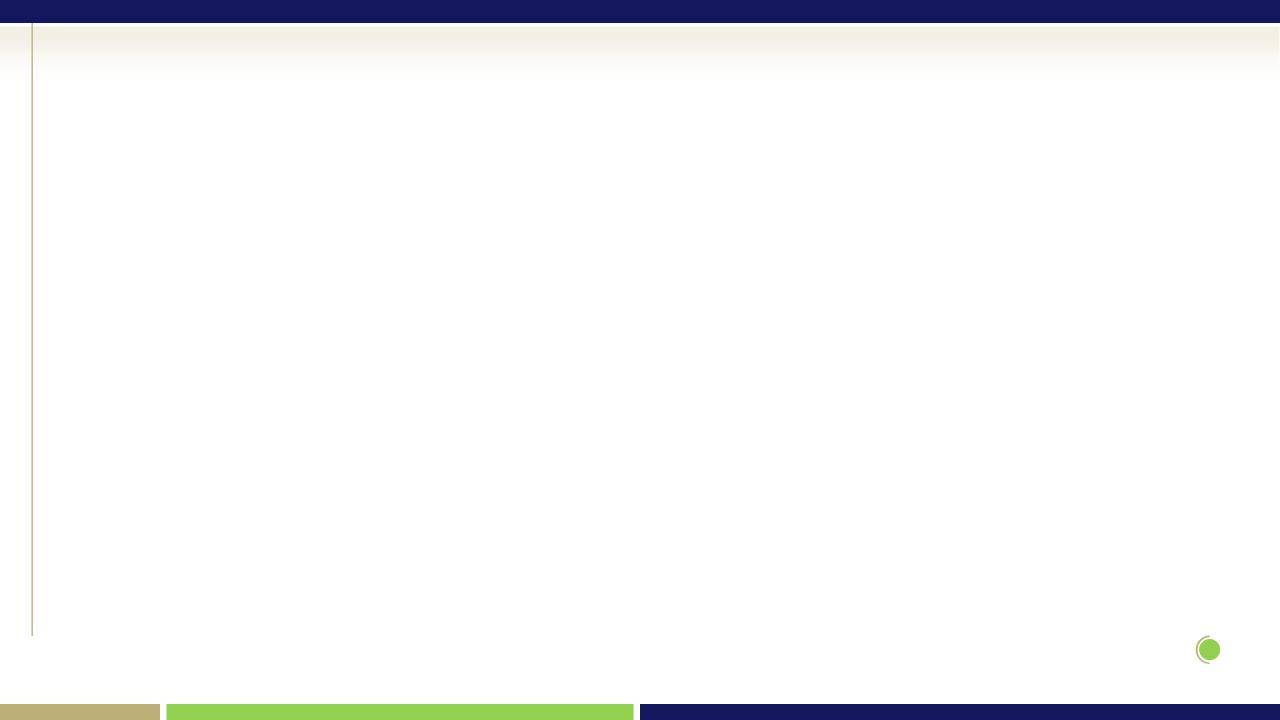
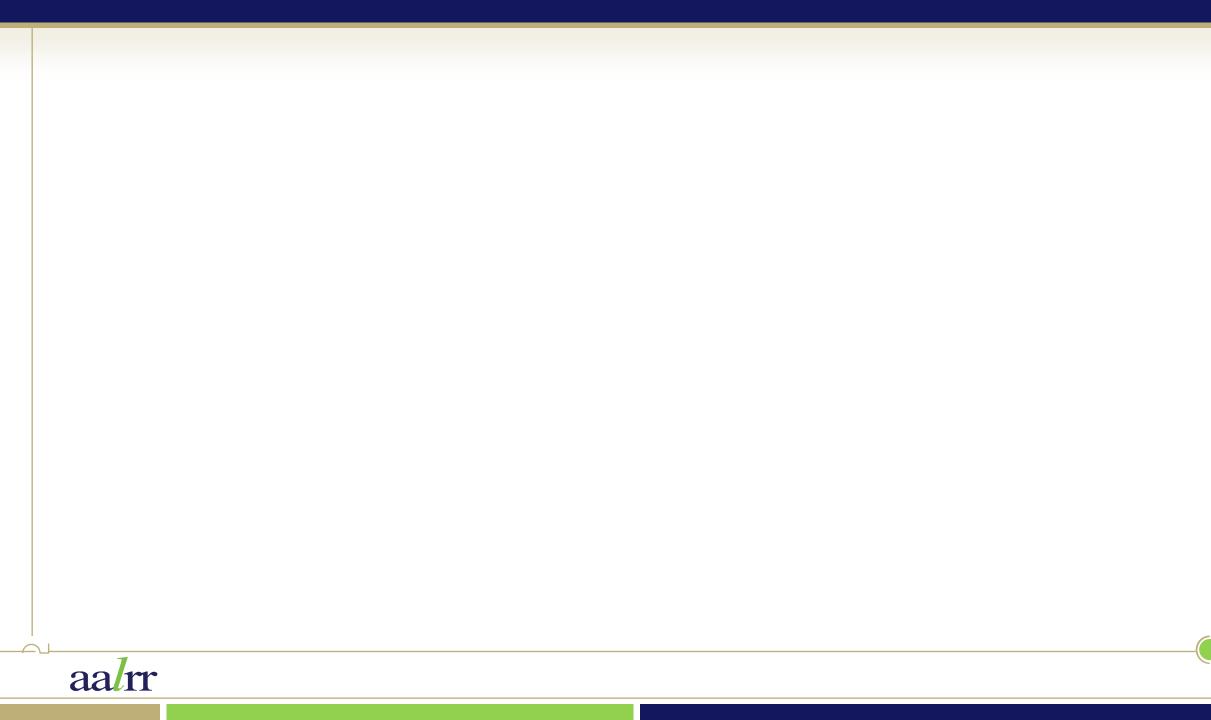
#### Agenda

Review New Title IX Regulations: Scope and Definitions Roles of New Title IX Team Intake Process for Reports of Sexual Harassment Title IX Grievance Process Retaliation Practical Application







# Davis v. Monroe County Board of Education 526 U.S. 629 (1999)

Ruling: For student-on-student sexual harassment, the educational institution will be liable for damages when:

The institution has "actual notice" of the harassment; and

The institution responded to the harassment indifference

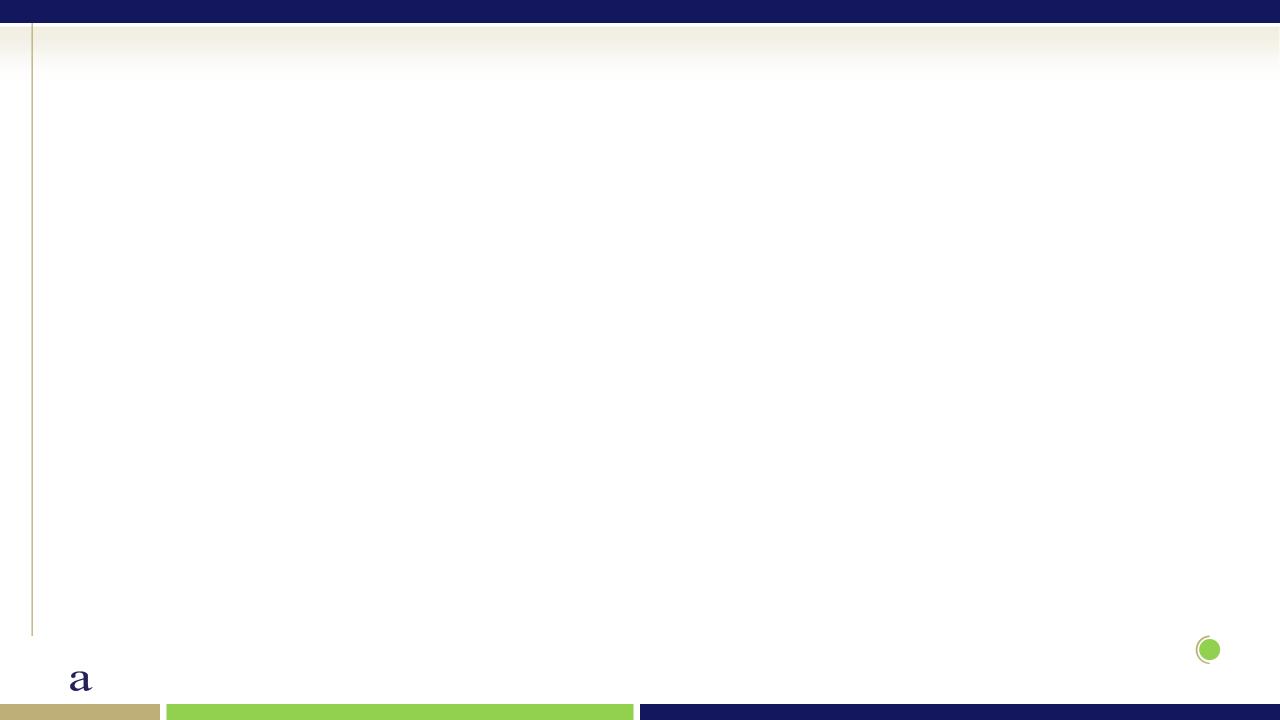
Harassment must be "severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive," and the victim is deprived of educational

opportunities or services.

