

UPDATED TITLE IX COMPLIANCE

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Boys' Latin of Philadelphia
August 13, 2020 Title IX training

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Introduction

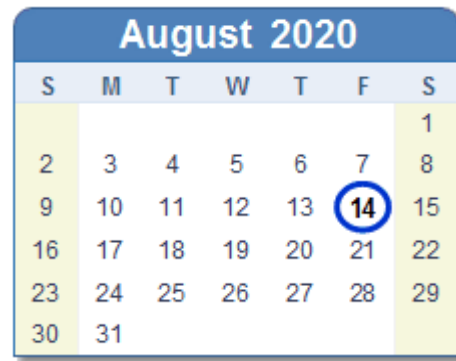
On May 6, 2020, the U.S. Department of Education issued final rules regarding Title IX obligations.

The document exceeded 2000* pages and specifies how all K-12 school entities, among other entities, must respond to allegations of sexual harassment consistent with Title IX's prohibition against sexual discrimination.

*actual regulations only 7 pages

Compliance Deadline

- August 14, 2020



A calendar for August 2020. The title 'August 2020' is at the top. The days of the week are listed in the first row: S, M, T, W, T, F, S. The dates are arranged in a grid. The date 14 is circled in blue. The calendar shows that August 14, 2020, is a Friday.

August 2020						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

What is Title IX

- Federal non-discrimination statute
- “No person...shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.”

Highlights



- The definition of “sexual harassment” is expanded to include sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.
- Prior guidance held schools responsible for incidents they “reasonably should” have been aware of. The new guidance requires schools to respond when they have “actual knowledge” of a complaint of sexual harassment, which can include a report to any employee of an elementary or secondary school.

Highlights



- Schools are required to respond when sexual harassment occurs “in the school’s education program or activity.” The definition of “program or activity” is expanded to include “locations, events, or circumstances over which the school exercised substantial control over both the respondent and the context in which the sexual harassment occurs.”

Highlights



- Parents/Guardians of K-12 students are permitted to file complaints on their behalf and are required to be given notification of complaints against their children.
- Elementary and secondary schools are not required to hold hearings on student complaints (unlike colleges and universities)

Highlights



- Schools are required to provide “supportive measures” to students, with or without a formal complaint (i.e. counseling, schedule changes, leave of absence, etc.)

Remedial Action

- Ordered if discrimination found by USDOE
- Federal funding implications

Constitutional Protections / Restriction of Other Rights

- Protects:
 - 1st amendment rights
 - Due process rights
- Other restrictions:
 - FERPA does not preempt
 - State and local law do not preempt
 - Title VII not preempted
 - Parents/Guardians have right to file complaints

Section 106.6

So what is to be done – Policies/Procedures



- Create or revise key policies and procedures
 - Must include:
 - Grievance procedures and process
 - Prohibition of retaliation
 - Once adopted, disseminate and publish

So what is to be done – Title IX Coordinator

- Designate a Title IX Coordinator



Section 106.8

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So what is to be done – Identifying and Training Key Personnel

- Identify key personnel
 - Title IX Coordinator
 - Investigators
 - Decision makers
 - Any person who facilitates an informal resolution process
- Train key personnel



Designation of Title IX Coordinator

(See Attachment A)

- At least one employee who coordinates efforts to comply with these regulations
 - Must be called Title IX Coordinator
 - Notification must be provided to students, parents, guardians, employees, unions (“notice groups”) of:
 - Name/title
 - Office address
 - Email
 - Telephone number
 - Notice of non-discrimination on basis of sex in education program or activity
 - Same info published on website and all handbooks or catalogs made to the above
 - Complaints may be submitted to any of the above contact items

Section 106.8(a) and (b)

Dissemination of Grievance Procedures (See Appendix GP)

- Must adopt and publish grievance procedures
 - Prompt and equitable resolution of complaints
 - Contains grievance process
 - Notice of above to notice groups

Formal Complaint

(See Attachment B)

- Document filed by a complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging sexual harassment against a respondent and requesting that the School investigate the allegation of sexual harassment.
 - A document or electronic submission that contains the complainant's physical or digital signature, or otherwise indicates that the complainant is the person filing the formal complaint.

