





TITLE IX

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

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"[n]o person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance." 20 U.S.C. § 1681(a).

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- Discrimination includes harassment
- Requires equity in treatment of complainant/respondent

NEW REGS EFFECTIVE 8/14/2020



USDOE ISSUED NEW REGULATIONS IMPLEMENTING TITLE IX

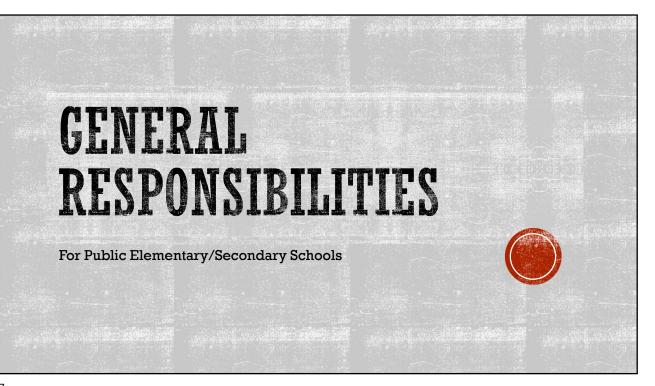


NEW DEFINITIONS



NEW INVESTIGATION REQUIREMENTS





SCHOOLS MUST:

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Have a policy

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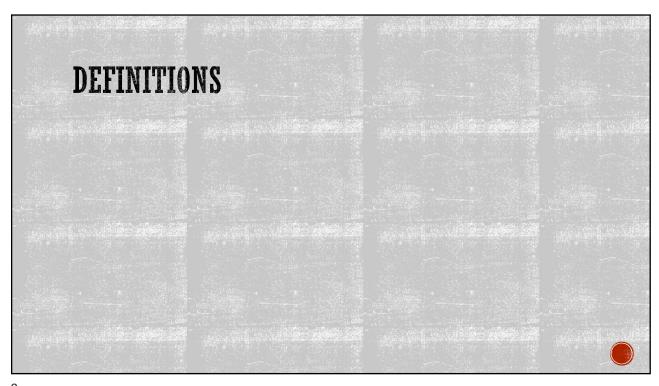
Identify Title IX
Coordinator

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Offer Supportive Measure 4

Have a grievance process





RESPONSE TO SEX 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..





SEX HARASSMENT IS...

Conduct based on sex:

- ${\it 1.} \ {\it And} \ {\it a} \ {\it school} \ {\it employee} \ {\it conditions} \ {\it receipt} \ {\it of} \ {\it a} \ {\it benefit} \ {\it on} \ {\it participating} \ {\it in} \ {\it unwelcome} \ {\it sexual} \ {\it conduct} \ {\it or} \ {\it conduct} \ {\it or} \ {\it on} \ {\it conduct} \ {\it or} \ {\it on} \ {\it conduct} \ {\it on} \ {\it o$
- 2. Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the school's education program or activity; or
- 3. Sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking, as those terms are defined by federal law.

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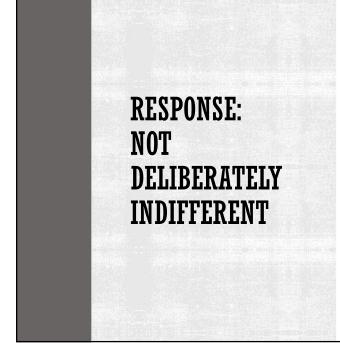
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ACTUAL KNOWLEDGE

- If an employee of the school knows of sex harassment or
- Allegations of sex harassment the district has "actual knowledge"







Davis v. Monroe
County Bd. of Ed.



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CASE STUDY

- LaShonda was a fifth grade student
- Reports to parents & teacher three incidents during school by a classmate named Kim
- Mom speaks to teacher
- Eventually parents speak to principal



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

P.E. teacher reports to principal

Another student asks to speak to principal but is denied

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

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

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DELIBERATELY INDIFFERENT

School is deliberately indifferent if it acted unreasonably in light of the known circumstances





REPORT VS. FORMAL COMPLAINT Report - Actual knowledge by school employee of harassment or - Actual knowledge by employee of report or - Complainant reports to Title IX Coordinator but no formal report

SUPPORTIVE MEASURES



School must offer the complainant supportive measures regardless of formal complaint



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- Understands law and policy trained
- Must be an employee
- Can also be investigator
- May facilitate informal resolution
- MAY NOT be decision maker or appeal decision maker
- Responsible for coordination of grievance process & implementation of remedies



- Understands law and policy-trained to investigate
- May not be biased or have conflict of interest
- Must summarize findings in objective way
- May make recommendation but not required



- Understands law and policy trained
- May not be biased or have conflict of interest
- Must issue written report in compliance with requirements
- May not be Title IX investigator and may not decide appeal

APPEAL DECISION-MAKER

- Must allow for written statement
- Be unbiased and have no conflict of interest
- May not be Title IX Coordinator or Decision-Maker

PRACTICALLY SPEAKING...

