



Title IX: The Final Rule & Transgender Students

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March 23, 2022



Title IX: What You Need to Know under the Final Rule



Title IX Final Rule

- Released on May 6, 2020
- Effective August 14, 2020
- Applies to K-12 Schools
- Legal Challenges to Final Rule = Went Nowhere
- New Administration/More Changes to Come? = Likely, but not soon
- Public Hearings on Final Rule = Many Comments Pro/Against
- New Guidance Released by USDOE: Q&As and Sample Policies = July 2021



What is Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972?

- No **person** in the United States shall, **on the basis of sex**, be excluded from participation, or denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.
20 U.S.C. § 1681, *et seq.*



Title IX's Protections

Protects ALL students

- Elementary → High School
- Male + female + straight + gay + lesbian + bisexual + transgender + questioning students.
- Gender Identity claims/LGTBQ Students
 - Failure to conform to stereotypical notions of “masculinity” or “femininity.”
- “Same sex” discrimination claims must be handled with same procedures as opposite sex claims.



Title IX is More Than Athletics

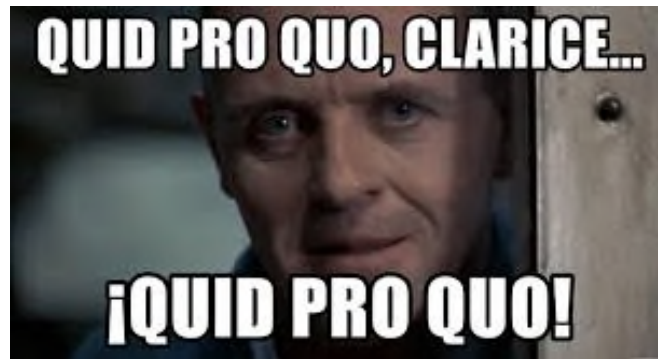
Title IX protects students in all:

- Academics and Education
- Extracurricular and Athletic Programs
- Other programs of the school:
 - in a school's facilities;
 - in classrooms (including virtual);
 - on a school bus; and
 - at a class or training program sponsored by the school at another location, or elsewhere. (i.e. field trip)



Definition of Sexual Harassment

- "Quid Pro Quo" harassment by a school employee.
- 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 school's education program or activity.
- "Sexual assault," "dating violence," "domestic violence," or "stalking" as those terms are defined under other Federal laws called the Cleary Act and the Violence Against Women Act.



Sexual Harassment – What Changed?

OLD DEFINITION (OCR Guidance)

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

NEW DEFINITION (Final Rule)

- 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 recipient's education program or activity



Is It Title IX Sexual Harassment?

- **SEVERE:**
 - *Causing discomfort or hardship*
 - *Very painful or harmful*
 - *Requiring great effort or a great degree*
- **PERVASIVE:**
 - *Existing in or spreading through every part of something*
 - *Systemic*
- **OFFENSIVE:**
 - *Giving painful or unpleasant sensations*
 - *Causing displeasure or resentment*



Is It Title IX Sexual Harassment?

Going to require individual case-by-case analysis by frontline Administrators first.

- **Single, isolated, events = unlikely, but could occur (e.g. rape)**
 - Butt smack in hallway
 - Single inappropriate text/photo (isolated vs. systemic disclosure?)
 - Verbal sexual remarks only = grey area
 - MUTUAL sexual conduct/communication (consent)
- **Severe, pervasive AND objectively offensive**
- **Effectively denies equal access to education**
 - Drop out/withdrawal from program or activity
 - Increased absences
 - Decline in grades
 - Increased emotional or academic supports?



If Not Title IX, What Is It?

- **Bullying/Cyberbullying?**
- **Other discrimination/harassment?**
- **Student Code of Conduct Offenses?**
 - Inappropriate Displays of Affection
 - Undesirable Physical Conduct
 - Sexual Misconduct
 - Profanity/Obscenity
 - Inappropriate conduct/communication (Teasing/Disorderly conduct)
 - Acceptable use violation/Technology Abuse
- **What is your duty to investigate? Who is your investigator? What type of investigation required?**



If Not Title IX, What Is It?

