

# **Title IX Coordinator: Roles and Responsibilities and Title IX 2023 Regulation Update (What to Expect)**

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# Title IX Coordinators

You are the front line for preventing district liability. You are critical to successful implementation of Title IX regulations



# Reminder: District Liability

A recipient of federal funds violates Title IX where it has *actual knowledge* of an allegation of sexual harassment experienced by an *individual in the educational program* and the school acts with *deliberate indifference* to that notice.

# What is Deliberate Indifference?

**A response to notice of sexual harassment that is clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances**

The new regulations set out the required response to notice within the context of:

- Protecting 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment rights
- A presumption of non-responsibility of the accused
- Provision of supportive measures

# Is it Deliberate Indifference?

A high school student reports to her teacher and principal that she has been sexually harassed by a classmate on multiple occasions, providing specific details of the incidents. The school administration chooses not to investigate the matter, dismisses it as mere teasing, and does nothing to address the reported harassment.

Failure to Investigate

# Is it Deliberate Indifference?

A middle school student informs the school counselor about ongoing bullying, which includes sexist and derogatory comments about her gender. Despite the counselor's awareness of the complaints, no action is taken to stop the bullying or protect the student from further harm.

Ignoring Complaints

# Is it Deliberate Indifference?

A parent reports to the school principal that their child has been subject to persistent gender-based cyberbullying by another student via social media. The principal acknowledges the report but fails to take any substantial action to address the issue, such as involving law enforcement or implementing a plan to protect the targeted student.

Inadequate Responses

# Is it Deliberate Indifference?

A high school student reports an incident of sexual harassment by a teacher to the school administration. Instead of conducting a thorough investigation, the school retaliates against the student by transferring her to a different class, effectively punishing her for speaking out against the harassment.

Retaliation



# Is it Deliberate Indifference?

Several students complain to the school administration about a hostile environment in the gym locker room, where sexually explicit graffiti and derogatory comments are consistently written on the walls. The school fails to take steps to prevent these incidents from recurring, such as increased supervision or security measures.

Failure to Implement Preventive Measures

# Is it Deliberate Indifference?

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Failure to Implement Preventive Measures

# Is it Deliberate Indifference?

A transgender student reports frequent verbal and physical harassment by classmates who mock their gender identity. Despite repeated complaints and evidence of the harassment, the school does not intervene to address the behavior or create a safe and inclusive environment for the student.

Ignoring Peer-on-Peer Harassment

# Title IX Coordinators

- Must have the actual title and be authorized to initiate the grievance procedure against a respondent
- Must have authority to provide supportive measures that will restore or preserve “equal access”
- Must be trained and is responsible for ensuring that other relevant individuals are trained

# Title IX Coordinators

- Do not have a conflict of interest
  - Must ensure others involved in grievance process do not have a conflict of interest
- Be trained to act impartially throughout the process
- Never prejudge the alleged facts
- Thoroughly understand the definition of sexual harassment under Title IX

# Title IX Coordinator

- Receives notice of allegations of sexual harassment
- Fulfills duties related to “notice” obligations of new regulations
- Coordinates implementation of supportive measures
- Helps draft and accepts Formal Complaints

# Title IX Coordinator

- Decides whether to sign Formal Complaint where a victim will not
- Issues written notice when there is a Formal Complaint
- Determines whether Formal Complaint must be dismissed or, if dismissal is permitted, whether to dismiss it
- Offers informal resolution where appropriate

# Title IX Coordinator

- Possibly does the investigation
- Monitors the implementation of the grievance procedure (track deadlines, maintain records)
- Effectively implements remedies where there has been a determination of responsibility



Impartiality is Required by Regulations

# **AVOID BIAS AND PREJUDGMENT**

# Avoiding Bias is Critical to Implementing Regulations

- Following grievance procedure that meets requirements of the regulations is important step to showing non-bias
- Recognize and acknowledge allegations of sexual harassment no matter who the alleged victim is
  - Do not adopt stereotypes about who is, and who is not, subjected to sexual harassment

# Avoiding Bias is Critical to Implementing Regulations

- Recognize that no one is free of implicit bias
  - <https://implicit.harvard.edu/implicit/takeatest.html>
  - Take several of the tests looking at race and gender bias
- Suggested that Title IX Coordinator attend an implicit bias training

