The Four Corners of Title IX Regulatory Compliance

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Nothing presented in this training is, or should be considered, legal advice!

Know when to consult legal counsel.

Introduction

A Few Initial Thoughts on the 2020 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, YouTube videos
• Status of preexisting guidance and resolutions
  • Withdrawals of previous guidance
  • Legal challenges in court

Some Key Features of the 2020 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

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Some Key Features of the 2020 Regulations

- Choice in evidentiary standard preserved
- “Preponderance of the evidence” or “clear and convincing”
- "Mandated reporters" suppliants “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" suppliants “interim measures”
  - Separation of the decision-maker from other tasks
  - No more single-investigator model, but single decision-maker permitted.
- (emphasis added).
- Especially important for decision-makers.
- 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 about a complainant’s sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant.
- Appeals required
- Training mandates
- "Not a court” “Not a criminal justice system"

Training Mandates Specific to the 2020 Regulations

- "Schools must ensure that Title IX personnel (Title IX Coordinator, any investigator, any decision-maker, and any person who facilitates 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
  - 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


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 Title IX Rule.

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  - Investigators must receive training on issues of relevance to create an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence


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.
- "We assume all recipients will need to review 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.
- "We assume 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.

Further training required...

- 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 transition now.
- Scope, definitions, procedures, etc.
- Training on technology usage for live hearings on your campus.
- Especially important for decision-makers.
- Additional and continued training on bias.
- Additional investigator and decision-maker training.
- Training on informal resolution for those implementing that process.
- Continuing education at regular intervals.
- REMEMBER—It’s always good to hear from multiple voices!
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.

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 22, 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)

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!

Prevalence Data
Postsecondary Institutions

One in five college women experience attempted or completed sexual assault in college; some studies state one in four. One in six 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.

Sixty percent of women and 64 percent of men experience sexual harassment during college.

Among undergraduate students, 23 percent of females and 5.4 percent of males experience rape or sexual assault; among graduate and undergraduate students 22.2 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 6.5 percent of men and one university woman who self-reported acts qualifying as rape or attempted rape admitted to committing repeat rapes.

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. Sixty-four 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 co-worker.

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The Controversial Science of Sexual Predation


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...

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.

Further, the final regulations contain provisions specifically intended to take into account that complainants may be suffering results of trauma, for instance, § 106.44(b) 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.

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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After hearing from the public and completing its review of the Department's current Title IX regulations, the Department of Education has rescinded laws related to diversity training for federal agencies. Catherine Lhamon has been nominated for Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, moving swiftly to implement changes in the wake of the Trump administration's restrictions. Catherine Lhamon was confirmed by the Senate shortly after her nomination. The Biden administration has reversed Trump’s controversial diversity training order, ensuring a more inclusive emphasis on campus Title IX obligations. Currently in Senate committee is the House’s Equality Act, which seeks to expand the definition of gender identity to include non-binary identities and allow transgender Americans to receive protections under Title IX protections. Catherine Lhamon was confirmed by the Senate shortly after her nomination. The Biden administration has reversed Trump’s controversial diversity training order, ensuring a more inclusive emphasis on campus Title IX obligations. Currently in Senate committee is the House’s Equality Act, which seeks to expand the definition of gender identity to include non-binary identities and allow transgender Americans to receive protections under Title IX protections.

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* The Biden administration has reversed Trump's controversial diversity training order, ensuring a more inclusive emphasis on campus Title IX obligations.
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**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 enforcement
  - Catherine Lhamon has been nominated for Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights
  - Executive Order on Guaranteeing an Educational Environment Free from Discrimination on the Basis of Sex, including Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity
  - Look to the actual regulations for guidance

- **Forthcoming Q&A**
  - OCR will seek to hear from as many interested parties as possible. We recognize that many stakeholders expect 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 of OCR's website (https://www.ed.gov/ocr/newsroom.html) and in a forthcoming Federal Register notice.

- **Executive Order on Guaranteeing an Educational Environment Free from Discrimination on the Basis of Sex, including Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity**
  - The Secretary of Education shall consider taking additional enforcement actions, as appropriate and consistent with applicable law, to ensure that educational institutions are providing an educational environment free from discrimination on the basis of sex, including sexual orientation or gender identity and that individuals who are providing educational services are providing such services consistent with applicable law.

