

Training Materials are to be made available on your District's website***

Training for School District Title IX Personnel

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Overview of Title IX

- **Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972** provides, in part, that: *“No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance. . . .” 20 U.S.C. § 1681(a)*
- Title IX prohibits discrimination based on sex in ALL educational programs and activities that are federally funded at all levels
- Protects both students and staff
- Application of Title IX (it is more than sports):
 - ❑ Recruitment
 - ❑ Admissions
 - ❑ Counseling
 - ❑ Athletics
 - ❑ Benefits, Opportunities
 - ❑ Discipline and employment
 - ❑ Sexual Harassment – prohibits sexual harassment at school by peers, employees, third parties

Scope of Education Program and Activities in your School

- Includes school-sponsored activities
- School approved and/or funded activities or programs
- School-sponsored or approved travel
- Locations or activities that are under substantial control of the school district
- In the United States

Title IX – intersection with other laws and policies

- Remember School Districts also must comply with:
 - ❑ DASA (students protected from harassment, bullying, and discrimination in school) – NYS law
 - More protective in some ways (broader)
 - ❑ Human Rights law (applicable to staff and students) – NYS law
 - More protective in some ways (standard is lower)
 - ❑ Title VII (applicable to staff) – Federal law

Key Changes effective August 14, 2020

- Must have ACTUAL knowledge of sexual harassment before must respond
 - ❑ Response must be prompt and not deliberately indifferent (or unreasonable in light of the known circumstances). 34 CFR § 106.44.
 - ❑ “Actual knowledge” means any notice of sexual harassment or allegations of sexual harassment to a recipient’s Title IX Coordinator or any employee
- Burden of Proof options for schools to adopt:
 - ❑ Preponderance of the Evidence Standard OR
 - ❑ Clear and Convincing Evidence (more rigorous)
 - Apply the same standard of evidence for formal complaints against students as for formal complaints against employees.
 - *NOTE: proposed regulatory change to establish POE standard, unless clear in convincing used in “like proceedings”*

Title IX Personnel and Roles

Title IX Coordinator

- Available to receive formal complaints
- Can sign formal complaint himself/herself
- Must promptly contact complainant to discuss availability of supportive measures (with or without filing formal complaint)
- Must advise of formal complaint process
- Implement supportive measures with complainant and respondent
- Implement determination of decision maker
- Your school must “prominently display” the name, title, office address, email address, and telephone number of the Title IX Coordinator. This information must be available on your district website (with the non-discrimination statement) and in employee/student handbooks.

Investigators

- Promptly investigate allegation of sex discrimination under Title IX
- Send out notices regarding status of investigation
- Fairly summarize relevant evidence in investigatory report

Decision-Makers

- To prepare written decision and send simultaneously to both parties
- Written decision components (addressed later)

Title IX Personnel – Mandatory Expectations

➤ ***Separation of Duties***

- ❑ The new Regulations prohibit a “single-investigator model.” This means the investigator and decision maker must be different individuals
- ❑ All three duties can be occupied by different person, including outsourced
- ❑ Title IX Coordinator can be investigator

➤ ***Expectations of ALL Title IX Personnel***

- ❑ Must serve impartially and maintain equity among parties
- ❑ No conflicts of interest
- ❑ No bias
- ❑ No sex stereotypes
- ❑ Avoid prejudgment of facts at issue

District Title IX policy and non-discrimination statement

- ▶ Updated Title IX policies must be implemented with mandated requirements:
 - ▶ Designate Title IX Coordinator with roles/responsibilities
 - ▶ Define “sexual harassment” and formal complaint
 - ▶ Process for responding to formal complaint (grievance process)
 - ▶ Training requirements
 - ▶ Potential sanctions to be imposed when affirmative finding of sexual harassment
 - ▶ Evidentiary Standard
- ▶ Publish a notice of nondiscrimination

What is “Sexual Harassment” under Title IX?

“Sexual Harassment” Defined

For purposes of Title IX, “[s]exual harassment means conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:

- 1) An employee of the recipient conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the recipient on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct; or
- 2) 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 recipient's education program or activity; or

NOTE: Proposed regulatory change to “severe or pervasive that based on totality of circumstances and evaluated objectively and subjectively limits ability to participate in education program or activity

- 3) “‘Sexual assault’ as defined in [the Clery Act], ‘dating violence’ as defined in [the Violence Against Women Act (“VAWA”)], ‘domestic violence’ as defined in [VAWA], or ‘stalking’ as defined in [VAWA].”

