

K-12 Virtual Title IX Coordinator Training

2020 Regulations

TITLE IX
UNIVERSITY

PRESENTED BY INSTITUTIONAL COMPLIANCE SOLUTIONS



About Us

OUR MISSION

To provide the best Care and Support for our clients, Community Partners, employees, contractors, collaborators, vendors, and all others who encounter our company.

GOAL

To assist schools and districts in providing a safe and healthy learning and working environment for students, faculty and staff.



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BEFORE WE GET STARTED...

- ✓ Not legal advice
- ✓ Materials
- ✓ Questions
- ✓ Repetition
- ✓ Breaks
- ✓ Posting link
- ✓ No recording

Training Agenda

01 The What, Who, Where, & When of Title IX

02 Building Your Title IX Team

03 Response to Reported Conduct

04 Policies, Procedures, Recordkeeping

05 Informal Resolution

06 Additional Responsibilities on Coordinator

07 Closing Thoughts/Questions

TRAINING OBJECTIVES

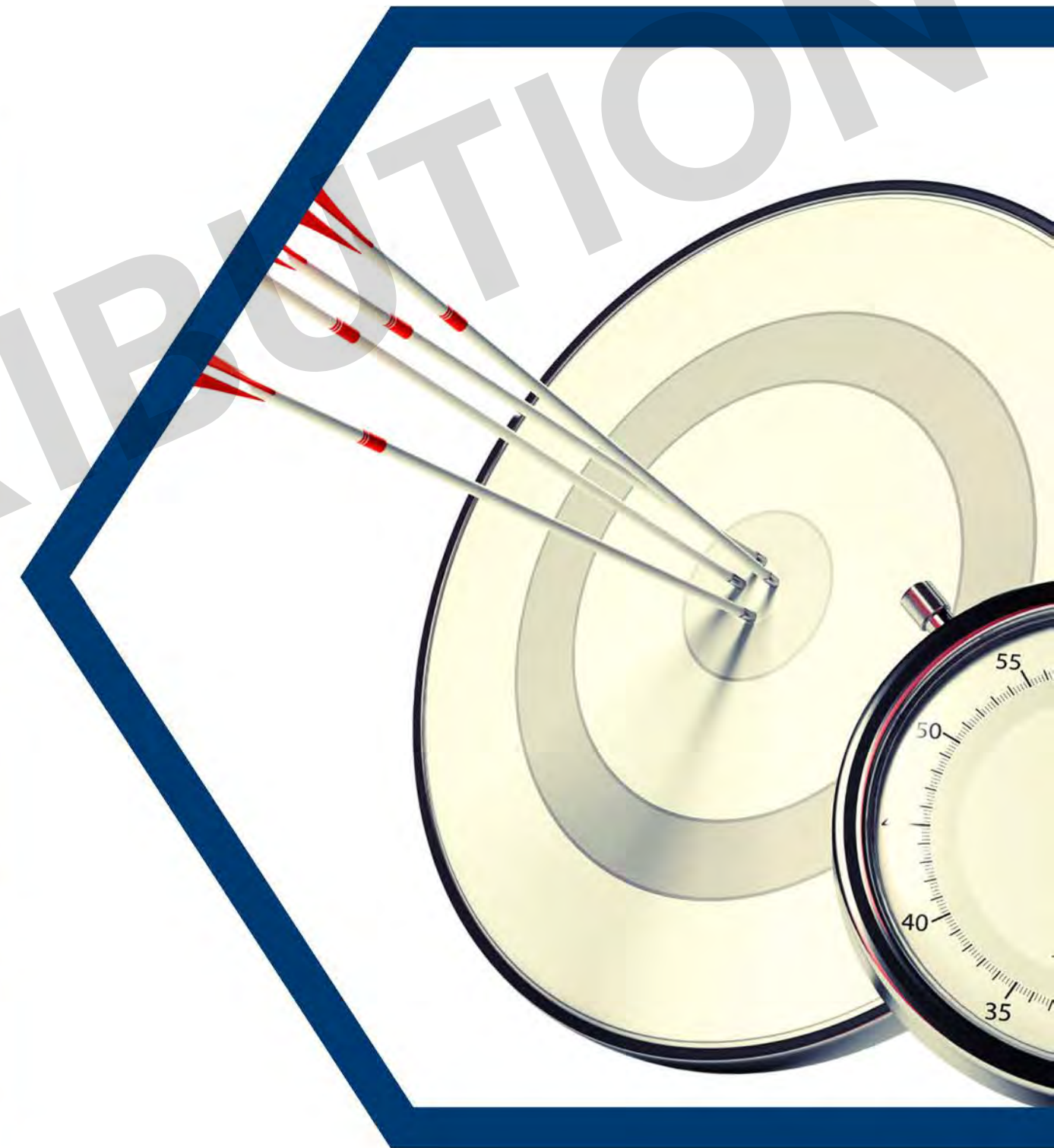
Understand the role and scope of the Title IX Coordinator and Designees

Learn best practices for your role

Explain the grievance process you will oversee

Understand your role as the leader of a Title IX Team

Learn the current Title IX litigation landscape



The “What”

The “Where”

The “Who”

The “When”



The “What”



What is Title IX?



“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.”

2024 Regulations Vacated

- Entire country under 2020 regulations
- 5th academic year under 2020

IMPACT and IMPORTANCE of 2024 Despite the Vacatur



**Highlight of
Pregnancy
Requirements**



**Preamble –
explanations**



**Best
practices**



**Factors for making
decisions even
under 2020**

WHAT IS HAPPENING?!

2025

**Executive
Orders**



Litigation



**Supreme
Court**



**State
Laws**



**Administrative
Action**



Access

**Sexual
Harassment**

**Athletics &
Programs**

Pregnancy

Title IX

Today's Focus

- Sexual Harassment Due Process
- Formal Procedures & prescriptive process
 - Including formality in the “informal”
- Narrow definitions
- The importance of location

Notice

Formal
Complaint

Respondent

Complainant

Responsible

Preponderance

Decision
Maker

Determination

Language Matters

2020 Sexual Harassment



Quid Pro Quo



1. An employee of the school
2. Conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the recipient
3. On an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct

Bucket 1 Example:

Amber has coached basketball at the middle school for years. She has applied for the job at the high school. Following her interview, the high school athletic director invites her to his office. He hugs her, grabs her butt, and tells her that she is sure to get the job and his door is always open...





Hostile Environment Harassment

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

1. **Severe** - can be non verbal through sexual assault (touching/fondling)
2. **Pervasive** - how often and how widespread
3. **Objectively Offensive** - behavior that would be offensive to a reasonable person under the circumstances

Bucket 2 Example:

Lucy makes comments every day for two weeks about Jenny's body- some in writing and some verbally- examples:

- "look at your boobs"
- "those jeans look great on your butt"
- "I wish I could hit that"
- makes sexual noises when she passes in the hallway

Lucy is uncomfortable and has started skipping school to avoid Jenny.