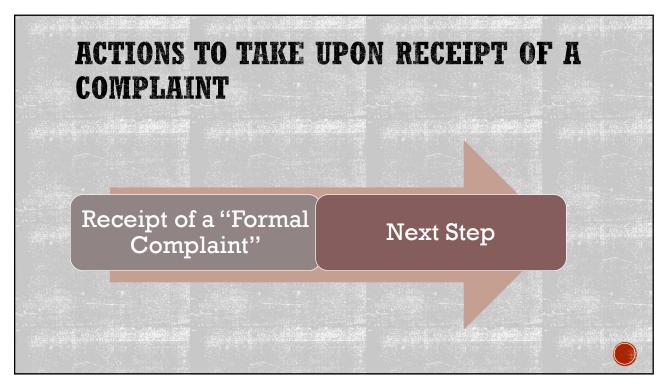
- Title IX Coordinator can also be the investigator & facilitate informal resolution
- Title IX Coordinator can't be decision-maker or appeal decision maker
- Each role must be trained
- Who might be one of the three-four roles:
 - Superintendent
 - HR Professional
 - Assistant Principal
 - Athletic/Acitivites Director
 - Dean
 - Social Worker
 - · Counselor etc.

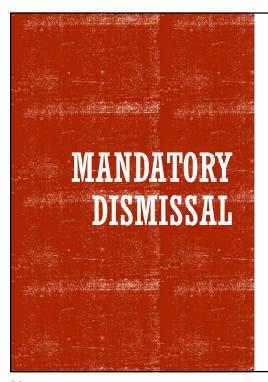


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A formal complaint *must* immediately be dismissed if:

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



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PERMISSIVE DISMISSAL

A formal complaint may be dismissed if:

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





**Conduct that does not rise to the level of a Title IX complaint may still require action



- Grievance/Informal Resolution Process;
- 2. Allegations;
- 3. Presumption Respondent Is Not Responsible;
- 4. Right to an Advisor; and
- 5. Code of Conduct Prohibits False Statements or Information.

INTERIM SUPPORT NEASURES Supportive measures, offered equally to both parties, are non-disciplinary measures including: Counseling Modification of deadlines/other adjustments Modifications of work or class schedules Campus escort services Mutual restrictions on contact between parties Changes in work or school locations Leaves of absence Increased security and monitoring

INTERIM EMERGENCY REMOVAL OF STUDENT RESPONDENTS

- Mandatory individualized safety and risk analysis
- Immediate threat arising from the allegations of sexual harassment
- The threat must relate to the physical health or safety of any individual
- Requires notice to the respondent and an opportunity for challenge immediately following removal
- The respondent bears the burden of proving the removal decision was incorrect
- Not applicable to offenses outside Title IX

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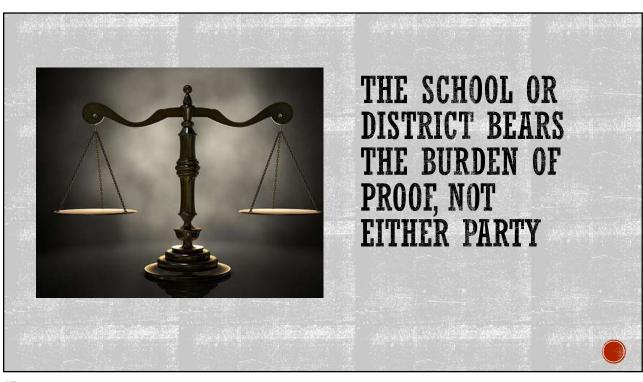
INTERIM EMERGENCY REMOVAL OF EMPLOYEES Non-Applicability of Title IX Procedures Factors to Consider Possible Directives to Employees