Responding to Actual Notice of Sexual Harassment

➤ **How is a complaint made?**

- ❑ Formal document filed by complainant alleging sexual harassment against respondent and requesting investigation – filed with Title IX Coordinator or *any* employee
- ❑ Informal document or verbal statement –filed with the Title IX Coordinator or *any* employee
- ❑ Title IX Coordinator signs formal complaint document

➤ Whether the person files a formal complaint, a Title IX Coordinator must:

- ❑ Offer supportive measures
- ❑ Advise the person of his or her right to file a formal complaint
- ❑ Provide the person with information about how to file a complaint.

Supportive Measures

- **Supportive measures** are “non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the complainant or the respondent before or after the filing of a formal complaint or where no formal complaint has been filed.” 34 C.F.R. § 160.3
 - ❑ Supportive measures “restore or preserve equal access to the education program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the recipient's educational environment, or deter sexual harassment.”
- Examples of supportive measures include:
 - ❑ Counseling; deadline extensions and course adjustments; modified class schedules; escort services; mutual restrictions on contact between the parties; housing or work adjustments; leaves of absence; increased security for certain areas of campus; and similar measures.
- Any supportive measures that a school provides to either party must be kept confidential to the extent that confidentiality does not prevent the school from effectively offering the supportive measures themselves. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of supportive measures.

Emergency Removals

Presumption that Respondent is not responsible for alleged misconduct
BUT ...

- District can remove a Respondent from an educational program or activity, provided a risk analysis has been performed and determination made that a threat to physical safety of any student or other individual arising from alleged sexual harassment exists to justify the removal.

AND

- The Respondent was notified and had an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following his/her removal.

Formal Complaints

- Official document alleging sexual harassment
- Signed/filed by:
 - Complainant, parent or guardian
 - Can be signed by Title IX Coordinator even though wishes of Complainant are different. If facts are such that need to investigate so that the District is “not deliberately indifferent,” then the Title IX Coordinator is empowered with the authority to start the formal process
- Impact of filing formal complaint: Triggers grievance process

NOTE: Proposed regulations change this

Grievance Process Generally

- Must be “reasonably prompt” to equitably resolve complaint
- Must follow grievance process before impose disciplinary sanctions
- Must be made available to staff and students
- Follow these Principles:
 - ❑ Treat parties equitably
 - ❑ Gather relevant evidence
 - ❑ Provide supportive measures to BOTH parties throughout
 - ❑ Standard of Evidence selection – select one (POE or CC)
 - ❑ Presume Respondent is innocent until final determination

First Step after receipt of Formal Complaint: Start an Investigation

- **Notice #1** goes out to BOTH complainant and Respondent
 - ❑ Notice of grievance process
 - ❑ Notice of alleged sexual harassment allegations and “sufficient details that are known at that time”
 - ❑ Identify the parties involved in the incident
 - ❑ Identify conduct constituting sexual harassment, the date and location
 - ❑ Investigator will contact you soon to set up an interview
 - ❑ Inform of any provision in the Employee/Student Code of Conduct regarding a prohibition to make false statements as part of grievance process
 - ❑ Right to representation/advisor of his/her choosing, can be attorney

Investigation

- Appoint an investigator (not the Decision Maker)
- **Notice # 2** goes out to individual parties by investigator setting up meetings. Provide notice that parties have right to representation or advisor of their choosing during questioning.

Timing: “Sufficient time for parties to prepare”

- Accept all **relevant evidence** (inculpatory and exculpatory)

Relevant Evidence:

- ❑ Evidence that is “pertinent to providing whether facts material to allegations are more or less likely to be true
- ❑ CAN BE: party statements, witness statements, other evidence;
NOT: privileged info
- ❑ “Objective evidence”/corroborating evidence - limited by requirement to complete investigation in reasonably prompt time frame

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Investigation – Best Practices

- Be prompt, thorough and impartial
- Start with the Complainant and clarify allegations
- Request and secure any video evidence
- Request copy of personnel or student file of Complainant and respondent
- Interview witnesses – “who, what, where, when and why”
- Interview Respondent
- Do **NOT** restrict right of parties to ask questions of others; to present own witnesses
- Parties have right to present their own evidence
- Parties have the right to discuss the allegations with others
- Questions regarding Complainant’s sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant unless offered to prove alternate offender or to prove consent

