

Ask them for evidence they want reviewed

- · Inculpatory evidence
- · Exculpatory evidence
- · Relevant to the allegations
- · Rape shield law protections
- · Witnesses to interview
- · If they know of others with similar experiences
- Character testimony is permitted

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Why would you consider conducting an investigation without assessing credibility?

- Cross purpose. The purpose of the hearing is to determine credibility of all the parties and all the evidence. If the investigator does this, one could later assert bias against the investigator for making their assessment of the parties and/or the evidence.
- Time. Investigations that accept information, gather documents, and statements, and provide a relevance review of said documents would make for an effective summary of the investigative materials presented for the hearing to sort through.
- Repetition. Anything anyone says to you, they will have to say again at the hearing and be subject to cross-examination, or it won't be considered.



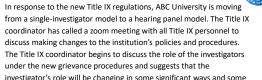
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Breakout Groups



- You will be placed into a random breakout group with about 4-6 other people.
- Please send a chat message to Jill Dunlap if you need to be placed in the group with closed-captioning.
- Discuss the scenarios that were previously emailed.
 - You can start with either scenario.
- Please spend about 60 minutes discussing the scenarios as a group.
- Please share how you plan to address these issues on your campus.
 This is a time to learn from each other!
- We will come back together as a group and Peter & Jennifer will go over the scenarios.
- · Breakout rooms are not recorded.
- · Please make sure you are unmuted and video is on.

Scenario #1



as a group and Peter & Jennifer will go decisions must be made as to the role of the investigators.

Scenario #1— Questions

- What significant changes to the investigative function, if any, should be considered?
- Should the investigator address credibility of parties and witnesses in the final investigative report? Why or why not?
- Should the investigator make recommendations on findings of responsibility in the final investigative report? Why or why not?
- Should the investigator make recommendations as to the sanctions/remedies that should be imposed? Why or why not?
- Should the Title IX coordinator have any input in the investigation process and/or report writing? Why or why not?
- Should the investigator be called as a routine, or first, witness in Title IX hearings? Why or why not?



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The Minimum and Maximum Role of the Title IX Investigator



- A separate decision-maker (or panel of decision-makers) must make
 Single determination of responsibility.
- A final determination of responsibility.
 This will be a shift in the function of the investigator on some campuses.
- What, then, is the scope of the investigative report?
 Purpose? Tone? Format?
- Will the investigator become a witness in the hearing or play other roles?
- 2021 Q&A: Question #7—Addressing Conduct that Does Not Meet Definition of Sexual Harassment
 - Yes. . . . A school has discretion to respond appropriately to reports of sexual misconduct that do not fit within the scope of conduct covered by the Title IX grievance process.

The Minimum and Maximum Role of the Investigator Cont'd



- Gather <u>all</u> relevant information regarding an allegation of sexual harassment.
- Interview all relevant parties
- Collect and organize relevant evidence
- · Credibility Assessments?
- · Weighing Evidence?
- Write a detailed investigative report
- Make recommendations for interim measures or accommodations?
- Findings of Responsibility?

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Remember § 106.45(b)(1)(x)



A recipient's grievance process must—

Not require, allow, rely upon, or otherwise use questions or evidence that constitute, or seek disclosure of, information protected under a legally recognized privilege, unless the person holding such privilege has waived the privilege.

Scenario #2



You are an investigator for ABC University investigating an allegation of non-consensual sexual contact between Complainant and Respondent, two Freshmen students at ABC. Complainant alleges Complainant was intoxicated and unable to give consent at the time the sexual contact occurred. Complainant submits as evidence a letter from a high school that Respondent and Complainant both attended. The letter from the high school shows a finding of responsibility against Respondent for sending nude photos of Complainant while Complainant was passed out at a party via text message to a friend. Complainant also submits a letter from a juvenile court showing a judgement against Respondent for the "sexting" act and penalties imposed on Respondent including a fine, mandatory counseling and community service.

(emphasis added)

Scenario #2— Questions

- Should this evidence be included in the "universe of evidence" given to both parties and their advisors for their response prior to the finalization of the final investigative report?
- Is this relevant evidence that should be included in the final report? Why or why not? How would you determine this?

