

1 in 4 women experiences sexual assault before age 18	10% of children are targets of educator sexual misconduct before high school graduation
48% of U.S. students are	In 2010-2011, 36% of
subject to sexual	girls, 24% of boys and
harassment or assault at	30% of all students
school before graduating	grades 7-12 experienced
high school	online sexual harassment







Title IX Statute

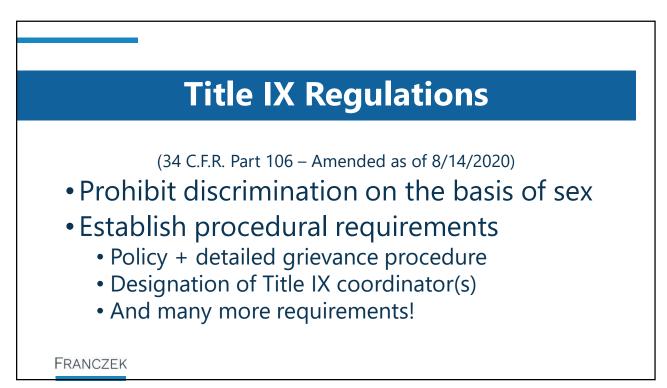
(20 U.S.C. §§ 1681–1688)

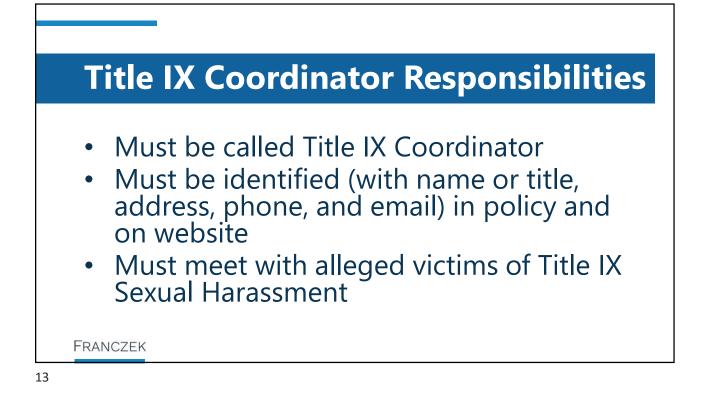
"No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance."

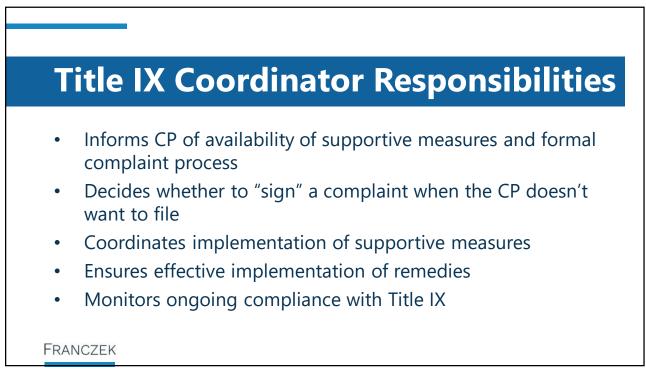
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What falls under Title IX?









When Must the School Respond to Sexual Harassment?

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When must a school respond to Title IX sexual harassment A school with actual knowledge of [Title IX] sexual harassment in an education program or activity against a person in the United States must respond



Official with Authority



- Title IX Coordinator
- Any other officials who have been given authority to institute corrective measures by the school district
- K-12: All employees

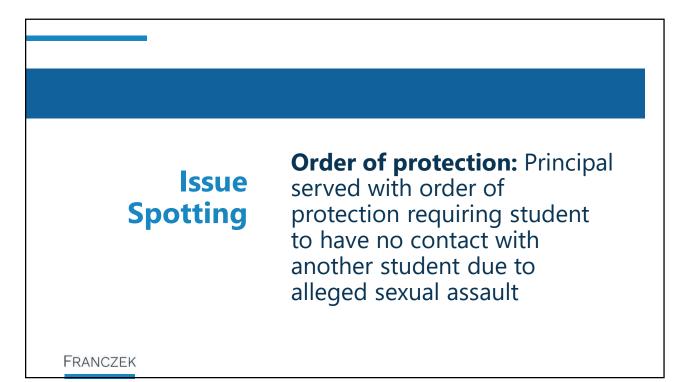
Reporting Sexual Harassment: Who, How and When?

- Any person may report sex discrimination, regardless of whether the person is the alleged victim of the reported conduct
- Reports can be made by mail, by telephone, or by email, using the contact information listed for the Title IX Coordinator
- Or by any means that results in the Title IX Coordinator receiving the person's 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

Key Word: "Allegation"

Once a school has notice of **an allegation** that, **if true**, would constitute Title IX Sexual Harassment, it must respond

"Well, we didn't believe there was enough evidence it happened" does not get you past your responsibility to use your Title IX Sexual Harassment grievance process



When must a school respond to Title IX sexual harassment A school with actual knowledge of [Title IX] sexual harassment in an education program or activity against a person in the United States must respond



It Depends Who [Well, Which Law] You Ask

Employment

- Illinois Human Rights Act
- Title VII
- Title IX

Students

- Illinois Human Rights Act
- Illinois Sex Equity Regulations
- Title IX







Quid = Something Pro = For Quo = Something

Title IX Quid Pro Quo

Definition: An employee of the educational institution conditioning an aid, service, or benefit of the educational institution on participation in unwelcome sexual conduct

New: Only an employee (not a volunteer, another student, etc.)

Codified: Severity and harm presumed

Clery Act/VAWA "Big Four"

Sexual Assault 20 U.S.C. 1092(f)(6)(A)(v)

Domestic Violence 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(8)

Dating Violence 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(10)

Stalking 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(30)



Title IX – What is a Hostile Environment

Old Definition

Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be severe, pervasive or persistent as to interfere with or limit a student's ability to participate in or benefit from school services, activities, or opportunities

New Definition (8/14)

Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be **so severe**, **pervasive**, **and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person's equal access to the school's education program or activity**



Severe

- Something more than juvenile behavior
- Something more than antagonistic, nonconsensual, and crass conduct
- Simple acts of teasing and name-calling are not enough, even when comments are based on sex
- It is not enough to show that a student has been teased or called offensive names

Pervasive

- Systemic or widespread
- Multiple incidents of harassment
- One incident is not enough, even if very severe

Objectively Offensive

- Behavior that would be offensive to a reasonable person under the circumstances
- Not just offensive to the victim, personally or subjectively
- Consider ages, numbers, relationships



Constellation of surrounding circumstances, expectations, and relationships

Hostile Environment Factors

Context, Nature, Scope, Frequency, Duration, and Location of the Incidents

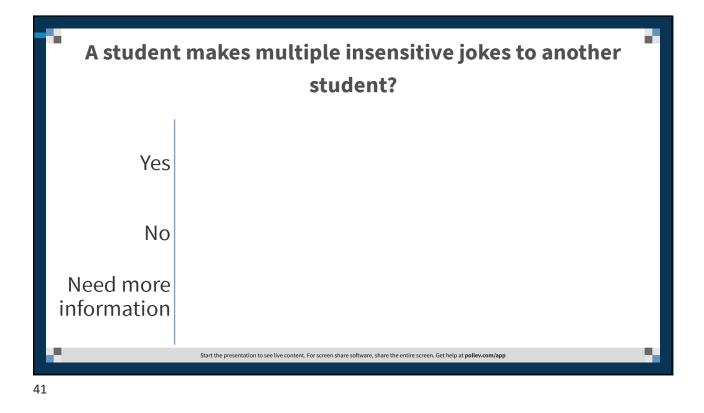
Identity, Number, Ages, and Relationships of the Persons involved

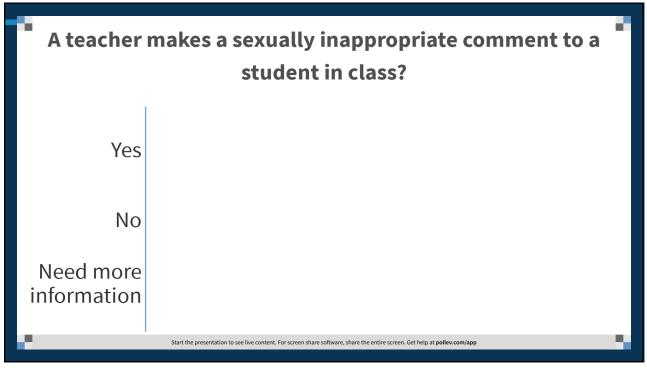
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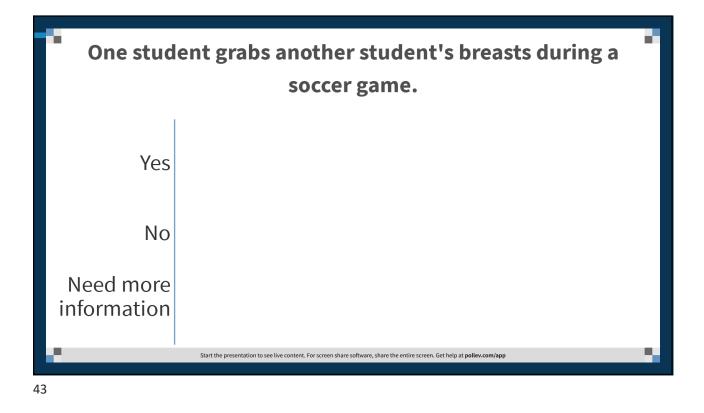
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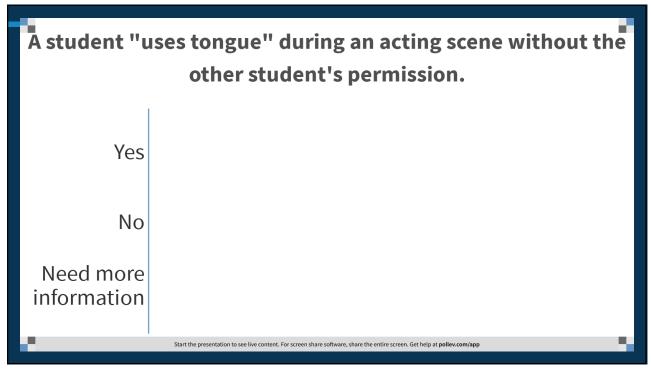