STATE LAW = ELLIOT LARSEN CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

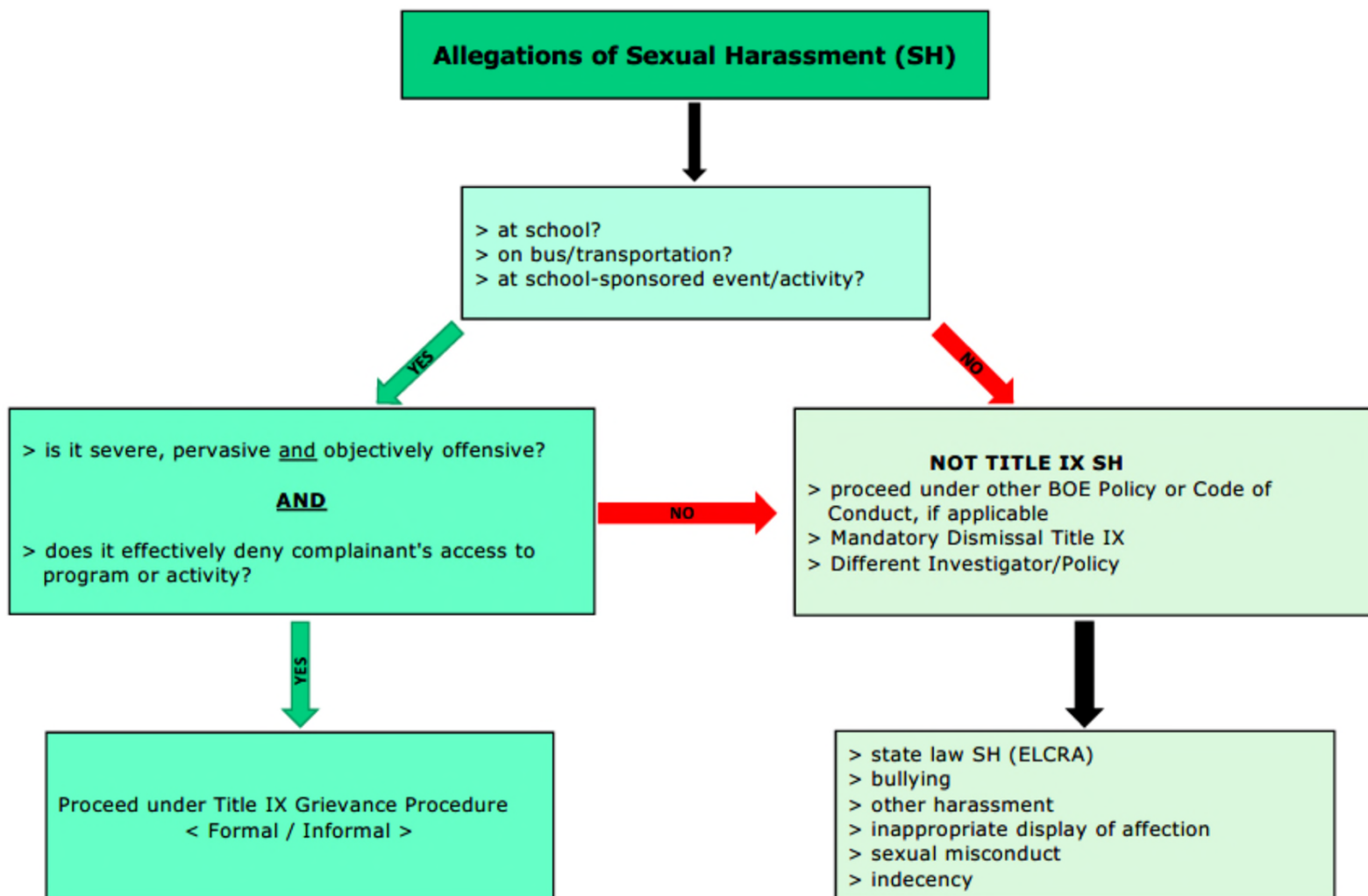
"Sexual harassment" is defined under Michigan law as unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature, when:

- Submission to such conduct is made either implicitly or explicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment, or status in a class, educational program, or activity;
- Submission or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for employment or educational decisions affecting such individual;
- Such conduct has the purpose or effect of **interfering** with the individual's work or educational performance; of creating an intimidating, hostile, **or** offensive working, and/or learning environment; or of **interfering** with one's ability to participate in or benefit from a class or an educational program or activity.

NEOLA Board Policy **5517** (Anti-Harassment) vs. **2266** Title IX Sexual Harassment

Informal/Formal Investigation vs. Title IX Grievance Procedure





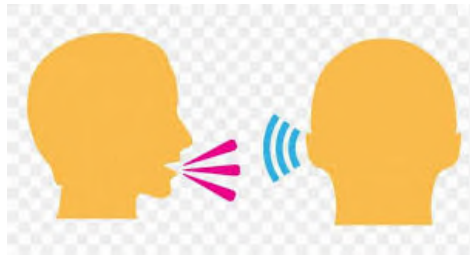
When Does a School Have Notice?

- Once a school has actual knowledge of sexual harassment or allegations of sexual harassment, the school has to respond and take action.
- A school has actual knowledge when the school has notice that a person may have been victimized by sexual harassment.
- Any person, whether the alleged victim or a parent, friend, or bystander, has the right to report sexual harassment to put the school on notice.
- And sometimes school personnel will personally witness sexual harassment.



Actual Knowledge and School Personnel

- The Title IX Coordinator(s) for the school district.
- Schools have to provide the contact information for the Title IX Coordinator(s).
 - Board Policies, Handbooks, Website
- Other people within the school who have authority to institute corrective measures. This could vary from school to school, but always includes the Title IX Coordinator(s).
- In elementary and secondary schools, telling any school employee always puts the school on notice.



Actual Knowledge – What Changed?

OLD RULE (OCR Guidance)

- A school has a responsibility to respond promptly and effectively if a school **knows or should have known** about sexual harassment

NEW RULE (Final Rule)

- A school with **actual knowledge** of sexual harassment in a program or activity against a person in the United States must respond promptly and in a manner that is not deliberately indifferent



Prior OCR Guidance

District is on notice if a “responsible employee” knew or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known about sexual discrimination.

- A responsible employee includes “any employee who has the authority to take action to redress sexual violence; who has been given the duty of reporting incidents of sexual violence or any other misconduct by students to the Title IX Coordinator or other appropriate school designee, **or whom a student could reasonably believe has this authority or duty.**”



Who is a R.E.? Who Can Receive Notice?

- Superintendent
- Principal
- HR Director
- Title IX Coordinator
- Teacher?
- Counselor?
- BOE Member?
- Custodial/Food Service?



Responsible Employee – Prior Guidance

- Whether an employee is a responsible employee depends on factors such as “age and education level of the student, the type of position held by the employee, and consideration of both formal and informal school practices and procedures.”
- **OCR:**
 - It might be reasonable for an elementary student to believe that a custodial staff person or cafeteria staff person is an appropriate person for the student to approach with a complaint, but that a high school student should know that these employees would not have the authority to act. Thus, high school students would be expected not to take their complaints of sexual discrimination to custodial staff or cafeteria employees.