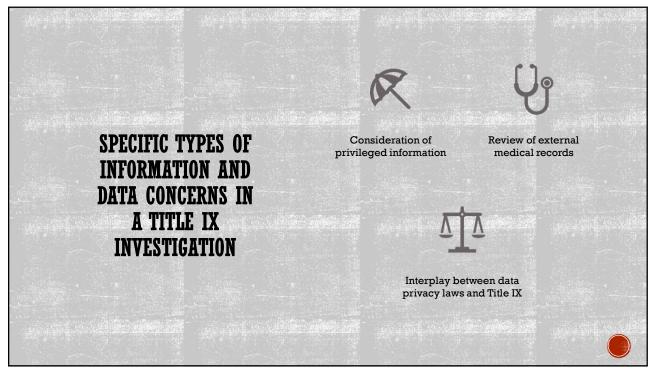


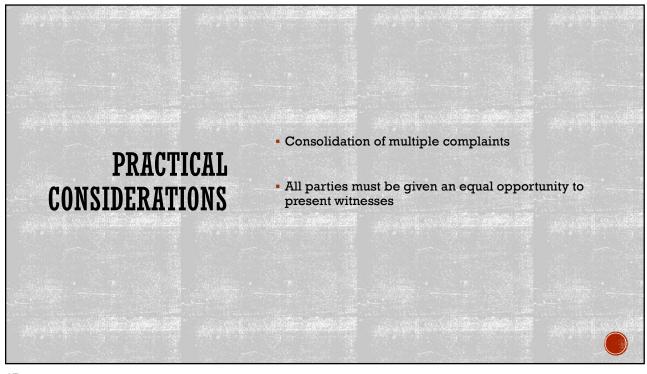


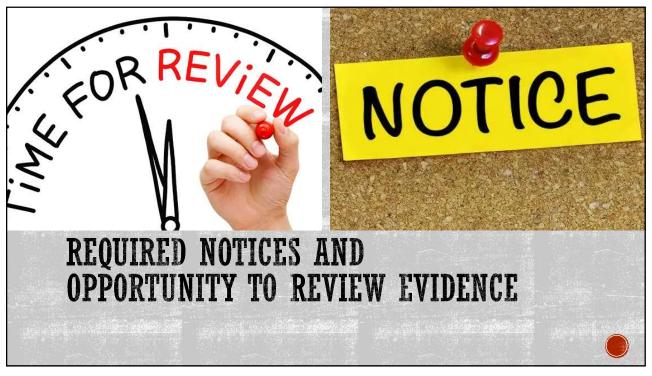






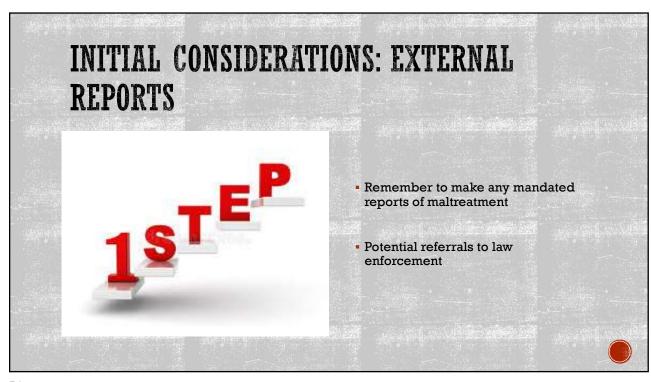






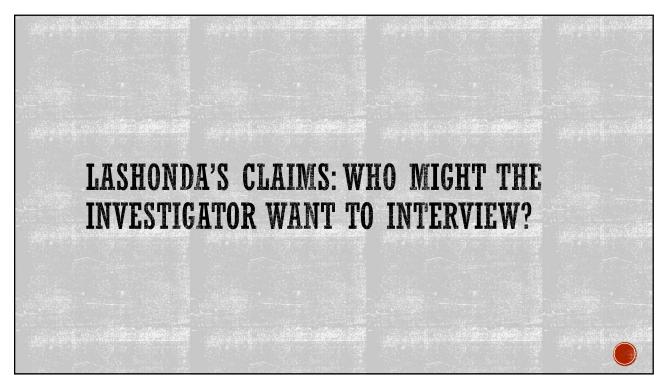










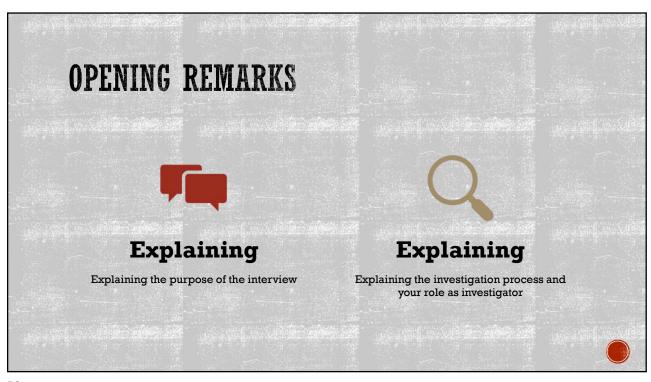








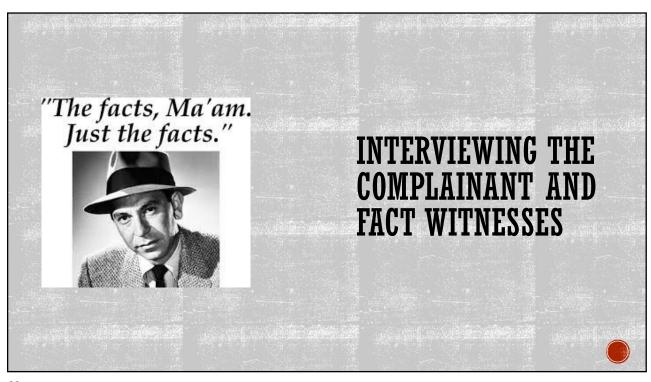














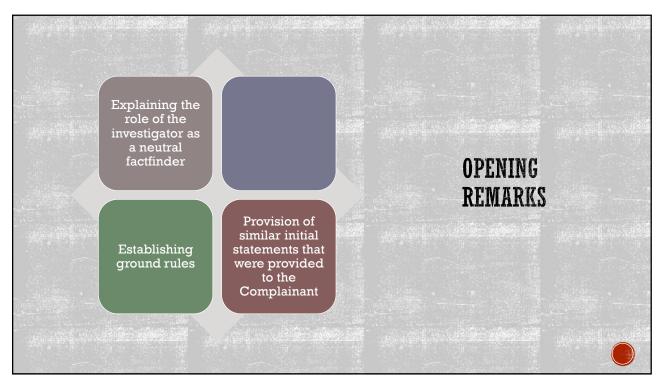




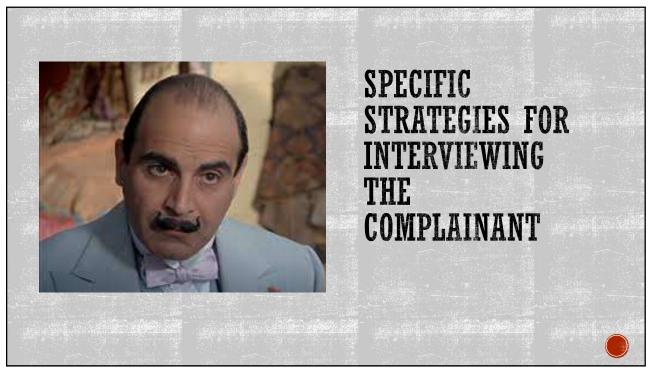


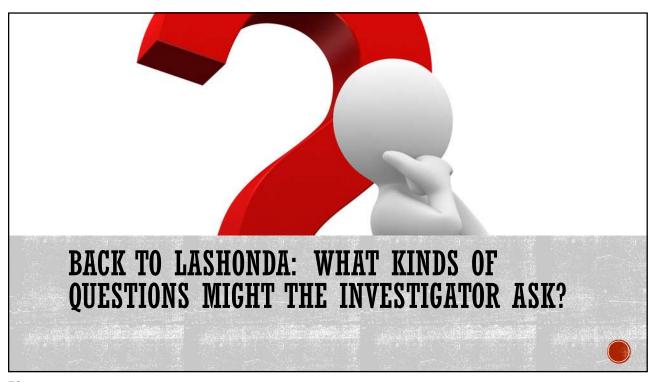


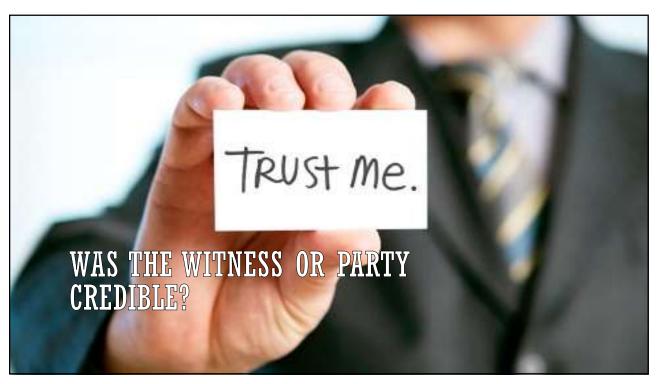


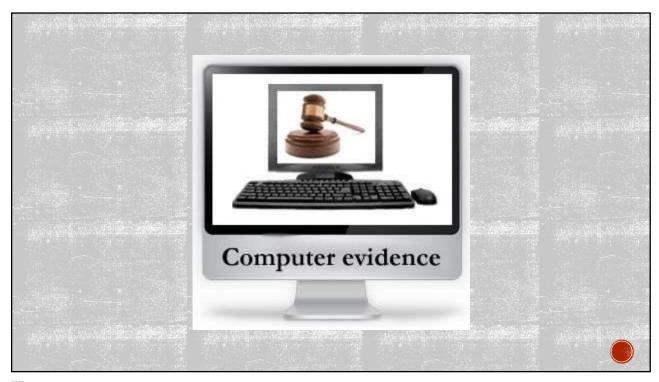






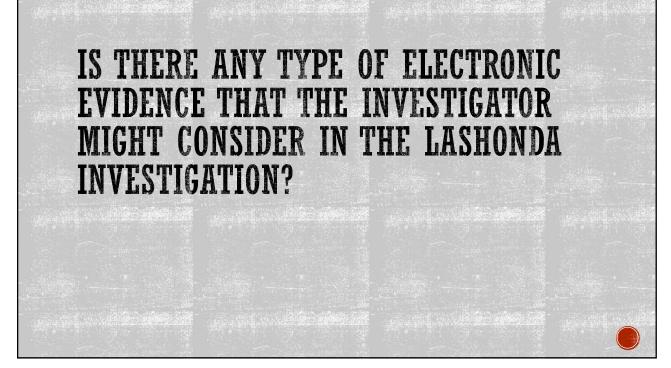






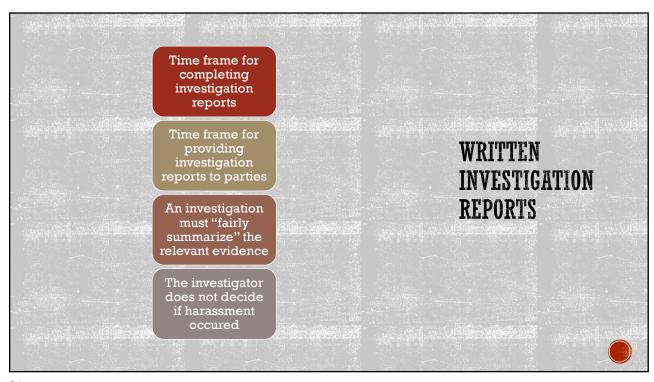


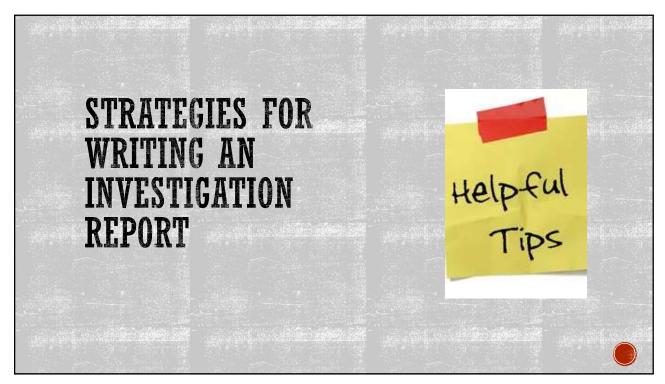


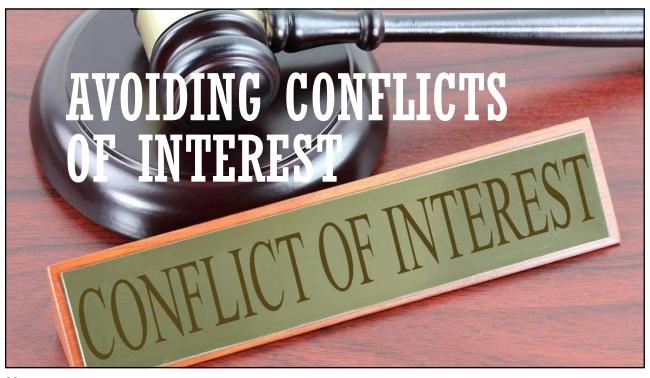