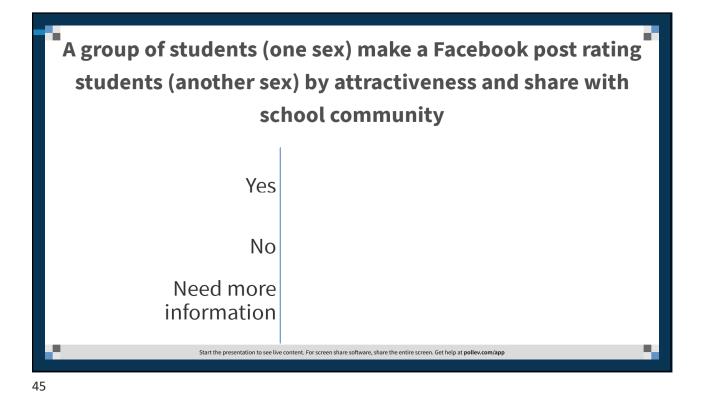


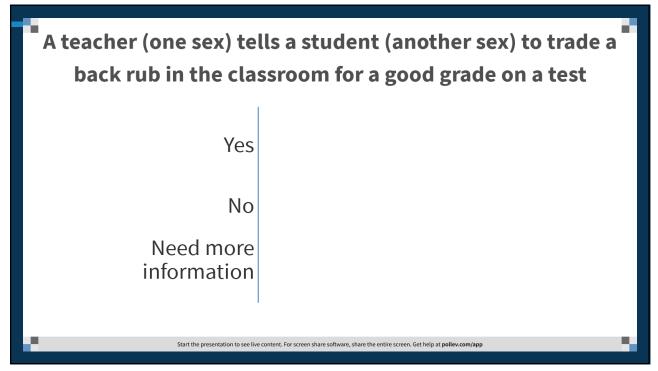


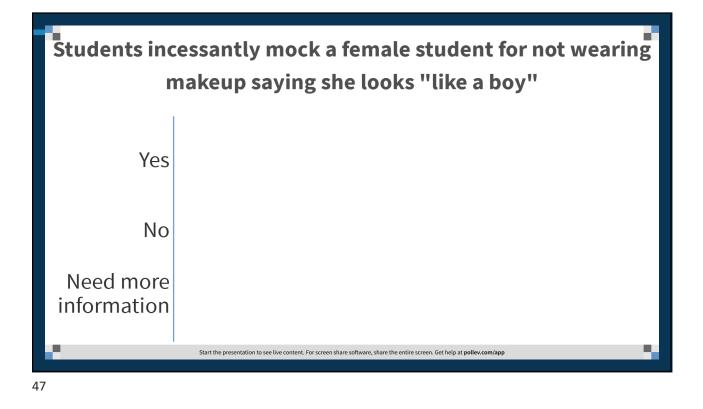


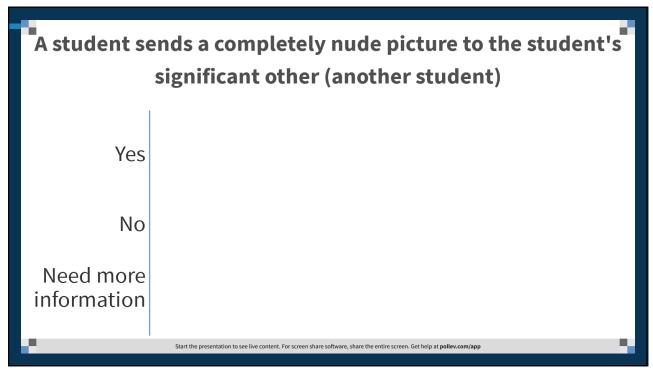


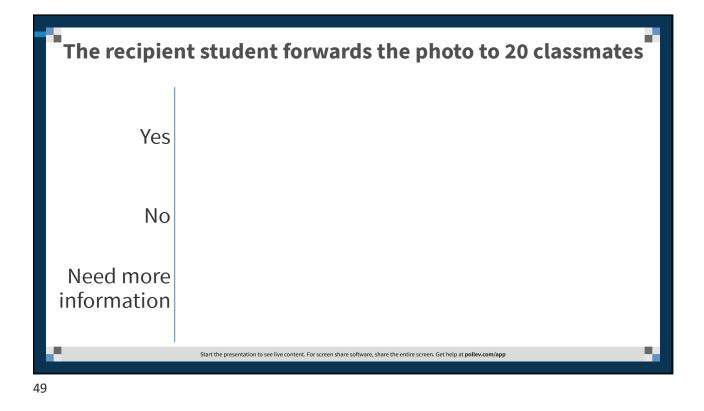


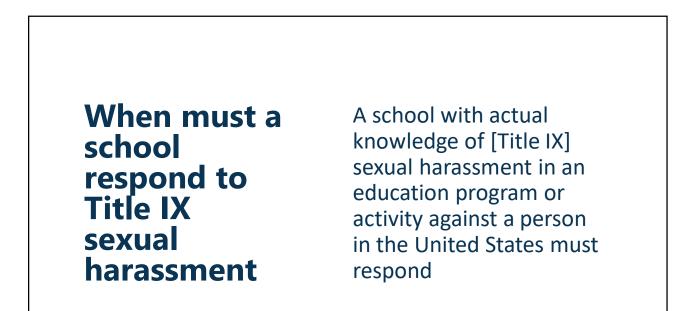
















Program or Activity: Any location, events, or circumstance over which the school exhibits substantial control over both the alleged harasser and the "context" in which the harassment occurred



When must a school respond to Title IX sexual harassment?

A school with actual knowledge of [Title IX] sexual harassment in an education program or activity against a person in the united States must respond





Mandatory if conduct alleged: Not Title IX Sexual Harassment Did not occur in the school's program or activity Did not occur in the United States

**can still address under non-Title IX policy

Permissive if:

Complainant requests to withdraw in writing Respondent's enrollment or employment ends

Specific circumstances prevent school from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determine (e.g., passage of time, lack of cooperation by complainant)

How Must You Respond

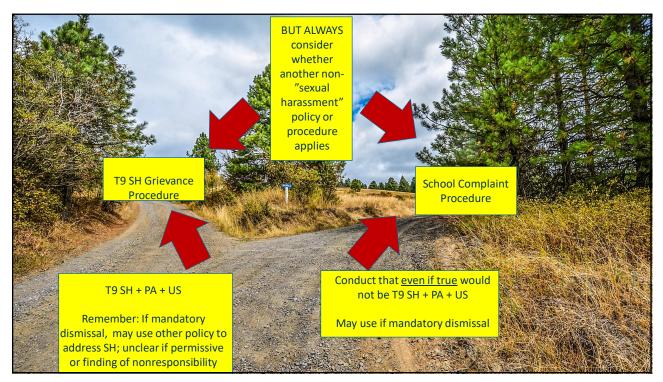
Board Policies on Harassment

Option 1: Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy and Procedure (for Title IX Sexual Harassment)

Option 2: Other Complaint Procedure (other sexual harassment, other violations of law and of School policy)

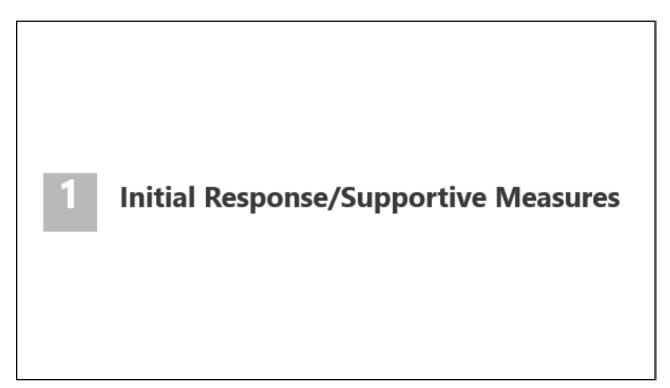
Option 3: Other rules or policies

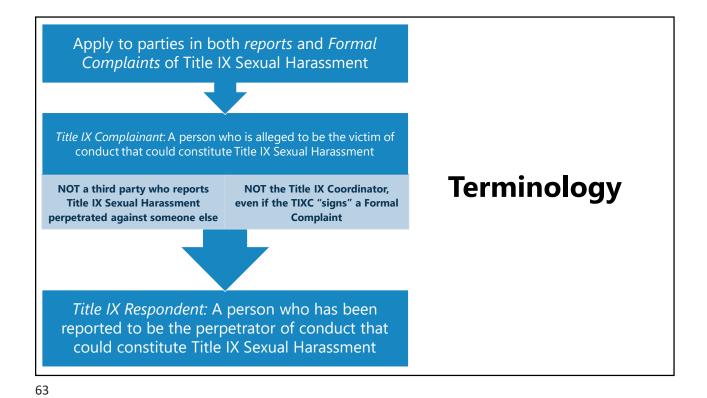




	Adequate Respo	nse		
1 Initial Response/Supportive Mea	sures 2 Informal Resolution (Voluntary)		3 Investigation	
	4 Decision	5 Appeal		
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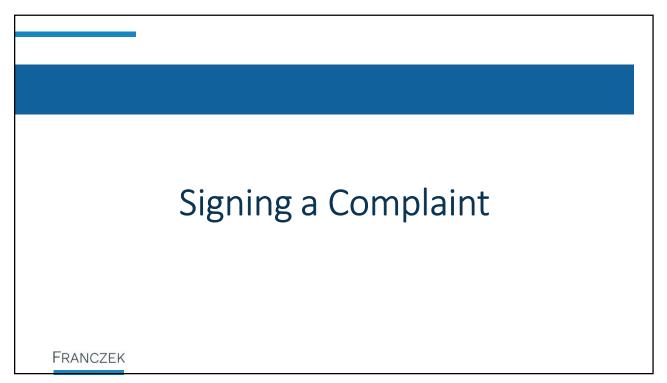