FACT SPECIFIC INQUIRY TO HELP DETERMINE HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT

- The degree to which the conduct affected the complainant's ability to access the school's education program or activity
- The type, frequency, and duration of the conduct
- The parties' ages, roles within the school's education program or activity, previous interactions, and other factors about each party that may be relevant to evaluating the effects of the conduct
- The location of the conduct and the context in which the conduct occurred
- Other sexual harassment in the school's education program or activity

***Note- this is derived from the 2024 regulations but is still helpful and appropriate for 2020**



Specific Offenses

Specific Offenses

1. Sexual Assault

- a. Rape
- b. Fondling
- c. Incest
- d. Statutory Rape

2. Dating Violence

3. Domestic Violence

4. Stalking

Sexual Assault Definitions

Rape: The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

Fondling: The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

Incest: Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

Statutory Rape: Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.



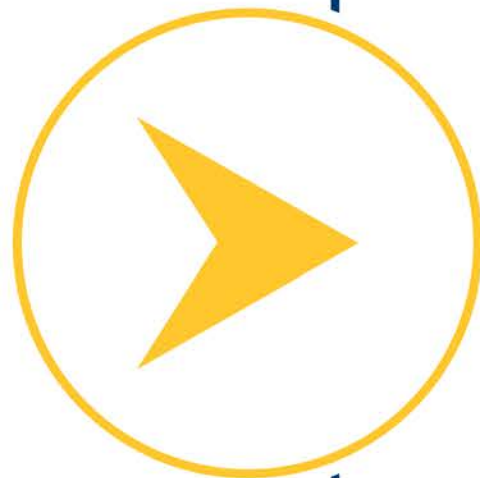
Bucket 3 Sexual Assault Examples:

Rape: Thomas pulls down James pants in the locker room and puts a pen in James' rectum.

Fondling: Laura grabs Phil's genitals over his shorts and squeezes while making a sexual comment.

Incest: Ms. Jones has been sleeping with her nephew, a 17 year old student. Some of the behaviors occurred in her classroom.

Statutory Rape: Adam, an 18 year old senior, is caught in a sexual act with Dina, a 7th grade student.



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.Length of relationship
- 2.Type of relationship
- 3.Frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship

Bucket 3 Dating Violence Example:

Aria and Blake were in a dating relationship for about 6 months. After they broke up, Aria slammed Blake against a locker.



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

A FELONY OR MISDEMEANOR CRIME OF VIOLENCE COMMITTED BY A:

- Current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim.
- Person with whom the victim shares a child in common.
- Person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner.
- Person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred or 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 in which the crime of violence occurred.



Bucket 3 Domestic Violence Example:

Mr. Smith and Mr. Adams live together and are in a romantic relationship. One day after school, Mr. Adams sees Mr. Smith flirting with another teacher in the hallway. After school, Mr. Adams goes to Mr. Smith's room yelling excessively. Mr. Adams flips Mr. Smith's desk and kicks him. Then leaves the school leaving Mr. Smith without a ride home.



Stalking:



Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

- ☒ Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others OR
- ☒ Suffer substantial emotional distress

Bucket 3 Stalking Example:

Landry leaves notes in Lindsay's locker (after breaking into it) professing his love for her. He sits one table over from her at lunch every day. Landry calls her phone at all hours (during and after school) from multiple numbers. Landry doesn't have a car but he stands in the parking spot assigned to Lindsay every morning. She ignores him, but feels anxious.



2020 SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following

- 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;
- 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
- "Sexual Assault," "Dating Violence," "Domestic Violence" or "Stalking" as defined in the Clery Act.





The “Who”



CONDUCT THAT INVOLVES



STUDENT ON STUDENT



STUDENT ON EMPLOYEE



EMPLOYEE ON STUDENT



EMPLOYEE ON EMPLOYEE

“Parties” in Title IX Matter

2020

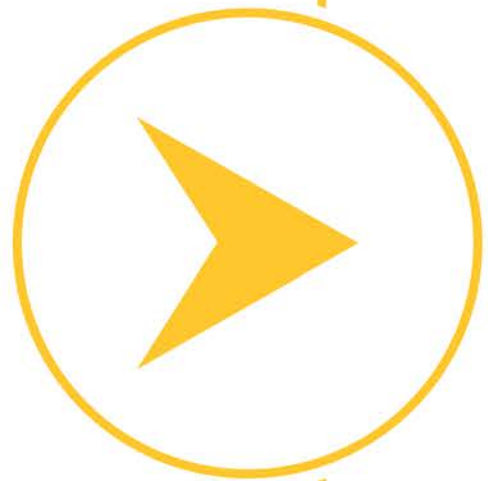
COMPLAINANT

an individual who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment.

RESPONDENT

an individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment.

**School and/or Coordinator are
NOT a PARTY (Complainant)
even if the matter is signed by
the Title IX Coordinator**





The “When”





**THERE IS NO STATUTE
OF LIMITATIONS...**



The “Where”



Jurisdiction 2020

Education Program or Activity



Locations, events, or circumstances (operations) over which the school or district exercised substantial control over both the respondent AND the context in which the sexual harassment occurs.



Includes online sexual harassment but it must be analyzed to determine if it occurs in education program or activity.



Does not create or apply a geographic test, does not draw a line between "off campus/property" and "on campus/property," & does not create a distinction between sexual harassment occurring in person vs online.

The Big Question Is

Does the District have control?

- Control over the location/event
- Control over the Respondent (employee or student)