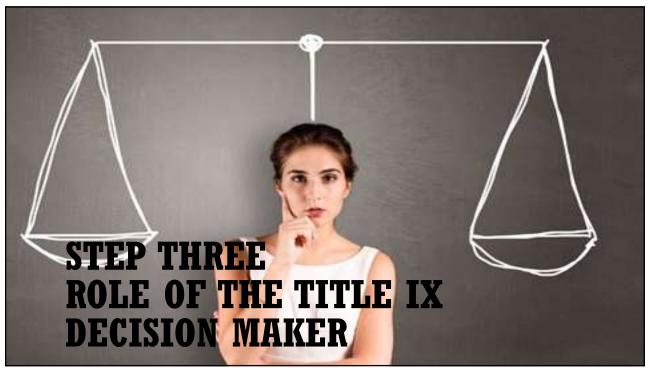












SELECT A STANDARD OF REVIEW

Preponderance of the Evidence

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

Clear and Convincing Evidence

"Clear and convincing evidence" means that the respondent will be found responsible only if it is highly more likely to be true that the respondent engaged in the conduct constituting sexual harassment.

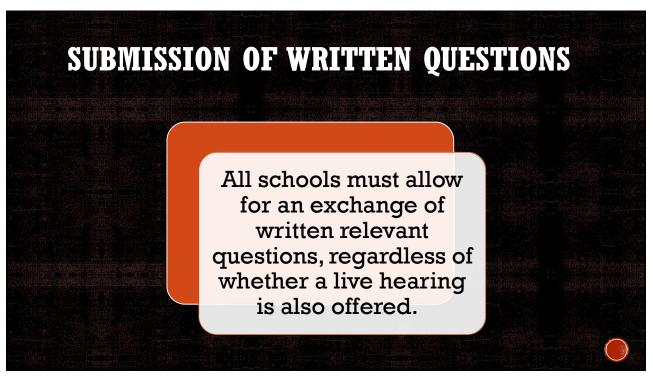


PROCEDURES REQUIRED PRIOR TO A DECISION

- Opportunity for Parties to Respond to the Report
- Notification of the Right to a Hearing and/or Written Questions



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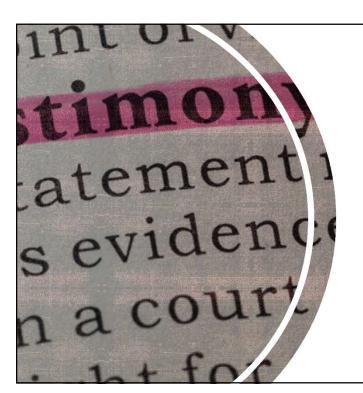


RELEVANCY

"Relevant evidence"
