

Title IX Coordinator Certification Course

Presented by: Holly Boyd Wardell and Emma J. Darling

October 18, 2023





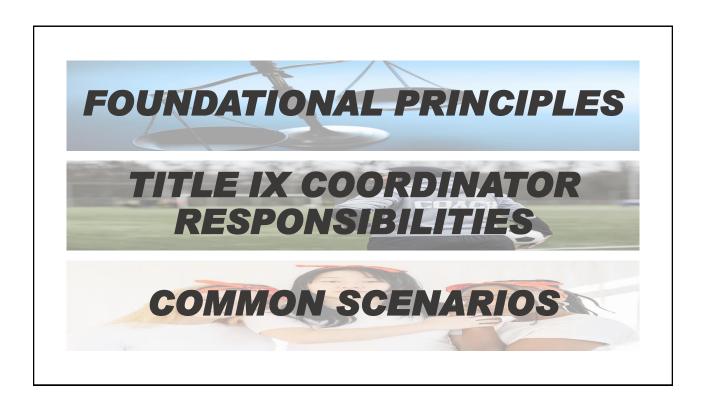


9TH ANNUAL TEXAS TITLE IX ADMINISTRATOR CONFERENCE

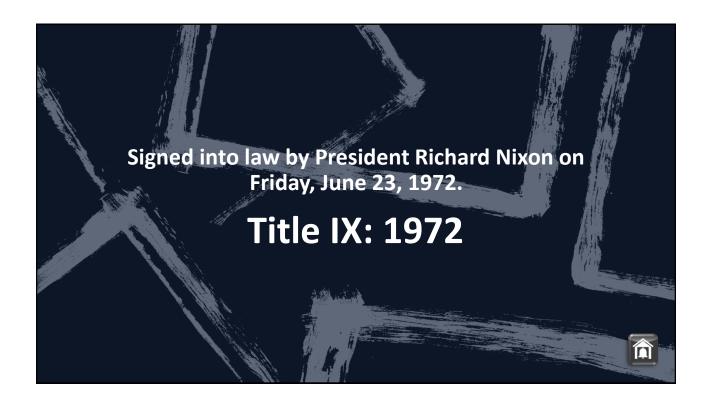
Title IX Coordinator Certification Course











Before Title IX

- Some schools and universities had separate entrances for male and female students.
- Female students were not allowed to take certain courses, such as auto mechanics or criminal justice; male students could not take home-economics
- Some medical and law schools limited the number of women admitted to 15 or fewer
- Some colleges and universities required women to have higher test scores and better grades than male applicants to gain admission

Source: Report Card on Gender Equity, National Coalition for Women and Girls in Education, 1997)

Before Title IX

- Women living on campus were not allowed to stay out past midnight.
- Women faculty members were excluded from faculty clubs and encouraged to join faculty wives' clubs instead.
- After winning two gold medals in the 1964 Olympics, swimmer Donna de Varona could not obtain a college swimming scholarship. For women they did not exists.

Source: Report Card on Gender Equity, National Coalition for Women and Girls in Education, 1997)

Title IX: 1972

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

A

Signed into law by President Richard Nixon on Friday, June 23, 1972.

Title IX: 1972

- 1973: Battle of the Sexes Billie Jean King defeated Bobby Riggs in an exhibition tennis match
- 1975: First Title IX regulations adopted
- 1976: NCAA challenged the legality of Title IX regarding athletics in a lawsuit; was dismissed two years later
- **1977:** Three female students at Yale, two graduates, and a male faculty member became the first to sue over sexual harassment under Title IX (Alexander v. Yale). The cause of action failed on appeal.
- 1979: Three-prong test for compliance in athletics established.
- 1979: Students can sue for sex discrimination (Cannon v. Univ. of Chicago)
- 1980: Oversight for compliance was given to the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) in the U.S. Department of Education
- 1982: Employees could sue for sex discrimination
- 1992: Students can sue for money damages for discrimination by employees (Franklin v. Gwinnett County Public Schools)
- 1999: Students can sue for sexual harassment by students
- **1997:** OCR issued "Sexual Harassment Guidance: Harassment of Students by School Employees, Other Students, or Third Parties" containing the first explicit reference to "gay or lesbian students" as being covered by federal prohibitions against sexual harassment