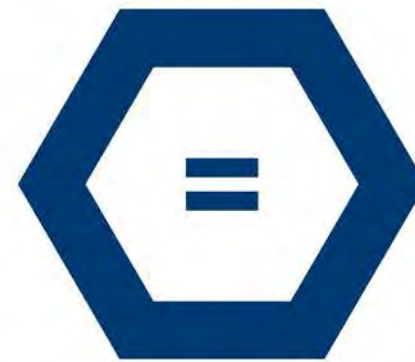
3 BUCKETS



CONTROL OVER RESPONDENT



CONTROL OVER LOCATION / EVENT



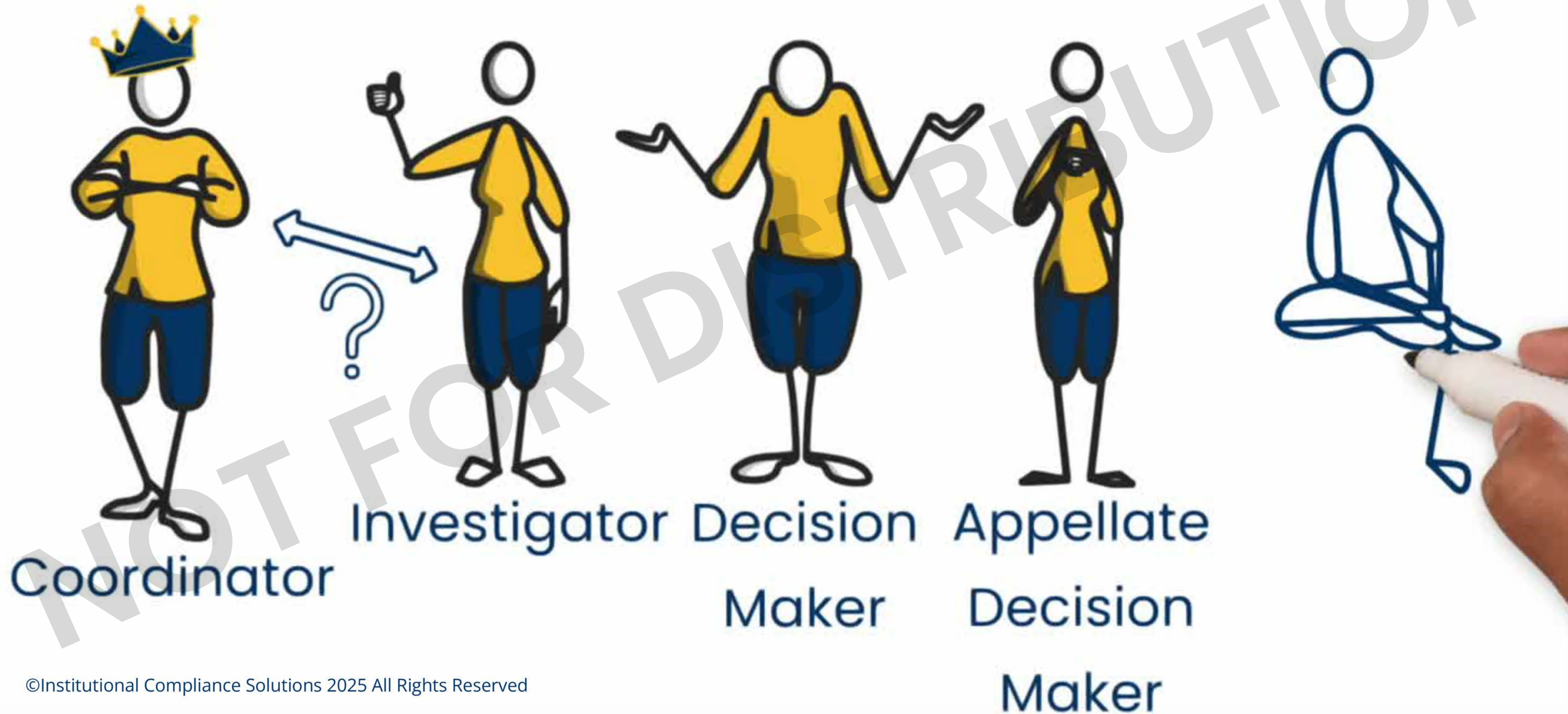
TITLE IX



PERFECTING THE ART OF THE HIGH KICK

Building Your Title IX Team

Title IX Team



Others With Title IX Respo



NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION

Recognizing & Avoiding Conflicts of Interest

Considerations

- Who does each team member report to?
- How does each team member know the parties or witnesses?

RESPONSE TO REPORTED CONDUCT

WHO?

Who MUST report?

- ALL Employees

Who Can report?

- Anyone

WHAT?

What should be reported?

- Sexual behavior, comments or touching

WHERE / HOW?

Where/How does someone report?

- Online form
- In person
- Via email?

WHEN?

When should someone report?

- As soon as possible

WHY?

Why do they report?

- It's the right thing to do
- It's required by law

Info to include in an online form

- Who (Complainant and Respondent)
 - Names
 - Ages/grades/employment status
 - What school do they attend
- What happened
- Where did it happen
- Reporter Name and Info
- Home language
- IEP/504
- Attachments



Evaluation & Triage



SAFETY AND SUPPORT FIRST -- ALWAYS

Regardless of whether Title IX or Not...
If it makes it to you, evaluate for safety
and supportive needs IMMEDIATELY.



SUPPORTIVE MEASURES:



Individualized measures offered, as appropriate, as reasonably available, without unreasonably burdening a complainant or respondent, not for punitive or disciplinary reasons, and without fee or charge to the complainant or respondent to:

- Restore or preserve that party's access to the recipient's (school's) education program or activity, including measures that are designed to protect the safety of the parties or the recipient's (school's) educational environment; OR
- Provide support during the recipient's (school's) grievance procedures, or during the informal resolution process.

SUPPORTIVE MEASURES MAY INCLUDE

but are not limited to:

COUNSELING

RESTRICTIONS ON
CONTACT APPLIED TO
ONE OR MORE PARTIES*

EXTENSION OF DEADLINES
AND OTHER COURSE
RELATED ADJUSTMENTS

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

CHANGE IN
EXTRACURRICULAR OR
OTHER ACTIVITY

CAMPUS ESCORT SERVICES

CHANGE IN CLASS WORK

TRAINING AND
EDUCATION PROGRAMS
RELATED TO SEX-BASED
HARASSMENT

INCREASED SECURITY AND
MONITORING OF CERTAIN
AREAS

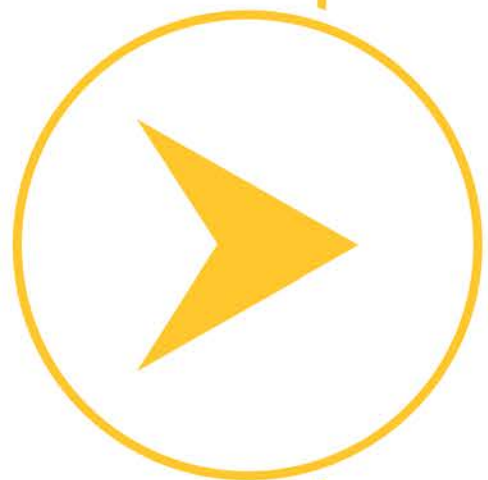
CHANGE IN HOUSING (IF
APPLICABLE)

SUPPORTIVE MEASURES CONTINUED

MAY	MAY NOT	MUST	MUST NOT
Be terminated or modified at the conclusion of grievance procedures or informal resolution.	Unreasonably burden a party.	Be designed to protect the safety of the parties or educational environment or to provide support.	Impose supportive measures for punitive or disciplinary purposes.
Continue at the conclusion of grievance procedures or informal resolution.		Provide the opportunity to seek additional modifications of supportive measures if the circumstances materially change.	Disclose information about supportive measures to individuals other than to whom they apply unless necessary to provide the supportive measure or restore or preserve access.
		Consult with IEP or 504 team in the implementation of supportive measures in K-12 if applicable.	

**Explain Supportive Measures to
employees early and often.**

*Make sure they understand BEFORE you
ask them to implement.*



Questions to ask yourself upon receipt of report:

On its face, if the allegation is TRUE, does it:

1. Fit within a bucket
2. Do we have control
 - a.) Is Respondent a student or employee or attempting to be one?
 - b.) Did the behavior occur on our property or at a school related event?
 - c.) Did the event occur in the U.S.?