Deliberate indifference defined as a response that is "clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances."

The New Regulations apply the *Davis* standard for OCR compliance reviews and for finding institutional liability

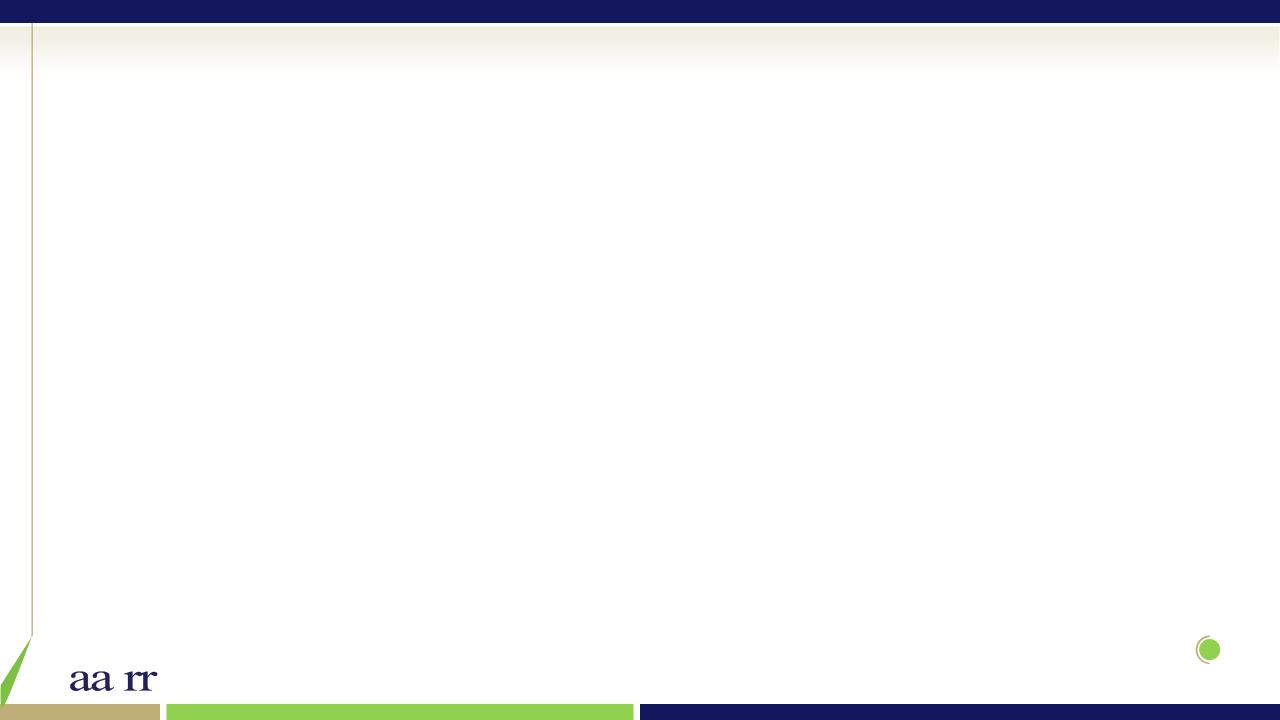
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#### **Education Program or Activity**

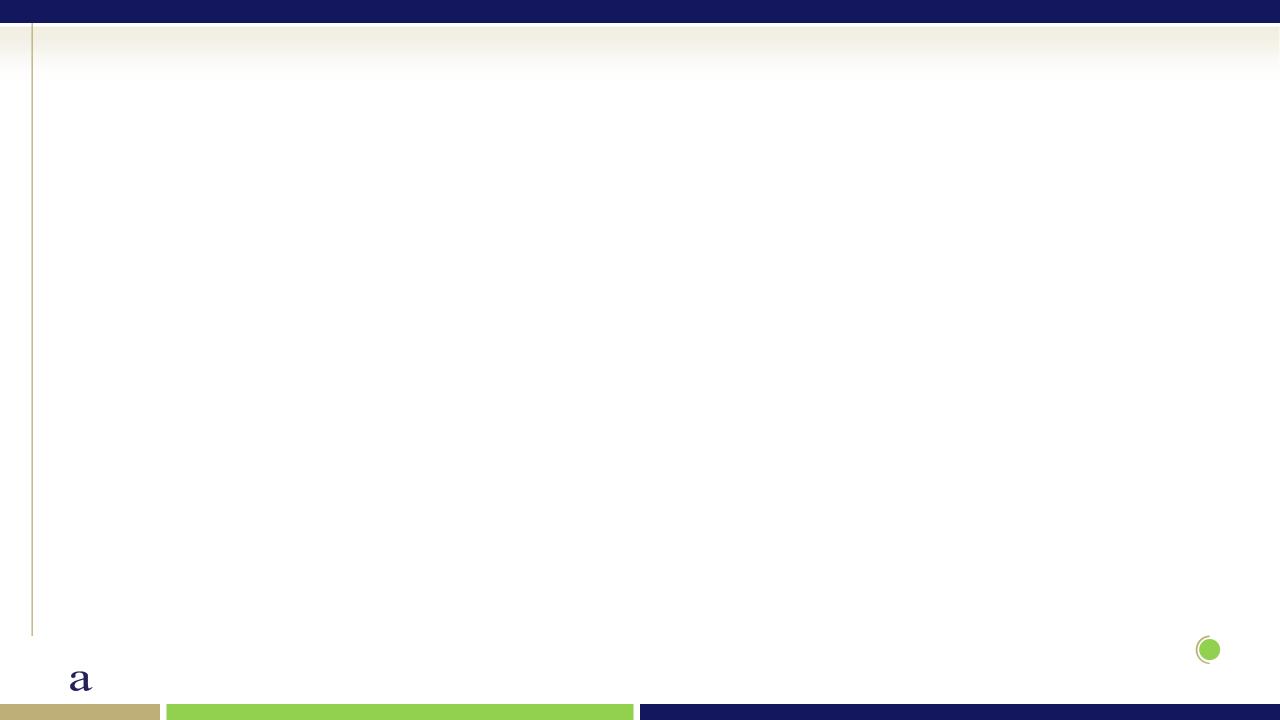
Per § 106.44(a): An education program or activity includes locations, events, or circumstances over which the recipient exercised *substantial* 







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#### Title IX Team: Title IX Coordinator

Title IX Coordinator Duties: Coordinates Title IX compliance and training

Conducts intake meeting with Complainant

Offers supportive measures to Complainant & Respondent

Explains grievance process, accepts formal complaint & determines mandatory dismissal