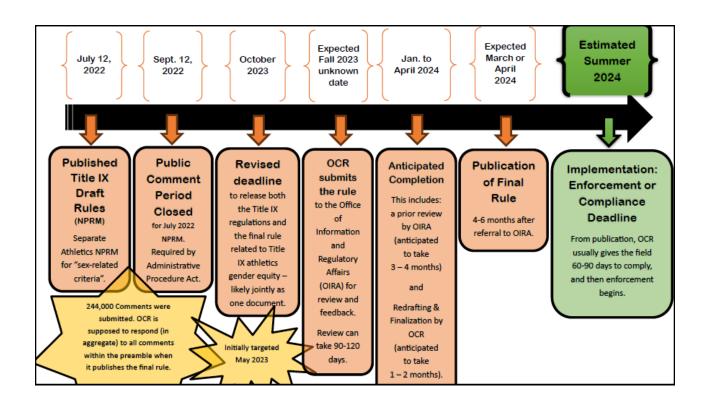


Title IX: 1972

- 1998: Student could sue for teacher's sexual harassment only if the school had "actual notice" and acted with "deliberate indifference" (Gebser v. Lago Vista ISD)
- **1999:** Title IX covers student-to-student harassment; damages available only if school had actual notice and acted with deliberate indifference (Davis v. Monroe County)
- 2001: OCR issued revised guidance on sexual harassment Gebser and Davis did not apply to OCR enforcement actions
- 2005: Coaches and teachers have a right of action under Title IX for retaliation (Jackson v. Birmingham Bd of Educ.)
- **2006:** OCR issued guidance allowing single-sex programs/schools
- **2014:** Obama Administration OCR issued DCL saying transgender students should be allowed to use the bathroom or locker room that matches their gender identity
- 2018: Trump Administration OCR rescinded the 2014 Obama Guidance
- 2020: Second version of Title IX Regulations adopted amended to address sexual harassment investigations
- 2021: Biden Administration Exec. Order on Preventing and Combating Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity or Sexual Orientation
- 2022: Proposed Title IX Regulations Published



Where are those new Title IX regulations?



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What is your position?

① Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

Rescinded: This document has been formally rescinded by the Department and remains available on the web for historical purposes only.

Title IX Coordinators

- Monitor outcomes
- · Identify and address patterns
- · Assess campus climate
- Educate school community on how to file complaint
- Promptly and appropriately resolve complaints
- Provide technical assistance on school policies
- · Work with law enforcement

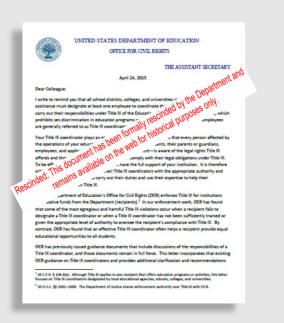
RESPONSIBILITIES AND AUTHORITY OF T9 COORDINATOR



Title IX Coordinators

- · District's policies and procedures
- Drafting and revising policies/procedures
- · Collecting information
- Participation in subject areas, athletics
- Administration of school discipline
- · Incidents of sex-based harassment
- · Retaliation
- · Aware of all T9 complaints
- · Visible in the school community

RESPONSIBILITIES AND AUTHORITY OF T9 COORDINATOR



Title IX Coordinators



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

April 24, 2015

B. Training of Title IX Coordinators

Recipients must ensure that their Title IX coordinators are appropriately trained and possess comprehensive knowledge in all areas over which they have responsibility in order to effectively carry out those responsibilities, including the recipients' policies and procedures on sex discrimination and all complaints raising Title IX issues throughout the institution. The resource

Training on Policies and Grievance Procedures

that some of the most agregious and harmful Tale IX violations occur when a recipient falls to designate a Title IX coordinator or when a Title IX coordinator has not been sufficiently trained or join the appropriate level of authority to oversee the recipient's compliance with Title IX. By contrast, COX has found that an effective Title IX coordinator often helps a recipient provide equal relaxational coordinations to all fundered.

OCR has previously issued guidance documents that include discussions of the responsibilities of a Title IX coordinator, and those documents remain in full force. This letter incorporates that existing OCR guidance on Title IX coordinators and provides additional clarification and recommendations

³ M C.F.R. § 106.8(a). Although Title IX applies to any recipient that offers education programs or activities, this lette focuses on Titls IX coordinators designated by local educational agencies, schools, colleges, and universities.