Deliberate Indifference – What Changed?

OLD DEFINITION (OCR Guidance)

- The school must take immediate action to eliminate the sexual harassment or sexual violence, prevent its recurrence, and address its effects

NEW DEFINITION (Final Rule)

- Failure to respond reasonably in light of known circumstances



New Title IX Policy and Procedure Requirements



Revise/Adopt Title IX Board Policies (2266)

- New definition of Sexual Harassment under Title IX
 - *Include Cleary Act and VAWA definitions/citations*
- Identify **Title IX Coordinators**, or that the school will designate at least one (most schools identify 2: one male and one female Admin)
- Continue to identify **Compliance Officers**: responsible for other complaints of discrimination/harassment (e.g. race, religion, disability, etc.) and non-Title IX sexual harassment.
- Separate grievance procedure for investigation of non-Title IX sexual harassment complaints – know your policies & procedures!



Who Are the Title IX Players at your District?

- Title IX Coordinator(s)
- Investigators: Title IX Coordinator(s), Central Office Admins, Principals, Assistant Principals, Athletic Director
- Decision-Maker: **NOT** Title IX Coordinator, **NOT** Investigating Administrator
- Appeal: Superintendent? BOE? Committee appointed by the BOE?
- Informal Resolution Facilitators: Administrator, School Counselor, School Social Worker
- Legal counsel may be consulted at any/all stages of Title IX Grievance Procedure; or legal counsel may be assigned or designated as Investigator, Decision-Maker or Appeal



Written Grievance Procedures

- Schools must have a written grievance procedure for dealing with sexual harassment which must abide by the new regulations
- The grievance procedures themselves can't discriminate on the basis of sex, and any additional provisions that a school adds must apply equally to complainants and respondents
- Written grievance procedures need to include 10 specific items



Requirement 1: Treat Parties Equitably

- The school's grievance process must treat complainants and respondents equitably by providing remedies to a complainant if a respondent is found responsible, and by following the prescribed grievance process imposing discipline on a respondent.
- The remedies for a complainant have to be designed to restore or preserve equal access to the school's education program or activity.
- Unlike supportive measures in place with or without a grievance process pending, a complainant's remedies CAN be punitive or disciplinary against the respondent.



Requirement 2: Objective Evaluation of Evidence

- The school's grievance process must ensure an objective evaluation of all relevant evidence – including inculpatory and exculpatory evidence.
- Credibility determinations can't be made on the basis of a person's status as a complainant, respondent, or witness.



Requirement 3: Training; No Conflicts of Interest

- The individuals involved in the process – like the Title IX Coordinator, investigators, appeals, decision-makers, appeal or facilitators of informal, voluntary resolution efforts – must not have any bias or conflict of interest.
- These individuals must also be trained. The materials used to train Title IX personnel can't rely on sex stereotypes, must promote impartial investigations and adjudications, and must be posted on each school's website (and if a school does not maintain a website, make them available for public inspection upon request).
- Investigator cannot be decision-maker. Decision-maker cannot be investigator or Title IX Coordinator. Appellate person/body cannot be anyone involved previously.

Requirement 4: Presumption of Innocence

- Under the school's grievance procedures, the respondent must be presumed not responsible, so that any finding of responsibility only comes at the conclusion of a grievance process.



Requirement 5: Reasonably Prompt Timeframes

- The grievance process must include reasonably prompt timeframes for resolving formal complaints of sexual harassment.
 - Prior OCR guidance 60 days. Best practice = 30-60 days
- Temporary delays are permitted only for good cause. Good cause can include law enforcement activities, the absence of a party or witness, the absence of a party's advisor of choice, or the need to provide language assistance or accommodation of disabilities.



Requirement 6: Description of Range of Outcomes

- The grievance process must describe or list the range of possible remedies and disciplinary sanctions that could occur following a determination of responsibility.



Range of Outcomes?

- **Possible disciplinary sanctions:**

- Suspension up to and including permanent expulsion
- Discipline up to and including termination



- **Possible remedies:**

- AKA: Remedial Measures
 - No Contact Order (for both parties)
 - Change in classroom, lunchroom, bus, locker assignment
 - Restorative Justice, if applicable
 - Job Transfer/Reassignment