Special Issues Highlight #12 "Universe of Evidence," "Relevance" and Rape Shield Protections

THE IN

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§ 106.45(b)(5)(vi)

(vi) Provide both parties an equal opportunity to inspect and review any evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in a formal complaint, including the evidence upon which the recipient does not intend to rely in reaching a determination regarding responsibility and inculpatory or exculpatory evidence whether obtained from a party or other source, so that each party can meaningfully respond to the evidence prior to conclusion of the investigation.

§ 106.45(b)(5)(vi) Cont'd

Prior to completion of the investigative report, the recipient must send to each party and the party's advisor, if any, the evidence subject to inspection and review in an electronic format or a hard copy, and the parties must have at least 10 days to submit a written response, which the investigator will consider prior to completion of the investigative report. The recipient must make all such evidence subject to the parties' inspection and review available at any hearing to give each

party equal opportunity to refer to such evidence during the hearing, including for purposes of cross-examination; and

(emphasis added)

(emphasis added)

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§ 106.45(b)(5)(vii)

(vii) Create an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence and, at least 10 days prior to a hearing (if a hearing is required under this section or otherwise provided) or other time of determination regarding responsibility, send to each party and the party's advisor, if any, the investigative report in an electronic format or a hard copy, for their review and written response.

"Universe of Evidence"

[T]he universe of evidence given to the parties for inspection and review under § 106.45(b)(5)(vi) must consist of all evidence directly related to the allegations; determinations as to whether evidence is "relevant" are made when finalizing the investigative report, pursuant to § 106.45(b)(5)(vii) (requiring creation of an investigative report that "fairly summarizes all relevant evidence").

Id. at 30248 n.1021 (emphasis added)

emphasis added)

Is this essentially a "mini notice-and-comment" process?



Submission of Evidence and Sharing of Responses

A recipient may require all parties to submit any evidence that they would like the investigator to consider prior to when the parties' time to inspect and review evidence begins. Alternatively, a recipient may choose to allow both parties to provide additional evidence in response to their inspection and review of the evidence under § 106.45(b)(5)(vi) and also an opportunity to respond to the other party's additional evidence. Similarly, a recipient has discretion to choose whether to provide a copy of each party's written response to the other party to ensure a fair and transparent process and to allow the parties to adequately prepare for any hearing that is required or provided under the grievance process.

Not Allowing Parties to Respond to Additional Evidence

If a recipient chooses not to allow the parties to respond to additional evidence provided by a party in these circumstances, the parties will still receive the investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence under § 106.45(b)(5)(vii) and will receive an opportunity to inspect and review all relevant evidence at any hearing and to refer to such evidence during the hearing, including for purposes of cross-examination at live hearings under § 106.45(b)(5)(vi).

Id. at 30307 (emphasis added).

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If a recipient allows parties to provide additional evidence after reviewing the evidence under § 106.45(b)(5)(vi), any such additional evidence that is summarized in the investigative report will not qualify as new evidence that was reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility was made for purposes of an appeal under § 106.45(b)(8).

Id. at 30307 (emphasis added)

Should investigators incorporate any party's <u>responses to</u> <u>the "universe of evidence"</u> (in whole or in part) into the final report?

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Paring Down the "Universe" to "Relevant"

"[D]irectly related" may sometimes encompass a broader universe of evidence than evidence that is "relevant." Id. at 30304.

Relevance



[R]elevance is the sole gatekeeper evidentiary rule in the final regulations, but decision-makers retain discretion regarding the weight or credibility to assign to particular evidence. Further, for the reasons discussed above, while the final regulations do not address "hearsay evidence" as such, § 106.45(b)(6)(i) does preclude a decision-maker from relying on statements of a party or witness who has not submitted to cross-examination at the live hearing.

Id. at 30354.

Relevance



The final regulations do not define relevance, and the ordinary meaning of the word should be understood and applied.

Id. at 30247 n. 1018

Relevance Cont'd



The new Title IX regulations specifically . . .

... require investigators and decision-makers to be trained on issues of relevance, including how to apply the rape shield provisions (which deem questions and evidence about a complainant's prior sexual history to be irrelevant with two limited exceptions).

Id. at 30125 (emphasis added).

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Rape Shield Protections and the Investigative Report



[T]he investigative report must summarize "relevant" evidence, and thus at that point the rape shield protections would apply to preclude inclusion in the investigative report of irrelevant evidence.

Id. at 30353-54 (emphasis added).