**STATE OF THE PROGRAM OF THE PROGRAM

RELEVANT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

- · FB (LEGAL) Equal Educational Opportunity
- FB (LOCAL) Equal Educational Opportunity
- FFG (LEGAL) Student Welfare: Child Abuse and Neglect
- FFG (LOCAL) Student Welfare: Child Abuse and Neglect
- FFH (LEGAL) Freedom from Discrimination, Harassment, & Retaliation
- FFH (LOCAL) Freedom from Discrimination, Harassment, & Retaliation
- · FM (LOCAL) Student Activities
- · FNE (LEGAL) Pregnant Students
- FNE (LOCAL) Pregnant Students

- FNG (LEGAL) Student & Parent Complaints
- · FNG (LOCAL) Student & Parent Complaints
- DAA (LEGAL) Equal Employment Opportunity
- DGBA (LEGAL) Employee Complaints
- DGBA (LOCAL) Employee Complaints
- EHAA (LEGAL) Required Instruction
- GF (LOCAL) Public Complaints
- GRA (LEGAL) Relations with Governmental Entities
 State and Local Authorities
- GRA (LOCAL) Relations with Governmental Entities
 State and Local Authorities

Responsibilities from 2020 Sexual Harassment Regulations

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Have you ever conducted a full Title IX Investigation under the 2020 regulations?

① Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

T9 Coordinator Responsibilities <u>Under 2020 Regulations</u>

- The 2020 regulations pertain to reports and formal complaints of sexual harassment.
- They do not affect responsibilities pertaining to equity in athletics, inequities, or discrimination in course selections, etc.



Title IX Coordinator Responsibilities

- Ensure policies reflect current information about T9 Coordinator
- Ensure website and publications contain proper notices
- For all reports of sexual harassment, contact alleged victims (complainant) to discuss the availability of supportive measures
- Consider a complainant's wishes re supportive measures
- Inform complainants of the right to file formal complaint and right to supportive measures with or without a formal complaint
- Decide whether to file a formal complaint when the complainant does not

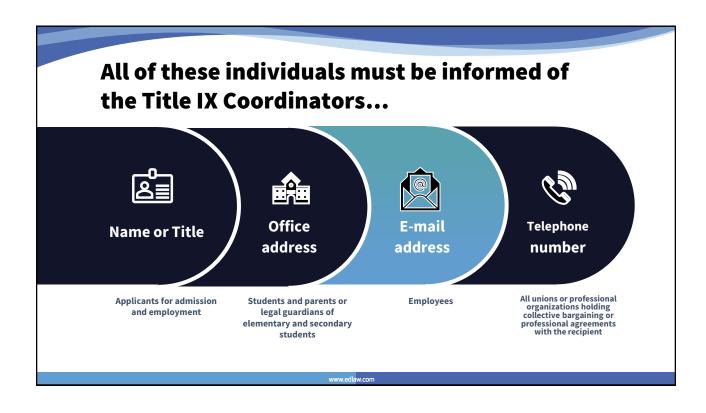
*Many of these tasks can be delegated but must be overseen by the Title IX Coordinator.

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Title IX Coordinator Responsibilities

- Decide whether to dismiss a formal complaint (or who should decide dismissal)
- Assist with emergency removal and administrative leave decisions
- Provide notice to parties of grievance process in case of formal complaints
- Post all training materials to district's website
- · Ensure proper record keeping

*Many of these tasks can be delegated but must be overseen by the Title IX Coordinator.



Reporting sexual harassment...

Any person may report sex discrimination, including sexual harassment (whether or not the person reporting is the person alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute sex discrimination or sexual harassment)...







Using the contact information listed for the Title IX Coordinator, or by any other means that results in the Title IX Coordinator receiving the person's verbal or written report.

Reporting sexual harassment...

Such 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.

34 C.F.R. § 106.8(a).

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Most of my district's complaints are received

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SCENARIO: Reporting sexual harassment...

Taylor and John used to date. John has "nudes" of Taylor. After they break up, John sends the pics to other students who show them around school. Taylor's new boyfriend, Travis, finds out about this and "avenges" Taylor's honor by punching John in the nose at school.

Both John and Travis play on the football team.

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SCENARIO: Reporting sexual harassment...

After days of trying to avoid school, Taylor finally tells her mother about the photos and begs not to go to school. Taylor's mother sends an email to Coach Reid to report that her daughter is being sexually harassed by his players. Coach Reid says he will handle it and has John and Travis run bleachers.

SCENARIO: Failing to Report

Relevant Policies: FFI/FFH - Employee report to appropriate official listed in policy

Action Needed: Students: 1) review policy – FFI or FFH?; 2) contact parents/student – offer info about TIX process; 3) offer supportive measures; 4) employee documentation/retraining

Documentation Required/Recommended: 1) supportive measures

offered; 2) whether FC filed; 3) if FC filed...

Retention of Documentation: At least 7 years

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Standard TASB Policy-A

Reportir	ng
Procedu	ıres

Student Report

Any student who believes that he or she has experienced prohibited conduct or believes that another student has experienced prohibited conduct should immediately report the alleged acts to a teacher, school counselor, principal, other District employee, or the

appropriate District official listed in this policy.