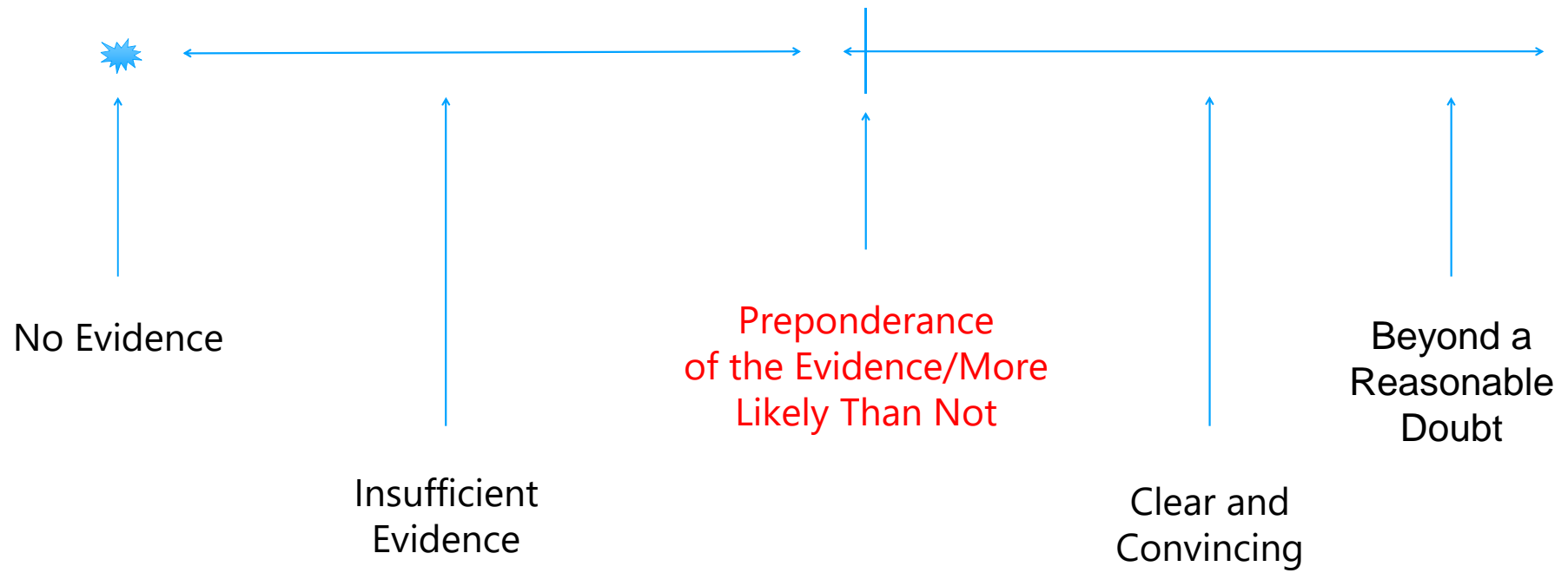
Requirement 7: Standard of Evidence

- The grievance process must state which standard of evidence the school will use to reach a determination regarding responsibility, to be used for all sexual harassment proceedings.
- Schools can choose between the preponderance of the evidence standard and the clear and convincing evidence standard.
- Whichever standard the school chooses, it has to use that standard for all formal complaints of sexual harassment, whether the respondent is a student, or employee, including a faculty member.
- All sexual harassment proceedings must have the same standard of evidence.



Evidence Thresholds

EVIDENTIARY STANDARDS



Requirement 8: Right to Appeal

- The grievance procedures have to contain the right to appeal the result of a grievance process, and information about how to invoke the right to appeal.
- Schools must offer an appeal to every party on certain bases, and schools also have the option to expand the bases on which an appeal may be taken, as long as they apply those bases equally to both parties.



Appeals – What Changed?

OLD REQUIREMENTS (OCR Guidance)

- Not required
- Must be provided equally to both parties, if provided
- No limitation on basis for appeals, if provided
- No requirement that the decisionmaker on appeal be different from investigators/ decisionmakers in other phases of the process

NEW REQUIREMENTS (Final Rule)

- Must offer to both parties for dismissals and final determinations in the following circumstances:
 - Procedural irregularity
 - New evidence not reasonably available
 - Conflict of interest against Title IX Coordinator, investigator, decisionmaker
- Can offer for other reasons on equal terms
- Different decisionmaker



Requirement 9: Description of Range of Supportive Measures

- The school's grievance process must describe the range of supportive measures available to complainants and respondents.



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 filing 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

What Are Supportive Measures?

- Supportive measures are free, individualized services designed to restore or preserve equal access to education, protect safety or deter sexual harassment.
- There doesn't need to be a formal complaint for an alleged victim to receive supportive measures.
- Supportive measures support a student, and they aren't punitive or disciplinary with respect to another student.
- Supportive measures don't unreasonably burden any other person.
- The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for implementing and monitoring supportive measures.
- Still the implication to “err” on the side of the victim as school always has to consider the alleged victim's wishes when it comes to requests for supportive measures.



Supportive Measures

Examples:

- No Contact Orders (both ways)
- Counseling
- Extensions of deadlines for assignments/tests
- Changes in classroom/lunchroom/bus assignments
- Increased Monitoring and Supervision
- Assigning a “safe” person
- Administrative Leave/Temporary Transfer



Requirement 10: Privileges

- The school's grievance process must explain that no information protected by a legal privilege, such as the attorney-client privilege or the doctor-patient privilege, can be used during an investigation unless the person holding that privilege has waived it.
- Neither a party nor the school is allowed to seek, permit questions about, or allow the introduction of evidence that is protected by a recognized privilege.
- Individuals can always opt to waive their own privileges, if they want, but they don't have to.



Mandatory Dismissals

A school **must** dismiss a complaint:

- that does not describe conduct that meets the definition of sexual harassment;
- that alleges sexual harassment that did not occur in the school's education program or activity;
- that alleges sexual harassment that did not occur in the United States at all.
- Schools can still address these complaints under their code of conduct, even if the misconduct is not sexual harassment under Title IX.



Discretionary Dismissals

A school may dismiss a complaint:

- if the complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing that the complainant wishes to withdraw the formal complaint or some of its allegations;
- if the respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by the school; or
- if specific circumstances prevent the school from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination about the allegations.



Dismissal Procedures

- Whenever a school dismisses a formal complaint, or any allegations in it, the school has to promptly send written notice of the dismissal and the reasons to the parties.
- Both parties have the right to appeal a school's dismissal decisions.



Informal Resolution

- Schools can offer informal resolution in appropriate cases.
 - *Exception:* Where the respondent is an employee of the school.
- Informal resolution may only be attempted if each party enters the process completely voluntarily.
- A school can never force, threaten, or require any party, complainant or respondent, into going into informal resolution.
- If informal resolution proceeds, the school must provide a facilitator who is free from conflicts of interest or bias, and who has received special training.
- The school still needs to provide complainants and respondents with notice of the allegations, notice of their rights, information about whether an informal process is confidential, and about withdrawing from the process.