Evaluate the initial information you have



Do not make assumptions



Do not make judgments as to credibility or trustworthiness



Report / Notice Received

Title IX



Meet with Complainant & Guardian

- Support
- Discuss Process
- F

Unclear

Meet with Complainant / Guardian
to gather more information

Not Title IX

High kick to appropriate process



Prior to Initial Meeting with Complainant



**If the parties are students,
Guardians– (both Complainant
and Respondent) should be
NOTIFIED**

**Prior To Initial
Meeting**

**Connection made with Title IX Coordinator
or explanation provided as to why it is
being evaluated under Title IX**

**Initial/urgent supportive
measures and safety plans in
place**



During Initial Meeting with Complainant

During Meeting:

- For students, guardians included in the meeting--or, depending on the age, it may ONLY be with guardians
- Build Rapport
- Explain your role
- Explain Title IX and how it compares to other student or employee processes
- Discuss additional supportive measures
- Allow time to make decisions

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS



Where is the meeting happening?

– Virtual, in person, phone



When will it occur? – convenience



Formal Complaint



Report / Notice Received



Title IX



Meet with Complainant & Guardian

- Support
- Discuss Process
- Explain Options

No Formal
Com



Unclear

Meet with Complainant / Guardian
to gather more information

Not Title IX

High kick to appropriate process

Formal Complaint: *Document (Written)*

- Alleging Sexual Harassment
- Requesting investigation
- Signed by:
 - Complainant/Guardian
or Title IX Coordinator



ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE IS OKAY



BE FLEXIBLE, FORM NOT REQUIRED



ALL DETAILS NOT REQUIRED

A Few Notes About Formal Complaints:

CONSIDERATIONS FOR WHEN A COORDINATOR MAY SIGN A FORMAL COMPLAINT:

- (1) The complainant's request not to proceed with formal complaint;
- (2) The complainant's reasonable safety concerns regarding initiation of a formal complaint;
- (3) The risk that additional acts of sexual harassment would occur if a complaint is not initiated;
- (4) The severity of the alleged sexual harassment, including whether the sexual harassment, if established, would require the removal of a respondent from the school or imposition of another disciplinary sanction;
- (5) The age and relationship of the parties, including whether the respondent is an employee of the school;
- (6) The scope of the alleged sexual harassment, including information suggesting a pattern, ongoing sexual harassment, or sexual harassment alleged to have impacted multiple individuals;
- (7) The availability of evidence to assist a decision maker in determining whether sexual harassment occurred; and
- (8) Whether the school could end the alleged sexual harassment and prevent its recurrence without initiating its formal grievance procedures

CONSIDERATIONS FOR WHEN A COORDINATOR MAY SIGN A FORMAL COMPLAINT: *CONTINUED*

THE CATCH ALL...

(B) If, after considering these and other relevant factors, the Title IX Coordinator determines that the conduct as alleged presents an imminent and serious threat to the health or safety of the complainant or other person, or that the conduct as alleged prevents the school from ensuring equal access on the basis of sex to its education program or activity

**Note: these are derived from the 2024 regulations but are exceptionally helpful and appropriate even under 2020.*

Transparency is Kindness

- If Coordinators KNOWS they plan to sign Formal Complaint regardless of the Complainant's wishes, that should be discussed with Complainant in initial meeting.

- Complainant should be notified once it is signed
- Coordinator should always discuss this in the intro meeting with Complainant in case it is determined that they need to sign in the future.

Report / Notice Received

Title IX



Meet with Complainant & Guardian

- Support
- Discuss Process
- Explain Options

Unclear

Meet with Complainant / Guardian
to gather more information

Not Title IX

High kick to appropriate process



No Formal
Complaint

- Supportive
Measures Only

Formal
Complaint

- Signed by
Complainant / Guardian
or Cu

Dismissal of a Formal Complaint

Mandatory/MUST Dismiss (High Kick Optional)

- Doesn't fit in a bucket
- Don't have control of location (not in school's education program or activity)
- Didn't happen in U.S.

Permissive/MAY Dismiss (Supportive Measures ONLY).

**Use caution with permissive*

- Complainant notifies Coordinator IN WRITING that they want to withdraw the Formal Complaint or allegations within it
- Respondent no longer employed by school
- Specific circumstances prevent the school from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination

After Dismissal of a Formal Complaint

- MUST promptly sent written notice of dismissal and reason for dismissal to BOTH parties
- BOTH parties receive opportunity to appeal dismissal of a formal complaint

***more information on appeals in the appeals section of the training**

Consolidation of Formal Complaints

School MAY consolidate Formal Complaints when the allegations of sexual harassment arise out of the same facts or circumstances and:

- **Allegations are related to more than one Respondent**
- **Allegations are by more than one Complainant against one or more Respondent**
- **Allegations by one party against the other party (Cross Complaint)**



GIANT REMINDER!!!

*No Investigation before or without a
Formal Complaint*



Notice of Allegations



Report / Notice Received



Title IX



Meet with Complainant & Guardian

- Support
- Discuss Process
- Explain Options

No Formal Complaint

- Supportive Measures Only

Formal Complaint

- Signed by Complainant / Guardian or Coordinator

Unclear

Meet with Complainant / Guardian to gather more information

Not Title IX

High kick to appropriate process

When: After FORMAL COMPLAINT & with sufficient time to prepare for any interview

What is Included:

- Notice of the school's grievance process
 - Notice of the allegations of sexual harassment
- Sufficient details
 - Identities of the parties
 - Conduct that occurred
 - Date
 - Location
- Respondent is presumed not responsible
 - Determination is made at the end of the grievance process
- Opportunity to have an advisor of choice (may be an attorney)
 - Parties will have opportunity to inspect and review evidence
 - Code of Conduct provisions related to false statements or false information

ANYONE

- ATTORNEY
- PARENT
- WITNESS--- MOST CHALLENGING---
NOT PROHIBITED. NOT
RECOMMENDED.

What is their purpose?

- Support
- Understanding
- Extra ears
- Should be copied on written correspondence
and permitted to attend all meetings
- Potted plant



**WHO ARE
ADVISORS?**

What if there is something you don't know related to the allegations that is required?

- **Provide as much as possible**
- **Update and send to both parties if/when you know**
- **example: dates or specific locations**

What if you learn something was wrong in the Notice?

- **Fix it and re-send to both parties**

What if you learn about additional allegations?

- **Add them and re-send to both parties**

***Big Take-Away--- Don't forget to update the notice!**



Investigation

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Report / Notice Received

Title IX



Meet with Complainant & Guardian

- Support
- Discuss Process
- Explain Options

No Formal Complaint

- Supportive Measures Only

Formal Complaint

- Signed by Complainant / Guardian or Coordinator

Unclear

Meet with Complainant / Guardian to gather more information

Not Title IX

High kick to appropriate process



Notice of Allegations

Investigation

- Interview Parties / Witnesses
- Gather Evidence

Informal Resolution

Questions/ Decisions to be made **BEFORE** starting investigation



WHO IS SERVING AS YOUR INVESTIGATOR?