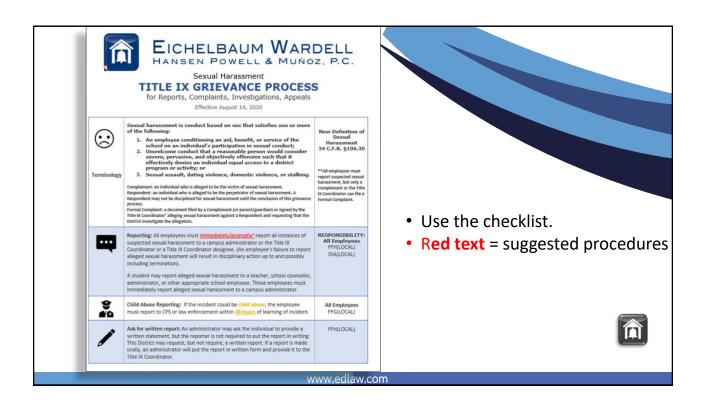
Employee Report

Any District employee who suspects or receives direct or indirect notice that a student or group of students has or may have experienced prohibited conduct shall immediately notify the appropriate District official listed in this policy and take any other steps required by this policy.

	Standard TASB Policy-A
Definition of District Officials	For the purposes of this policy, District officials are the Title IX coordinator, the ADA/Section 504 coordinator, and the Superintendent.
Title IX Coordinator	Reports of discrimination based on sex, including sexual harassment, gender-based harassment, or dating violence, may be directed to the designated Title IX coordinator for students. [See FFH(EXHIBIT)]
ADA / Section 504 Coordinator	Reports of discrimination based on disability may be directed to the designated ADA/Section 504 coordinator for students. [See FFH(EXHIBIT)]
Superintendent	The Superintendent shall serve as coordinator for purposes of District compliance with all other nondiscrimination laws.

Model EWHPM Policy/Regulation	on

Any student who believes that he or she has experienced prohibited conduct or believes that another student has experienced prohibited conduct should immediately report the alleged acts to a teacher, school counselor, principal, assistant principal, or the Title IX Coordinator/designee.
Any District employee who suspects or receives notice that a student or group of students has or may have experienced prohibited conduct shall promptly notify a campus administrator or the Title IX Coordinator.
For the purposes of this regulation, District officials are the Title IX Coordinator/designee and campus administrators.
Reports of discrimination based on sex, including sexual harassment or gender-based harassment, may be directed to the designated Title IX Coordinator for students. [See FFH(EXHIBIT)]



Dissemination of policy

- District <u>does not discriminate on the basis of sex</u> in the education program of activity that it operates
- It is required by Title IX to not discriminate in this manner
- Requirement not to discriminate <u>extends to admission and employment</u>
- <u>Inquiries</u> about the application of Title IX to the district may be referred to the Title IX Coordinator, the Assistant Secretary for Education (USDOE), or both

Applicants for admission and employment Students and parents or legal guardians of elementary and secondary students

Employees

All unions or professional organizations holding collective bargaining or professional agreements with the recipient

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34 C.F.R. § 106.8(b)

Publications

Must promptly display Title IX Coordinator's contact information:

On district's website



In each handbook or catalog



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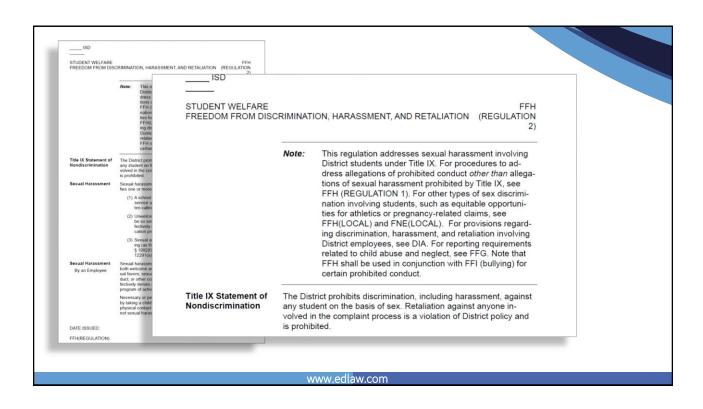
34 C.F.R. § 106.8(b)

District must adopt and publish grievance procedures and provide notice of process including...

- 1. How to report or file a complaint of sex discrimination;
- 2. How to report or file a formal complaint of sexual harassment; and
- 3. How the district will respond.

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34 C.F.R. § 106.8(b)



The 2020 regulations...

Seek to create a separation between the investigation and decision-making of formal complaints (sexual harassment).

While it is best to separate roles...