Notice of allegation of sexual harassment received

# **TITLE IX COORDINATOR'S FIRST STEP**

# What is Notice?

- A report to ANY school employee
  - ALL employees must be trained to immediately communicate any report of conduct that would meet the definition of harassment to administration
- Report to the Title IX Coordinator made at any time via any method of communication



# All Notice Triggers Responsibility

Contact alleged victim promptly to discuss:

- Whether the Complainant wants **supportive measures**
- Advise Complainant that supportive measures are available regardless of whether Formal Complaint is filed
- Explain the process for filing a Formal Complaint

# Supportive Measures

- Designed to restore or preserve **equal access** to education program or activity
- Equal access is the same access that someone who hasn't experienced sexual harassment has
- What does a loss of “equal access” look like?
  - Does NOT require total loss of educational access

# Examples of Loss of Equal Access

- Poor attendance, failing or diminished grades
- Quitting an extracurricular/club to avoid respondent
- Dropping a class
- Being unable to concentrate in a class/activity
- Manifestations of stress (bed-wetting, self-harm, hair loss)



# Supportive Measures

- Non-disciplinary
- Non-punitive
- Individualized to the person and situation
- Offered as appropriate and without charge
- Must be offered to Complainant
- May be offered to respondent if appropriate
- Do not unreasonably burden either a complainant or respondent

# Examples of Supportive Measures

- Counseling
- Course modifications
  - Extend a deadline
  - Allow exam retake
- Schedule changes
  - For complainant or respondent
- Allow student to repeat a course
- Increased monitoring or supervision
- Mutual non-contact order
- One-way no contact order
- Cannot include anything that is listed as a potential disciplinary consequence

# Supportive Measures

- Can not sanction or discipline respondent in any way until grievance procedure has been followed
- Must continue to be offered during an investigation and whether an investigation is ever done
- If respondent is an employee, you may send employee home on administrative leave as a supportive measure

# Supportive Measures

- Do not completely remove a student respondent from an educational activity as a supportive measure for complainant
- UNLESS there is need for an emergency removal, which can only happen if necessary to protect an individual from IMMEDIATE THREAT TO **PHYSICAL** HEALTH OR SAFETY

# Appropriate Supportive Measure?

- Judy alleges Tom makes sexual remarks to her everyday when they pass in the halls.
- Supportive Measure: Tom is moved to another math class to avoid traveling down the same hall as Judy.

# Appropriate Supportive Measure?

- Rebecca reports to SRO that Bobby raped her and forced her to fondle him on school grounds. SRO reports to police department and an investigation is initiated. The police report states the sex was consensual. Rebecca, not happy with this, files a Title IX formal complaint.
- Supportive Measure?

# Appropriate Supportive Measure?

- Supportive Measure: Principal moves Bobby's classes, excludes Bobby from attending the prom, prohibits Bobby from parking on campus to prevent Rebecca from running into him.
- What could you provide?

# When Respondent is an Employee

- School may send an employee home on administrative leave as a supportive measure (paid or unpaid is discretionary) “During the pendency of the grievance process”
- Employee may also choose Title VII, as part of the HR process
- Can reassign the employee to another site (Be careful)



# When Respondent is a Student

- Do not completely remove a student respondent from an educational activity as a supportive measure for complainant
- UNLESS there is an **emergency removal** necessary because a respondent poses an immediate threat arising from the sexual harassment allegations

Accepting the Formal Complaint

# **TITLE IX COORDINATOR'S SECOND STEP**

# Formal Complaint

Formal complaint signed by alleged victim or Title IX Coordinator triggers responsibility to conduct investigation that complies with the District's grievance procedure.

Upon receipt of a Formal Complaint, provide the notice described below.

# To Sign or Not To Sign

- Regulations seek to give complainants greater agency to make a decision whether to file or not
- Title IX Coordinator may, and should, sign formal complaint in certain instances
- Would the school be deliberately indifferent to the notice of potential sexual harassment if you don't sign?
- Does not make you a witness or a party

# To Sign or Not To Sign

- If you choose not to sign, the alleged Respondent may not be disciplined for the conduct

# Should you File?

- Paul alleges Steven grabbed his testicles during a game of tag. You get this information in an actual knowledge report from gym teacher/principal. You call the parent, who says, “No big deal. Boys will be boys. We know Steven he’s a good kid.”
- Do you open?