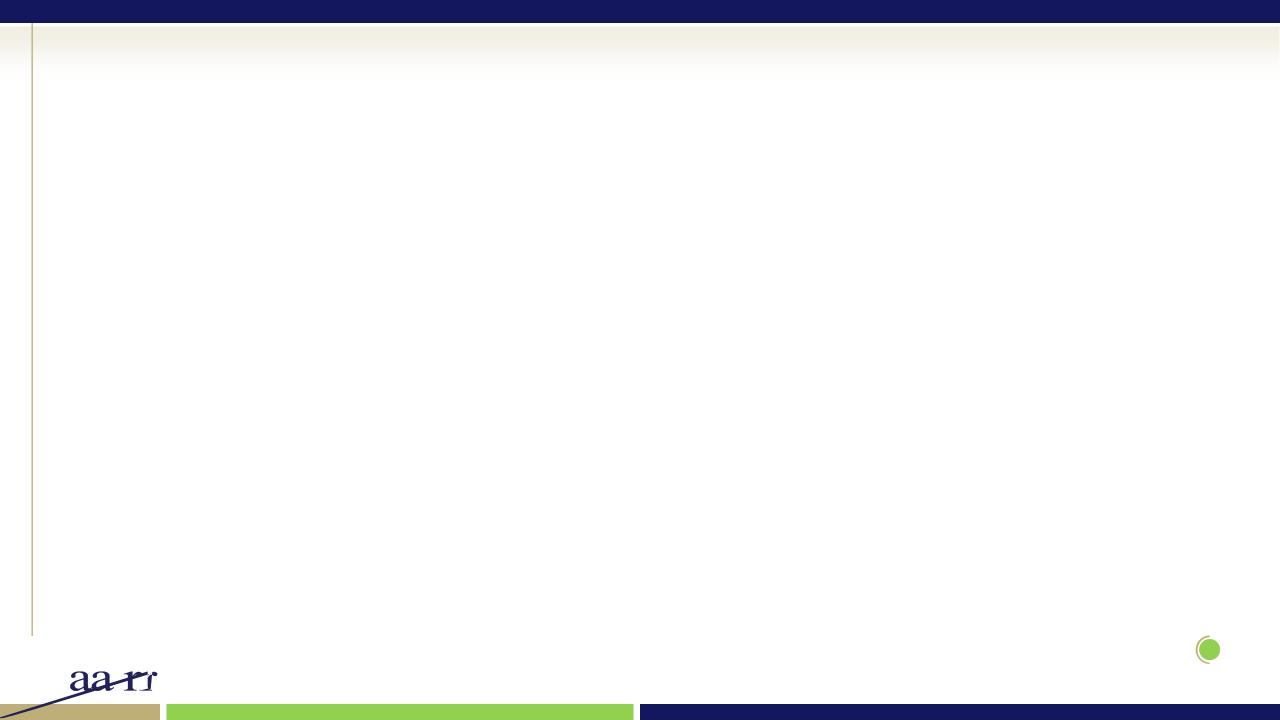
Evaluates emergency removal

Evaluates use of informal resolution process Assigns unbiased investigator free from conflicts

Sends notices (e.g., Notice of Allegations)

Considers permissive dismissal of complaint





### Title IX Team: Investigator(s)

Trained and Knowledgeable

Impartial, unbiased, & free from general or specific conflicts of interest

Investigates formal complaint

**Reviews complaint** 

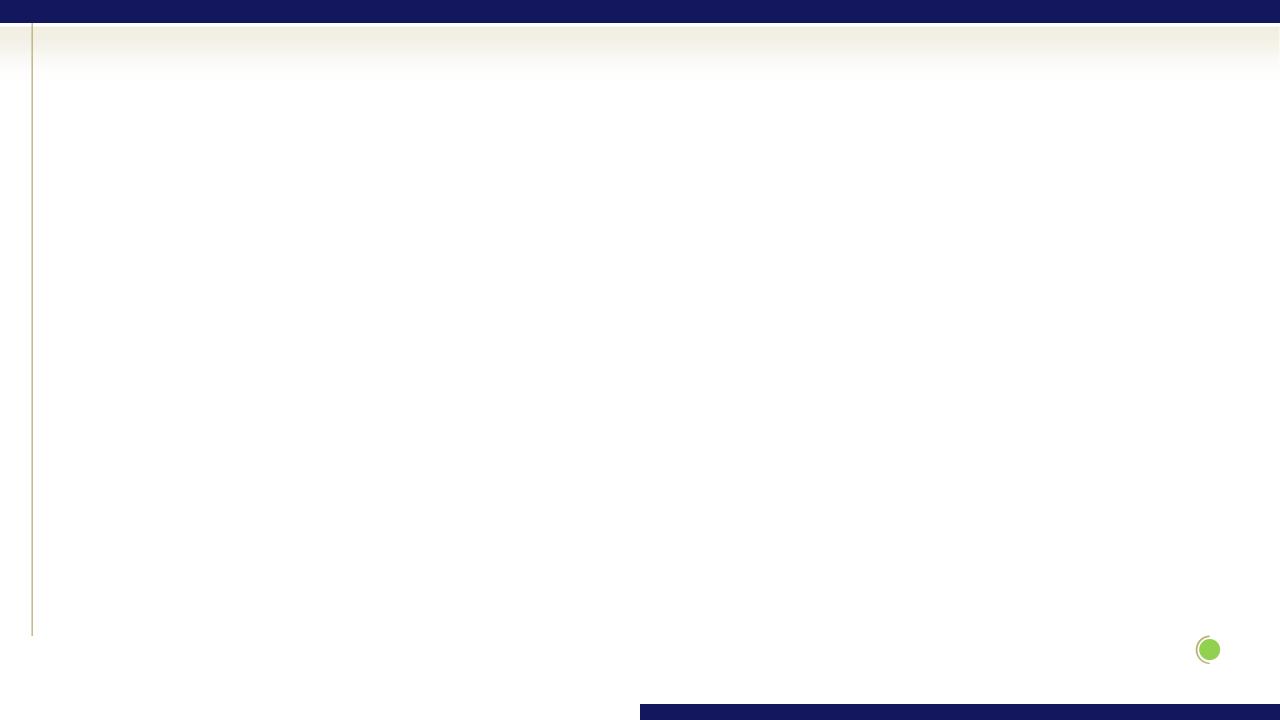
Gathers, reviews, weighs, and synthesizes evidence