Title IX Coordinator (or designee) must promptly, **even if no Formal Complaint is filed**:

- Contact the Title IX Complainant to discuss the availability of "supportive measures"
- Consider the Title IX Complainant's wishes with respect to supportive measures
- Inform the Title IX Complainant of the availability of supportive measures with or without the filing of a formal complaint
- Explain the process for filing a Formal Complaint

New: Initial Response





Supportive Measures

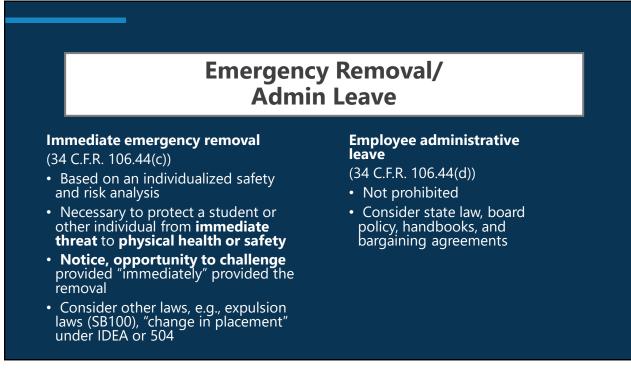
What Changed?

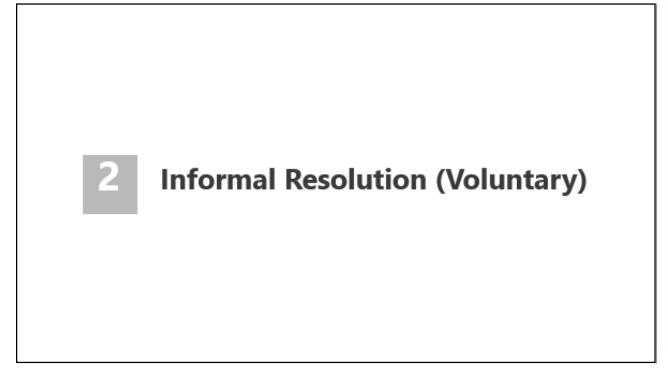
OLD TERM (OCR Guidance)

- Used terms such as "interim measures" or "interim steps" to describe measures to help a complainant maintain equal educational access
- Implied only available during pendency of investigation, did not mandate offering them, not clear if could be punitive or disciplinary, and did not clarify if available to respondents

NEW TERM (Final Rule)

- Non-punitive, individualized services, offered as appropriate and without charge to a complainant or a respondent before or after the filling of a formal complaint, or where no complaint has been filed (34. C.F.R.106.30(a)).
- Should be designed to restore or preserve equal access to the education program or activity without "unreasonably" burdening the other party
- Should be confidential





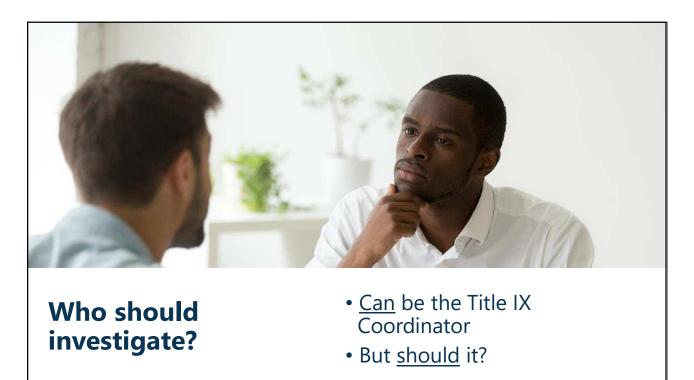
Informal Resolution			
INFORMAL RESOLUTION IS NOT PERMITTED UNDER THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:	INFORMAL RESOLUTION MAY MOVE FORWARD UNDER THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:		
 Cannot condition enrollment, employment, or any right on waiver of right to investigation and adjudication of formal complaints under grievance procedure Cannot require use of informal resolution process Cannot offer informal resolution process until formal complaint is filed Not available to resolve allegations that employee sexually harassed a student 	 Any time prior to reaching a determination, either party may request informal resolution Requires voluntary, written consent from both parties Any party has a right to withdraw prior to agreement 		





New: Formal Complaint Response 34 C.F.R. 106.45(b)

- Requires a number of specific steps for investigating
- Major shift from previous, more deferential stance toward specific policies and practices for complaint resolution



- Written notice to known parties "upon receipt of written complaint"
- In sufficient time to allow respondent to prepare a response before any initial interview
- Must include:
 - Notice of grievance process, including any informal resolution process
 - Notice of allegations, in sufficient detail to allow respondent to prepare a response (names of known parties, conduct alleged, date and location of conduct, if known)

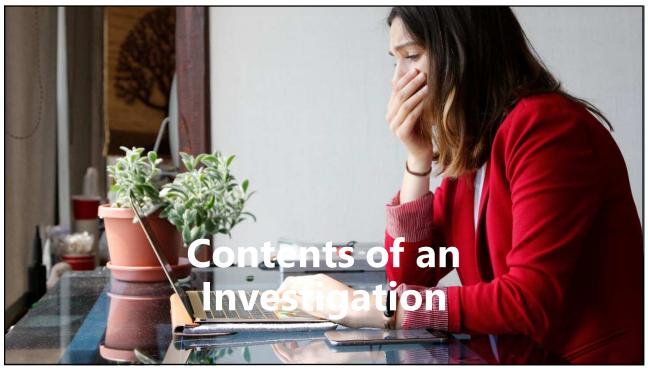
More Steps: Written Notice

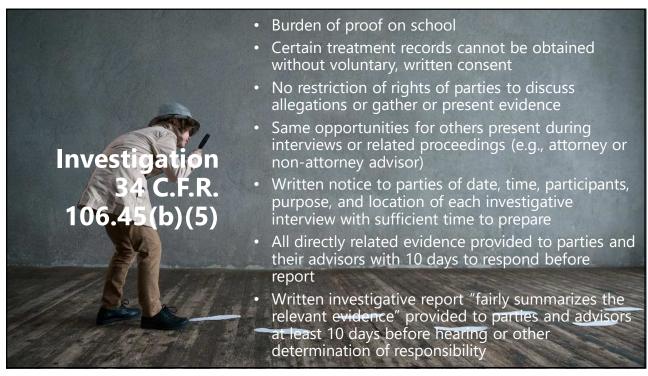
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•	Must include:	

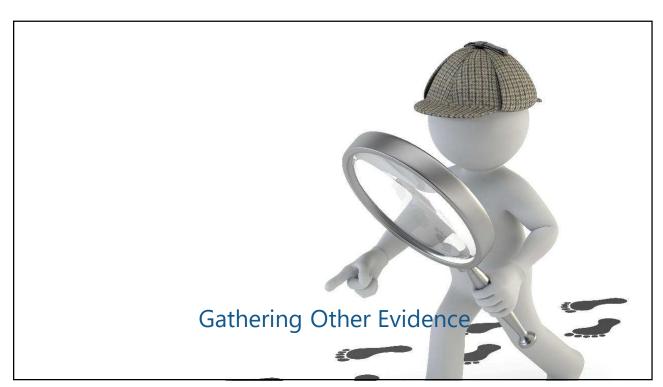
- Statement that respondent presumed not responsible and that responsibility determined at conclusion of grievance process
- Notice of parties' rights to have an attorney or non-attorney advisor and to inspect and review evidence
- Notice of any provision in the code of conduct that prohibits knowingly making false statements or providing false evidence during the grievance process
- Must be supplemented if new allegations opened for investigation