means evidence having
any tendency to make
the existence of any fact
more probable or less
probable than it would
be without the
evidence.



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WHAT EVIDENCE MAY BE APPROPRIATE TO EXCLUDE OR ALLOW IN LASHONDA'S CASE?

LIVE HEARINGS



Recording



Appointment of Advisor



Questioning



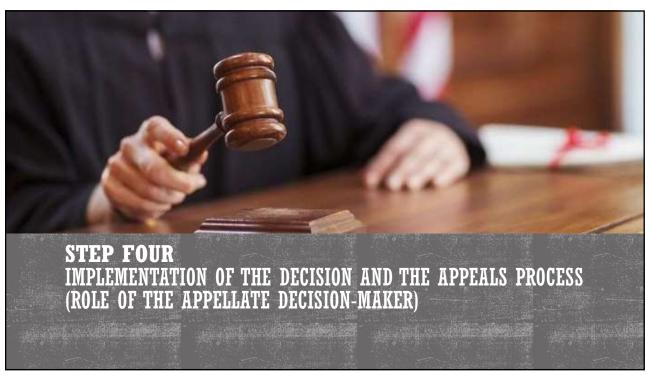
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THE DETERMINATION

- Identification of the allegations
- Description of the procedural steps taken
- Findings of fact
- Conclusions applying the code of conduct/policy
- Assignment of responsibility, rationale, sanctions and remedies
- The procedure for appealing the determination of responsibility









Procedural irregularity that impacted outcome

New evidence not available at the time of investigation that could impact outcome

Conflict of Interest or Bias on part of investigator, Title IX Coordinator or...



OR ANY OTHER BASIS FOR APPEAL

As long as both parties have the right to appeal on that basis

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TRAINING MATERIALS

- Must train the three roles at a minimum
- Must ensure employees know their responsibility to report = actual knowledge
- Must retain training materials for 7 years
- Must retain complaints, investigation, decision, appeal decision for 7 years
- Must review policy annually

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