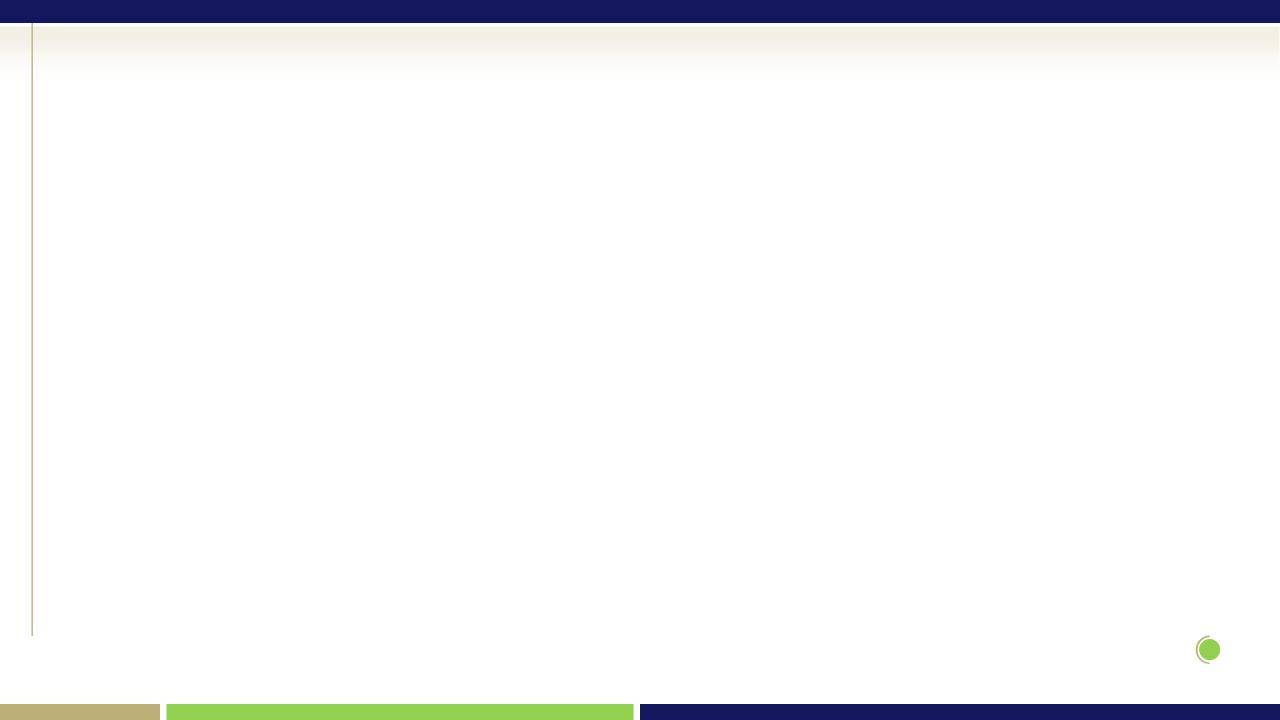
Interviews parties and witnesses



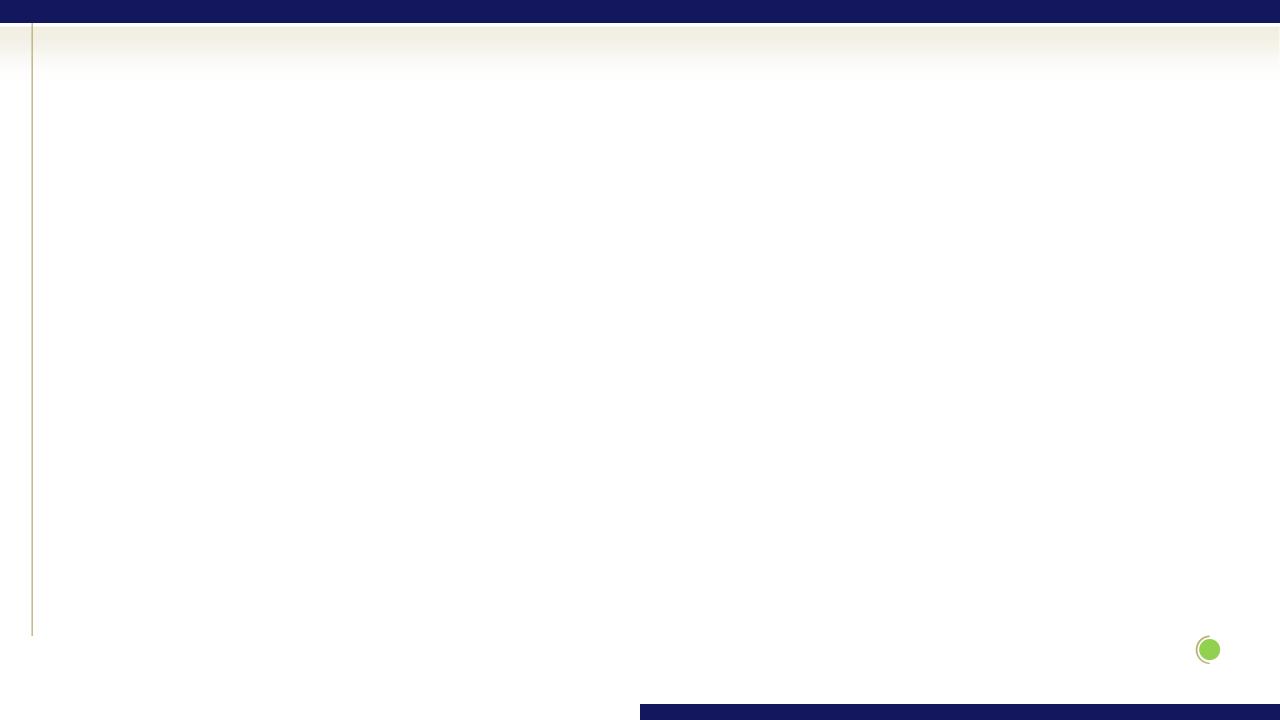








## INTAKE PROCESS FOR REPORTS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT





#### **Discuss Advisor of Choice**





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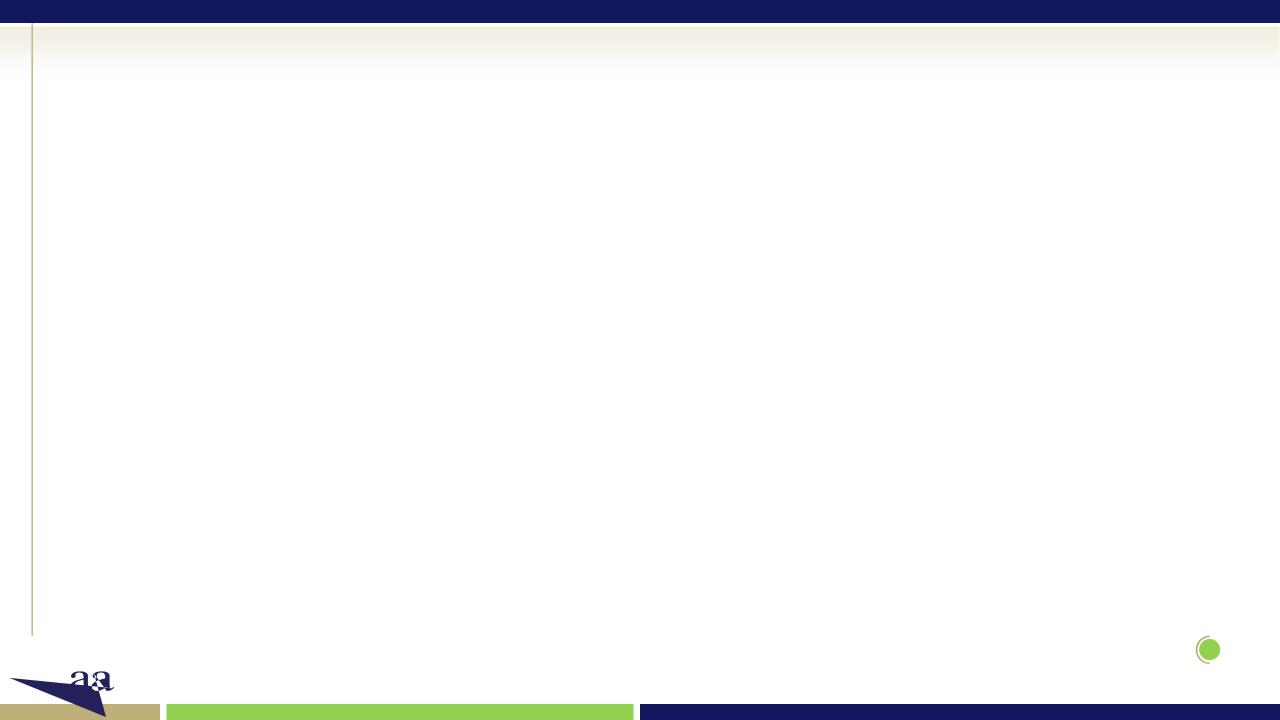
#### **Grievance Process**

- 1. Basic Requirements
- 2. Notice of Allegations
- 3. Dismissal of Formal Complaint
- 4. Consolidation
- 5. Investigation

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See 34 CFR § 106.45(b)

- 6. Written Questions Between Parties
- 7. Determination of Responsibility
- 8. Appeals
- 9. Informal Resolution
- 10. Recordkeeping



### Notice of Allegations

**Provide Notice of Allegations to Each Party** 

# Notice of the institution's grievance process and informal resolution process

Identification of relevant Board Policies & Administrative Regulations which contain the grievance process and informal resolution process