- NO CONFLICT OR BIAS
- CAPACITY TO DO THE WORK
- APPROPRIATE SKILL SET
- TRAINED
- UNDERSTANDS PRIVACY



HOW/WHERE WILL YOU STORE THE INFORMATION GATHERED?



WHAT CHALLENGES DO YOU ANTICIPATE?

Important Notes for Investigations:

- **Burdens**

- **Burden of gathering evidence on School- NOT the parties**
- **Burden/Standard of Proof Preponderance of the Evidence (more likely than not) or Clear and Convincing Evidence**

- **May NOT** access, consider, disclose or use party's treatment records unless School obtains voluntary WRITTEN consent

- **MUST** provide equal opportunity for parties to:
 - Present witnesses (fact or expert--does not say character)
 - Gather and present relevant evidence

- **May NOT** restrict the ability of the parties to discuss the allegations or gather and present relevant evidence (no gag orders)

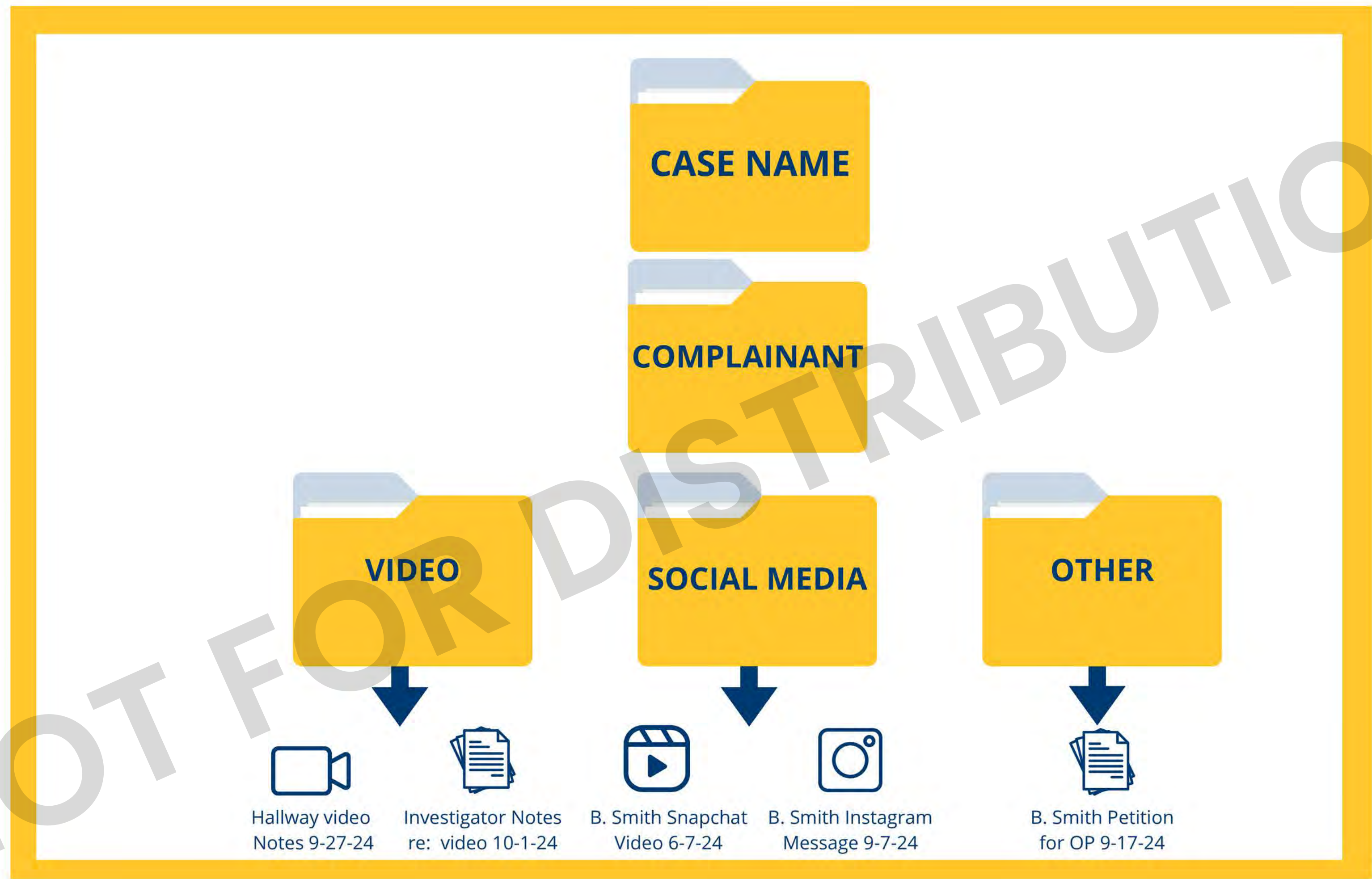
NOTICE OF MEETINGS

MUST provide WRITTEN notice of the

- date
- time
- location
- participants
- purpose
- of all hearings, investigative interviews, or other meetings, with SUFFICIENT TIME for the party to prepare

CREATE A FILE







Evidence Review & Response

NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION

Notice of Allegations

Investigation

- Interview Parties / Witnesses
- Gather Evidence

Informal Resolution

Evidence Response

MUST: Provide both parties an equal opportunity to inspect and review any evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is DIRECTLY RELATED to the allegations
Including:

- The evidence upon which the school does not intend to rely in reaching a determination
- inculpatory or exculpatory evidence

so that each party can meaningfully respond to the evidence prior to conclusion of the investigation.

How Long?

10 days

(business or calendar)

Define in policy



How to share?

- Written
- Electronic

Organization is critical:

Are the parties able to
navigate and understand
it?



Written Investigation Report & Response

NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION

Notice of Allegations

Investigation

- Interview Parties / Witnesses
- Gather Evidence

Evidence Review & Response

- Directly Related
- 10 Days

Informal Resolution

**A TITLE IX REPORT IS A
SUMMARY OF RELEVANT
EVIDENCE**

**THIS IS NOT A DUMP OR
COPY OF YOUR NOTES.**



Report:



Organization of Report

- Only include “relevant” evidence
- SUMMARY of information from each party and witness
- DESCRIPTION of physical or digital evidence
- Timeline(s)
- Consistencies/Inconsistencies

REPORTS NEED:

- FOOTNOTES
- PAGE NUMBERS
- ATTACHMENTS/APPENDIX WITH PAGE NUMBERS
- TABLE OF CONTENTS FOR THE ATTACHMENTS/APPENDIX

REVIEW OF REPORT

- Required 10 day review and response period (before determination)
- Consider waiting for response before sending to decision maker