Informal Investigation Procedure

- **Just because it's informal, doesn't mean you can skip formal documentation!**
 - Document complainant's willingness to forgo filing a formal complaint.
 - Document discussions with both parties and parents/union (if applicable).
 - Document actions taken to remedy the complaint.
 - Document any discipline imposed as a result.
 - Follow up via written correspondence.
 - Keep Title IX Coordinator "in the loop" to assure procedures are followed.
 - Supportive measures must still be considered (and documented)!



Documentation Requirements During Formal Title IX Investigation



Title IX Formal Complaint Requirement

- Defined as a document filed by a complainant or the Title IX Coordinator alleging sexual harassment against a respondent and requesting that the recipient investigate the allegation of sexual harassment. 34 C.F.R. § 106.30(a).
- Actually signed by the Complainant or Title IX Coordinator



Terminology: Complainant, Respondent

- Apply to parties in both **reports** and **formal complaints** of sexual harassment
- Complainant: A person who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment
 - NOT a third party who reports alleged sexual harassment perpetrated against someone else
 - NOT the Title IX Coordinator, even if the TIXC “signs” a formal complaint
- Respondent: A person who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment



NEW: Initial Response



34 C.F.R. 10630(a), .44(a)

- Title IX Coordinator must promptly, even if no formal complaint is filed:
 - Contact the complainant to discuss the availability of “supportive measures”
 - 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
 - Explain the process for filing a formal complaint; discuss/offer informal, if appropriate



Emergency Removal / Admin Leave

Immediate Emergency Removal (34 C.F.R. 106.55(c))

- Based on an individualized safety and risk analysis
- Necessary to protect a student or other individual from **immediate threat to physical health or safety**
- Notice, opportunity to challenge provided “immediately” following the removal
- Consider other laws, e.g., “change in placement” under IDEA

Employee Administrative Leave (34 C.F.R. 106.44(d))

- Not prohibited
- Consider state law, board policy, handbooks, and bargaining agreements



Title IX: Written Notice to Parties

1. The actual allegations and facts that would constitute sexual harassment.
 - Remember, Title IX involves nonconsensual sexual conduct or communication.
2. The presumption of innocence.
3. A statement that the parties are entitled to adviser of their choice.
4. A statement that the parties can request to inspect and review certain evidence.
5. Information regarding the code of conduct and false statements.



Title IX: Written Notice to Parties

- Include notice to the parties of the school's grievance process, which must comply with the 10 items under Final Rule.
- Whether there is an opportunity to engage in informal resolution. (excluding when Respondent is an adult).
- The school has to provide written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all hearings, interviews, or other meetings, with sufficient time for the party to prepare.





Gathering Evidence: Schools and Parties

- The school has to provide written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all hearings, interviews, or other meetings, with sufficient time for the party to prepare.
- The school must also provide equal opportunities for the parties and their advisors to inspect and review the evidence obtained by the school as part of its investigation, if the information is directly related to the allegations raised the formal complaint.
- The school also has to give the parties a meaningful opportunity to respond to the evidence after the school has provided it.

Gathering Evidence: Schools and Parties

- The school must provide an equal opportunity for the parties to have witnesses and evidence as well as inculpatory or exculpatory evidence.
- The school can't restrict the ability of either party to discuss the allegations under investigation, or to gather and present relevant evidence. (i.e. No Gag Orders)
- The school has to provide the same opportunities to the parties to have others present during the grievance proceedings, including access to an adviser of choice for any meetings or hearings.



Title IX Investigation Report Requirements

- Investigator needs to prepare a written investigative report on the allegations of the formal complaint.
- A school has to give the parties at least 10 days to respond to the report and supporting evidence in writing. If a response is submitted, the investigator must consider that response before finalizing the investigative report.
- The investigative report can then be finalized and provided to the parties and decision-maker.



Compliance with FERPA? Confidentiality?

- Given that the requirements to comply with Title IX include allowing the parties (and their advisors, if any) an opportunity to inspect/review all relevant evidence as well as providing a copy of the investigation reports, the following safety measures are recommended to ensure confidentiality and FERPA compliance:
 - If there is video evidence, allowing the parties to view the video is sufficient under Title IX and FERPA (i.e. do not provide a copy of the video unless the District can effectively blur the other student(s) faces).
 - Redact student names on documents and replace with identifiers (“Complainant” “Respondent” “Witness 1, 2, 3,” etc.)
 - Provide a “key” only to the Complainant and Respondent identifying the names of the students.
 - Include a watermark (“Complainant” and “Respondent”) on all documents provided to the parties.



Title IX Determination Requirements

- An elementary or secondary school must give the parties equal opportunity to submit relevant, written questions to each other, before the decision-maker reaches a determination. (i.e. *second 10 day requirement under Title IX Final Rule*).
- The decision-maker must then ask the questions to the party and record the answers, unless the decision-maker determines the questions are not relevant to the investigation.
- Questions and evidence about a complainant's prior sexual history are not relevant, with two limited exceptions:
 - Offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the alleged misconduct; or
 - Offered to prove consent.



If You Offer a Live Hearing...

Some Considerations to Note:

- Parties advisors must be allowed to cross-examine the parties. The parties themselves cannot be allowed to personally cross-examine.
- Cross-examination questions must be relevant, and decision-makers must decide if a question is relevant BEFORE the other party or witness has to answer it.
- If any party requests it, the entire hearing must be held with the parties located in separate rooms, with technology enabling everyone to see and hear each other.
- Parties cannot be forced to answer questions or participate in grievance process. If a party or witness refuses, no inferences can be made about the determination regarding responsibility based on the fact a party or witness didn't come to the hearing or refused to answer questions.
- Schools must create an audio or audiovisual recording or transcript of the hearing and make it available to the parties.