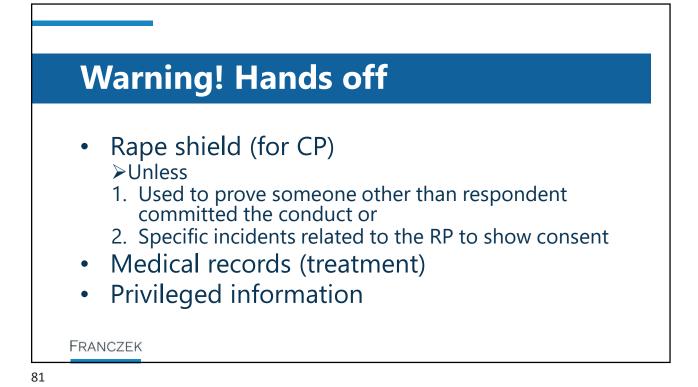
More Steps: Written Notice

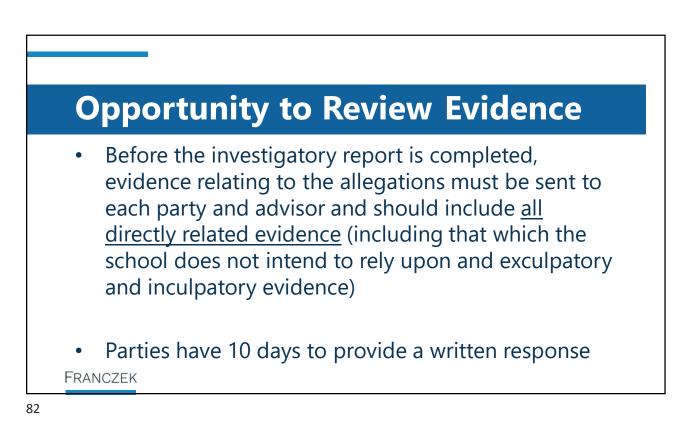




















Determinations of Responsibility 34 C.F.R. 106.45(b)(6)

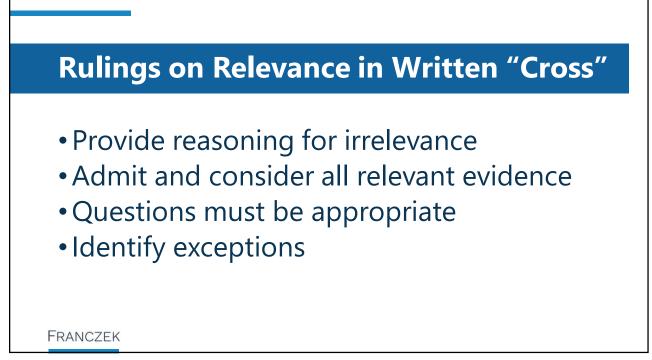
- Live hearing with live cross by party advisors required for higher ed, **not K-12;** Hearings permitted for K-12
- Each party allowed to submit written, **relevant** questions to be asked of another party or witness to the decisionmaker, who will provide each party with the answers and the opportunity for follow-up questions

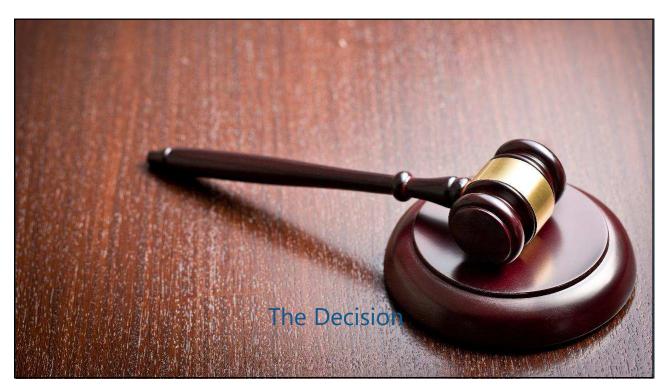
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Warning! Hands off

- Rape shield (for CP)
 >Unless
 - 1. Used to prove someone other than respondent committed the conduct or
 - 2. Specific incidents related to the RP to show consent
- Medical records (treatment)
- Privileged information

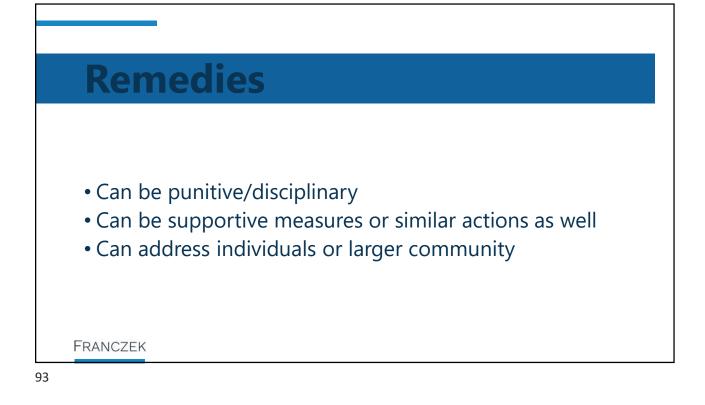
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	Identify	Identify the allegations
	Describe	Describe procedural steps taken
Written	Cite	Cite potential policy violations
Determination	Summarize	Fairly summarize all relevant evidence
	Provide	Provide statement of result, with rationale, for each allegation
	Appeal	Appeal procedures
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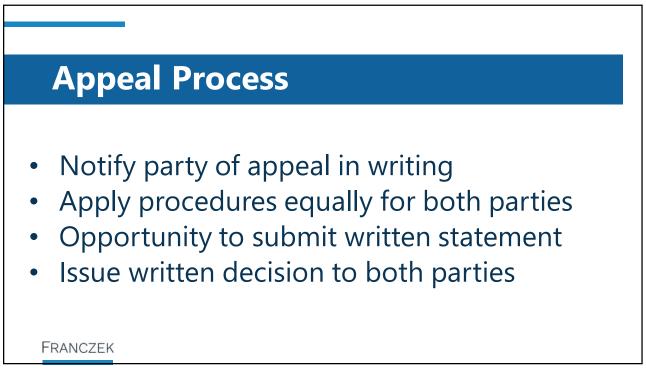






- Available to both parties
- Can appeal determination regarding responsibility or dismissal
- Three bases for appeal (must impact outcome):
 - Procedural issue;
 - New evidence not reasonably available; or
 - Conflict of interest or bias

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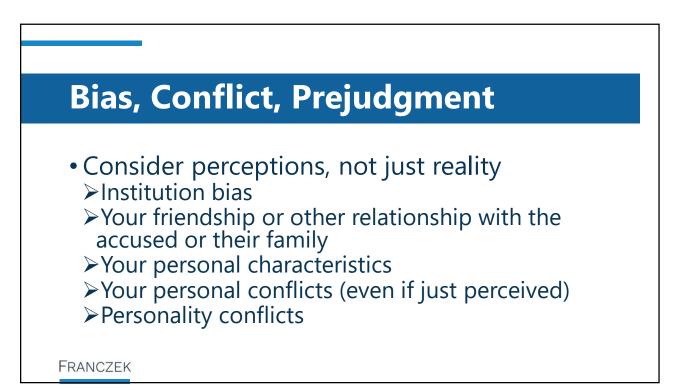
Decisionmaker((Appeal) <u>Cannot</u> be the Title IX Coordinator <u>or</u> the investigator(s) <u>or</u> the decisionmaker (complaint)



Bias, Conflict, Prejudgment

The Title IX Coordinator, investigator, decisionmaker, or informal resolution facilitator must not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or for or against any individual Complainant or Respondent. And that they not prejudge any matter before them.

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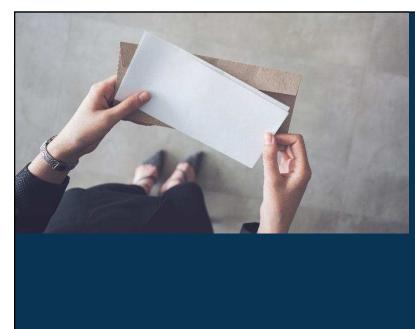


Go Back and Think

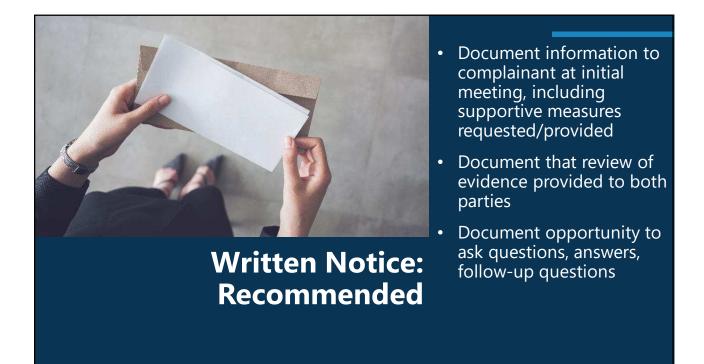
What steps can you take to avoid:

- Prejudgment
- Conflict of Interest
- Bias





- Informal resolution notice
- Notice at start of investigation
- Dismissal notice
- Interview notices
- Report
- Notice why proposed questions not asked on cross and why
- Written determination and notice of appeal rights

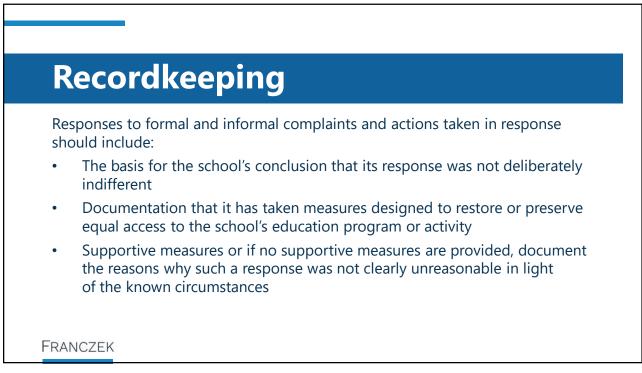


Recordkeeping

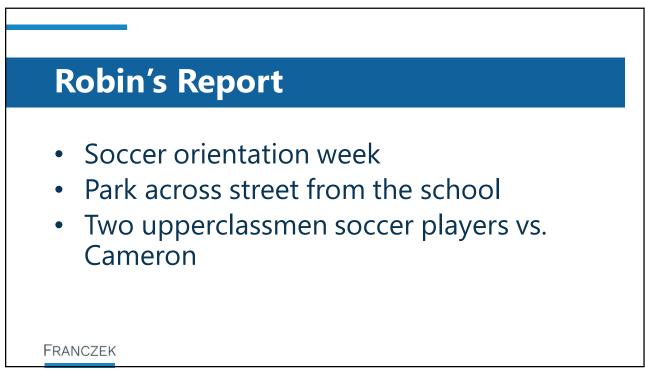
Must maintain the following for 7 years:

- · Sexual harassment investigation documents, including:
 - Determination regarding responsibility
 - Recordings or transcripts of live hearing
 - Disciplinary sanctions imposed on Respondent
 - Remedies provided to Complainant
- · Appeal and result
- Informal resolution and result
- Actions taken in response to a report of sexual harassment
- · Actions taken in response to a formal complaint of sexual harassment

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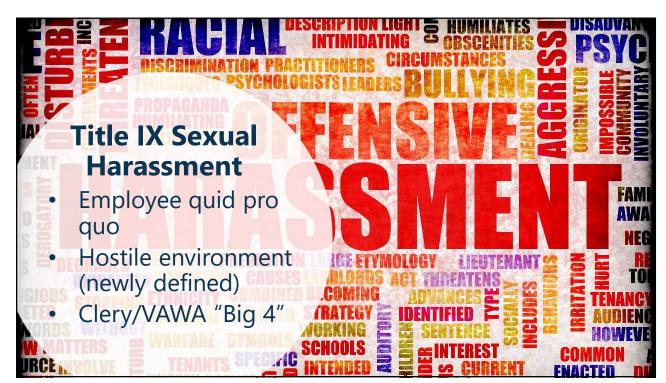


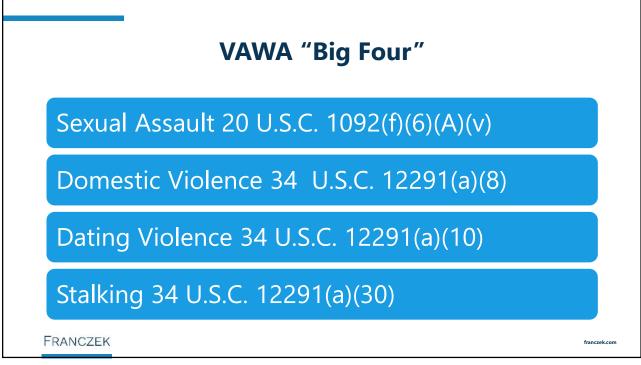




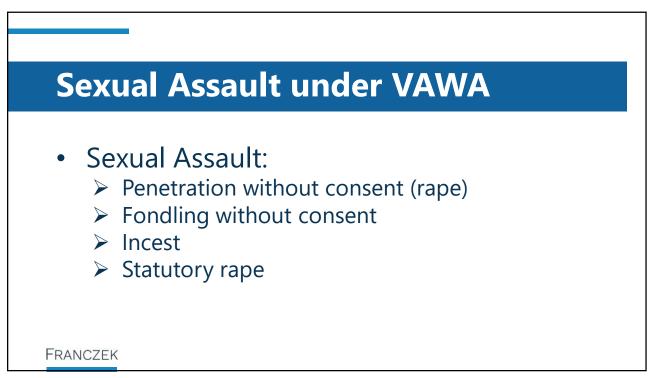


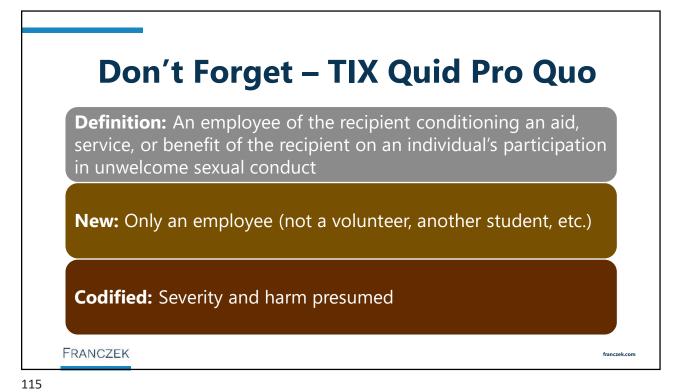