Question & Answer

NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION

Notice of Allegations

Investigation

- Interview Parties / Witnesses
- Gather Evidence

Evidence Review & Response

- Directly Related
- 10 Days

Report Review & Response

- Summary of Relevant Evidence
- 10 Days

Informal Resolution



**Move matter to Decision Maker
(different than the Investigator or
Coordinator)**



**Notify Parties WHO is serving as
the Decision Maker**



Check for Conflict/Bias

Question & Answer

- Parties **MAY** submit WRITTEN questions to the Decision Maker
- Questions **MAY** be posed for other party(s) and/or witnesses
- Questions **MUST** be RELEVANT
- Decision Maker **MUST** determine whether Relevant
- If relevant, Decision Maker **MUST** submit the question to party or witness
- If NOT relevant, Decision Maker **MUST** notify the party who asked the question why it is not relevant.
- **Must** allow time for participants to answer question(s)
- **Must** provide responses to the party who asked the question(s)
- **MAY** allow limited follow up (discretion of Decision Maker)



Determination

NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION

Investigation

- Interview Parties / Witnesses
- Gather Evidence

Evidence Review & Response

- Directly Related
- 10 Days

Report Review & Response

- Summary of Relevant Evidence
- 10 Days

Question & Answer By Decision Maker

Det

Informal Resolution

WHAT ARE THE ALLEGED VIOLATIONS

- Title IX and other policies
- Separate alleged violations by element
- Standard of Proof
 - (Preponderance of the Evidence or Clear and Convincing)



Decision-Maker Determination Regarding Responsibility Checklist:

- **Identification of the Allegations**
- **Description of Procedural Steps Taken**
 - Notifications to the Parties
 - Interviews with Parties and Witnesses
 - Site Visits
 - Methods Used to Gather Other Evidence
 - Hearings Held
- **Findings of Fact Supporting Determination**
- **Conclusions Regarding the Application of the Code of Conduct to the Facts**
- **Result of Each Allegation Including Rationale**
 - Determination Regarding Responsibility
 - Disciplinary Sanctions
 - Whether Remedies Designed to Restore or Preserve Equal Access to Education Program or Activity Provided to the Complainant
- **Procedures and Permissible Basis for Appeal**

Determine Sanction

- Consider severity of behavior
- Prior Misconduct



Warning to Expulsion or Termination, Consider:

- Discipline PLUS
 - Educational Opportunities
 - Restorative Opportunities

**What are
the Sanction
options?**

SUPPORTIVE MEASURES
CAN AND SHOULD REMAIN
IN PLACE REGARDLESS OF
OUTCOME.

REMEDIES TO PREVENT
FUTURE BEHAVIOR CAN AND
SHOULD OCCUR
REGARDLESS OF OUTCOME.





NOTIFY PARTIES OF DECISION



REMINDER:

**Make sure
supports are in
place when
sending
notification of
determination.**

**Send to BOTH
parties and
advisors/guardians
simultaneously.
Include Appeal
Options.**

NOT FOR



Appeal



Investigation

- Interview Parties / Witnesses
- Gather Evidence

Evidence Review & Response

- Directly Related
- 10 Days

Report Review & Response

- Summary of Relevant Evidence
- 10 Days

Question & Answer By Decision Maker

Determination

Appeal

Informal Resolution

APPEALS

- Offered to both parties.**
- Can appeal dismissal of Formal Complaint or any allegations therein or determination regarding responsibility.**
- On the Following Basis:**
 - Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter.
 - New Evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made that could affect the outcome of the matter.
 - Title IX Coordinator, Investigator, or Decision-Maker had a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or the individual Complainant or Respondent that affected the outcome of the matter.
 - Additional basis if offered equally to both parties.
- Written decision describing the result and rationale for the result.**
- Notify the other party in writing when an appeal is filed.**
- Provide written decision simultaneously to both parties.**
- Give both parties a reasonable opportunity to submit a written statement in support of or challenging the outcome.**



IF APPEAL IS FILED



Who will serve as your appellate officer?

- Building Level (not recommended)
- Central/District Office Level
- Superintendent/Director of Schools



IF A PARTY APPEALS :

01

Notify the parties of the appeal.

02

Provide the parties a reasonable and equal opportunity to make a statement in support of or challenging the outcome.

03

Notify the parties of the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result.

04

Ensure that the Appellate Decision Maker has been trained.

Appellate Decision Options

- Affirm the Decision Maker's determination regarding the Respondent's responsibility and affirm the Disciplinary Sanctions and Remedies, if applicable;
- Affirm the Decision Maker's determination regarding the Respondent's responsibility and amend the Disciplinary Sanctions and Remedies, if applicable;
- Remand the process back to the question and answer stage for the Decision Maker to remedy any procedural irregularity or consider any new evidence;
- Reverse the Decision Maker's determination of the Respondent's responsibility and amend the Disciplinary Sanctions and Remedies, if applicable; or
- Affirm or amend the sanctions and/or Remedies outlined in the determination issued under this Policy.



INFORMAL RESOLUTION

Investigation

- Interview Parties / Witnesses
- Gather Evidence

Evidence Review & Response

- Directly Related
- 10 Days

Report Review & Response

- Summary of Relevant Evidence
- 10 Days

Question & Answer By Decision Maker

Determination

Appeal

Informal Resolution

INFORMAL RESOLUTION

K-12 - NOT when
student Complainant
and employee
Respondent

1 **WHEN**

Any time prior to resolution.

2 **DISCRETION**

Title IX Coordinator has
discretion to allow or disallow
Informal Resolution.

3 **PARTICIPATION**

May NOT pressure the parties
to participate.

4 **CONSENT**

Must obtain VOLUNTARY
consent from the parties.

5 **NO WAIVER**

May NOT require a waiver of the
right to investigation/
determination as a condition of
enrollment or employment.

Coordinator Discretion

Coordinator MAY decline Informal Resolution when the alleged conduct would present a FUTURE risk of harm to others (or in other circumstances within the Coordinator's discretion).



CONSIDER:

- Violence
- Prior Behavior
- Multiple Complainants
- Etc.

2020– INFORMAL RESOLUTIONS

- Cannot be offered as a condition of enrollment or continued employment.
- Cannot be offered to resolve employee on student allegations.
- After a Formal Complaint is filed.
- Prior to decision regarding responsibility.
- Parties cannot be required to participate.



District Must:

- Provide written notice disclosing allegations, requirements of the informal resolution process including circumstances under which it precludes the parties from resuming a Formal Complaint arising from the same allegations.
- Allow any party the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process and resume grievance process with respect to Formal Complaint.
- Provide consequences resulting from informal resolution process including records maintained or shared.
- Obtain both parties voluntary, written consent to the informal resolution process.

INFORMAL RESOLUTION POTENTIAL OUTCOMES:

Potential outcomes include but are not limited to:



Restrictions on contact.



Restrictions on Respondent's participation in one or more programs or activities.