- The Title IX Coordinator can also be the investigator and the informal resolution facilitator.
- The Title IX Coordinator <u>cannot</u> also serve as the <u>decision-maker</u> on a formal complaint or on appeal.
- All roles can be outsourced, except the Title IX Coordinator (e.g., investigator, decisionmaker, informal resolution facilitator, appellate decision maker).

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Remember that anyone serving as a Title IX Coordinator, investigator, decision-maker, or any person designated to facilitate an information resolution process must not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or an individual complainant or respondent.

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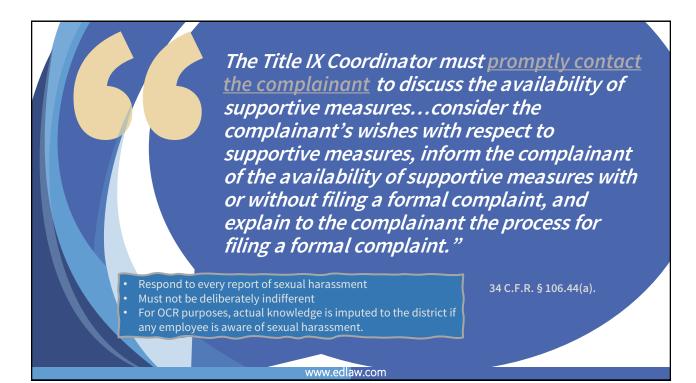
My district has trouble finding people to serve in all 3-4 roles

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SCENARIO: Conflicts of Interest

An employee files a Formal Complaint of sexual harassment against Justin (Employee). Selena is the Director of HR and the Title IX Coordinator for employee-related complaints. She usually serves as the investigator for Formal Complaints. Justin and Selena were previously romantically involved.

- Can she serve as the investigator?
- Can she serve as the Title IX Coordinator in this case?



Respond to every report of sexual harassment
Must not be deliberately indifferent
For OCR purposes, actual knowledge is imputed to the district if any employee is aware of sexual harassment.

SCENARIO: Verbal reports

Taylor does not tell her parents, but another student reports the situation to her parents, who calls Principal Prime.

Principal Prime tells this parent that he is going to need her to put her concerns in writing, so he can address the situation.

This parent will not put her concerns in writing and wants to remain anonymous.

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SCENARIO: Verbal reports



Ask for written report: An administrator may ask the individual to provide a written statement, but the reporter is not required to put the report in writing. This District may request, but not require, a written report. If a report is made orally, an administrator will put the report in written form and provide it to the Title IX Coordinator.

FFH(LOCAL)

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My district has handled an anonymous complaint before

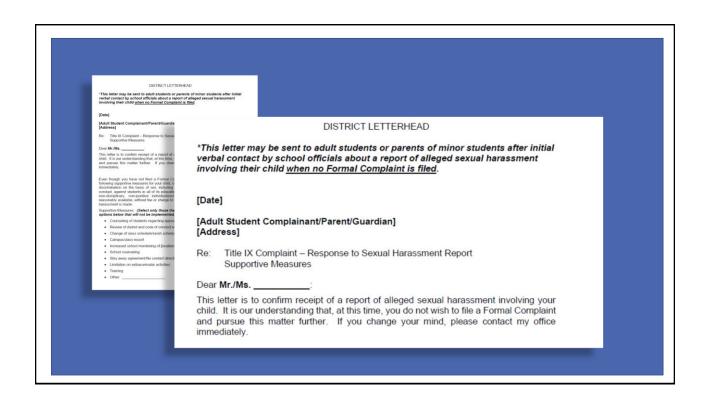
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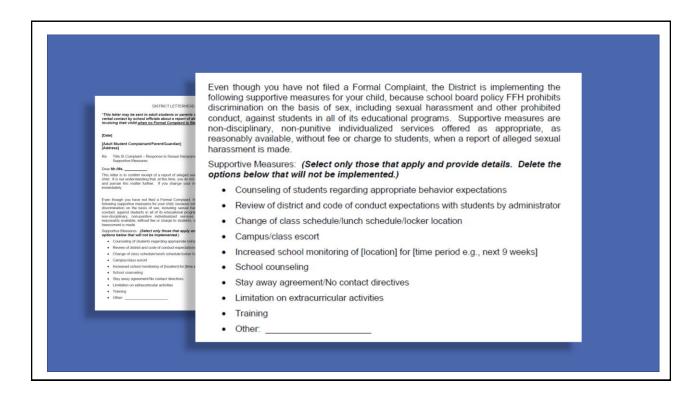
CONTACTING THE COMPLAINANT

Regulations do not dictate the medium of contact.