- **Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (Anticipated)**
  - 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 of OCR's website (https://www.ed.gov/ocr/newsroom.html) and in a forthcoming Federal Register notice.

- **Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (Anticipated)**
  - 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.
The Regulations fail to recognize the myriad other federal, state and local laws, judicial
Title IX is concerned with
American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education
Association of American Colleges and Universities
... the Regulations are antithetical to the fundamental educational nature and
... the Regulations force campuses to turn their disciplinary proceedings into legal
Enacted by Congress, Title IX seeks to
American Association of Community Colleges
American Indian Higher Education Consortium
The Regulations inappropriately extend these court-like and prescriptive processes to
The Regulations also provide insufficient flexibility to allow campuses to choose between
... the Regulations require colleges and universities to adopt a new Title IX-specific
Other federal laws also address sex discrimination. There are
Title IX is concerned with institutional response to discrimination.
The final regulations obligate recipients to respond promptly and supportively to persons alleging 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.

Legal Foundations: How did we get here?

Before:
Campuses focused on equality in sports, admissions, etc.

April 2011 (Obama Administration):
Dear Colleague Letter released as a "reminder" that Title IX covers sexual harassment
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
• Education Secretary Betsy DeVos
• Recission of Obama-Era Guidance in 2017 (and more rescissions in 2020)
• 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: Former Guidance
• Sexual Harassment Guidance: Harassment of Students By School Employees, Other Students, or Third Parties (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, 2011)
• Questions and Answers on Title IX and Sexual Violence (April 9, 2014)
• Resources for Title IX Coordinators, including the Dear Colleague Letter, and the Title IX Resource Guide (April 2015)
• Q&A on Campus Sexual Misconduct (Sept. 22, 2017)
• Dear Colleague Letter (Sept. 22, 2017)
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.

Court Activity

- Judicial activism and inactivity
- Lower courts and SCOTUS
- 6th Circuit in Baum
- 7th Circuit in Purdue
- 9th Circuit in University of Sciences
- Univ. of Southern California will pay $852 million as a result of a settlement in a case regarding abuse by campus gynecologist
- Bostock
- Lady of Guadalupe
- NCAA v. Alston et al


Litigation Risk

- Will the new regulations cause an increased risk of litigation?
- The Department doesn’t think so. For example: “[I]f 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. at 30115.
- 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?

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—Virginia Laws

Virginia State Laws

  - Requires campuses to establish threat assessment teams.
  - Requires responsible employees to report.
- VA Code § 23.1-807. Sexual assault; memoranda of understanding; policies.
  - MOUs with local sexual assault crisis centers and law enforcement.
- VA Code § 23.1-808. Sexual violence; policy review; disciplinary immunity for certain individuals who make reports.
  - Requires institutions to review sexual violence policies and update them as appropriate.
- VA Code § 23.1-809. Academic transcripts; suspension, permanent dismissal, or withdrawal from institution.
  - Requires a transcript notation for a student who has been suspended, permanently dismissed, or withdrawn from the institution while under investigation for an offense involving sexual violence.
- VA Code § 23.1-412. Non-academic student codes of conduct.
  - Establishes the Virginia sexual assault forensic examiner coordination program within the Department of Criminal Justice Services.

Virginia State Laws Cont’d

- VA Code § 23.1-900. Academic transcripts; suspension, permanent dismissal, or withdrawal from institution.
  - Requires a transcript notation for a student who has been suspended, permanently dismissed, or withdrawn from the institution while under investigation for an offense involving sexual violence.
- VA Code § 23.1-412. Non-academic student codes of conduct.
  - Requires each public institution of higher education to adopt an academic student code of conduct.
  - Establishes the Virginia sexual assault forensic examiner coordination program within the Department of Criminal Justice Services.
SB 373 Virginia sexual assault forensic examiner coordination program; established, report.

