



Agenda

1 2020 Title IX Regulations
2 Other Title IX Requirements
3 Other Sex/Gender Discrimination & School Policy
4 Other Laws

New Title IX Regulations

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Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights
 The Office for Civil Rights enforces several Federal Civil rights laws that prohibit discrimination in programs or activities that receive federal financial assistance from the Department of Education.

Title IX- the law

Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972

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.

What is Discrimination?

Treating someone differently because of their identity within a protected category

May be an act of different treatment

May also be a facially neutral rule or policy that has a disparate impact

Exception: when there is a legitimate business reason for the rule or policy

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"It is impossible,"
Justice Gorsuch
wrote, "to
discriminate against a
person for being
homosexual or
transgender without
discriminating
against that
individual based on
sex."

Title IX- some history...and some that remains

1998/1999 Gebser and Davis- deliberate indifference
2001- Sexual Harassment guidance
2007- Dear Colleague on Single Sex Programs
2010- Dear Colleague on Harassment and Bullying
2011- Dear Colleague Letter on Sexual Harassment (rescinded)
2014- Q&A (rescinded)

Title IX background, continued

* 2015- Dear Colleague Letter on Title IX Coordinators

* 2016- Dear Colleague Letter on Transgender Students (Rescinded)

* 2018- revised case processing manual

* 2018- Proposed new regulations

* May 6, 2020.....new regulations!

* August 14, 2020- Effective date

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Title IX- what it covers

What does the school pay for or enable, control, own...etc?

employees, students
employment, benefits, opportunities

the ability to engage in what the school has to offer

athletics

athletics

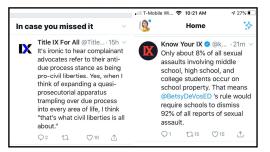


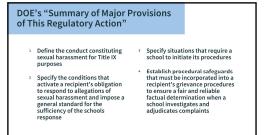


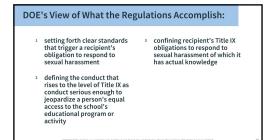
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What the Regulations Mean for Institutions Due process focus · More time for evidence review (10 days) and report review (10 days) · Notice notice notice notice notice Informal option · Narrow and focused involvement by Mandatory reporters changed OCR/DOE, but think Clery a bit here · Documentation & record-keeping · More legality to proceedings · More information out there Training reports and ALL evidence provided to parties · Mandatory advisors- schools provide POLICY changes and creation with mandatory dismissal of some matters, schools need

Who are the compliance stakeholders?

HR (employee matters AND the notice to employees and job applicants)

Student catalog and handbook folks

Public safety

Title IX

Communications/ Marketing

Admissions

Applies only to exclusion from participation, denial of benefits, or discrimination based on the basis of sex occurring against a person in the United States (106.8 (d))

Do not forget: Clery still applies. An institution's other policies still apply.

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106.30 Definitions

Sexual Harassment

- 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;
- Unwelcome conduct on the basis of sex that is so severe. pervasive. AND objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the recipient's education program or
- Sexual assault, as defined in 20 USC 1092(f)(6)(A)(v), dating violence as defined in 34 USC 12291(a)(10), domestic violence as defined in 34 USC 12291(a)(8) or stalking as defined in 34 USC 12291(a)(30

Focusing In

- So severe, pervasive, AND objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the recipient's education program or activity.
- "The objective nature of the inquiry simply means that evaluation is made by a reasonable person considerina whether, standing in the shoes of the complainant, the conduct would be offensive."
- "The reasonable person standard appropriately takes into account whether a reasonable person, in the position of the particular complainant, would find the conduct offensive."

Ouotations from DOE commentary in unofficial version p. 514

Sexual Assault (UCR definition)

 The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

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Domestic Violence

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 includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or 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.

Dating Violence

- Violence committed by a person-(A)who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; AND
- (B)where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following
- (i)The length of the relationship.
- (ii)The type of relationship.
- (iii)The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Stalking

- Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:
- (A) fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or
- (B)suffer substantial emotional distress

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Further Limits to the Scope . The mere ability or obligation to Actual knowledge means notice of SH or allegations of SH to a report sexual harassment does recipients TIXC or any official of not qualify an employee, even if the recipient who has authority that employee is an official, as to institute corrective measures one who has authority to on behalf of the recipient. institute corrective measures on behalf of the school.