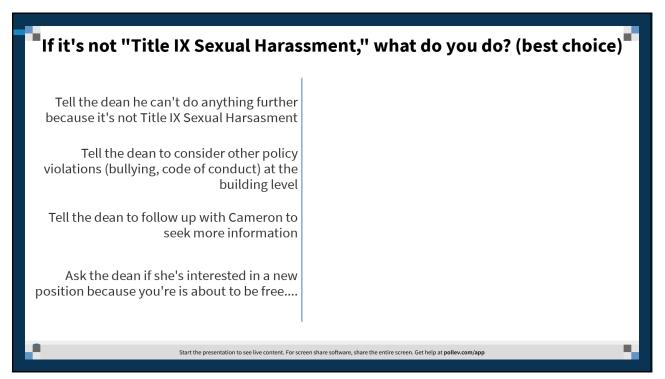


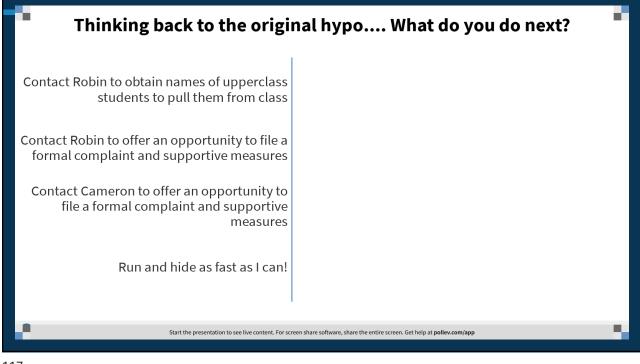


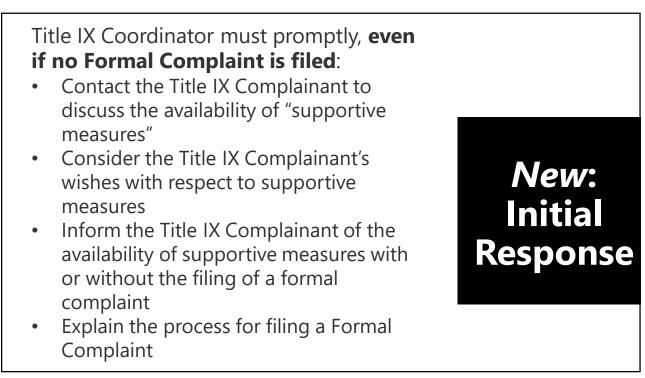


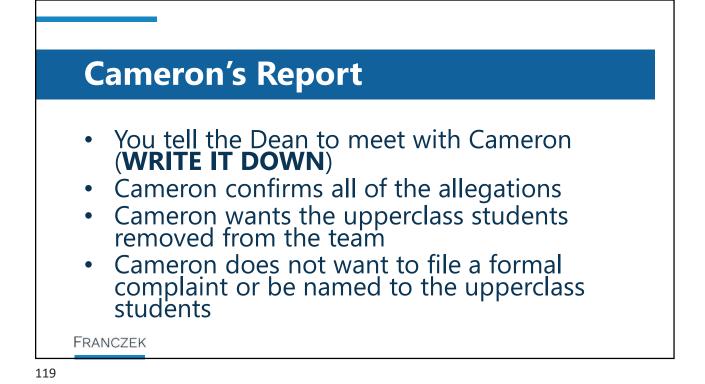


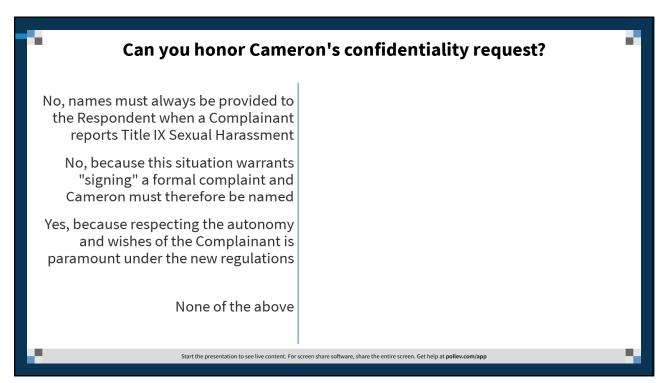


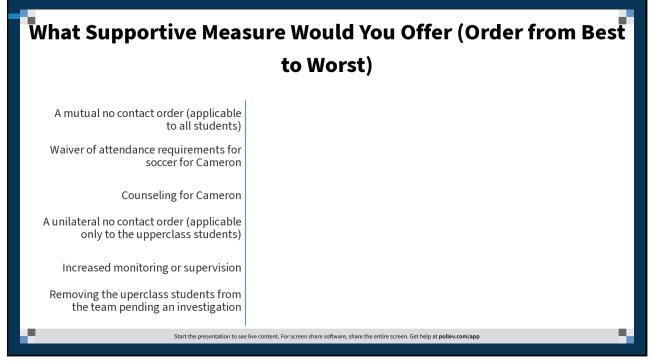


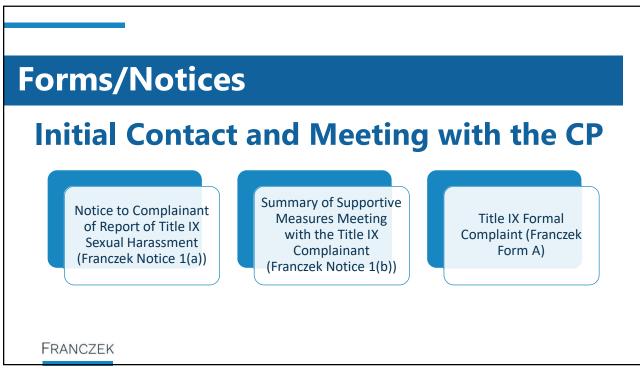


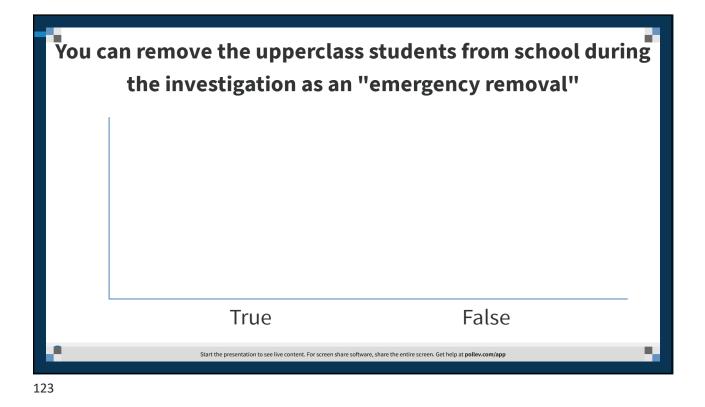


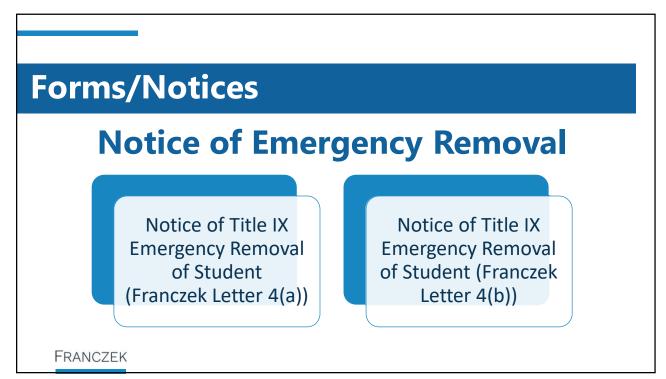




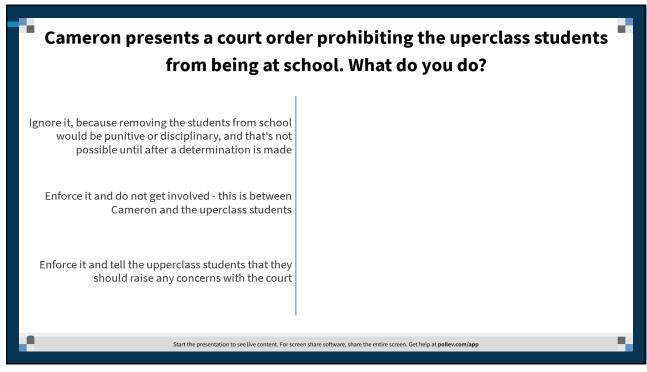


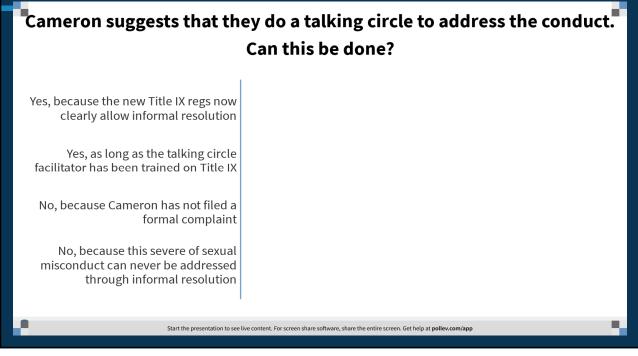


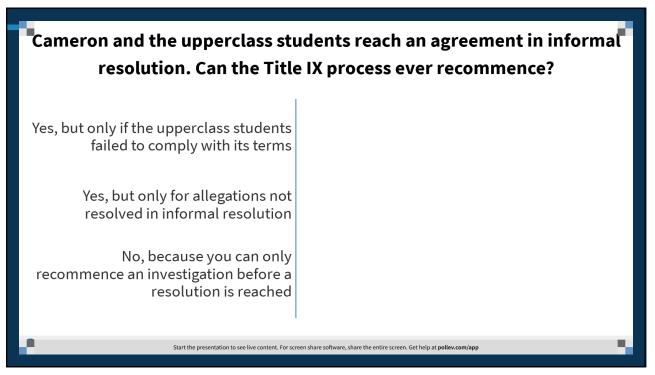


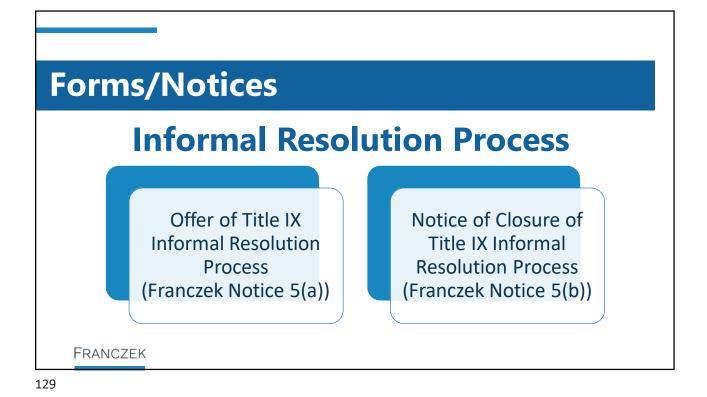


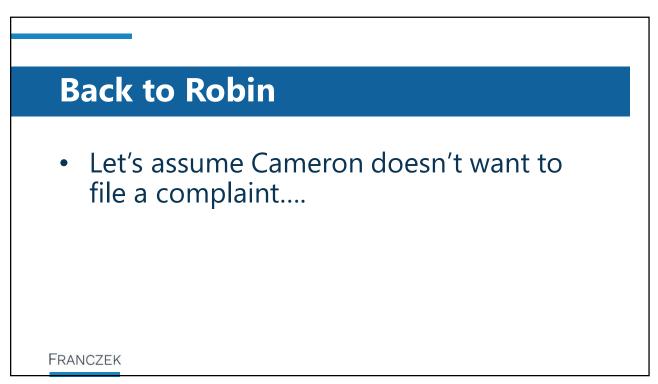


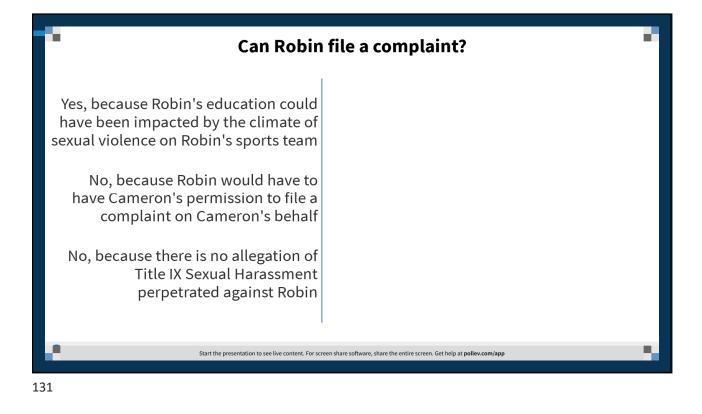


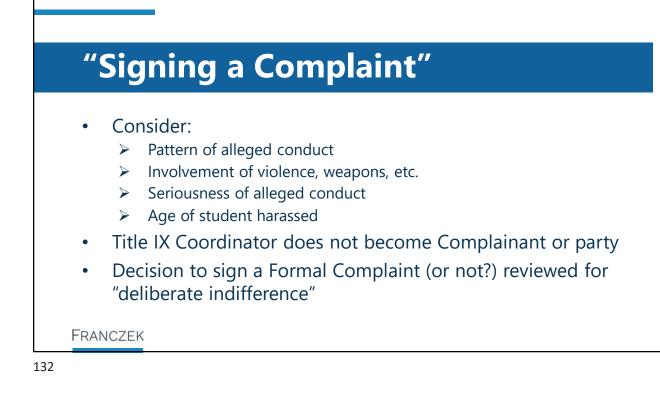