# Should you File?

- What if you know 2 other parents have complained about similar conduct by Steven over the past month, but they also have not wanted to file a Title IX Formal Complaint?
- What if the gym teacher reported she recently talked to the entire class about why “Nut Tag Tuesday,” was not acceptable.

# Should you File?

- Joe Teacher complains to the principal that Sam teacher continues to make unwanted sexual advances toward him. While making the actual knowledge report, the principal tells you that Joe has a reputation for have sex with multiple staff members over the past year.
- When you call Joe to offer supportive measures, he tells you he doesn't want to proceed anymore because he doesn't want his wife to find out about the affairs he's had at school.



# If Complaint Declines Title IX Process, And Coordinator Decides Not To Open

- Document (for your records)
  - That you offered supportive measures and what was offered/accepted
  - That you explained Formal Complaint procedure
  - That they declined

# Written Notice Requirements: Formal Complaint

Provide written notice of the District's grievance procedure to both parties, including information about informal resolution process, if the District adopts one

## Written notice must:

- Include a statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible for conduct and that a determination will not be made until the conclusion of the grievance process

# Written Notice Requirements: Formal Complaint

- inform parties that they may have an advisor of their choice
  - Advisor may be an attorney, but doesn't have to be
- inform parties that they may inspect and review evidence collected during this investigation
- inform parties of any provision of district policy of conduct that prohibits making false statements or knowingly submitting false evidence

# Written Notice Requirements: Formal Complaint

Notice of the allegations of sexual harassment provided to the parties must include sufficient details, and be provided in enough time, to allow preparation of a response prior to initial interview

Sufficient notice includes, if known:

- The conduct alleged to constitute sexual harassment
- The date and location of the alleged incident

# Written Notice Requirements: Formal Complaint

If, during the course of the investigation, the school decides to investigate additional allegations about complainant or respondent that were not included in initial notice, Title IX Coordinator must provide written notice of the additional allegations to the parties.

Decide Whether Formal Complaint is to be Investigated

# **TITLE IX COORDINATOR'S THIRD STEP**

# Mandatory Dismissal of Formal Complaints

- The complaint does not state an allegation of **sexual harassment**, even if all facts are found to be true
- The sexual harassment, even if it did occur, did not occur in the **school's program or activity**
- The sexual harassment did not occur against a **person in the United States**

# Sexual Harassment

The regulations use a definition of sexual harassment that is designed to protect 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment rights of students and teachers by:

- Distinction between physical conduct and speech
- Speech is largely protected unless it rises to high standard-no prior restraint on speech
- Physical conduct is *per se* actionable



# Definition of Sexual Harassment

Conduct on the basis of sex that is one or more of the following:

1. A school employee conditions the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the school on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct;
2. Unwelcome conduct that a reasonable person would find to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it **“effectively denies a person equal access”** to the school's education program or activity;
3. Sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking.

# Definition of Sexual Harassment: Element 1

Element 1 is *quid pro quo* harassment

- Does not require a severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive analysis
- By its very terms, it will deny access to the program

Exs: a teacher requires sexual favors for a better grade; a staff member demands sexual favors or s/he will post compromising pictures

# Is it Quid Pro Quo?

- Jane asks her ELA teacher for a recommendation letter for her college application. He tells her he would be happy to provide a letter if she agrees to go on a date with him.
- Jane says no, and he writes her the recommendation anyway. Jane files a Title IX complaint the next day.

# Is it Quid Pro Quo?

- Jane asks her ELA teacher for a recommendation letter for her college application. He tells her he would be happy to provide a letter if she agrees to lie down on a nearby futon with him.
  - She does.
  - What if she doesn't?

# Definition of Sexual Harassment: Element 2

Harassment based on conduct

This prong requires the unwelcome sexual conduct to be:

- Severe AND
- Pervasive AND
- Objectively offensive

Such that the victim is denied **equal access** to the school's programs and activities.