- Phone call, followed by email/letter.
- In person parent conference, followed by email/letter.







SUPPORTIVE MEASURES www.edew.com

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My most commonly offered supportive measure is...

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Supportive Measures means...

- Non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services
- Offered as appropriate, as reasonably available
- Without fee or charge to the complainant or respondent
- Before or after filing of a formal complaint or where no formal complaint has been filed
- Designed to <u>restore or preserve equal access</u> to the district's education program or activity <u>without unreasonably</u> <u>burdening the other party</u>, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the educational environment or deter sexual harassment

34 C.F.R. § 106.30

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Supportive Measures examples

Counseling

Extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments

Modifications of work or class schedules

Campus escort services

Mutual restrictions on contact between the parties

Changes in work or housing locations

Leaves of absence

Increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus

Other similar measures

34 C.F.R. § 106.30

- Counseling of students regarding appropriate behavior expectations
- Review of district and code of conduct expectations with students by administrator
- Change of class schedule/lunch schedule/locker location
- Campus/class escort
- Increased school monitoring of [location] for [time period e.g., next 9 weeks]
- School counseling # sessions
- No contact/no communication agreements
- No contact/communication directives
- Limitation on extracurricular activities
- Social Skills Training
- Staff Training
- Other: _____

Add the term of supportive measures (e.g., pending resolution of the grievance process; four weeks; end of semester; end of the school

Supportive Measures means...

The recipient must maintain as confidential any supportive measures provided to the complainant or respondent—to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the recipient to provide the supportive measures.

34 C.F.R. § 106.30



SCENARIO: Emergency Removal

If a Formal Complaint is filed, Principal Prime and Coach Reid cannot remove John from the team until the Title IX Investigative Process is completed and a determination of "responsibility" is made, unless the criteria for an "emergency removal" are met.

NOTICE TO PARTIES IF FORMAL COMPLAINT IS FILED

DISTRICT LETTE	RHEAD
*This <u>notice</u> must be sent <u>simultaneously</u> to t and <u>before investigation</u> of the Formal Compl interviews occur.	
[Date] [Adult Student Complainant/Parent/Guard Address] Re: Notice to Parties of Title IX Formal Co	*This <u>notice</u> must be sent <u>simultaneously</u> to the Complainant and Respondent and <u>before investigation</u> of the Formal Complaint begins, including student interviews occur.
Dear Mr./Ms.	
This letter is to notify you of the filing of a FC complaint form. Sexual harassment is prohibite (LEGAL) and (LOCAL). The grievance process in FFH (REGULATION 2-SEXUAL HARASSME enclosed for your reference.	pe are included on the enclosed Formal
The District's Title IX sexual harassment grieva participate in an informal resolution process at an responsibility. During the grievance process, Complainant, and the accused is called the Responsibility.	[Address]
The first step in the grievance process is	Re: Notice to Parties of Title IX Formal Complaint of Sexual Harassment Case No
Please be aware that, by law, the Respondent is p conduct and a determination regarding responsi the grievance process by a decision-maker other [name], [title] as the de	Dear Mr./Ms:
You are allowed an advisor to assist you in this you wish to help you through the process or reprian attorney but does not have to be. If you wo advisor. You are also entitled to inspect and rev investigation that is directly related to the alleg including the evidence upon which the District determination regarding responsibility and incuty obtained from a party or other source, so that evidence prior to conclusion of the investigation.	This letter is to notify you of the filing of a Formal Complaint of sexual harassment involving your student. The details of the allegations are included on the enclosed Formal Complaint form. Sexual harassment is prohibited by and defined in Board Policy FFH (LEGAL) and (LOCAL). The grievance process for hardling this complaint can be found in FEH (DECHLATION 2 SEXUAL HARASSMENT). The policies and procedures are



Investigation of Formal Complaint –

Appoint Investigator and Decision Maker

Provide **Notice to Parties**: Simultaneous notice must be provided to all known parties that includes:

- Allegations of sexual harassment, known at the time, with sufficient detail to prepare before any initial interview;
- Identities of the parties involved;
- SENT BY TITLE IX COORDINATOR or DESIGNEE
- Date, location of alleged incident(s);
- Statement that <u>Respondent is presumed not responsible and</u> that a determination will not be made until the conclusion of the grievance process
- Statement that the parties have the right to an advisor of their choosing, who can be a parent/guardian or another individual who may, but is not required to be, an attorney and who may inspect and review evidence; and
- Statement that the Code of Conduct prohibits knowingly making false statements.
- An offer of informal resolution.