106.30 Definitions- FORMAL COMPLAINT

- alleging sexual harassment against a respondent,
- about conduct within its educational program or activity.
- 3 requesting initiation of the school's grievance procedures, and
- 4 filed by a complainant at a time when they are participating or attempting to participate in the school's education program or activity.

Dismissal

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- MUST dismiss, as Title IX complaints, complaints that do not satisfy requirements of "Formal Complaint"
- MAY dismiss for other reasons such as request from complainant, respondent no longer at the school, or no ability to gather the information necessary,
- NB: Appeal rights attach, however.

106.45: Grievance Procedures MUST

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106.30 Definitions: Supportive Measures-TIXC responsible

- Non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to C and R before and after the filing of a formal complaint or where no complaint has been filed
- Such measures are designed to (1) restore or preserve access to the recipient's education program or activity, without unreasonably burdening the other party, (2) protect the safety of all parties and the recipient's educational environment and (3) deter sexual

No formal complaint? Just a report?

 Recipient must offer and implement supportive measures designed to effectively restore or preserve the complainant's access to the recipients educational program or

activity.

 At the same time it offers supportive measures, Recipient must inform complainant of the right to file a formal complaint at that time or a later date

Require objective evaluation of all relevant evidence

Includes both in/ex-culpatory evidence Credibility determinations may not be based on

Treat complainants and

respondents equitably

Equitable resolution for C must include remedies

(where responsibility is found) that must be designed

to restore or preserve access to the school's program

Equitable resolution for R must include due process

protections before any disciplinary sanctions are

Training materials must not promote stereotypes and must promote impartial investigations and Include presumption that the respondent is not responsible for

Coordinators, investigators, and

Must receive training

decision makers may not have a conflict of interest or bias

the alleged conduct until a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of grievance process

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106.45: Grievance Procedures & Time frames MUST:

 Include reasonably prompt time frames for conclusion of the grievance process, including for filing and resolving appeals, if any, 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 C & R of the delay or extension and the reasons why.

Good cause includes considerations such as the absence of the parties or witnesses, concurrent law enforcement activity, or the need for language assistance or accommodation of disabilities

106.45 Grievance Procedures- Notice of allegations

- Upon receipt of a formal complaint, school must provide the following written notice to the parties who are known:
- A) Notice of the school's grievance procedures
- B) Notice of the allegations constituting a potential violation of the school's code of conduct

including sufficient details known at the time and with sufficient time to prepare a response before any initial interview SEE THIS SECTION FOR LAUNDRY LIST OF WHAT MUST BE IN THE NOTICE

- Ongoing notice requirement when new allegations added to investigation

Grievance Procedures, contd

- Provide party whose participation is invited or expected with written notice of date, time, location, participants, purpose of all meetings, with sufficient time for party to prepare to participate.
- Must provide live hearing
 Each party must be able to ask the other party and any witnesses all relevant questions, including those challenging credibility

 Such cross examination must be conducted by

the party's advisor of choice

 Schools must provide advisor to those who do not have one.

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Advisor requirement

- Advisor of choice
- Limits on role and rules of decorum
- Cross examination
- Schools must provide for cross examination if a party does not have an advisor
- "Only relevant cross-examination and other questions may be asked of a party or witness."

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Evidence and Report Review add 20+ days

- Prior to completion of the report, the recipient must send the parties the evidence that is subject to review and inspection. Parties shall have at least TEN DAYS to provide a written response which the investigator shall consider prior to completion of the written
- all evidence must be available at hearing so that the parties can refer to it. (what it school and parties disagree whether something is relevant?)
- Create an investigative report that FAIRLY summarizes RELEVANT EVIDENCE and, AT LEAST TEN DAYS prior to a hearing, provide a copy of the report to the parties for their review and written response.

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Relevant and Probative?

Relevance

the tendency of a given item of evidence to prove or disprove one of the elements of the case, or to have probative value to make one of the elements of the case likelier or not.

Probative

"tending to prove." Probative evidence "seeks the truth." Tends to prove the proposition for which it is proffered.

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Hearing-Live with Cross Examination.