Narrowly tailored to protect 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment rights

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  - She does.
  - What if she doesn't?

# Prong 2

What is:

- Severe
  - The more severe the conduct, the less need there is to show a repetitive series of incidents to prove a hostile environment
- Pervasive
- Objectively offensive



# Prong 2

What is:

- Pervasive
  - widespread, persistent, and exists throughout an entire system or institution

# Prong 2

What is:

- Objectively offensive
  - whether a reasonable person, in similar circumstances, would find it offensive, hostile, or intimidating
  - subjective feelings or interpretations may not be the sole basis for evaluating whether a violation has occurred

# Does it rise to the level of Title IX?

- Jessica tells Jim, in front of a group of their peers, “You have a shrimp dick.”
- Matt overhears Jim telling members of the soccer team that Matt’s sister is “hot and easy.”

# Does it rise to the level of Title IX?

- During a class discussion about relationships, Alex makes a single comment to Sam, stating, “I don’t get why some people are gay. It’s just not my thing.”

# **Title IX Coordinator Critical Role in Initial Fact Analysis**

When you receive an actual knowledge report, you will need to discern whether the allegations, as presented, and if presumed to be true, rise to the level of Title IX.

# Definition of Sexual Harassment: Element 3

Offenses based on violence (sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking):

- Does not require severe and pervasive analysis
- When it occurs, equal access is denied

Like Element 1, it is *per se* actionable

# Element 3 Definitions

- Sexual assault: an offense classified as a forcible or nonforcible sex offense under the uniform crime reporting system of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- Stalking: means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to: 1) fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or 2) suffer substantial emotional distress

# Is it Sexual Assault?

- Mike is goofing around with his friends, and trips. As he tries to avoid the fall, his hand grazes Sarah breast.
- Mike is goofing around with his friends and says, “Check out Sarah’s boobs.” He friend says, “Why don’t you check them out?” and shoves Mike into Sarah. As a result of the shove, Mike’s hand touches Sarah’s breast.



# Dating Violence

Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:

- 1) the length of the relationship;
- 2) the type of relationship;
- 3) the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship

# Domestic Violence

Violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, a person whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of Arizona, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction

# Education Program or Activity

Schools are only required to address sexual harassment in the education program or activity, which is

- Any location, event, or circumstance over which the school exhibits **substantial control over both the alleged harasser and the context in which the harassment occurred**

# Is It the Education Program or Activity?

- A cheerleader experiences sexual harassment an away game?
- At an overnight trip sponsored by the German Club?
- At a non-school related party held in a private home on a weekend?
- During a distance learning class?

# Against a Person in the United States

- This is a jurisdictional requirement for application of Title IX
- Students in a study abroad program are not protected by Title IX outside the U.S.
- Final rule notes that though not required, a school may initiate a student conduct proceeding against a perpetrator or offer supportive measures to a victim

# Permissive Dismissal of Formal Complaints

- If the Complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator that s/he wants to withdraw the complaint
- If the Respondent's employment or enrollment with the school ends
- If circumstances, such as several years between the conduct and the complaint or a complainant's refusal to cooperate, prevents the gathering of evidence sufficient to render a determination

# After Notices Go Out, Assign Roles and Calendar Timelines

# Title IX Coordinator - Assign Roles and Calendar Timelines

- Informal Resolution - Assign facilitator (check regs for qualifications)
- Assign investigator
  - Train in redaction (student #, phone, address, witnesses)
  - Student A B C legend, who gets legend (parties or just decision maker - talk to counsel)



# Title IX Coordinator - Assign Roles and Calendar Timelines

- Non-disclosures signed (have investigator sign at interviews vs. asking for non-disclosure right before sending evidence)  
Contact before interviewing
- Non-disclosures cannot preclude parties from building or investigating their own case.

# **Title IX Coordinator - Assign Roles and Calendar Timelines**

- Assign decision maker (at beginning)
- Provide each with District template and forms for use

# Advise your Investigators to Plan, Plan, Plan

- Map out a plan for investigation
- Understand the allegations
- Understand definition of sexual harassment so that you know what elements must be established
- Who will you interview? What documents must you see? Do you need to ask IT to run a server search? Do you need to get recordings from surveillance cameras?