Decision-Making: Objective and Unbiased

- The school's decision-maker needs to objectively evaluate the relevant evidence and reach conclusions about whether the respondent is responsible for the alleged sexual harassment.
- A school's decision-maker needs to use independent judgment, so the decision-maker **cannot** be the same person who conducted the investigation, and cannot be the school's Title IX Coordinator.
- Who are the decision-makers?
- Decision-makers must be free from conflicts of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents, and must receive special training about how to be impartial and how to decide what evidence is relevant.
- The decision-maker will weigh the relevant evidence, decide whether it meets the school's standard of evidence for sexual harassment allegations and issue the written determination to both parties (i.e. outcome letters).



How To Be Impartial

- **Impartial = Neutral = Unbias**
- You must not have any bias towards either party or special relationship with either party.
 - Do not make assumptions about the evidence before interviewing a party or a witness.
“John doesn’t seem like that type of person.”
 - *“Jane probably shouldn’t have been wearing that.”*
 - *“Alex is a troublemaker.”*
 - Even if you *think* you know the answer to something, ask the question anyway.
- Allow each party the opportunity to present “their side” of the story.
- Avoid making statements that could lead a party or witness to believe you are bias or impartial.
- Seek advise/counsel from others (note: confidentiality considerations). If you consulted with at least one other person prior to a final determination, the less opportunity for a party to allege you were bias or not impartial.



What Is Relevant Evidence?

- Michigan Rules of Evidence define “Relevant evidence” as:

“Relevant evidence” means evidence having any tendency to make the existence of any fact that is **of consequence to the determination** of the action **more probable or less probable** than it would be without the evidence.

- Although your investigation does not take place in a courtroom, you need to determine what evidence is relevant to an investigation and what is not.
- Evidence includes both written and oral evidence (i.e. witnesses).
- An investigator has the ability to exclude evidence that is not relevant, but before doing so, you should review the evidence and be prepared to explain why it is not relevant to the investigation.



Title IX Determination Requirements

After the evidence has been weighed, the determination has to be written. It must include:

1. The portion of the school's policies that was violated.
2. A description of the procedural steps that were taken by the school on the way to getting to that point.
3. A findings of fact section.
4. A section that draws conclusions after applying the facts to the portion of the school's policy that applies.
5. A statement and rationale for the ultimate determination of responsibility.



Title IX Determination Requirements

6. Any disciplinary sanctions that the school will impose on the respondent, and state whether the school will provide remedies to the complainant.
7. A statement and rationale for any remedies for the complainant, addressing how those remedies will restore or preserve equal access.
8. A statement of the recipient's procedures, a statement that the parties have a right to appeal the initial determination regarding responsibility, and the permissible bases for appeal.

Decision-Making: After the Decision

- The school must send the written determination to the parties simultaneously, along with information about how to appeal the determination.
- A school has discretion to set deadlines for when an appeal must be filed, bearing in mind the obligation to conclude the entire grievance process and bring resolution to the situation for both parties, within a reasonably prompt timeframe.
- The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for carrying out the remedies contained in the written decision.



Appeals

- A school has to offer both parties an opportunity to appeal.
- Appeals can be taken from two different steps in the process.
 - After a dismissal before the grievance process, whether mandatory or discretionary.
 - At the end of the grievance process.



Appeal Rights? Title IX = YES

1. A procedural irregularity affected the outcome of the matter.
2. New evidence has been discovered that was not reasonably available at the time of the determination on responsibility or dismissal.
3. A conflict of interest on the part of a Title IX Coordinator, an investigator who compiled evidence, or a decision-maker, and the conflict of interest affected the outcome.
4. Schools can offer additional grounds for appeals, if they want to, so long as the grounds apply on an equal basis to the parties.

Appellate Processes

- The recipient has to notify the parties in writing and implement appeal procedures equally.
- Both parties must have equal opportunity to submit a written statement supporting or challenging the outcome.
- The person or body who decides the appeal cannot be the same person who reached the determination regarding responsibility, or the same person as the investigator or Title IX Coordinator.
- After considering the parties' written statements, the decision-maker on appeal has to issue a written decision and send it to the parties simultaneously.
- The school's determination about whether the respondent is responsible for the sexual harassment allegations becomes **final** after appeal.



Other Requirements: Recordkeeping

This duty extends for 7 years, and includes several categories of documents:

1. Records of a school's investigation.
2. Records of any appeal and the materials associated with an appeal.
3. Records of any informal resolution process.
4. All materials used to train Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision-makers, and any person who facilitates an informal resolution. These materials also have to be posted on a recipient's website, or made available for public inspection if the recipient doesn't have a website.
5. Records of the supportive measures that they took in response to a report or complaint of sexual harassment.



Other Requirements: Recordkeeping

106.45(b)(10)

- Records related to alleged sexual harassment must be maintained for a minimum of 7 years
 - Investigation records
 - Disciplinary sanctions
 - Remedies
 - Appeals
 - Records of any actions taken, including supportive measures
- Must document for every instance:
 - Why response was not deliberately indifferent
 - That measures were taken to restore or preserve equal access to the educational program or activity
 - If no supportive measures provided, why that was not deliberately indifferent



Other Issues: Retaliation

- No school or person is allowed to retaliate against anyone for exercising rights under Title IX.
- Any person retaliated against can file a Complaint with the school and the school must have procedures in place for the prompt and equitable resolution of such complaints.
- The school should keep the identities of parties and witnesses confidential, unless disclosure of someone's identity is required under other laws or is necessary in order to conduct the grievance process.