- The decision-maker must explain to the party's advisor asking questions any decision to exclude questions as not-relevant (include relevant).
- If a party or witness does not submit to cross examination at the hearing, the decision maker must not rely on any statement of that party or witness in reaching a determination regarding responsibility the investigation.
- Provide both parties 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 evidence that the recipient does not intend to rely upon in reaching a determination regarding responsibility.

Written Decision Must Include...

- Identification of the code alleged to have been violated
- Description of the procedural steps taken from receipt of the complaint through determination, including any notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits, methods used to gather other evidence, and hearings held
- Findings of fact used to support the
- Conclusions regarding the application of the code of conduct to the facts.
- Statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility.
- Any sanctions the recipient imposes on the respondent, and any remedies provided by the recipient to the complainant designed to restore or preserve access to the program or activity.
- The procedures and bases for an appeal.

Appeal grounds

- Procedural irregularity
- New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time of determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, that would affect the outcome of the matter
- The Title IX Coordinator, investigator, or decision-maker had a conflict of interest or bias for or against parties generally or the individual party that affected the outcome of the matter
- Other bases determined by the school, provided offered to both parties

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At ANY TIME prior to reaching a determination

May include mediation

Multiple and adjustments of the informal resolution process, including the records that will be the maintained or could be abhaved

Mustr:

Provide parties written notice disclosing Allegation

Requirements of the informal resolution process incl. the consent

Obtain parties' voluntary written

Obtain parties' voluntary written

obtain parties' voluntary written

Obtain parties' voluntary written

Record-keeping

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For a period of SEVEN YEARS

- Each sexual harassment investigation (including determination regarding responsibility, discipline, remedies, etc.)
 - All materials used to train
 - coordinators, investigators, and decision-makers with regard to sexual harassment.

Informal resolutions

Any appeal and result therefrom

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All key actors must receive specific training on skills and abilities required by the grievance procedures.
 Training must be kept and put on website.

RELEVANCE. BIAS. PROCESS.

ACTION! Categorized compliance efforts.

Documents & Process Technology Training People

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Documents & Process Policy and procedure Investigation reports Consistent regardless of investigator, with required Notice of policy Hearing Job descriptions, applications, parents, students, employees documenting decisions per regulations Supportive Measures Anneal Anytime Document what was offered and how it complies with the standards under the regulations Appeal assessment form; notice of decision; remember, this is for decision at the beginning as well as the end (two different · Complaint intake and assessment Notices of investigation, meeting, investigate: decisions on interim measures hearing, case dismissal, outcome.

• Recording equipment and storage
• Determine who will train
• Training materials go on website

Understand how the regulations impact staffing needs

Hearing officers
Advisors
Preparing documentation
Training for all students and employees
Investigators
measures
Meetings with parties

Appeal officers

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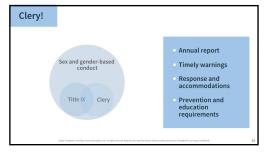








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Title VII, ADA & ADEA prohibit discrimination and harassment

- Harassment is unwelcome conduct that is based on race, color, religion, sex (including pregnancy), national origin, age (40 or older), disability or genetic information.
- Harassment becomes unlawful where 1) enduring the offensive conduct becomes a condition of continued employment, or 2) the conduct is severe or pervasive enough to create a work environment that a reasonable person would consider intimidating, hostile, or abusive.
- "I didn't intend to offend or harass"
 "Lighten up! It's just a joke" or "I'd think they'd take it as compliment!"
 "It wasn't about them" or "they could have left."
 "They didn't tell me it offended them!"

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Petty Slights Do Not Violate the Law Petty slights, annoyances, and isolated incidents (unless extremely serious) will not rise to the level of illegality. To be unlawful, the conduct must create a work environment that would be intimidating, hostile, or offensive to reasonable people.

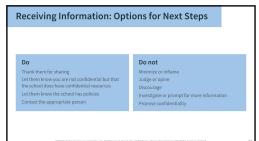
Retaliation

 Anti-discrimination laws also prohibit harasment against individuals in retaliation for filing a discrimination charge, testifying, or participating in any way in an investigation, proceeding, or lawsuit under these laws; or opposing employment practices that they reasonably believe discriminate against individuals, in violation of these laws.

- What is not Adverse Action?
 - Petty slights, minor annoyances, trivial issues
 - Acts motivated by a business reason other than retaliation

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