REMOVAL OR ADMINISTRATIVE LEAVE DECISIONS



Emergency Removal: The Title IX Coordinator/designee and the campus administration/HR will determine whether a respondent should be removed on an emergency basis. The District must first undertake an individualized safety and risk analysis to determine whether an immediate threat to the physical health and safety of others, arising from the alleged sexual harassment, justifies removal.

*Title IX does not modify the rights of students with disabilities regarding change of placement under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and Section 504 still apply.

- Title IX Coordinator
 Campus Administrator
- Threat Assessment
- Personnel

SCENARIO: Locker Room Bums

Several of the school's football players are annoyed by a new student, Jake, who has recently moved to the district from another country with different cultural norms (i.e., California). Jake is more direct when communicating with others and does not always appreciate the subtleties of local customs and relationships.

A handful of teammates decide to "take him down a notch" by holding him down and sticking something "up his bum."

SCENARIO:

Relevant Policies: FFI/FFH

Action Needed: Students: 1) review policy – FFI or FFH? - both; 2) contact parents/student – offer info about FFH process; 3) contact law enforcement; 4) offer supportive measures; 5) determine whether immediate threat to physical health or safety of students

Documentation Required/Recommended: 1) supportive measures offered; 2) that reported to law enforcement; 3) whether FC filed; 3) if FC filed...

Retention of Documentation: At least 7 years (or 2 years passed 18)

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REPORTS TO CPS, LAW ENFORCEMENT, SBEC



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- Campus Administrator
- Threat Assessment Personnel

SCENARIO: Reporting sexual harassment...

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SCENARIO:

What do about:

- John
- Travis
- Taylor

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SCENARIO:

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DETERMINING WHETHER TO DISMISS A FORMAL COMPLAINT

	Title IX Discrimination <u>Dismissal</u> Form Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. § 1681) is a federal law that prohibits discrimination based on the sex of students in educational institutions that receive federal financial assistance. A Formal Complant of sexual harassment must be dismissed if alleged conduct, even if proved, would not constitute sexual harassment, did not occur in the United States. A Formal Complant may be dismissed if a Complantan tondifies the Title IX Coordinator that he/she would like to withdraw the complant or any of the allegations therein, the Respondent is no longer enrolled in the district, or specific circumstances prevent the district from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination.			
	COMPLAII Case Num Complaina Email: Complaina Responder Email: Responder Dismissal Does no Did noti Respon Circums Reasoning	Dismissal Basis: (Check all that apply) □ Does not constitute sexual harassment □ Did not occur in the U.S. □ Respondent no longer enrolled in district □ Circumstances prevent the district from gather Reasoning for Dismissal: Describe the reaso	□ Did not occur in district program or activity □ Dismissal requested by Complainant ering evidence sufficient to reach a determination ning behind the dismissal of this complaint.	nant
		nator/designee Date a copy of this dismissal form will be placed in the file for this complaint and sent to all d.		



My district has dismissed complaints the most due to:

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What are examples of remedies?

- Not defined in Title IX
- No list of examples in regulations
- Money damages were removed as possible remedy in final rules

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Remedies - Purpose

Designed to restore or preserve the complainant's equal access to education

Remedies for Complainants

- Supportive measures
- Counseling
- Opportunity to make up work, retake exams
- Change of class, lunch period, campus
- Escort on campus
- Increase security
- Training efforts

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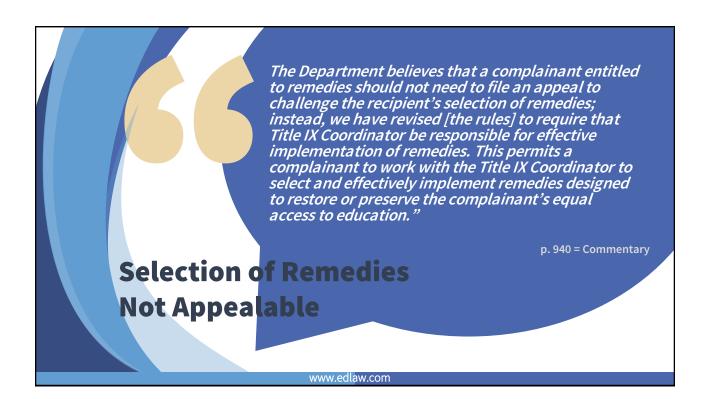
Remedies for Complainants

- Disciplinary sanctions against respondent per the Student Code of Conduct (e.g., OSS, DAEP, expulsion)
- Removal of respondent from extracurricular activity/activities
- Unilateral no-contact order on respondent
- Other sanctions applicable to respondent



Some remedies my district has implemented include:

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Selection of Remedies Not Appealable