Informal resolution

# **TITLE IX COORDINATOR'S FOURTH STEP**

# Informal Resolution

- District is not required to use informal resolution, but if it chooses to use it, then it is appropriate to offer if:
  - Formal Complaint has been filed
  - Both parties voluntarily agree to participate in writing
  - The respondent is NOT an employee and the complainant a student

# Informal Resolution

- Cannot be required and either party can withdraw at any time
- Process may include arbitration, mediation, or restorative justice
- Decide what process the District will use and include that information in written notice of Formal Complaint
- Must have reasonably prompt time frame to complete the process

# Informal Resolution

- Decide whether confidentiality can be a term of an informal resolution and include that information in written notice
- If the informal resolution facilitator may be called as a witness in investigation, must disclose that possibility to the parties in the written notice
- Facilitator must not have a conflict of interest, must be trained in these regulations, and must be free of bias

# Informal Resolution

- Suggested that facilitator be trained in mediating sexual harassment situations
- Be aware of power dynamics when implementing an informal resolution
  - Should there be a face-to-face meeting?
  - Is someone manifesting signs of trauma?
  - Should facilitator press parties on facts?



# Informal Resolution

Outcome of a successful informal resolution may include:

- Continuation of supportive measures
- Discipline for a respondent
- Other agreements made between the parties

# Informal Resolution

- Terms of resolution should be negotiated in good faith, be in writing, and include language regarding enforceability
- If successful, results in a dismissal of the Formal Complaint without adjudication

Investigation

# **TITLE IX COORDINATOR'S FIFTH STEP**

# Assignment to Investigator

- If you are not going to investigate, assign to a trained investigator
- Ensure that investigator does not have a conflict of interest
- Continue to monitor deadlines and be a resource to the investigator re: definition of sexual harassment, course of investigation

Remedies and Wrapping Up

# **TITLE IX COORDINATOR'S SIXTH STEP**

# Remedies

- If there was a determination of responsibility, you will play a role in implementing remedies
- If there was a determination of non-responsibility, continue to provide supportive measures as needed
- Continue to be a resource for both parties as needed

# Appeals

The Final Regulations require at least three grounds for appeals:

- Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome;
- New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, that could affect the outcome; and
- The Title IX Coordinator, investigator(s), and/or Hearing Panelists had a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or the individual Complainant or Respondent that affected the outcome.

# Appeals

The Final Regulations require at least three grounds for appeals:

- Schools may offer additional bases for appeal equally to both parties, such as to allow for an appeal on the severity or proportionality of the sanction. §106.45(b)(8)(ii).
- Allowing an appeal to challenge the remedies imposed is not necessary per OCR. (Preamble, p. 940 (Federal Register version)).



# Appeals

## A 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 or the Title IX Coordinator;-Decision-maker(s) for the appeal can be a single Appeal Officer or an Appeal Panel.

# Appeals

- If an appeal is filed, ensure that the appeal decision-maker has no conflict or bias and receives all necessary documents.
- The written determination on responsibility and sanctions, if applicable, are postponed until the decision on the appeal is sent to the parties. §106.45(b)(7)(iii).
  - Keep supportive measures in place during appeal period to maintain status quo between the parties and ensure equal access to education.-Can revisit emergency removal if necessary.
- Monitor timelines and completion of that process and ensure that notices are sent to the parties

# Records Retention

- All records related to sexual harassment complaints must be maintained for a minimum of 7 years, including records that substantiate remedies and supportive measures
- Training materials must be posted on the District's website

# 2023 Hot Topics

- Transgender Student Support Plans
- Locker Room/Bathroom Policies
- Parent v. Student Pronouns

# Proposed Rule

- The proposed rule would require schools to respond to all forms of sex-based harassment.
- In addition to sexual harassment, this includes harassment on the basis of sex, sex stereotypes, sex characteristics, sexual orientation, gender identity, as well as pregnancy or parenting status, and any related conditions whether or not the harassment is sexual in nature.
- Schools' obligations to respond to "quid pro quo" harassment and sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking remain the same.