Identification of standard of evidence

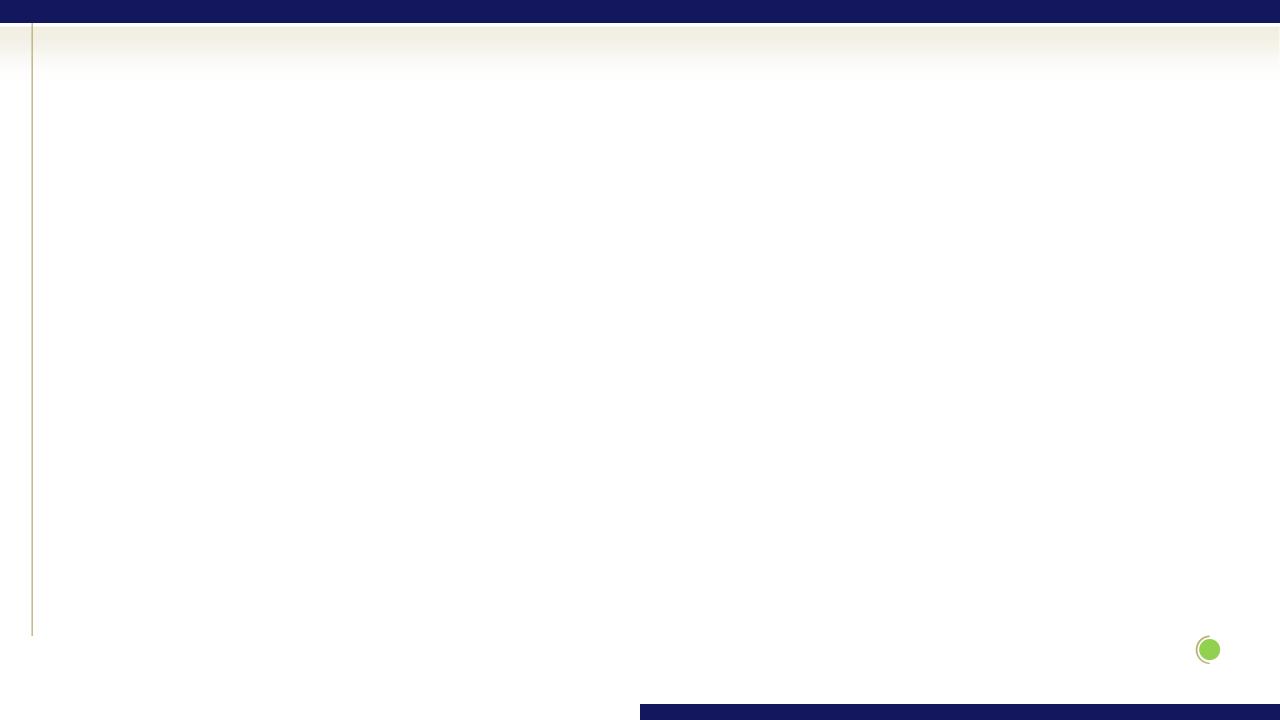
Right to inspect and review evidence

#### Notice of allegations with sufficient details, including:

Identification of the parties

Description of alleged conduct allegedly constituting sexual harassment and the date and location of alleged incident

#### **Review Sample Notice of Allegations**





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## **Consolidation of Formal Complaints**

A recipient may consolidate formal complaints as to allegations of sexual harassment where the allegations arise out of the same facts or circumstances

Against more than one Respondent;

By more than one complainant against one or more respondents; or

By one party against the other party (cross-claims)

## Investigation

### 1. Presumption

The institution must presume Respondent is *not responsible* for the alleged conduct

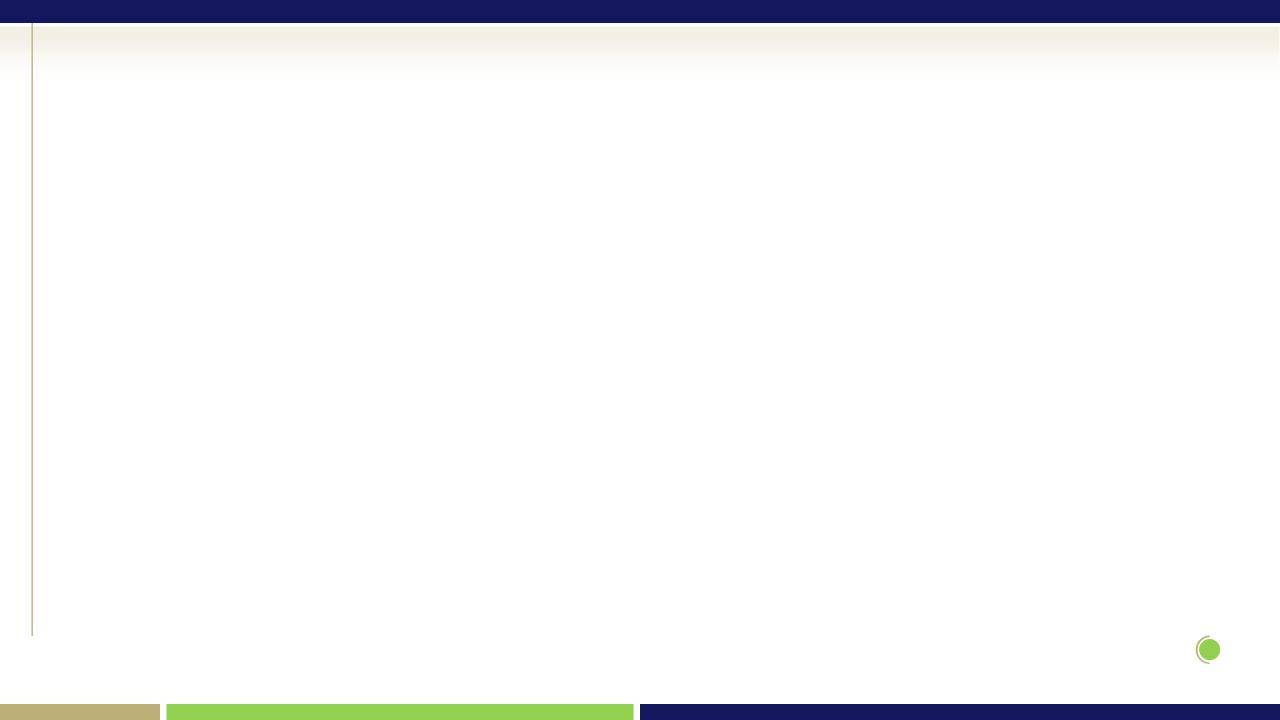
#### 2. Evidence Gathering

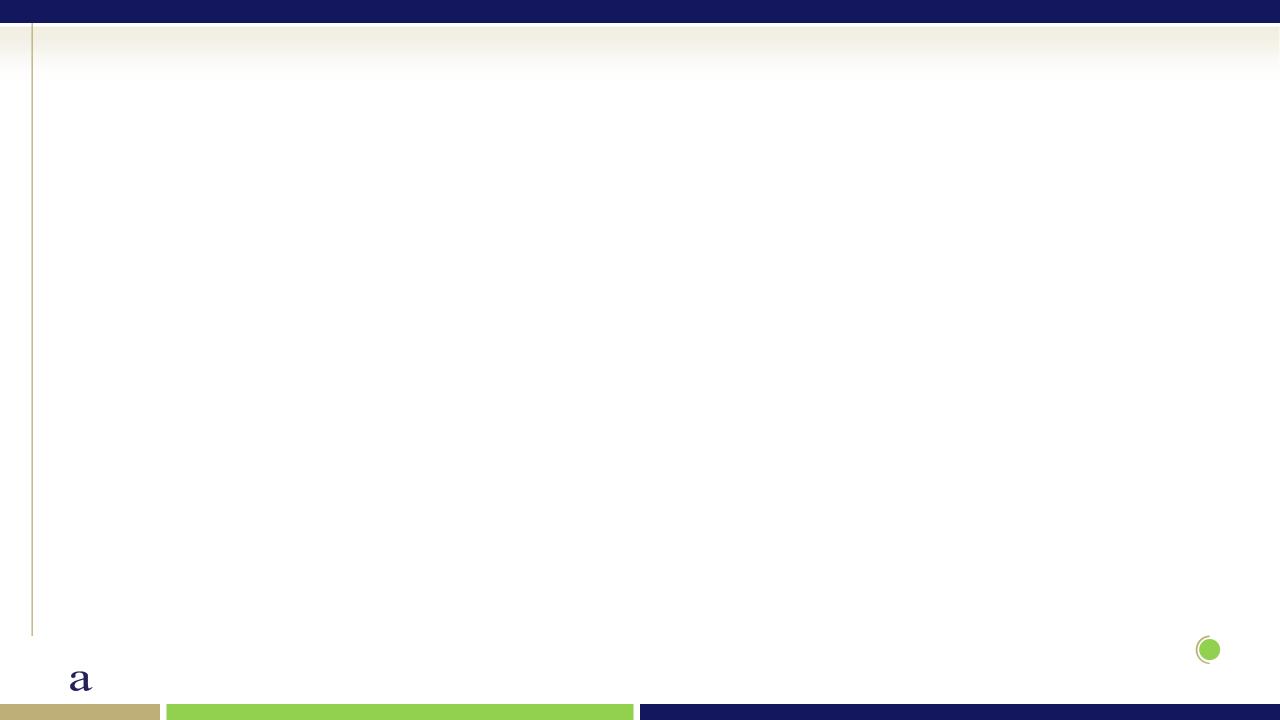
Investigator for the educational institution has the burden to gather sufficient evidence; the burden to gather evidence is *not* on the Complainant or Respondent

Investigator cannot gather privileged information without voluntary, written consent (e.g., physician or psychiatrist records, etc.)