Next Step: Finalizing Investigation

- Notice #3 out to parties by investigator
 - ❑ Advise them that investigation is near complete
 - ❑ Provide parties with opportunity to review and respond to all relevant evidence within next ten (10) days before investigation is complete
 - ❑ Response is in writing
- Prepare Investigatory Report (Document #4)
 - ❑ Investigatory Report should:
 - ❑ Include background information (referral and credential of investigator)
 - ❑ Investigative summary with:
 - ❑ Initial complaint/statement of allegations
 - ❑ Applicable BOE policies
 - ❑ Interviews and statements collected
 - ❑ Documentary evidence and records
 - ❑ Findings
 - ❑ Send out investigatory report with statement that the parties have *"ten (10) days to respond to the contents of this report before the same is sent to the District's Decision Maker for his/her final determination."*
 - Send out report simultaneously to Complainant and Respondent
 - Opportunity of each party to submit written questions of others after investigative report submitted, but before determination of responsibility (can be provided within same 10-day response window)
- District has the option to implement Due Process hearing per policy (not mandated)

Next Step: Determination by Decision Maker

- Decision Maker must issue written decision and finding of facts (Document #5)
- Components of Final Decision (“Determination of Responsibility”)
 - Whether district’s policies have been violated
 - A description of procedural steps followed
 - Standard of Evidence applied (clear and convincing or POE)
 - Finding of Facts
 - Conclusions
 - Rationale
 - Disciplinary Sanctions to Respondent or Remedy(ies) for Complainant (as applicable)
 - District’s Title IX Procedure and Statement of **Right to Appeal**
 - *“You have the right to appeal the findings of this determination by following the District’s Title IX appeal process located in the Board of Education Title IX policy available on our District’s website. You have a right to appeal for the following reasons: a) a procedural irregularity lead to an improper outcome; b) there is new evidence that was not reasonably available previously; or c) you believe the Title IX Coordinator, investigator, or Decision Maker acting on behalf of the District had a conflict of interest or bias that affected the outcome.”*
 - Send Decision to both parties simultaneously

Appeals & Remedies and Sanctions

- Only AFTER Decision Maker makes Determination of Responsibility
 - ❑ Either party can appeal (Written Notice already provided) – follow procedure with timelines established by the District
 - ❑ Bases to appeal:
 - ❑ (1) Procedural irregularity
 - ❑ (2) New evidence that was not available when determination made
 - ❑ (3) Title IX Coordinator, investigator, or DM had conflict of interest or bias
 - ❑ If there is an affirmative determination of responsibility, implement remedies and sanctions
 - The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for implementing such remedies and sanctions.
 - Must make all students and staff aware of possible remedies and sanctions (policy)
 - Remedies for the Complainant
 - Can be individualized services like supportive measures
 - Designed to restore and preserve equal access to education program/activity
 - Discipline of Respondent
 - Discretion left to the District

Mandatory or Permissible Dismissals

- ▶ If formal complaint is filed, obligation to start investigation AND provide Notice #1 (Respondent must be notified, even if complaint may be dismissed as “futile”)
- ▶ Mandatory Dismissals – Must dismiss a complaint that:
 - Does not describe conduct that meets definition of “sexual harassment”
 - Alleges sexual harassment that does not occur in the U.S.
 - Alleges sexual harassment that did not occur in educational program/activity
- ▶ Permissive Dismissals – May dismiss a complaint that:
 - Complainant wants to withdraw the formal complaint;
 - Respondent is not enrolled or employed by the District; or
 - Circumstances prevent District from gathering sufficient evidence to reach a determination about the allegations
- *NOTE: Proposed regulations only include permissive dismissals*
- ▶ If dismiss complaint, must provide written notice to parties
- ▶ Rights to appeal dismissal

Retaliation Prohibited; Confidentiality

► **Retaliation Prohibited**

“Intimidation, threats, coercion, or discrimination, including charges against an individual for code of conduct violations that do not involve sex discrimination or sexual harassment, *but arise out of the same facts or circumstances as a report or complaint of sex discrimination, or a report or formal complaint of sexual harassment*, for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by title IX or this part, constitutes retaliation.” 34 C.F.R. § 106.71(a)

► **Confidentiality**

“[E]xcept as may be permitted by [FERPA], or as required by law, or to carry out the purposes of Title IX, including the conduct of any investigation, hearing, or judicial proceeding arising thereunder,” schools must preserve confidentiality for anyone who has made a report or complaint of sex discrimination (including anyone who has reported or filed a formal complaint of sexual harassment); any complainant; any individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of sex discrimination; any respondent; and any witness. . . .” 34 C.F.R. § 106.71(a).

Record Keeping is Required

- A recipient must maintain for a period of seven years records of:
 - ❑ Investigation file and determination of responsibility (including any audio/AV recordings or transcripts), disciplinary sanctions imposed, remedies provided
 - ❑ Any appeal and the result of such appeal
 - ❑ Any informal resolution and the result of such resolution
 - ❑ All materials used to train Title IX staff.
 - ❑ All training materials must be made publicly available on recipient's website