# Hostile Environment (2020)

- The proposed rules broaden the definition of what is often referred to as “hostile environment” harassment, so that it is consistent with the standard that existed prior to the 2020 rules.
- To show that sex-based harassment created a hostile environment, the proposed rules would require only that individuals show the harassment is “sufficiently severe or pervasive” both “objectively and subjectively” such that it denies or limits a person’s ability to participate in or benefit from...the education program or activity.”

# Hostile Environment (2020) Con't.

- In assessing whether conduct is severe or pervasive under this standard, the proposed rules identify several factors for schools to consider, such as the frequency of the conduct and the extent to which it impacts a person's ability to learn. This change means that schools will be required to respond to a wider range of sex-based harassment so that more harassed students will be able to receive the help from their schools.

# 2023 Changes – Scope and Procedures

- Other areas of sexual harassment relative to the requirements that schools will be responsible for are defined in the new rules including:
  - off-campus harassment
  - when a complainant or respondent is not enrolled or employed by the school and
  - notice of harassment.
- Changes will also occur in procedures schools must implement in responding to sex-based harassment, including the standard of care, supportive measures, informal resolutions and retaliation.



# Procedures and Training

- Procedures: The new rules set forth a change in the way schools must investigate sex-based harassment relative to timeframe and delays, presumption of non-responsibility, questioning parties and witnesses, evidence of past sexual behaviors, standard of proof and the appeals process.
- Training: Schools continue to be required to train all employees on the school's duties under Title IX to address sex discrimination, what conduct constitutes sex discrimination and their duty to report possible sex discrimination to the Title IX coordinator.

# Prevention

- Under the proposed rules, schools would be required to prevent sex discrimination from re-occurring.
- This includes requiring the Title IX coordinator to look for and address the barriers to reporting sex discrimination, including by conducting campus climate surveys to assess how frequently students are experiencing sex discrimination without reporting it or seeking feedback from students and employees about their experiences reporting sex discrimination.

# Pregnant and Parenting Students

- The new regulations reinforce that schools cannot discriminate against pregnant and parenting students.
- Some of the proposed language will be changed to better reflect the protections against sex discrimination that students may experience because of their potential to become pregnant.
- The new language would prohibit discrimination based on “current, potential, or past pregnancy or related conditions.”
- The language would also clarify that the term “related conditions” includes childbirth, termination of pregnancy, lactation, and “medical conditions” or “recovery” related to any of these conditions.

# Pregnant and Parenting Students

- There is also proposed language defining a school's responsibilities to pregnant and parenting students, Title IX coordinator responsibilities, how schools must treat absences, obtain doctor's notes, and provide services and supports for pregnant and parenting students.

# LGBTQ+ Students

- One of the most profound changes that the new rules will include are the protections for LGBTQ+ students from discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity and sex characteristics. (This was the “Bostock Interpretation”)
- Title IX’s prohibition on discrimination based on sex applies to discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.
- Preventing someone from participating in school programs and activities consistent with their gender identity would cause harm in violation of Title IX, except in some limited areas set out in the statute or regulations.

# LGBTQ+ Students

- Under the new regulations, the Title IX rules would clarify for the first time that “sex discrimination” under Title IX includes discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, sex-related characteristics, status as transgender or nonbinary, or sex stereotypes.
- In addition, LGBTQ+ students must be allowed to participate fully in school.
- Every student has the right to be who they are at school, including using school facilities, dressing, being addressed by staff and students, and otherwise participating in schools in a manner consistent with their gender.
- The proposed rules would make clear that while schools may generally maintain separate restrooms for male and female students and staff, they may not deny student access to facilities that are consistent with their gender.

# Equal Opportunity Sports

- In its press release June 23, 2022, the Department of Education indicated that it plans to issue a separate proposed Title IX rule to address equal opportunities to play school sports. No timeline for the issuing of these rules has been announced.

# October 2023 Release

- The Title IX federal regulations slated for a May 2023 release have been delayed until October 2023, per a federal Department of Education (DOE).



# Investigation and Decision Making

- Investigator Training: 9/18/23
- Decision Maker Training: 10/26/23
- If you need training before then, reach out to your counsel, the trust covers these training as part of PPL coverage.

# Questions?



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