#### 3. Written Notice with Time to Prepare

Provide written notice to the parties for all interviews with sufficient time for the party to prepare to participate







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## Investigation, continued

#### 8. Investigator Prepares Final Investigative Report

Fairly summarize relevant evidence

Relevant evidence may include credibility assessments

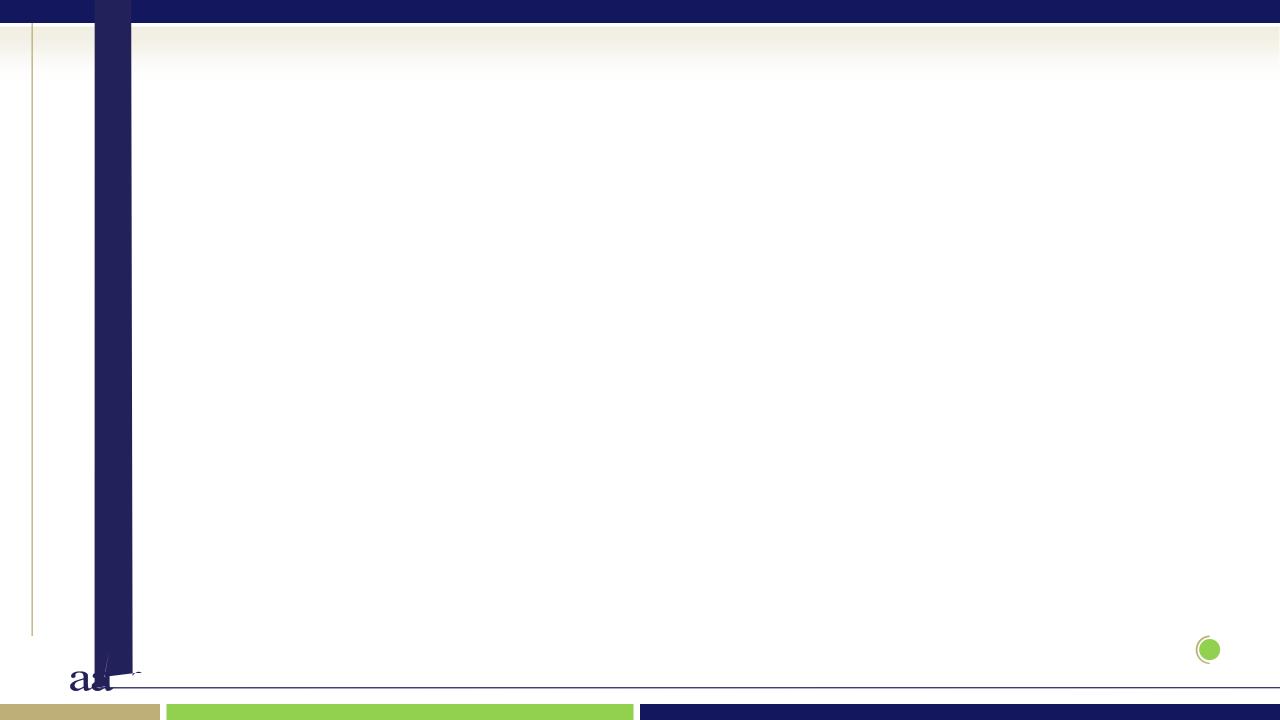
#### 9. Provide Investigative Report to Parties

At least 10 days prior to a hearing or other time of determination regarding

advisor, if any, in an electronic format or a hard copy, for their review and written response

attach written response(s) to the Investigative Report





## **Determination of Responsibility**

#### 1. Decision-Maker Determines Responsibility per §106.45(b)(7):

Decision-maker must be trained to rule on relevance of questions and repetitive questions

Reminder: The Title IX Coordinator or investigator cannot determine responsibility

#### **2. Written Decision**

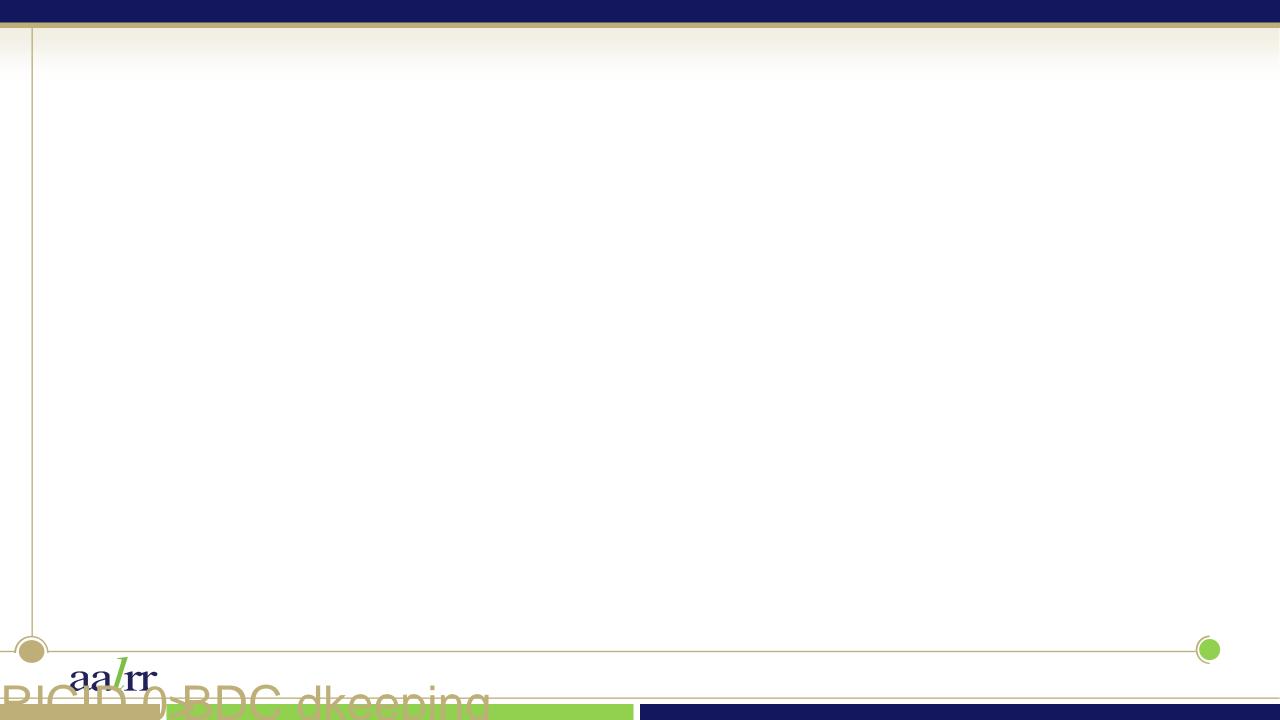
The written decision must include the findings of fact, conclusion, and the rationale If the Decision-