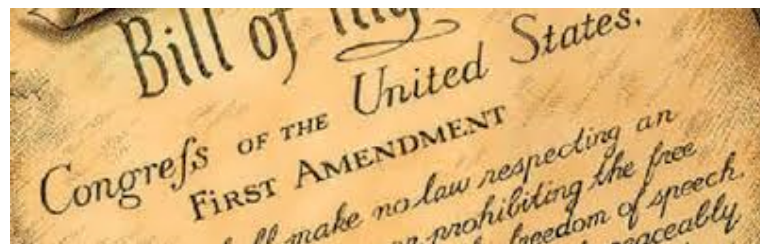
Retaliation: Code of Conduct Issues

- If a school charges a person with a code of conduct violation for the purpose of discouraging the person from pursuing a sexual harassment report or formal complaint, or exercising any other Title IX rights, that's retaliation.
- If a code of conduct charge is for a violation unrelated to sexual harassment yet arises from the same facts as a sexual harassment allegation, that may be prohibited retaliation.



Non-Retaliatory Conduct

- It is **NOT** retaliation for a school to punish someone for making a bad-faith, materially false statement during a Title IX grievance process.
 - *Note:* The school cannot draw a conclusion of bad faith based on the outcome of the case or on the basis of a party's refusal to participate in the grievance procedure or to answer questions.
- The anti-retaliation provision in the final regulations also expressly states that engaging in protected speech under the First Amendment never constitutes retaliation.



Legal Rights and Accommodations for Transgender Students



Core Terms

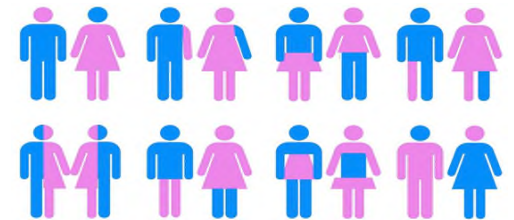
- **Sexual Orientation**

- A person's emotional, romantic, and/or sexual attraction to other people.

- **Gender Identity**

- A person's deeply-held internal sense or psychological knowledge of their own gender, regardless of the biological sex they were assigned at birth.

- Sexual orientation is not the same as gender identity.



Core Terms

- **Transgender**

- An adjective describing a person whose gender identity or expression is different from their biological sex assigned at birth.
- Male at birth, but identifies as female = Transgender Woman.
- Female at birth, but identifies as male = Transgender Man.
- Some identify, simply, as men or women.



Experience of LGBTQ Students in School

- According to the Michigan State Board of Education:
 - 8.4% of all high school students identify as lesbian, gay, or bisexual.
 - LGB students are 2.3 times more likely to be threatened or injured with a weapon on school property than their non-LGB peers.
 - 41% of LGB students report being bullied on school property, and they are 4.5 times more likely to attempt suicide.
 - 26% of transgender students were physically assaulted, (e.g., punched, kicked, or injured with a weapon) in school in the studied school year because of their gender expression.



Increasing Requests from Transgender Students

- Our society has more information about the prevalence of gender identity differences and their impact on student experiences than ever before.
- Scientists, researchers, and medical professionals are continuing to explore the parameters of the transgender experience.
- Courts, as well as state and federal guidance, are increasingly finding in favor of granting student accommodations based on the student's gender identity.

Keeping Up with the Evolving Legal Requirements

- The District has a legal obligation to engage in reasonable and good faith efforts to protect LGBTQ students from discrimination and harassment.
- Federal protections to LGBTQ students:
 - Equal Protection Clause of the US Constitution
 - Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972
 - White House Executive Orders and Guidance
- State law guidance:
 - Michigan Department of Education Guidance
 - MSHAA Policies
- Board of Education Policies and Procedures.



Dodds v United States Dep't of Education (CA 6, 2016).

- The US 6th Circuit Court of Appeals upheld a preliminary injunction that ordered a local school district to allow an 11-year-old transgender student, who identified as female, to use the girl's restroom.
- The majority opinion determined that settled law prohibits discrimination based on transgender status.
- This is binding precedential authority on the 6th Circuit, which includes Michigan.



Bostock v Clayton County, 140 S Ct 1731 (2020)

- Landmark decision issued by the US Supreme Court on June 15, 2020.
- Federal employment discrimination laws under Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act prohibit discrimination against individuals for being homosexual or for being a transgender person.
- The Court determined Title VII's prohibition of discrimination "because of sex" includes sexual orientation and sexual identity.
- Legal scholars predicted the interpretation of the phrase "because of sex" will also apply to Title IX's prohibition against discrimination on the basis of sex in education programs and activities.



Grimm v Gloucester County School Board (CA 4, 2020)

- The US Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit held that a transgender student (who was transitioning from male to female) had a constitutional and statutory right to use a public school's bathrooms consistent with his gender identity and to change his educational records to reflect his gender identity.
- The court ruled that the school district violated the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment of the US Constitution and Title IX, which prohibits discrimination against a student on the basis of sex.
- The court specifically held that “on the basis of sex,” in Title IX includes a student's sexual orientation or sexual identity.
- On June 28, 2021, the US Supreme Court declined to hear the school district's petition on appeal, making the 4th Circuit's decision in favor of the transgender student binding authority.