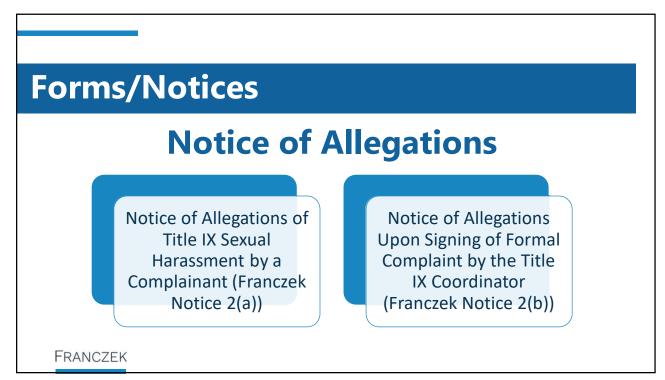


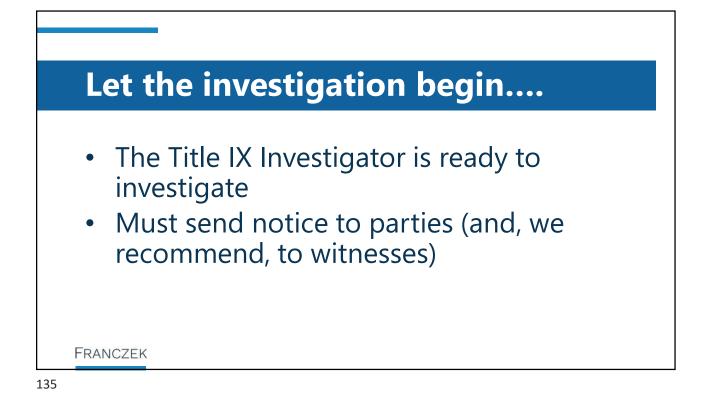


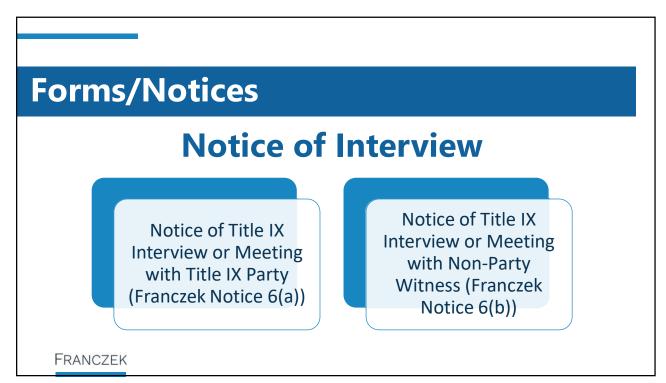


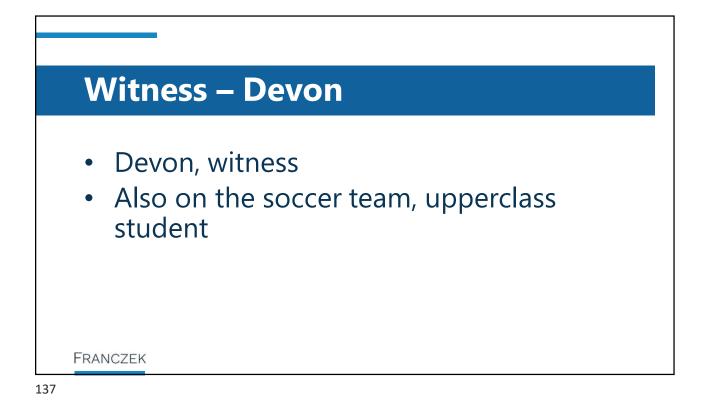


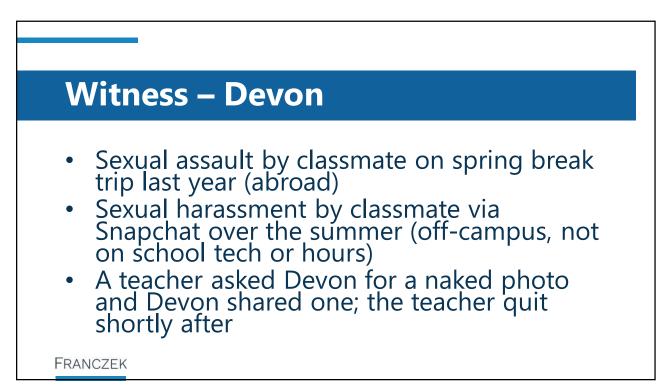


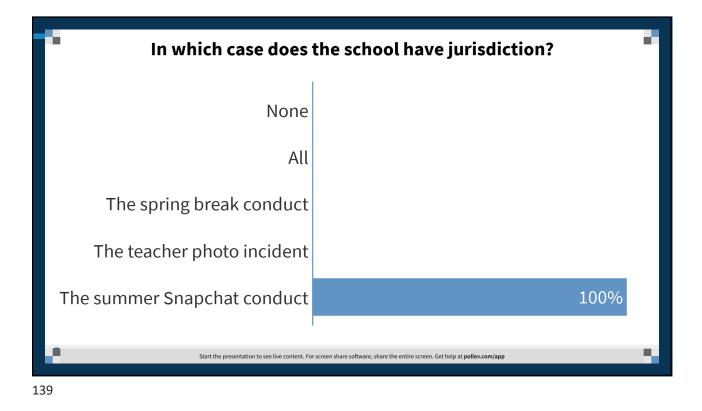


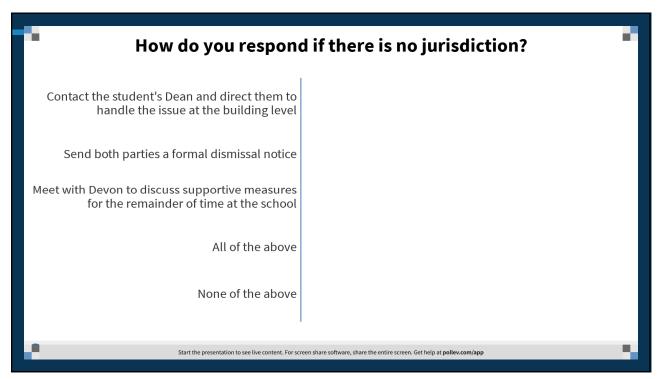


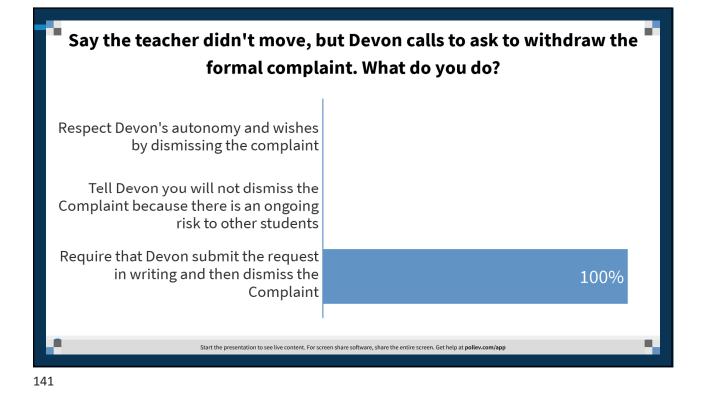


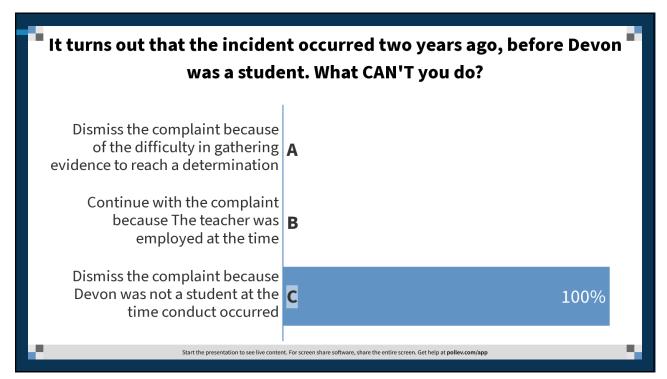


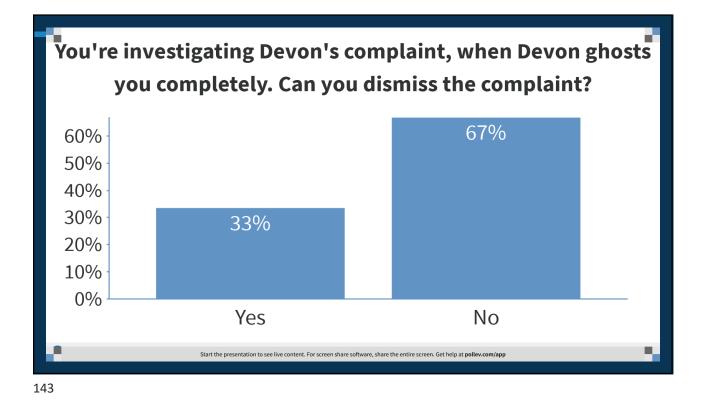




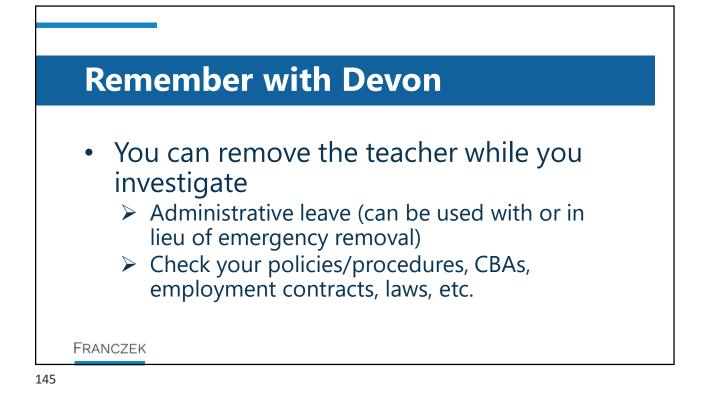


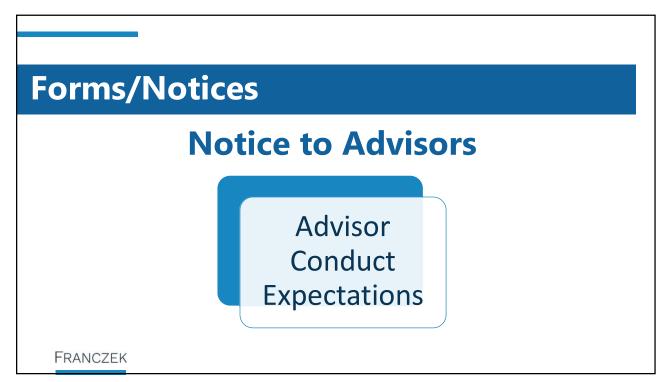


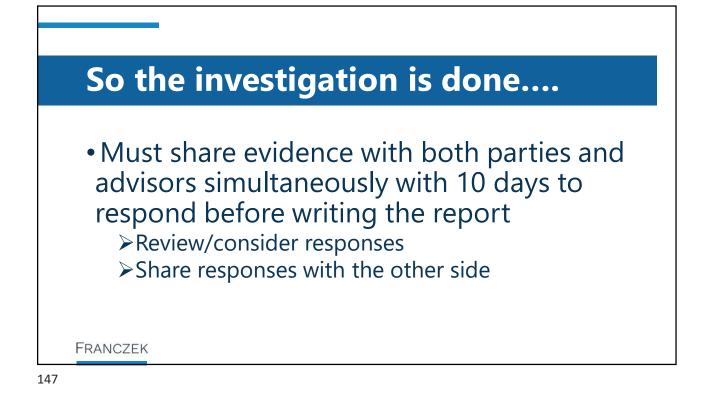


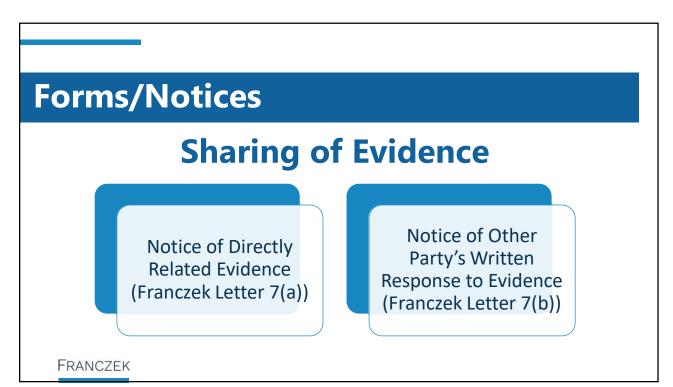


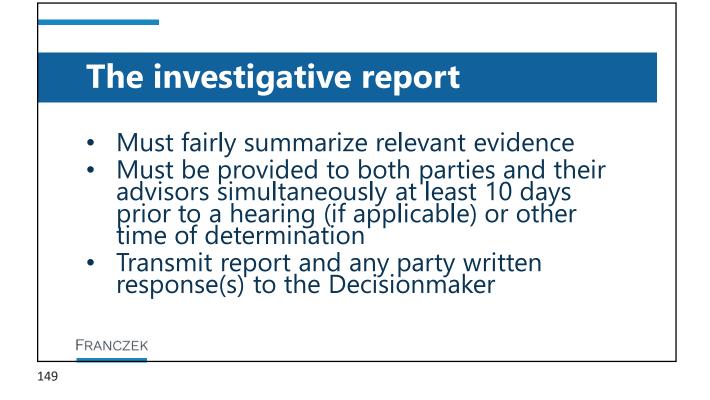