Bases for Appeal of Decisions

- Procedural irregularity
- Bias or conflict of interest
- That affected the outcome

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Written Determination must include



- any sanctions the recipient imposes on the respondent; and
- whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity will be provided to the complainant

REMEDIES

 Shared with complainant – complainant's remedies and respondent's sanctions



 Shared with respondent – sanctions and whether remedies were provided to complainant (not details of the remedy, unless the sanctions overlap with remedies)

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POSTING TRAINING MATERIALS

What to post:

- Notice of non-discrimination policy
- Title IX Coordinator's contact information
- Links to FFH and DIA LEGAL, LOCAL, EXHIBIT, REGULATIONS
- Training materials used to train T9
 Coordinator, Investigators, Decision Makers, Facilitators

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Permission from the copyright holder should be obtained, but failure to obtain permission does not relieve a district from the requirement to post.

Where to post:



- Non-discrimination policy and Title IX Coordinator's contact information must be <u>prominently displayed</u>.
- There is <u>no</u> requirement that the materials be on the homepage or linked to the homepage.

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Where to post:

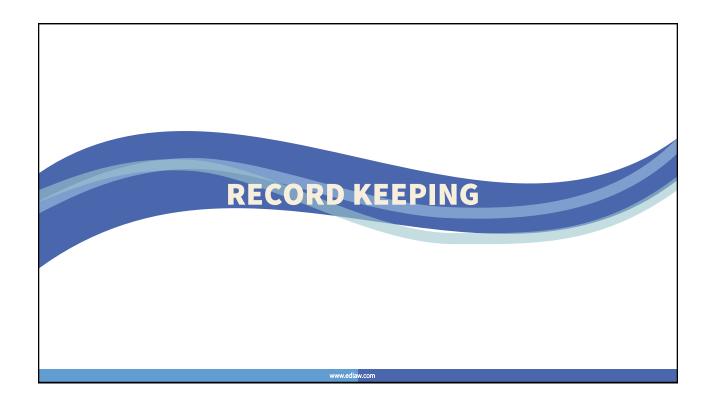


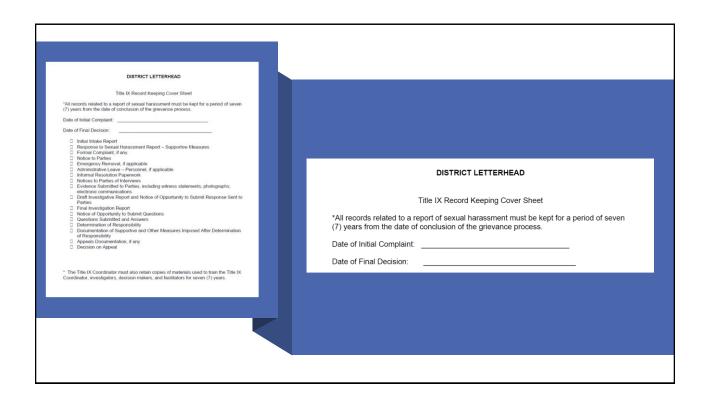
- There is no requirement to have a section of the website dedicated to Title IX requirements.
- There is no requirement that Title IX information be located on multiple pages of a district's website.
- Title IX information could be added as a drop-down option in any of the following areas: Required Notices, Public Information, Departments, Students, Employees, Community

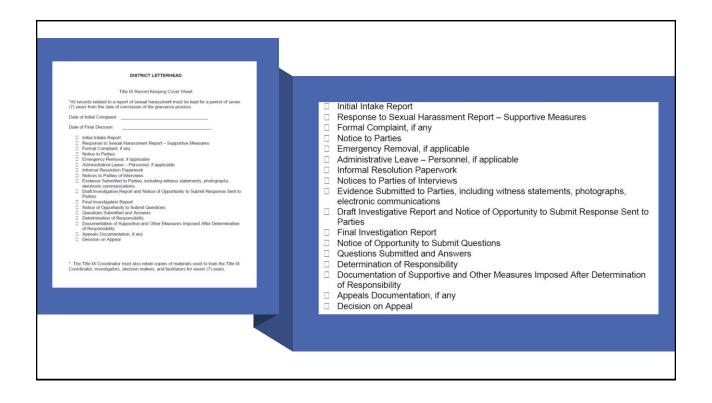


My district has had trouble displaying our training materials

① Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.









Audience Q&A Session

 $\ensuremath{\bigcirc}$ Start presenting to display the audience questions on this slide.

The information in this handout was prepared by Eichelbaum Wardell Hansen Powell & Muñoz, P.C. It is intended to be used for general information only and is not to be considered specific legal advice. If special legal advice is sought, consult an attorney.