Virginia sexual assault forensic examiner coordination program. The bill provides that the coordinator of the program shall create and coordinate an annual statewide sexual assault forensic nurse examiner training program; coordinate the development and enhancement of sexual assault forensic examiner programs across the Commonwealth; participate in the development of hospital protocols and guidelines for treatment of survivors of sexual assault; coordinate and strengthen communications among sexual assault nurse examiner medical directors, sexual assault nurse examiners, and other health care providers; improve the coordination of sexual assault forensic examiner programs; provide technical assistance for existing and developing sexual assault forensic examiner programs; create and maintain a statewide list, updated biannually, that includes pertinent information regarding sexual assault forensic examiners and nurse examiners; create sexual assault nurse examiner recruitment materials for universities and colleges with nursing programs; and support and coordinate community education and public outreach, when appropriate, relating to sexual assault nurse examiner issues for the Commonwealth.
Free Speech and Academic Freedom in the New Regulations

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 . . . Id. at 30142.

Precisely because expressive speech, and not just physical conduct, may be restricted or punished as harassment, it is important to define actionable sexual harassment under Title IX in a manner consistent with respect for First Amendment rights, and principles of free speech and academic freedom, in education programs and activities . . . Id.
The Department believes, however, that severity and pervasiveness are needed elements to ensure that Title IX's nondiscrimination mandate 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.

New Regulations and Free Speech/Academic Freedom

The Supreme Court has not squarely addressed the intersection between First Amendment protection of speech and academic freedom, and non-sex discrimination Federal civil 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).

More on the First Amendment

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

What is “sex” for Title IX purposes?

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 student's 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 victim'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 victim were heterosexual. On the other hand, if students heckle another student with comments based on the student's 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 Title IX.

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

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

"All students can experience sex-based harassment, including male and female students, LGBTQ 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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2018 OCR Statement

*All students can experience sex-based harassment, including male and female students, LGBTQ 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.*

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.

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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: Employees are protected from discrimination due to their sexual orientation or gender identity under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

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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.”

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More Quotes from Bostock – The Bostock 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 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 do these doctrines protecting religious liberty interact with Title VII? That is a question 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."

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.

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."

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.

The 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 discrimination and other forms of sex-based harassment. OCR has also recognized that Title IX's prohibition on sex discrimination includes harassment and other forms of discrimination against students for not 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. ___ (2020), concluded that discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, including LGBTQ+ students, 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. 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.

NOTE: SCOTUS Decision in Our Lady of Guadalupe School v. Morrissey-Berru.

Implications of Bostock for Title IX?

• Why did the Department of Education not define "sex" in the new Title IX regulations?
• Title VII v. Title IX?
• Title IX & Title IX regulations vs. DOE enforcement in light of Bostock?
• How will religious institutions be impacted by Bostock?
• How can religious institutions avoid the Bostock ruling?

A good article to read: Michael A. Seelig, How Changes to Title IX Affect Higher Education (JUNE 16, 2021).
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?

"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?

Due Process Cont'd*

(The 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. 45 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(10)(i)(D).

Once it is determined that due process applies, the question remains what process is due. 45 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(10)(i)(D).\footnote{See generally id. at 30050-53.}

Procedural due process of law requires a minimum notice and a meaningful opportunity to be heard.

Due process is not a technical conception with a fixed content unrelated to time, place and circumstances. Goss v. Lopez, 419 U.S. 565, 577 (1975) (quoting Morrissey v. Brewer, 408 U.S. 471, 481 (1972)).

Indeed, due process is flexible and calls for such procedural protections as the particular situation demands.

The fundamental requirement of due process is the opportunity to be heard 'at a meaningful time and in a meaningful manner.' Mathews v. Eldridge, 424 U.S. 319, 333 (1976) (quoting Armstrong v. Manzo, 380 U.S. 545, 552 (1965)).

*See generally id. at 30050-53.

More Due Process

- Chevron/Article II
- State Farm
- 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

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

§106.45 grievance process does not attempt to transform schools into courts; rather, the prescribed framework provides a structure by which schools reach the factual determinations needed to discern when victims of sexual harassment are entitled to remedies. The Department declines to 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 harassment in an education program or 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. 

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 Companion to Law, Oxford University Press (1980), at 301.

“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.”

[1] Unless the recipient’s response to sexual harassment is clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances, the Department will not second guess such decisions.

The Department believes that the Davis definition in §106.30 provides a definition for non-quid pro quo, non-Clery Act/VAWA offense sexual harassment better aligned with the purpose of Title IX than the definition of hostile environment harassment in the 2001 Guidance or the withdrawn 2011 Dear Colleague Letter.
A Review of the New Regulations

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

§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.