Section 106.45(b)(6)(i)-(ii) protects complainants (but not respondents) from questions or evidence about the complainant's prior sexual behavior or sexual predisposition, mirroring rape shield protections applied in Federal courts.

Id. at 30103 (emphasis added).

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Rape Shield Language



[T]he rape shield language in § 106.45(b)(6)(i)-(ii) <u>bars questions or evidence about a complainant's sexual predisposition (with no exceptions)</u> and about a <u>complainant's prior sexual behavior subject to two</u> exceptions:

1) if offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the alleged sexual harassment, or

2) if the question or evidence concerns sexual behavior between the complainant and the respondent and is offered to prove **consent**.

Id. at 30336 n.1308 (emphasis added)

Possible Format for the Final Investigative Report



I. BACKGROUND AND REPORTED CONDUCT

II. JURISDICTION

III. SCOPE OF THE INVESTIGATION

IV. RELEVANT POLICY AND LAW PROHIBITING SEXUAL HARASSMENT (INCLUDING SEXUAL ASSAULT AND

V. INVESTIGATION AND SUMMARY OF RELEVANT EVIDENCE

A. Statements of Parties and Witnesses
 B. Documentary Evidence

VI. ANALYSIS?

VII. CONCLUSION

Covered in-depth in the module on report-writing.

Scenario #3

You, a Title IX investigator, are conducting an interview with a party in a Title IX grievance process. This party is a faculty member who is accompanied to the interview by a union representative and a personal attorney. You find it very difficult to interview the party because of the back and forth talk between the party and the party's advisors, who at times audibly offer conflicting advice to the party. The campus allows both parties to have two advisors present at the interviews and subsequent hearing (the other party in this matter will have a disability advocate and a personal attorney). Eventually the interview process becomes untenable because of interchanges among the advisors and party; you stop the interview mid-way through.

Scenario #3— Questions



- What should be done at this point in the investigation?
- Who can you reach out to for assistance?
- What rules for advisors can be put in place with regards to interviews? What will you do if advisors refuse to cooperate with such rules?

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Special Issues Highlight #13 Advisors

§ 106.45(b)(5)(iv)

(iv) Provide the parties with the same opportunities to have others present during any grievance proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, and not limit the choice or presence of advisor for either the complainant or respondent in any meeting or grievance proceeding; however, the recipient may establish restrictions regarding the extent to which the advisor may participate in the proceedings, as long as the restrictions apply equally to both parties;

(emphasis added)

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Advisors



The Department believes that requiring recipients to allow both parties to have an advisor of their own choosing accompany them throughout the Title IX grievance process, and also to participate within limits set by recipients, is

important to ensure fairness for all parties.

Id. at 30298 (emphasis added)

- Advisor of party's choice
- Could be a parent, friend, an attorney, an employee of the college
- Could even be a witness in the investigation
- Schools cannot require a particular type of advisor, nor can they require an advisor to have a specific type of training
- Schools may provide resources to advisors to better understand the process
- Schools may implement limits for participation by advisors in meetings and rules of decorum for hearings as long as they are applied equally

Scenario #4



even with Respondent." The alleged assault occurred at an off-campus building owned by a recognized student organization during a party where everyone was engaged in heavy alcohol use. Respondent, who is unable to afford an attorney, asks you, the Investigator, to help Respondent determine what evidence would help demonstrate that Respondent is not the actual perpetrator.

Scenario #4— Questions



- Who bears the burden of evidence in this situation?
- What type of exculpatory evidence could support Respondent's claims? What type of inculpatory evidence might undermine Respondent's claims?
- In light of "rape shield" protections, how might Complainant be questioned regarding this information in a follow-up interview?
- May you "help" the Respondent? How will you respond to Respondent's request?
- Might you now have actual notice that the Respondent is a Complainant?

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Special Issues Highlight #14 Burden of Gathering Evidence and Burden of Proof...Thinking Ahead to the Hearing

§ 106.45(b)(7)

Requires a decision-maker who is not the same person as the Title IX Coordinator or the investigator to reach a determination regarding responsibility by applying the standard of evidence the recipient has designated in the recipient's grievance procedures for use in all formal complaints of sexual harassment (which must be either the preponderance of the evidence standard or the clear and convincing evidence standard)...