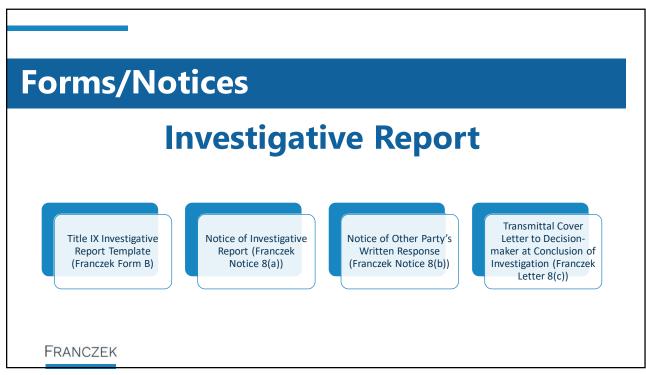


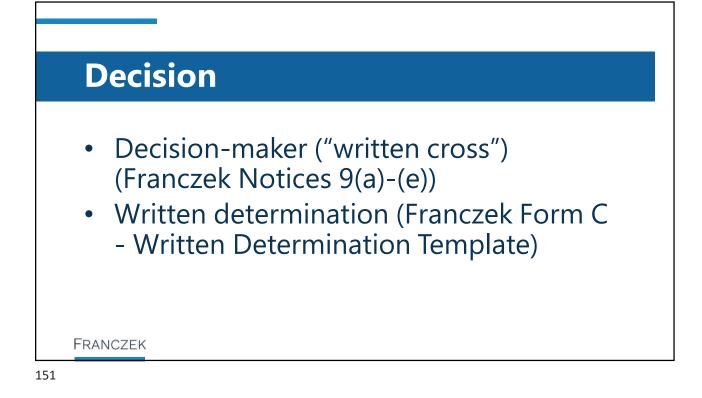


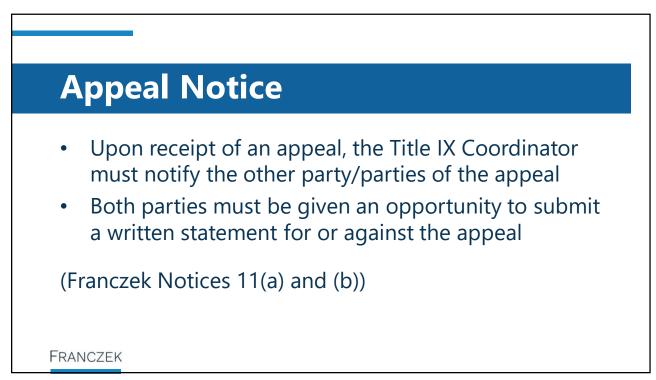












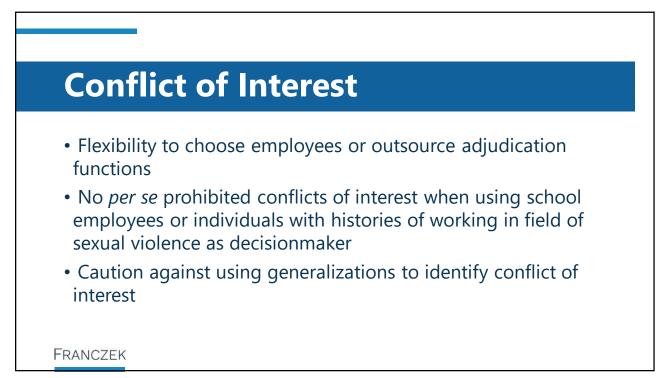
Bias, Conflicts of Interest, and Other Fairness Concerns

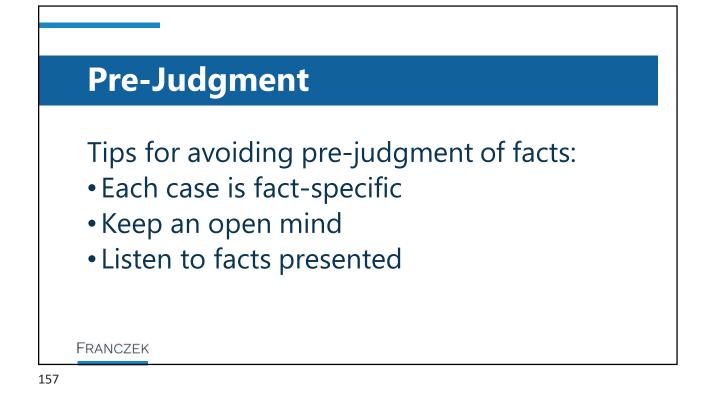
Bias

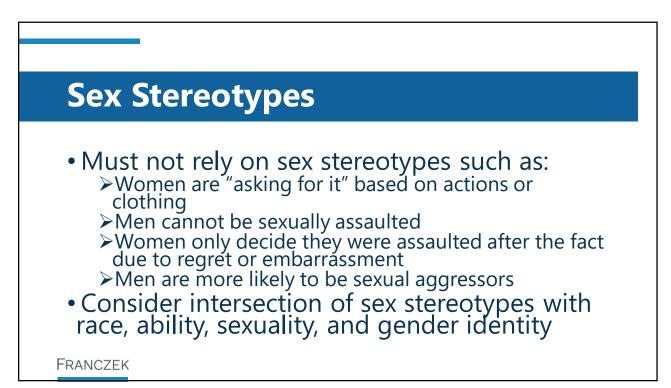
The Title IX Coordinator must not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or for or against any individual Complainant or Respondent. And that they not prejudge any matter before them.

Franczek





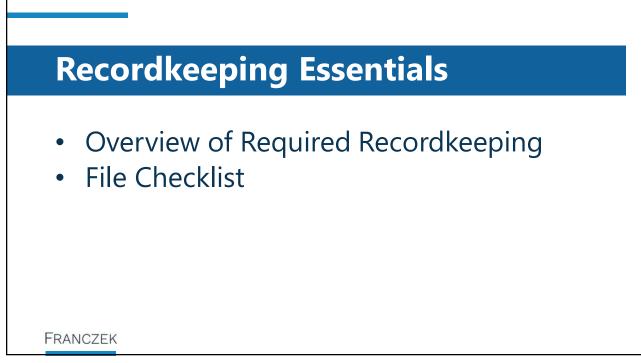






Recordkeeping/File Maintenance

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