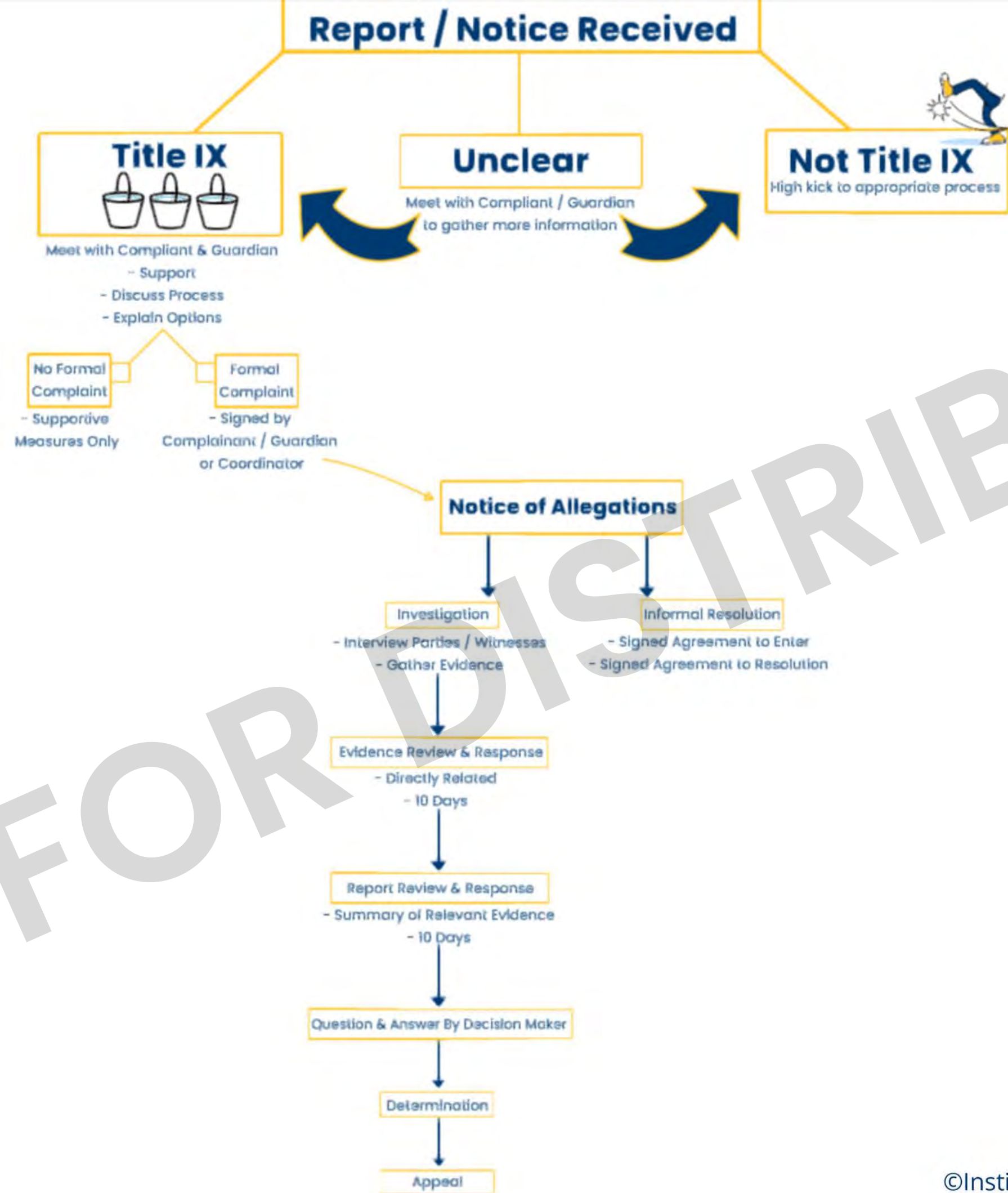


Restrictions on attendance at specific events.



Restrictions that could have been imposed as remedies or disciplinary sanctions had the grievance process been used and the Respondent found responsible.

NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION



A FEW MORE THINGS ABOUT GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES

DETERMINATION BECOMES FINAL

THE DATE THE PARTIES ARE PROVIDED WITH THE WRITTEN DETERMINATION OF THE RESULT OF ANY APPEAL.

OR

THE DATE WHEN AN APPEAL WOULD NO LONGER BE CONSIDERED TIMELY (DAY AFTER APPEAL DEADLINE).





**Any additional
procedures a school
adopts must be
applied equally to all
parties.**



**Use caution here. It's
already complicated.**





MAY NOT discipline Respondent for sex discrimination UNLESS there is a determination AT THE CONCLUSION OF THIS PROCESS that Respondent engaged in sex discrimination.

MAY NOT discipline a party or witness for a false statement, or for engaging in consensual sexual conduct based SOLELY on determination of whether sex discrimination occurred.



Avoiding Conflicts of Interest/Bias



Title IX Team Must Serve Impartially In Their Role and Avoid:

- Prejudgment of the facts at issue
- Conflicts of interest
- Bias





**Conflict of interest or bias
cannot be for or against
complainants or respondents
generally or the individual
complainant or respondent in a
matter.**



Family friend is a
witness in a matter.



Child is a party
in a matter.



You are a witness in
a matter.



Close relationship
with a party.

Why is this Important?



Erodes trust in grievance procedures/creates barriers.



Decreases ability to ensure a fair and reliable outcome.

1

EVALUATE WHETHER A CONFLICT OF INTEREST/BIAS EXISTS AT THE OUTSET OF A MATTER.

2

CHECK BIASES THROUGHOUT A MATTER.

3

NOTIFY THE TITLE IX COORDINATOR IF A BIAS/CONFLICT OF INTEREST ARISES.

****WHAT IF YOU ARE THE COORDINATOR?**

IN EVERY CASE:



Prevention



Barriers to Reporting

2020 – recommended



Must monitor for barriers to reporting information about sex discrimination.



Must take steps to address the barriers.

PRACTICAL TIPS/IRL



Data: It is necessary to understand the data related to what is occurring at your school

A circular image with a light blue background. In the center, the word 'Assessment' is written in a bold, yellow, 3D font. To the right of the text is a yellow lightbulb with a white base.

Assessment: Necessary to understand why individuals are reporting/not reporting



Increased Reporting: Assessing and removing barriers WILL increase reporting/notification



Recordkeeping



RECORDKEEPING

Notification

For EACH Notification (Report) of information that may reasonably constitute sex discrimination, the following actions MUST be documented:

- How school responded promptly and effectively
- Notifications to the Title IX Coordinator.
- Supportive Measures.
- Steps to effectuate the remedies to ensure that sex discrimination does not continue or recur.

For EACH Complaint of sex discrimination, the following actions MUST be documented:

- Records documenting informal resolution process.
- Records documenting grievance procedures.

Training Materials

Training materials must be made available on the district's website.



Emergency Removal

**EMERGENCY
PLAN**

EMERGENCY REMOVAL

May remove student on an emergency basis AFTER undertaking individualized safety and risk analysis.

In order to remove a student, the school must:

- undertake an individualized safety and risk analysis,
- determine that an immediate threat to the **physical health or safety** of any student or other individual arising from the allegations of sexual harassment justifies removal, and
- provide the Respondent with notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal.