Id. at 30054 (emphasis added)

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§ 106.45(b)(1)(ii)



(ii) Require an objective evaluation of all relevant evidence including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence— and provide that credibility determinations may not be based on a person's status as a complainant, respondent, or witness;

Recipient Bears the Burden of Gathering Evidence



[I]t is the recipient's burden to impartially gather evidence and present it so that the decision-maker can determine whether the recipient (not either party) has shown that the weight of the evidence reaches or falls short of the standard of evidence selected by the recipient for making determinations.

Id. at 30292 (emphasis added).

(emphasis added)

Burden to Gather Inculpatory and Exculpatory Evidence

The Department agrees with commenters that even so-called "he said/she said" cases often involve evidence in addition to the parties' respective narratives, and the § 106.45 grievance process obligates recipients to bear the burden of gathering evidence and to objectively evaluate all relevant evidence, both inculpatory and exculpatory, including the parties' own statements as well as other evidence.

Id. at 30319 (emphasis added).

Objective Evaluation of Evidence

§ 106.45 does not set parameters around the "quality" of evidence that can be relied on, § 106.45 does prescribe that all relevant evidence, inculpatory and exculpatory, whether obtained by the recipient from a party or from another source, must be objectively evaluated by investigators . . .

Id. at 30105 (emphasis added)

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Data Gaps

[E] vidence subject to inspection and review must include inculpatory and exculpatory evidence whether obtained from a party or from another source. The Department does not believe it is necessary to require investigators to identify data gaps in the investigative report, because the parties' right to inspect and review evidence, and review and respond to the investigative report, adequately provide opportunity to identify any perceived data gaps and challenge such deficiencies.

Id. at 30248 (emphasis added).

Burden of Proof

Whether the evidence gathered and presented by the recipient (i.e., gathered by the investigator and with respect to relevant evidence, summarized in an investigative report) does or does not meet the burden of proof, the recipient's obligation is the same: To respond to the determination regarding responsibility by complying with § 106.45 (including effectively implementing remedies for the complainant if the respondent is determined to be responsible).

Id. at 30291 (emphasis added).

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Standard of Evidence - Preponderance of the Evidence

Using a **preponderance of the evidence standard**, and considering relevant definitions in the policy, the hearing panel weighs the evidence to determine whether the respondent violated the policy.

50.01% likelihood or 50% and a feather
Which side do you fall on?

The greater weight of the evidence, not necessarily established by the greater number of witnesses testifying to a fact but by evidence that has the most convincing force, superior evidentiary weight that, though not sufficient to free the mind wholly from all reasoanble doubt, is still sufficient to incline a mind to one side of the issue rather than the other.

Bryan A. Gardner, Black's Law Dictionary 10, (2014), 137

Standard of Evidence – Clear and Convincing

- Evidence indicating that the thing to be proved is highly probable or reasonably certain. Bryan A. Gardner, Black's Law Dictionary 10,
- Certain facts must be proved by clear and convincing evidence, which is a higher burden of proof. This means the party must persuade you that it is highly probable that the fact is true.
 CACI No. 201. More Likely True—Clear and Convincing Proof

it by evidence that has the



Counterclaims

The Department cautions recipients that some situations will involve counterclaims made between two parties, such that a respondent is also a complainant, and in such situations the recipient must take care to apply the rape shield protections to any party where the party is designated as a "complainant" even if the same party is also a "respondent" in a consolidated grievance process.

Id. at 30352 (internal citation omitted, emphasis added).

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Closing Thought



"You have no "side" other than the integrity of the process."

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The First Amendment and Title IX: An OCR Short Webinar (July 29, 2020) OCR Short Webinar on How to Report Sexual Harassment under Title IX (July 27, 2020)

Conducting and Adjudicating Title IX Hearings: An OCR Training Webinar

OCR Webinar on Due Process Protections under the New Title IX Regulations (July 21, 2020)

OCR Webinar on New Title IX Protections Against Sexual Assault (July 7,

OCR Webinar: Title IX Regulations Addressing Sexual Harassment (May 8, 2020)

OCR Title IX website launched on August 14, 2020.

https://sites.ed.gov/titleix/



A Reminder...





All Title IX personnel should serve in their roles impartially.

All Title IX personnel should avoid

- prejudgment of facts
 - prejudice
- · conflicts of interest
 - bias
- · sex stereotypes

All module assessments must be completed by October 15th!

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