Formal Complaint

- 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 School with which the formal complaint is filed.



Formal Complaint

- 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 and by any additional method designated by the School.
- Where the Title IX Coordinator signs a formal complaint:
 - Cannot be complainant, respondent or fact witness
 - Cannot have conflict of interest

Responding to Complaints

- Actual knowledge required
 - Notice of sexual harassment or allegations of sexual harassment to a School's Title IX Coordinator or any official of the School who has authority to institute corrective measures.
 - 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
 - Imputation of knowledge based solely on vicarious liability or constructive notice insufficient.
 - This standard is not met when the only official of the School with actual knowledge is the respondent (alleged perpetrator).

Responding to Complaints

- Must respond:
 - Promptly and
 - Not deliberately indifferent –
 - i.e. clearly unreasonable in light of known circumstances
 - OCR won't equate deliberate indifference with disagreement over determination

Supportive Measures

- Supportive measures must be provided to complainant:
 - 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 School's education program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the School'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, mutual restrictions on contact between the parties, changes in work locations, leaves of absence, increased security and monitoring and other similar measures.
 - 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 School to provide the supportive measures.

Supportive Measures

- The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of supportive measures.
 - Must promptly contact complainant to discuss availability
 - Consider complainant's wishes
 - Inform of availability irrespective of filing formal complaint

Emergency Removal

- Requires:
 - Individualized safety and risk analysis
 - An immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising from the allegations of sexual harassment
 - Respondent has notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal
 - Must comply with IDEA, Section 504 and the Americans with Disabilities Act

Administrative Leave

- Applies only to non-student employees
- Still must comply with ADA



Grievance Process

- Must comply with Section 106.45 of new regulations
 - Anything additional must apply equally to complainants and respondents



Basic Requirements

- Treat complainants and respondents equitably
- Require objective evaluation of evidence
- Ensure no conflicts
- Proper training
- Presumption of respondent innocence
- Prompt time frames

Basic Requirements



- Transparency as to:
 - Disciplinary sanctions and remedies
 - Standard of evidence
 - Appeal rights
 - Range of supportive measures
- Respect for lawfully asserted privileges

Equitable Treatment

- Remedies to a complainant where a determination of responsibility for sexual harassment has been made against the respondent
 - Designed to restore or preserve equal access to the School's education program or activity.
 - May include supportive measures
 - May be disciplinary, punitive and burden the respondent;
 - Must follow a grievance process that complies with the new regulations before the imposition of any disciplinary sanctions or other actions that are not supportive measures against a respondent.

Objective Evaluation of All Relevant Evidence

- Including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence
- Credibility determinations may not be based on a person's status as a complainant, respondent, or witness



No Conflict



- Require that any individual designated by a School as a Title IX Coordinator, investigator, decision-maker, or any person designated by a School 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.

Training

- A School must ensure that Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision-makers, and any person who facilitates an informal resolution process, receive training on:
 - The definition of sexual harassment
 - The scope of the School's education program or activity
 - How to conduct an investigation and grievance process including hearings, appeals, and informal resolution processes, as applicable
 - How to serve impartially, including by avoiding prejudgment of the facts at issue, conflicts of interest, and bias
 - Any technology to be used at a live hearing
 - 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
 - Issues of relevance to create an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence.

Materials

- 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

Presumption of Non-Responsibility

- 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

Prompt Time Frames

- Must have 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 School 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.