Must provide Respondent an opportunity to challenge the decision IMMEDIATELY following the removal.

ADMINISTRATIVE LEAVE

May place employee on administrative leave during pendency of the grievance procedures.



Retaliation



RETALIATION

*Must Prohibit Retaliation
(including peer retaliation)*



When informed of retaliation, **MUST** provide supportive measures.



Allegations of retaliation do not have to through the formal grievance process.

RETALIATION

MUST PROHIBIT RETALIATION (INCLUDING PEER RETALIATION)



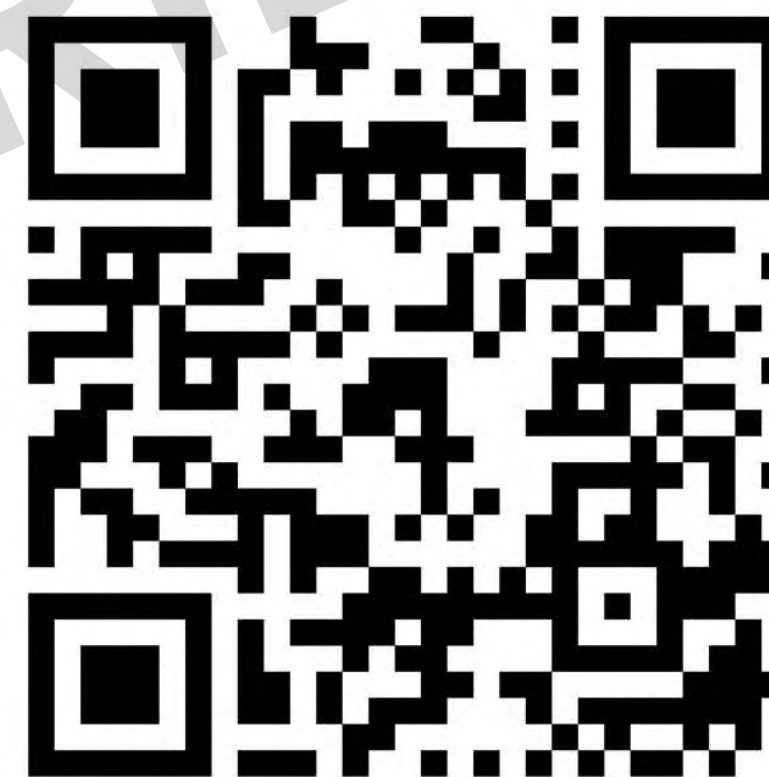
When informed of retaliation, MUST provide supportive measures.



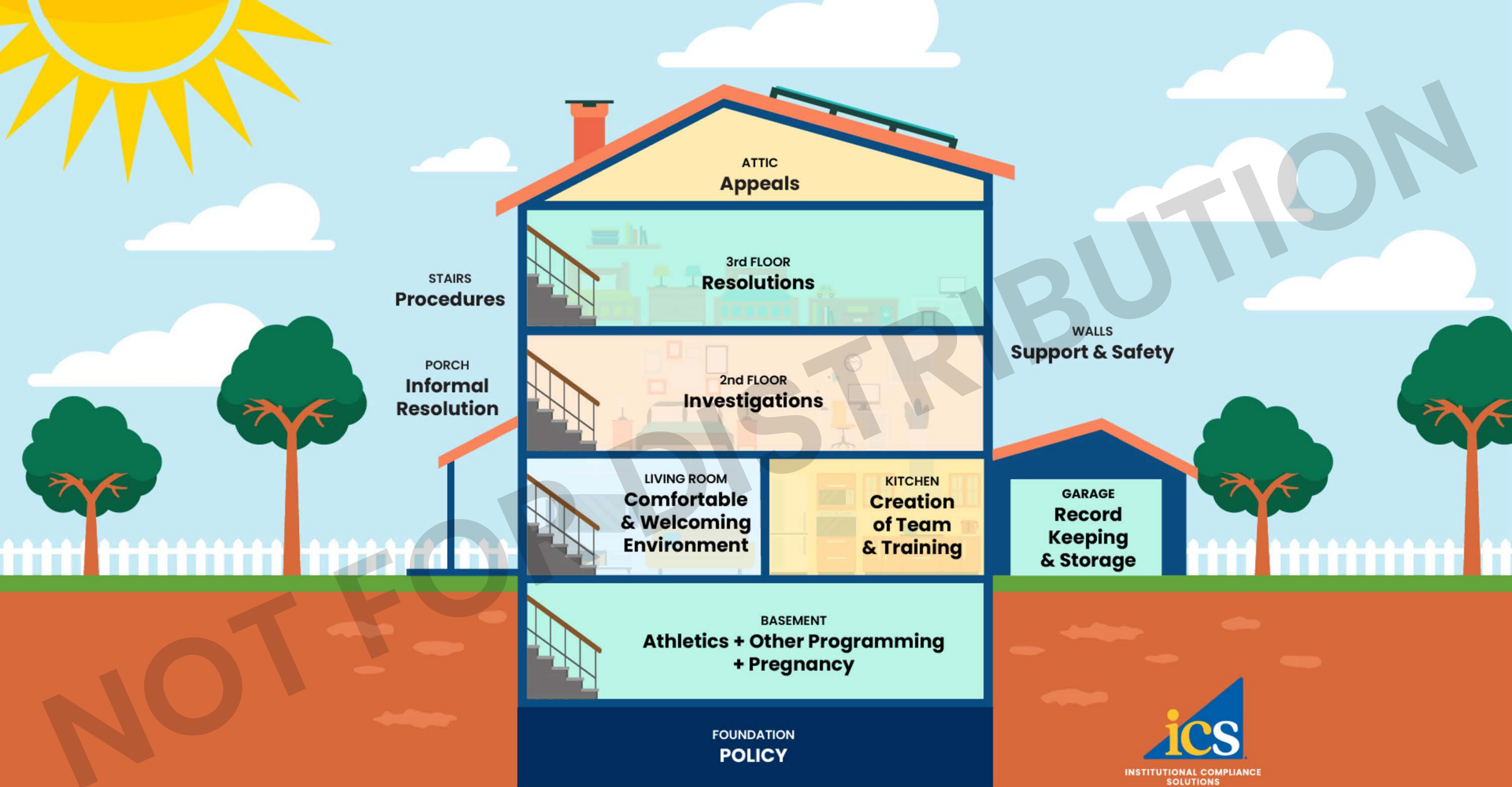
May use grievance procedures, other processes, or informal resolution to resolve.



Help Us Help You



Please fill out
the survey.





INSTITUTIONAL COMPLIANCE
SOLUTIONS

COMPLIANCE CUL-DE-SAC

TITLE VI



TITLE IX



ADA



TITLE VII



IDEA

**YOU'VE
GOT THIS!**



NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION





TITLE IX UNIVERSITY

— K-12 —

PRESENTED BY INSTITUTIONAL COMPLIANCE SOLUTIONS