§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.

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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.

§106.12 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 Assistant Secretary.

§106.30(a) Definitions.

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).
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 pending. \(1\) at \(9916\).

• 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.

\(1\) at \(9930\) (internal citations omitted).

“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?”

“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. As 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)
“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

First Amendment and the Second Prong

Protection 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.

“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.

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) 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.
§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(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(b).

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.

§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)

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, decision-maker, 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.

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§ 106.45(b)(1)(ii) Cont’d

(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) Cont’d

(iii) Require that any individual designated by a recipient as a Title IX Coordinator, investigator, decision-maker, 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.

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§ 106.45(b)(1)(iii) Cont’d

(iii) Require that any individual designated by a recipient as a Title IX Coordinator, investigator, decision-maker, 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.

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§ 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)(iv) 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.

§ 106.45(b)(1)(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, 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.

§ 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)

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

§ 106.45(b)(1)(x)

(v) 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.

(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.

(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)(vi) 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.

(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)

(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.

§ 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—

(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 99.35).
§ 106.45(b)(5)(ii)

(i) 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;

§ 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 by an attorney or advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, and not limit the choice or presence of an advisor for either the complainant or respondent in any meeting or grievance proceeding; however, the recipient may establish restrictions regarding the extent to which an 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;

§ 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. 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.
§ 106.45(b)(6)(i)

(i) Hearings.

For postsecondary institutions, the recipient’s grievance process must provide for a live hearing. At the live hearing, the decision-maker(s) must allow 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) 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 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.

§ 106.45(b)(7)(i)

(i) Determination regarding responsibility.

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)(3)(vii) of this section.

§ 106.45(b)(7)(ii)(A)

(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;

§ 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

§ 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)

(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:

(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.

§ 106.45(b)(8)(ii)

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

§ 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—

(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)(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)
(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.

§ 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 Retaliation.
§ 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.

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§ 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).

§ 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.

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§ 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.

Organization and Management:
Tuning Your Systems to the New Mandates

Title IX Personnel
- Title IX coordinator
- Title IX investigator
- Title IX decision-maker
- Appellate officer

Budgetary and operational concerns?
Outsourcing/Requiring Legally Trained Title IX Operatives

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.

Personnel Decisions

- Should we appoint deputy Title IX coordinators?
- Should the Title IX coordinator take on the role of investigator, as permitted in the new regulations?
- How many decision makers? (New regulations suggest training at least two so one can be the appellate officer.)
- Single decision-maker or a panel?
- Baseline
- Conflicts of interest?
- Appropriate relationships between Title IX coordinator and other functions.
- Role of counsel?

**Training**

- “Best practices”/“Experts”/Certification
- Impartiality of Title IX operatives
- No bias
- 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. Id. at § 106.30.

**“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(a).

- Officials with Authority

  - Who is an official with authority—authority to redress?
    - Title IX coordinator
    - CSA?
    - 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 §106.30.

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 officials in whom guidance described as having “authority to redress the sexual harassment.” Id. (emphasis added).
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.

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 official 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).

The 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. Id. at 30106 n.482 (emphasis added).

“Universal mandatory reporting”

Nothing 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 30040 (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.

* Report from the complainant
* Third party report (“bystander” reporting)
* Anonymous report (by the complainant or by a third party)

See id. at 30046.
Anonymous Reports

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

If 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

Notice 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 § 106.83 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.

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.

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

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 30092.

Operationalizing the new Title IX regulations requires making certain choices.

“Tuning” is important.
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 legitimate and necessary flexibility to make decisions regarding the supportive measures, remedies, and discipline that best address each sexual harassment incident.

“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.

Policy Basics:
What Should be Included?

• Single policy or multiple policies?  
• Who creates policy? You? Your Title IX Team? Conduct Committee? Counsel?  
• Title IX ↔ Student Conduct (reference each other)  
• Title IX ↔ HR  
• Consensual relations policies (do you have these?)  
• Terminology/Language  
  • “Complainant” not “Victim”/“Survivor”  
  • “Respondent” not “Perpetrator”  
  • What is a “day?” (Business day, calendar day, “school” day?)