White House Executive Orders



- On January 20, 2021, President Biden issued an “Executive Order on Preventing and Combating Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity or Sexual Orientation.”
 - The Executive Order states that, based on *Bostock*, other laws that prohibit sex discrimination – including Title IX and its implementing regulations – also prohibit discrimination based on gender identity or sexual orientation as long as the laws did not contain “sufficient indications to the contrary.”
- On March 8, 2021, President Biden issued a second Executive Order directing the US Department of Education, in consultation with the Attorney General, to ensure that all students will be guaranteed an educational environment free from discrimination on the basis of sex and including discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity.

US Office for Civil Rights (OCR) Guidance

- The US Department of Education, OCR, enforces Title IX in any public school district for which it provides federal funding.
- In July 2021, OCR issued guidance protecting rights of students to an educational environment free from discrimination based on sex, including discrimination in the form of sexual harassment and discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity, as guaranteed by Title IX.
- This is the most recent guidance from the OCR on Title IX, and it continues to be in effect and enforced.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
**OFFICE FOR
CIVIL RIGHTS**



Board of Education Policies

- Nondiscrimination on the basis of sexual orientation or transgender identity.
 - Board Policy 5517 (“Anti-Harassment”)
 - Board Policy 5517.02 (“Sexual Violence”)
 - Board Policy 2260 (“Nondiscrimination and Equal Access to Educational Opportunity”)
- Board Policy 2266 (Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in District Programs or Activities”)
 - The Board “does not discriminate on the basis of sex (***including sexual orientation or gender identity***), in its education programs or activities, and is required by Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972, and its implementing regulations, not to discriminate in such a manner.”



Michigan Department of Education (MDE) Guidance

- On September 14, 2016, the State Board of Education and MDE issued guidance encouraging public school districts to adopt, implement, and enforce policies protecting students from harassment, violence and discrimination for any reason including based on the student's sexual orientation, gender identity and/or gender expression.
- The MDE guidance continues to be effective today.



Student Names and Preferred Pronouns



- **Gender Identity is Determined by the Student:** “The person best suited to determine a student’s gender identity is the individual student. In the case where a student is not able to self-advocate, the request to treat the student in accordance with their gender identity will likely come from the student’s parents or guardians.”
- **No Documentation Required:** Outside confirmation from medical or legal documentation is not required.
- **Notice to Parents:** When students have not come out to their parent(s), disclosures to the parent should be considered on a case-by-case basis. Consider the student’s age, health, and safety, as well as the responsibility to keep parents informed.

Student Names and Preferred Pronouns

- **No Legal Name Change Necessary:** Upon request by the student and/or parent, school staff should address students by their chosen name and pronouns, regardless of whether there has been a legal name change.
- **District Information Systems:** The student's chosen name and pronouns should be included in the District's information management systems, email addresses, and correspondence.
- **False Claims of Gender Identity:** If a student's gender identity is not genuine, the establishment of a plan to work closely with the student and their parents to identify an individual claiming a false gender identity for improper purposes. "Such matters should be addressed immediately, according to disciplinary procedures."

Student Records



- **Unofficial Records:**

- “When requested, schools should engage in reasonable and good faith efforts to change current unofficial student records (e.g., class and team rosters, yearbooks, school newspapers, and newsletters) with the chosen name and appropriate gender markers to promote consistency among teachers, substitute teachers, school administrators, and staff.”

- **Official Records:**

- Under FERPA, parents or students who are age 18 or older have the right to seek amendment to school records if they are deemed “inaccurate, misleading, or in violation of the student’s privacy.”
- Per the US Department of Education, the gender marker and name in the student’s official record should reflect their gender identity and preferred name regardless of birth certificate or legal name change.

Restrooms

- Students should be allowed to use the restroom in accordance with their gender identity.
- Alternative options, such as an all-gender or single-user restroom (e.g., staff bathroom or nurse's office), should be made available upon request but not presented as the only option.



Locker Rooms and Changing Facilities

- “Locker room usage should be determined on a case-by-case basis, using the guiding principles of safety and honoring the student’s gender identity and expression.”
- Options:
 - An adjusted changing schedule;
 - Use of a private area in the facility (e.g., nearby restroom stall with a door, an area separated by a curtain, a physical education instructor’s office in the locker room);
 - Use of a nearby private area (e.g., restroom, nurse’s office).



Physical Education and Sports



- **PE and Intermural, and Interscholastic Sports**

- Generally, students should be allowed to participate in physical education classes, intermural sports, and interscholastic sports in accordance with their gender identity.

- **Michigan High School Athletic Association (MHSAA)-Sponsored Events**

- Eligibility of transgender students in MHSAA-sponsored post-season tournaments is governed by the MHSAA.
- According to recent MHSAA guidance, the MHSAA does not become involved when a transgender male student wishes to participate in male sporting events. However, it does have procedures for determining whether a transgender female student may participate in a female sporting event.

Dress Code

- The school's dress code should be gender neutral.
- If a dress code has differing expectations for male and female students, students should be permitted to dress in accordance with their gender identity.



In Summary...

- Title IX permits the District to provide gender-segregated restrooms, locker rooms, athletic teams, and classes, provided they are comparable.
- Under Title IX and state and federal guidance, the District must ensure students are guaranteed equal access to educational opportunities regardless of their sexual orientation and/or sexual/gender identity.
- Legal mandates and the Board Policies require the District to allow transgender students to participate in activities and access facilities consistent with their identity.



Dos and Don'ts

- ✓ Do defer to the student's preferred name and gender identity.
- ✓ Do consider disclosures to the parent on a case-by-case basis when a student has not come out to their parent.
- ✓ Do allow transgender students to use the restroom in accordance with their gender identity.
- ✗ Don't require transgender students to use all gender or single-user restrooms as the only option.
- ✗ Don't require transgender students to provide a revised birth certificate or medical documentation when reviewing a request to amend student records.



QUESTIONS?



Thank You



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