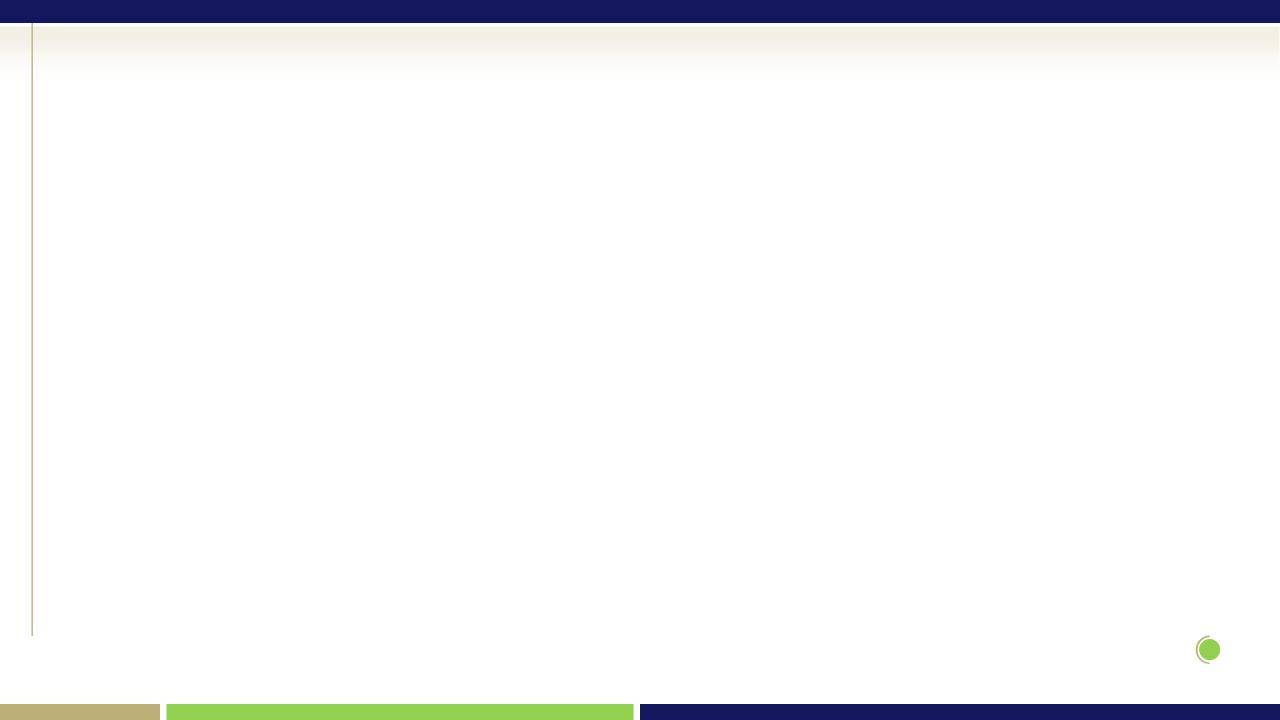


## **Informal Resolution Process**

1. Optional Process per §106.45(b)(9)







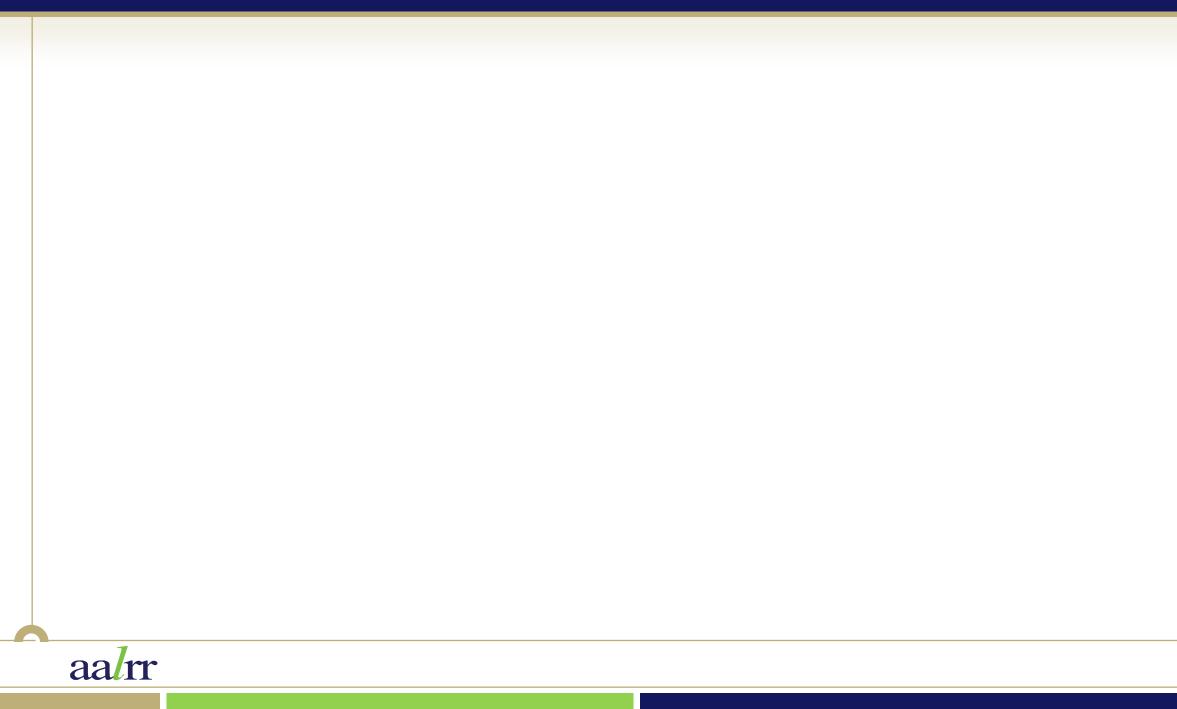
## Recordkeeping

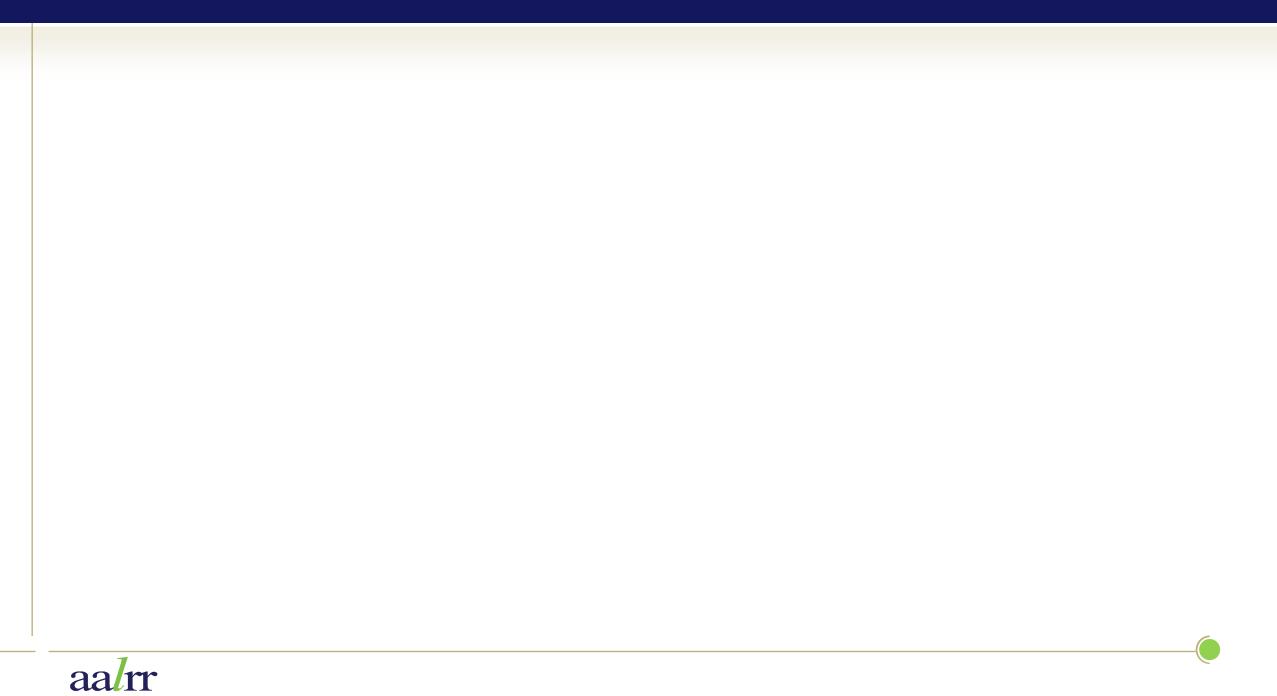
- 3. For each response required under §106.44, a recipient must create and maintain records for 7 years, including records of:
  - Any actions, including supportive measures, taken in response to a report or formal complaint of sexual harassment.
    - If the recipient did not provide supportive measures, it must document why that decision was not clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances
  - In each instance, recipient must document:
    - Why its response was not deliberately indifferent