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 Cont’d

• 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
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
   v. Sexual exploitation*
   vi. Stalking
   vii. Retaliation*
   viii. Intimidation*
   ix. Actual Knowledge

State law considerations!

“Consent”—Not Defined in New Regulations

• What will your 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.

“Sexual Harassment” [Three-Prong Test]

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

(A) 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;

(B) 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; or

(C) 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; or

(D) By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the
   laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

(E) By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is
   —
   (i) The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the
   type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction
   —
   (ii) The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on 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) 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, follow(s), 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.

“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
   victim;

(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.

“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.

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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(b)

Notice of Non-Discrimination and Title IX Coordinator Information on:
- 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

Scope

“Staying in Your Lane”

§ 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 30099.
§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.

“Non-sexual Harassment Sex Discrimination”

... §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 code of conduct. ... Id. at 30094.

Recipients may continue to address harassing conduct that is outside the Department’s jurisdiction due to the conduct occurring outside the recipient’s education program or activity, or occurring against a person who is not located in the United States. Id. at 30097-98 (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 30098-99 (emphasis added).

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.

Id. at 30095.

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

“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 §106.41; 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.
“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 reflects 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 arbitrary denying remedies to sexual harassment victims.

Id. at 30063–64 (emphasis added).

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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 30060 (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 an 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 30055.

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Organizational Responsibility Under Title IX

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 30061 (emphasis added).

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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 30062 (internal citation omitted, emphasis added).

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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 IX 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 of "supportive measures" while a grievance process resolves any factual issues about the 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.

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 choose to respond under a non-Title IX policy.

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; § 106.45(b)(10)(i)(D) 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.

Tuning with Other Policies and Campus Functions
* Student and Organizational Conduct
* Employment Conduct
* Disability Services
* Equity
* Security
* Threat Assessment
* Bias Incident Reporting
* Care Team Reports

Policy should reflect practice and practice should reflect policy.

Prompt, Equitable, Reasonable
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).

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, emphasis added).

Prompt Timeframes

- 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

Id. at 49045 n.182 (emphasis added).

Law Enforcement Activity

Section 106.45(b)(5)(vi) provides 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(b)(5)(vi).

Parallel

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. 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, exculpatory and inculpatory, nothing in the final regulations precludes a recipient from using evidence obtained from law enforcement in a § 106.45 grievance process. § 106.45(b)(1)(ii) 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(b)(5)(vi).
Law Enforcement Cannot Be Used to Skirt Title IX 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 grievance process.

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.”

Confidentiality

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 106.70 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.

“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. id. 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. id. at 30304 (emphasis added).
Complainant Autonomy/
Desire to Move Forward in a Formal Process

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.

Formal Complaints and the Complainant’s Wishes

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.

Formal Complaints and the Complainant’s Wishes Cont’d

An 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.

Moving Forward Against the Wishes of a Complainant

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

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

These 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.

§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.

Thoughts on Emergency Removal and Administrative Leave

* 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?

§ 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.
"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)(ii).
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(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)(4)

Formal Complaint Examples

You may file your formal complaint by emailing it to ODR@harvard.edu.

Please remember that your formal complaint must be in writing. In addition:

- It should state the name of the alleged harasser (if known).
- It should describe with reasonable specificity the incident(s) of alleged harassment, including the date and place of such incident(s).
- It must be in the Complainant or Reporter's own words, and may not be authorized by others, including family members, advisors, or attorneys.
- It should have an attached list of any sources of information, for example, witnesses, correspondence, records, etc., that the Complainant or Reporter believes may be relevant to the investigation. However, a complaint should not be delayed if such sources of information are unknown or unavailable.

https://flowchart.odr.harvard.edu/


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)

... 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.
§ 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.

A Closer Look at Investigations

Special Issues in Investigation

- Definitions Under the New 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?

Who Should Serve as an Investigator?

- Attorneys?
- 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

- 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

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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

“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.  

The Investigation Process Itself

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

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.
- 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 all 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 supportive measures or accommodations?
- Drawing conclusions/findings of responsibility?????

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.  

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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.

Evidence and Relevance

Overview

- Credibility
- Relevance
- Evidentiary Standard
- Probative Evidence
- Prejudice
- Inculpatory Evidence
- Exculpatory Evidence
- Hearsay
- Expert Testimony

[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.

Inculpatory Evidence

Evidence showing or tending to show one's involvement in a crime or wrong.


Exculpatory Evidence

Evidence tending to establish a defendant's innocence.

Evidentiary Standard

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?
Contrast this with **"clear and convincing"** and "beyond a reasonable doubt."

Relevance

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

Definition of "Relevant"

Having significant and demonstrable bearing on the matter at hand.
Affording evidence tending to prove or disprove the matter at issue or under discussion.

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 3025 (emphasis added).

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 3025 (emphasis added).
The rape shield language in § 106.45(b)(6)(i)-(ii) bars questions or evidence about a complainant's sexual predisposition (with no exceptions) and about a complainant's prior sexual behavior subject to 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.

Rape Shield Protections and the Investigative Report

The 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.

Credibility vs. Reliability

* Credibility vs. Reliability
* 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 alleged victim 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 Cont'd

* 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 potential bias?
* 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 be normal. Inconsistencies alone should 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 or minutia.
* Check your own bias at the door. Do not pre-judge your findings until all relevant information is heard. Working with "stories of the case" are not bias, but remain open to revising those theories based on fact. Do not be lured towards confirmations bias.
Advisors and Hearings

(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.

“Advisors”

• 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 advisor.
• If a party does not have an advisor, the school must provide one.

“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.
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). Id. at 30298 n. 1168.

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 30298 n. 1169.

The 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 cross-examination, such cross-examination must be conducted by party advisors. Id. at 30298 n. 1167.

"Advisors" Cont’d

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?
• Cross-examination
• 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.

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.

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. Id. at 30298.
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)... 

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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.  

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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.

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Statements Not Subject to Cross Examination

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. However, to the extent 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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Prior Sexual History

Section 106.45(b)(6)(i)(A) 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.

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Cross-Examination

- Advisors may cross-examine but not the witnesses/complainants/respondents themselves
- Objections and evidence issues
- Inculpatory/Exculpatory evidence
The Department understands commenters' concerns that a blanket rule 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. See MPE 106.45(b)(10)(i)(D). This material is not intended to be used by other entities, including other entities of higher education, for their own training purposes for any reason. Use of this material for proprietary reasons, except by the original author(s), is strictly prohibited.

§ 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 and Remedies

Sanctions

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.

The Department does not require disciplinary sanctions after a determination of responsibility, and does not prescribe any particular form of sanctions.

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. See id. at 3005 (emphasis added). For reasons described throughout this preamble, the final regulations modify this approach to focus on remedies for the complainant 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)(10)(i)(D) 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.

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.

Remedies

- Examples of remedies for an individual complainant
  - Can be a continuation of supportive measures (such as a no-contact 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 just sanctions against the respondent.
- Are there academic remedies based on the impact the event had?

§ 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.

Appeals

Remedies

Examples of remedies for an individual complainant

• Can be a continuation of supportive measures (such as a no-contact 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 just sanctions against the respondent.
• Are there academic remedies based on the impact the event had?
§ 106.45(b)(8)(i)

(B) 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:

(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.

§ 106.45(b)(8)(ii)

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

§ 106.45(b)(8)(iii)(A-F)

(ii) 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

• What choices do we need to make?
• Procedures?
• Who can hear appeals?
• What “additional basis” could exist?

Informal Resolution
The new regulations don’t require it, but informal resolution is allowed.

What type of training is needed?

any consequences resulting from participating in the informal resolution

Pros/Cons

JAMS

Who should implement?

Mediation? Arbitration? Restorative justice?

American Arbitration Association (AAA)

Both parties must voluntarily

Should you offer it?

A formal complaint must be filed before any informal resolution process can begin.

Parties do not have to be in the same room...often, they are not.

When can’t we use informal resolution?

Association for Conflict Resolution (ACR)

The requirements of the informal resolution process including the

The allegations

Increased complainant autonomy

Who should implement?

What type of training is needed?

Mediation? Arbitration? Restorative justice?

When can’t we use informal resolution?

Does this option provide for more opportunities for “educational” interventions?

Equitable implementation by trained personnel

National Association for Community Mediation

American Bar Association, ADR Section

CPR Institute for Dispute Resolution

§ 106.45(b)(g)(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

Points on Informal Resolution

• The new regulations don’t require it, but informal resolution is allowed.
• A formal complaint must be filed before any informal resolution process can begin.
• Both parties must voluntarily agree to informal resolution (written consent required). [No coercion or undue influence]
• Parties do not have to be in the same room...often, they are not.
• Equitable implementation by trained personnel
• Should you offer it?
• Mediation?
• Increased complainant autonomy
• Who should implement?
• What type of training is needed?
• Mediation? Arbitration? Restorative justice?
• When can’t we use informal resolution?
• Does this option provide for more opportunities for “educational” interventions?

What is mediation?

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. 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...”).

Mediation, as used in law, is a form of alternative dispute resolution resolving disputes between two or more parties with concrete effects. Typically, a third party, the mediator, assists the parties to negotiate a settlement. Disputants may mediate disputes in a variety of domains, such as commercial, legal, diplomatic, workplace, community, and family matters.

“Neutrals”

Mediators use various techniques to open, or improve, dialogue and empathy 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
Ending an Informal Process

An 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.

A Closer Look at Retaliation

(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)

(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)(1)

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.

§ 106.71(b)(2)
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Retaliation
- Against complainant, respondent, witnesses, advisors
- Against employees
- Vigilantism—Digital or otherwise

Bias, Impartiality, Conflicts of Interest, Sex Stereotypes

Some complainants, including or especially girls of color, face school-level 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." 

Id at 30103 (emphasis added).

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” 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
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)(c)(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.

Impartial

Not partial or biased: treating or affecting all equally

Prejudgment

A judgment reached before the evidence is available

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.

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.
“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:
- 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
- bias
- sex stereotypes

Whose side are you on as a Title IX operative?

You have no “side” other than the integrity of the process.

Supportive Services

§ 106.30(a) “Supportive Measures”

Supportive measures mean 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, leave 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

... 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 ...
Campus Culture and Climate

- Education is the great hope in overcoming violence.
- We can do Title IX compliance better! Use educational tools to promote the goals of Title IX.
- Years ago, RFK discussed the challenges of the “Mindless menace of violence.”

Robert F. Kennedy, Cleveland, Ohio, 1968

- Identify core educational challenges and opportunities
- Utilize academic departments focused on related issues: (Health studies, gender studies, etc.)
- Manage “trigger” issues in the classroom
- Train staff, faculty and students on Title IX, including sexual violence and other forms of sexual harassment

The Law

- The law recognizes its own limits in regards to sex discrimination
- Resist “Legalese”

The Title IX System Itself

- Make your Title IX efforts known to the community
- Look to schools that have been through an investigation for clues
- Utilize the wisdom and experience of campus constituencies to help assess systems
- Effective response to Title IX incidents helps to foster a healthy culture!
Integration

- Integrate Title IX with other public health and wellness initiatives, such as alcohol and other drug prevention
- Interface Title IX into your institution’s mission statement and enterprise risk management (ERM) system

Sensitivity

- Sonar
- Multicultural Initiatives
- LGBTQIA
- Choose your words

Prevention

- Sexual assault prevention and awareness programs are required under the Clery Act
- Use evidence-based strategies (still developing) – 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 comprehensive strategy
Consider the following model from the CDC, Preventing Sexual Violence on College Campuses: Lessons from Research and Practice (April 2014).

Prevention and Intervention

Primary prevention is legally required: VAWA Regs 34 CFR 668.46 (j)

*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
  - Description of safe bystander intervention options
  - Information on risk reduction
  - Description of the institution's ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for students and employees

What the future holds for Title IX...

What does the future hold for Title IX?

- Changes to the regulations?
  - Definition of sexual harassment
  - Informal process
  - Cross-examination
  - Role of advisors
  - Jurisdiction
  - “Mandatory” reporters/“responsible employees”
  - Single investigator model?

What the future holds for Title IX...

What does the future hold for Title IX?

- Broader LGBTQ protections: transgender athletes' rights issues
  - State bills in Florida, Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, Mississippi, Tennessee and West Virginia prevent transgender females from playing on female sports teams
  - Executive orders in South Dakota prohibit same
  - Social justice issues and Title IX intersections
  - March 2023, 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?
  - SCOTUS?
  - State law pushbacks
  - Rewrite Codes...again? And when?

Final thoughts...

THANK YOU!