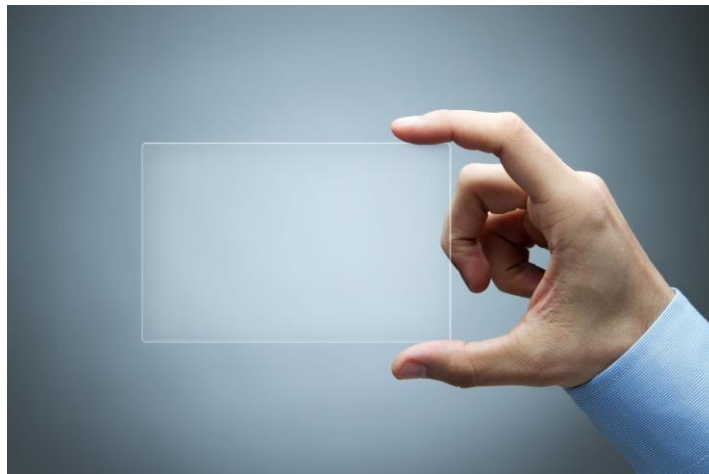
Good Cause for Extension

- 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



Transparency - Remedies

- Describe the range of possible disciplinary sanctions and remedies, or list the possible disciplinary sanctions and remedies that the School may implement following any determination of responsibility



Transparency – Standard of Evidence

- 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
 - Apply the same standard of evidence to all formal complaints of sexual harassment

Appeal

- Include the procedures and permissible bases for the complainant and respondent to appeal



Supportive Measures

- Describe the range of supportive measures available to complainants and respondent



Respecting Legal Privileges

- May 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

Notice of Allegations – Formal Complaint (See Attachment C)

- Notice to known parties
 - Grievance process
 - Including informal resolution procedures
 - Notification of the allegations
 - Sufficient detail
 - Identification of the parties
 - The alleged conduct
 - The date and location
 - Sufficient time



Notice of Allegations – Formal Complaint

- Statement of presumed non-responsibility
- Determination made at end of process
- Right to advisor
 - May be an attorney
- Right to inspect evidence
- Provisions in code of conduct prohibiting false statements or submission of false evidence
- If new allegations become part of investigation, supplemental notice required

Dismissal of Formal Complaint

- Dismissal warranted if:
 - Allegations do not constitute sexual harassment even if true
 - Allegations did not occur in education program or activity
- May still be a violation of other provision of code of conduct

Dismissal of Formal Complaint

- Dismissal may occur at any point
 - If complainant notified Title IX Coordinator of desire to withdraw
 - Respondent no longer employed/enrolled
 - Specific circumstances prevent School from gathering evidence sufficient to reach determination

Dismissal of Formal Complaint (See Attachment D)

- Notice of dismissal must be sent to respondent and complainant
 - Including reasons therefore
 - Must be sent simultaneously



Consolidation of Formal Complaints

- May consolidate 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.

Investigation

- Ensure that the burden of proof and the burden of gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding responsibility rest on the School and not on the parties.
- School cannot access, consider, disclose, or otherwise use a party's medical records made and maintained in connection with the provision of treatment to the party, unless the School obtains that party's voluntary, written consent to do so.

Consent

- If a party is not 18 years old, then must obtain the voluntary, written consent of a parent/guardian



Witnesses

- Must provide an equal opportunity for the parties to present witnesses, including fact and expert witnesses, and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence



No Requirement of Confidentiality for Parties

- May not restrict the ability of either party to discuss the allegations under investigation or to gather and present relevant evidence



Other Persons

- Must provide the parties with the same opportunities to have others present during any grievance proceeding, including 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 School
 - 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

Notice of Meetings (See Attachment E)

- Must 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

Inspection and Review of Evidence

- 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 School 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.

Investigator Disclosure of Evidence (See Attachment F)

- Prior to completion of the investigative report, the School 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.

Investigator Disclosure of Evidence

- The School 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



Report

- Create an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence and, at least 10 days prior to a hearing, if one is held, 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.

Hearings

- Grievance process may, but need not, provide for a hearing.
- With or without a hearing, after the School has sent the investigative report to the parties and before reaching a determination regarding responsibility, the decision-maker(s) must afford each party the opportunity to submit written, relevant questions that a party wants asked of any party or witness, provide each party with the answers, and allow for additional, limited follow-up questions from each party.

Hearings

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

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 School must apply whichever standard of evidence it chooses:
 - Preponderance of evidence
 - Clear and convincing evidence.

Written Determination

(See Attachment G)

- Must include:
 - Identification of the allegations potentially constituting sexual harassment
 - 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;
 - Findings of fact supporting the determination;
 - Conclusions regarding the application of the School's code of conduct to the facts;
 - A statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility, any disciplinary sanctions the School imposes on the respondent, and whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to the School's education program or activity will be provided by the School to the complainant; and
 - The School's procedures and permissible bases for the complainant and respondent to appeal.

Written Determination

- The School must provide the written determination to the parties simultaneously.
- The determination regarding responsibility becomes final either on the date that the School 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.

Implementation of Remedies

- The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for effective implementation of any remedies.

Appeals

- A School must offer both parties an appeal from a determination regarding responsibility, and from a School's dismissal of a formal complaint or any allegations limited to the following bases:
 - Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter;
 - 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
 - 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.

Appeals

- A School may offer an appeal equally to both parties on additional bases.



Notification of Appeal

(See Attachment H)

- As to all appeals, the School must:
 - Notify the other party in writing when an appeal is filed and implement appeal procedures equally for both parties;
 - 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;
 - Ensure that the decision-maker(s) for the appeal is trained and has no conflict of interest;
 - Give both parties a reasonable, equal opportunity to submit a written statement in support of, or challenging, the outcome;
 - Issue a written decision describing the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result; and
 - Provide the written decision simultaneously to both parties.

Informal Resolution

- A School may not:
 - Require waiver of the right to an investigation and adjudication of formal complaints of sexual harassment consistent with this grievance process.
 - Require the parties to participate in an informal resolution process
 - Offer an informal resolution process unless a formal complaint is filed.

Informal Resolution

(See Attachment I)

- However, at any time prior to reaching a determination regarding responsibility the School may facilitate an informal resolution process, such as mediation, that does not involve a full investigation and adjudication, provided that the School –
 - 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
 - Any consequences resulting from participating in the informal resolution process, including the records that will be maintained or could be shared

Informal Resolution



- School must also obtain the parties' voluntary, written consent to the informal resolution process;
- School may **not** offer or facilitate an informal resolution process to resolve allegations that an employee sexually harassed a student.

Recordkeeping

A School must maintain for a period of seven years records of:

- Each sexual harassment investigation including any determination regarding responsibility, any disciplinary sanctions imposed on the respondent, and any remedies provided to the complainant designed to restore or preserve equal access to the School's education program or activity
- Any appeal and the result therefrom
- Any informal resolution and the result therefrom

Recordkeeping – Training Materials

- School must maintain for 7 years:
 - All materials used to train Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision-makers, and any person who facilitates an informal resolution process.
 - A School must make these training materials publicly available on its website, or if the School does not maintain a website the School must make these materials available upon request for inspection by members of the public.

Recordkeeping

(See Attachment J)

- School 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 School 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 School's education program or activity.
- If a School does not provide a complainant with supportive measures, then the School 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 School in the future from providing additional explanations or detailing additional measures taken.

Retaliation Prohibited



- No School 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.
- Complaints alleging retaliation may be filed according to the grievance procedures for sex discrimination required to be adopted under § 106.8(c).

Confidentiality

- Except as may be permitted by FERPA, the School 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
 - Any witness

Specific Circumstances

- The exercise of rights protected under the First Amendment does not constitute retaliation
- 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
 - Provided, however, that a determination regarding responsibility, alone, is not sufficient to conclude that any party made a materially false statement in bad faith.

QUESTIONS?