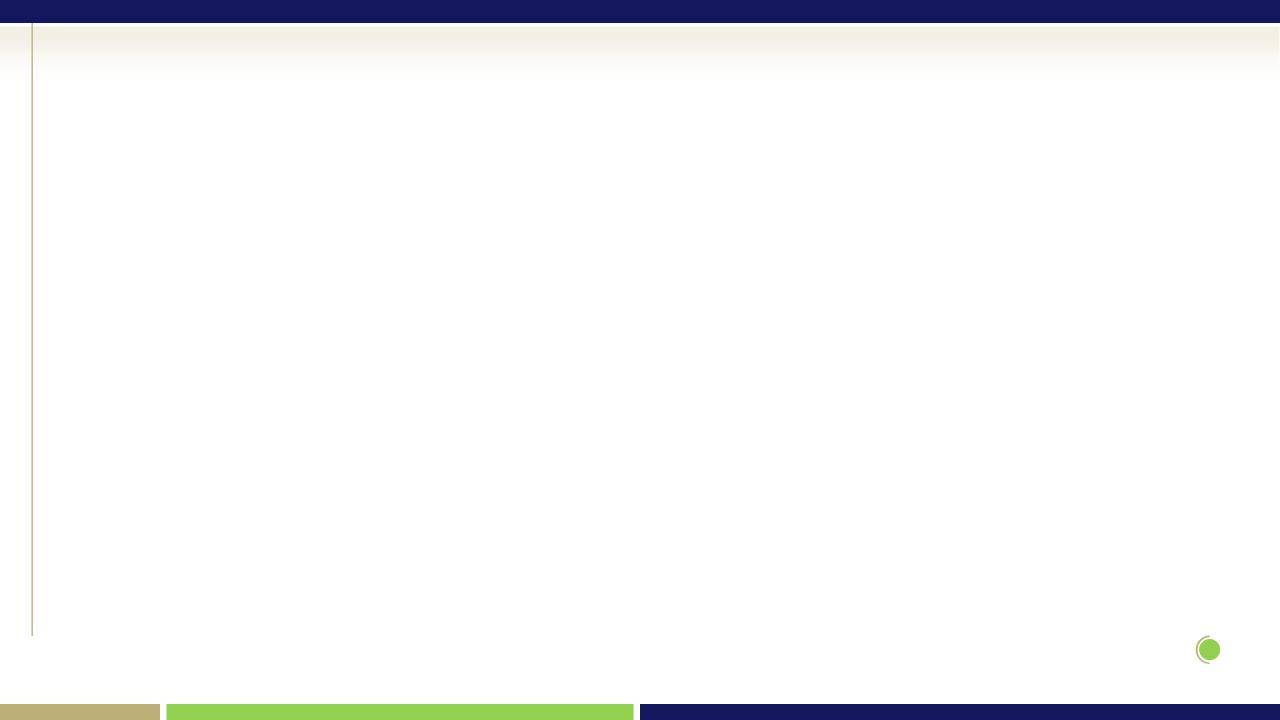




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## Hypotheticals 1-3

1. Student A offers to name Student B the Vice President of the Chess Club if Student B kisses Student A.

Is this sexual harassment under Title IX?



## Hypothetical 1 - Discussion

#### 1. Student A offers to name Student B the Vice President of the Chess Club if Student B kisses Student A.

Is this sexual harassment under Title IX?

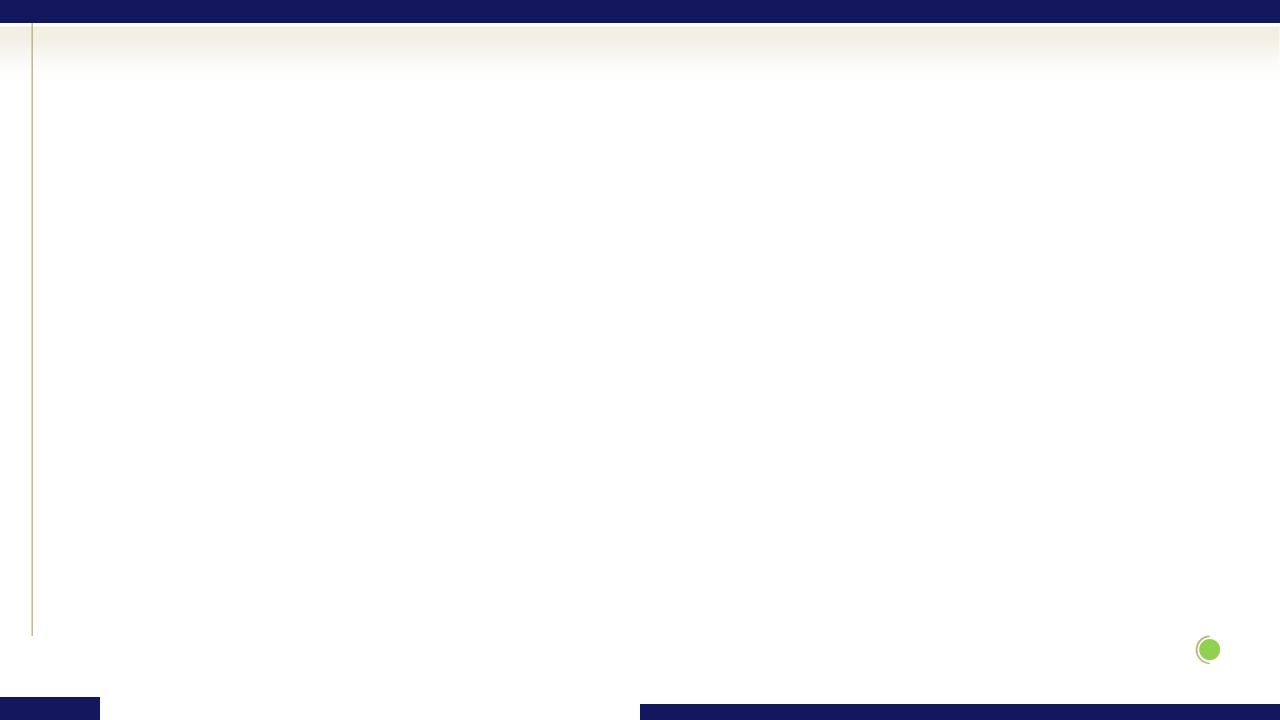
#### by an employee.

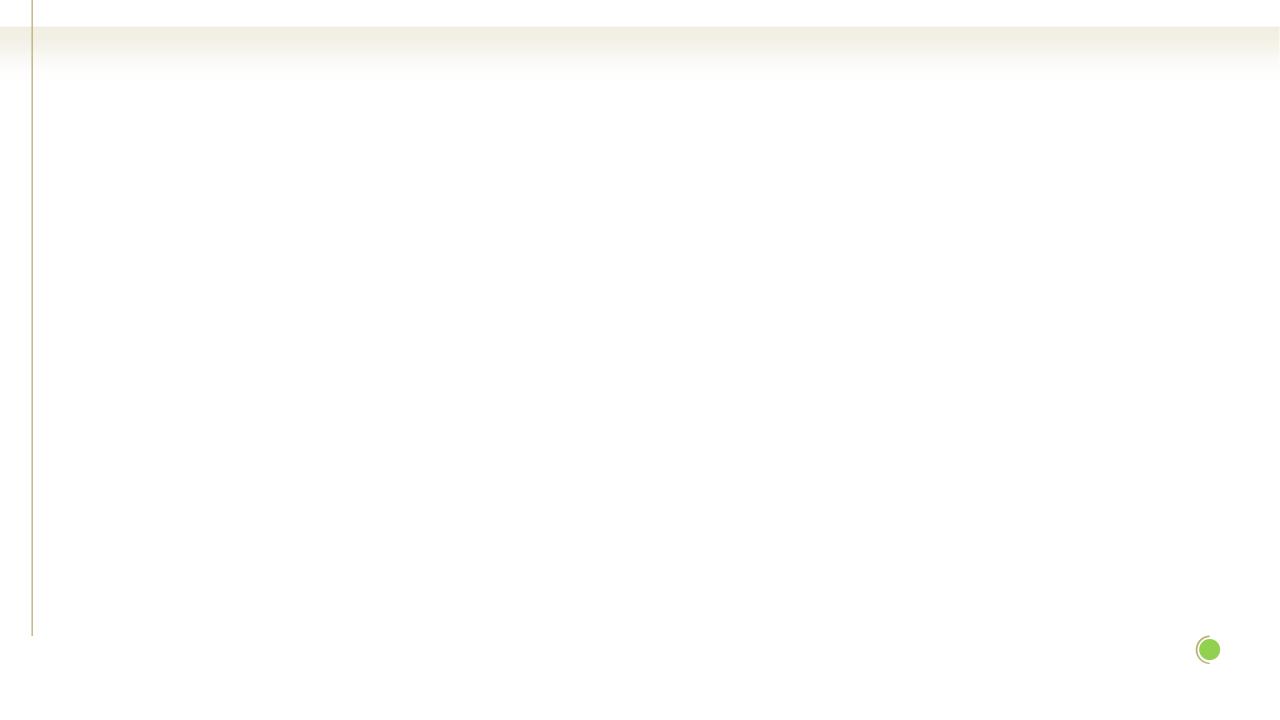
However, this may be evidence of hostile environment sexual harassment under Title IX and warrants more questions to determine if there was additional sex-based behavior from Student A towards Student B.

harassment under California law.

Thus, consider notifying the parties of all potential policy violations implicated by the complaint in the Notice of Allegations.











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# Thank You

For questions or comments, please contact:



