

Introduction to Title IX Class

Presented by DSA Associate:

Adrienne Murray

D. Stafford & Associates, LLC 179 Rehoboth Avenue, #1121 Rehoboth Beach, DE 19971 302-344-5809 Dolores@DStaffordandAssociates.com www.dstaffordandassociates.com

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Adrienne Meador Murray, Vice President, Equity Compliance and Civil Rights Services



In January 2014, Adrienne Meador Murray joined D. Stafford & Associates where she currently serves as the Vice President, Equity Compliance and Civil Rights Services after having been affiliated with D. Stafford & Associates as a part-time Associate since 2012 and the National Association of Clery Compliance Officers & Professionals (NACCOP) where she currently serves as Director of Training and Compliance Activities. Murray began her career in municipal law enforcement as a civilian employee with the City of Richmond Police Department (Virginia). She graduated from the Virginia Commonwealth University Police Training Academy and began her career as a sworn police officer for the University of Richmond (UR) Police Department (Virginia). At UR, Murray progressed through the ranks from a night shift patrol officer to Operations Lieutenant (overseeing criminal investigations, crime prevention and patrol) over the span of a decade before becoming the Chief of Police at Davidson

College in North Carolina. Most recently, Murray served as Chief of Police at Trinity Washington University (in Washington, D.C.).

As the Executive Director, Equity Compliance and Civil Rights Services for DSA, Murray builds on her 17year career in law enforcement in which she became a nationally recognized expert in the field of best practice postsecondary institutional response to the sexual victimization of college women in the United States and in Canada. She is also a trained civil rights investigator and is well respected throughout the country for her ability to aid institutions in understating how to do best practice criminal and civil rights investigations concurrently. She is well known for her work in having provided support, advocacy and criminal investigative services for victims of sexual assault, stalking and intimate partner violence and is a sought-out speaker and investigator. She has expertise in the construction of best practice law enforcement standard operating procedures and training police officers to respond in best practice and trauma-informed ways to victims of sexual assault and intimate partner violence. In her current role, Murray coordinates curriculum development and instruction for national classes, including basic and advanced sexual misconduct investigation classes; an investigation of dating violence, domestic violence and stalking class; and a Title IX Coordinator/Investigator class offered through D. Stafford & Associates. To date, Murray has trained more than 3,500 criminal and civil rights investigators throughout the U.S.

Drawing on her experiences as a trained criminal and civil rights investigator, Murray also oversees independent investigations of complex sexual misconduct cases; conducts audits of Title IX/VAWA



Compliance; drafts institutional sexual misconduct policies and procedures; and conducts campus-based trainings pertaining to the resolution of sexual misconduct offenses on college and university campuses. Murray frequently presents at regional and national conferences on topics such as the *Sexual Victimization of College Women, Understanding Consent and Incapacitation*, and *Responding to Sexual Assault on Campus: Clery Act and Title IX Implications*. Murray also conducts provincially specific sexual misconduct trainings throughout Canada.

Murray is a graduate of the University of Richmond, where she received her Bachelor's Degree in Applied Studies in Human Resource Management and of New England College, where she received her Master's Degree in Campus Public Safety Administration. Murray is also a graduate of the 235th session of the prestigious FBI National Academy where she was awarded a graduate certificate in Criminal Justice from the University of Virginia. She has authored numerous journal articles.



<u>Catherine Cocks, M.A.</u> <u>Consultant, Student Affairs, Title IX, and</u> <u>Equity Compliance Services</u>



Ms. Cocks has been a higher education professional for over thirty years. Her work with D. Stafford & Associates focuses on Title IX investigations and training; assessment of student affairs policies, practices and services; and behavioral threat assessment. Cathy was the Director of Community Standards for the University of Connecticut for 14 years where she managed the student conduct process, which included managing all Title IX cases involving student respondents and chaired the University's student threat assessment team. Prior to that, she held several positions within Residential Life at the University of Connecticut and Roger Williams University.

She is a faculty member for the Association for Student Conduct Administration's (ASCA) Donald D. Gehring Academy teaching on subjects such as ethics, governance, threat assessment, media relations, and higher education trends. She was an affiliated faculty

member for many years in the University of Connecticut's Higher Education and Student Affairs Master's program teaching "The Law, Ethics, and Decision-Making in Student Affairs."

Cathy has co-authored the "Philosophy of Student Conduct" chapter in the 2nd edition of "Student Conduct Practice" (2020) and was a member of the writing team for CAS Standards' Cross-functional Framework for Identifying and Responding to Behavioral Concerns.

Cathy is a Past President of ASCA. She has also served as a Circuit representative, co-chair of the Public Policy and Legislative Issues Committee, and as a member of the ASCA Expectations of Members Task Force. Cathy has served in a variety of leadership roles in NASPA Region I.

She was the 2015 recipient of ASCA's Donald D. Gehring Award. She is a past recipient of the NASPA Region I Mid-Level Student Affairs Professional Award and the NASPA Region I Continuous Service Award.

She earned her Master's degree in Higher Education Administration from the University of Connecticut and Bachelor's degree in Communications/Media from Fitchburg State University.



<u>Beth Devonshire, Consultant</u> <u>Equity Compliance and</u> <u>Title IX/Civil Rights Training</u>



Beth Devonshire, J.D. is an experienced student affairs professional with expertise in student conduct, Title IX, threat assessment teams, policy development, trainings for various constituencies, and the impact legislative and legal decisions have on higher education. From 2006-2018, Ms. Devonshire worked as the Associate Dean of Students at UMass Boston, the Director of Community Standards at Bridgewater State University, and the Director of Community Standards at Stonehill College. In these roles, Ms. Devonshire was charged with oversight of the student conduct systems, membership in CARE/BIT teams, serving as the Deputy Title IX Coordinator, and drafting policies and procedures related to students. Prior to her work in higher education, Beth served as a law clerk for the Justices of the Superior Court in Massachusetts and in multiple roles at the Massachusetts State House.

Ms. Devonshire has been an Associate with D. Stafford &

Associates (DSA) since 2012 and she joined as a full-time consultant in August of 2018. In this role, Beth works with institutions on issues involving Title IX, Clery Act, threat assessment, and other compliance related issues; and advises on policy and procedures, conducts trainings, participates in investigations, reviews enforcement practices of campus law enforcement, and serves in interim roles. Ms. Devonshire also speaks on a variety of other topics including legislative and legal issues impacting higher education including FERPA, Clery, and Alcohol and other Drug Prevention.

Ms. Devonshire is a faculty member in New England College's Doctorate of Education Program and the Higher Education Administration program at Bridgewater State University. Additionally, Ms. Devonshire serves on the Public Policy Division for NASPA, and is also the former Massachusetts Public Policy Liaison for MA NASPA. Beth also served as the Director of the Legislative Committee for the Association for Student Conduct Administrators (ASCA) for two years.

Ms. Devonshire is a member of the Massachusetts Bar. She is a graduate of Stonehill College with a degree in English and Secondary Education and holds a J.D. from Suffolk University School of Law. She is also a trained mediator.



<u>Ann Todd</u> <u>Consultant, Equity Compliance and Civil Rights Investigations</u>



Ann Todd, Esq is a seasoned civil rights investigator in higher education for D. Stafford & Associates (DSA). Ms. Todd is a graduate of Davidson College with a degree in psychology and holds a JD from the University of Nebraska. Prior to joining DSA, she practiced law in Charlotte, NC, specializing in employment and civil rights and worked for a number of nonprofit organizations. She returned to her alma mater (Davidson College) in 2008 and worked there through March of 2016 serving as the Assistant Director of Human Resources with the responsibility of managing employee relations and the learning and development function while also serving as the deputy Title IX Coordinator.

Ms. Todd joined the DSA in 2015 and currently serves as the Consultant, Equity Compliance and Civil Rights Investigations. She is the Senior Investigator for the DSA Title IX Investigation Team. She conducts external investigations on behalf of colleges and universities, specializing in investigating student allegations of sex discrimination, sexual assault, intimate partner violence, and stalking. Additionally, she brings a strong Human Resources background to investigating a range of employee misconduct—from performance issues to discrimination.

In addition to conducting investigations, Ms. Todd is a frequent speaker and consultant on Title IX investigations, conducting 20-30 courses every year on best practices for investigating sex discrimination and sex crimes on campus. She works with schools to draft policies and processes that provide equity and fairness to

INVESTIGATION CLASS ACRONYMS

- **ASR:** Annual Security Report (often used as a reference to the Annual Security Report and/or the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report) that must be published by each institution of higher education.
- **CSA:** Campus Security Authority—Individuals on each campus who have been identified by the Department of Education as persons who are required to report crimes that they become aware of to the Reporting Structure at each institution.
- **DCL:** Dear Colleague Letter—this is a formal name of the method of communication from the Department of Education to college campuses. It is like naming their official "memo" to campuses.
- FERPA: Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act—governs the confidentiality of student records.
- FNE: Forensic Nurse Examiners
- **GO:** General Order—some departments describe their operating procedures as general orders
- **HEOA:** Higher Education Opportunity Act—the broader law that contains the Clery Act language and the fire safety and missing person language that is in the law but not contained within the "Clery Act" portion of the law.
- HIPAA: Health Insurance and Privacy and Portability Act—governs privacy of medical records.
- MOU: Memorandum of Understanding—an official agreement developed between agencies.
- **NIBRS:** National Incident-Based Reporting System. 1 of 2 crime reporting systems developed by the FBI, but not the system that you are required to use for Clery Reporting—the only portion of this system that is used for Clery Act purposes are the 4 forcible and 2 non-forcible sex offense definitions.
- **OCR:** Office of Civil Rights—the unit of the Department of Education that oversees Title IX Compliance.
- PD: Police Department
- PS: Public Safety
- **PNG:** Persona-non-Grata—process used by some campuses not keep students from entering certain areas of the campus or the entire campus (administrative process) versus legal bar notice or trespass warning.
- **SACC:** Sexual Assault Crisis Center, also known as Women's Center.
- SANE: Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner

- SART: Sexual Assault Response Team
- **SOP:** Standard Operating Procedures—some departments describe their operating procedures as Standard Operating Procedures. Some call them General Orders, etc...
- SWA: Senior Women's Administrator (Athletics)
- TWN: Timely Warning Notice
- **UCR:** Uniformed Crime Report. This is 1 of 2 crime statistics reporting systems developed by the FBI. Institutions are required to use UCR Standards for counting and classifying crimes for reporting the Clery statistics.
- VAWA: Violence Against Women Act



all parties involved and is adept at facilitating discussions with institutions to ensure the end product represents the values of the campus community.

Ms. Todd is licensed private investigator and a member of the NC Bar. She is a Certified Clery Compliance Officer through the National Association of Clery Compliance Officers and Professionals (NACCOP) and she is also a certified 360 facilitator through the Center for Creative Leadership. Ms. Todd lives in Davidson, NC where she volunteers on a number of local and town boards.



<u>TITLE IX</u>

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ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATES FOR COMPLETION OF DSA/NACCOP CLASSES

To receive a certificate for classes held by D. Stafford & Associates, LLC or the National Association of Clery Compliance Officers and Professionals (NACCOP), attendees must attend the majority of the class. This includes in-person classes and virtual classes. DSA and NACCOP understands that attendees may need to miss class for a legitimate reason for longer periods of time or may need to leave the room during a class for a few minutes to take a phone call or attend to other business. That said, our <u>general rule</u> of thumb for our 4 and 5 day classes is that if an attendee misses more than 1 hour of class time, they will not be issued a certificate of completion for the class. If the class is a 1, 2 or 3 day class, the amount of time that can be missed may be less, as classes of those lengths are more condensed.

For virtual classes, because we can't see all of the attendees all of the time like we can in an in-person class (based on the attendee controlling whether they have their camera turned on or not), the criteria for receipt of a certificate is determined based on missed class time (<u>no more than 1 hour or less</u>, depending on the length of the class) and participation in the <u>Attendance Polls</u> that will be launched throughout each day of class. Attendance polls are left up for approximately 5 minutes and the instructor notifies the attendees that a poll is being launched before doing so, to ensure that everyone who is there can/will respond to the poll. If there is an issue with responding to the attendance poll, the attendee would need to <u>immediately notify the Administrative Support</u> <u>person</u> in the course via the chat function in the zoom platform. That way we can immediately resolve any issues and give the attendee credit for being in attendance for the poll. Notifying us hours or days after having an issue with not being able to complete the attendance poll will not allow us to give the attendee credit for being in class during the poll.

Our classes qualify for credit toward a Master's Degree at New England College (and regardless if you decide to seek credit or not, but accreditation requirements mandate that we follow the same standards for all class attendees), so we have strict attendance standards that we follow for issuance of a certificate, which equates to verification that the participant attended the complete class. For DSA and NACCOP, issuance of a Certificate of Completion is verification of that fact.

If the attendee missed class for a legitimate reason, that doesn't mean that an attendee wasn't there for much of the class and that they didn't benefit from that attendance. It just means that based on the missed time and/or attendance polls (in virtual classes only), we aren't able to issue you a certificate of completion.

If an attendee has to miss time in class, the instructions attendees receive before the class provide instructions for notifying the Administrative Support person about the time that will be missed **IN ADVANCE**, so we can jointly identify what blocks of instruction will be missed, and the DSA/NACCOP team will then work with the attendee to see if we can get them in a future class module to make up that material, which would result in us being able to issue the attendee a certificate. We provide this service and opportunity at no additional cost, as we want each attendee to finish the class and get a certificate of completion. Effective communication by each attendee is the key to this option.









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- The 2020 Regulations
- VAWA Procedural Requirements
- Admission and Financial Assistance
- Pregnancy and Parenting
- Discipline and Other Considerations
- Looking Ahead The 2022 Proposed Regulations











FEDERAL STATUTE - PROHIBITION

20 USC § 1681 Sex (a) Prohibition against discrimination

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

7

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8

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FEDERAL STATUTE - "EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION"

Any public or private preschool, elementary, or secondary school, or any institution of vocational, professional, or higher education, except that in the case of an educational institution composed of more than one school, college, or department which are administratively separate units, such term means each such school, college, or department (§1681)

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SUBPARTS

Subpart A: Introduction (106.1 - 106.9) Subpart B: Coverage (106.11 – 106.17) Subpart C: Admission and Recruitment (106.22 – 106.23) Subpart D: Education Programs/Activities (106.31-106.43) Subpart E: Employment (106.51– 106.61) Subpart F: Procedures (106.71)

14

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KEY REGULATION LANGUAGE (PRE-2020)

Subpart A: Introduction

106.8 (a) Designation of responsible employee. Each recipient shall designate at least one employee to coordinate its efforts to comply with and carry out its responsibilities under this part...

106.8 (b) "A recipient must adopt and publish grievance procedures that provide for the prompt and equitable resolution of student and employee complaints alleging any action that would be prohibited <u>by this part</u>"

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GEBSER V. LAGO VISTA IND. SCHOOL DISTRICT, SCOTUS (1998)

"The question in this case is when a school district may be held liable in damages in an implied right of action under ... Title IX... for the sexual harassment of a student by one of the district's teachers. We conclude that damages may not be recovered in those circumstances unless an official of the school district who at a minimum has authority to institute corrective measures on the district's behalf has actual notice of, and is deliberately indifferent to, the teacher's misconduct."





25

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DAVIS V. MONROE COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION, SCOTUS (1999)

"We consider here whether a private damages action may lie against the school board in cases of student-on-student harassment. We conclude that it may, but only where the funding recipient acts with deliberate indifference to known acts of harassment in its programs or activities. Moreover, we conclude that such an action will lie only for harassment that is so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively bars the victim's access to an educational opportunity or benefit."

JACKSON V. BIRMINGHAM BOARD OF EDUCATION, SCOTUS (2005)

"We consider here whether the private right of action implied by Title IX encompasses claims of retaliation. We hold that it does where the funding recipient retaliates against an individual because he has complained about sex discrimination."

26



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DOE V. CINCINNATI, 6TH CIRCUIT (2017)

"Here, the University's disciplinary committee necessarily made a credibility determination in finding John Doe responsible for sexually assaulting Jane Roe given the exclusively "he said/she said" nature of the case. Defendants' failure to provide any form of confrontation of the accuser made the proceeding against John Doe fundamentally unfair."



28

DOE V. BAUM, 6TH CIRCUIT (2018)

"Here, the University's disciplinary committee necessarily made a credibility determination in finding John Doe responsible for sexually assaulting Jane Roe given the exclusively "he said/she said" nature of the case. Defendants' failure to provide any form of confrontation of the accuser made the proceeding against John Doe fundamentally unfair."



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HAIDAK V. UMASS-AMHERST, 1ST CIRCUIT (2019) "...we find that the university violated Haidak's federal constitutional right to due process in suspending him for five months without prior notice or a fair hearing, but

that it did not thereafter violate his rights in expelling him after providing a fair expulsion hearing." "Some opportunity for real-time cross-examination, even if only through a hearing

panel."

29



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DOE V. UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES, 3RD CIRCUIT (2020)

"We hold that USciences's contractual promises of "fair" and "equitable" treatment to those accused of sexual misconduct require at least a real, live, and adversarial hearing and the opportunity for the accused student or his or her representative to cross-examine witnesses—including his or her accusers. We do not, however, attempt to prescribe the exact method by which a college or university must implement these college or university must implement these procedures."







2020 REGULATION CHANGES

New Subpart A: Introduction

106.8(a) Designation of responsible employee coordinator. Each recipient shall designate at least one employee to coordinate its efforts to comply with and carry out its responsibilities under this part <u>employee must be referred to as the "Title IX Coordinator.</u>"

106.8(c) Adoption of grievance procedures. A recipient must adopt and publish grievance procedures that provide for the prompt and equitable resolution of student and employee complaints alleging any action that would be prohibited by this part and a grievance process that complies with § 106.45 for formal complaints as defined in § 106.30.

34

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§106.8(C) - ADOPTION OF GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

"grievance procedures that provide for the <u>prompt and</u> <u>equitable</u> resolution of <u>student and employee</u> <u>complaints</u> alleging any action that would be prohibited by this part and a <u>grievance process</u> that complies with § 106.45 <u>for formal complaints</u> as defined in § 106.30."

43

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44



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	TITLE IX PERS
Fitle IX Coordinator	
Coordinates its efforts to comply wi	th its responsibilities (§106.30)
nvestigator	
Decision-maker	
nformal Resolution Facilitator	
formal Resolution Facilitator	
25	



ADVISORS

- Advisors are not "officially" defined.
- Role:

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- · Provide support, advice, and/or advocacy throughout the process
- Receive the draft and final reports
- Conduct cross-examination by asking the questions wanted by their advisee

50

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§106.30 - ACTUAL KNOWLEDGE

Notice of sexual harassment or allegations of sexual harassment to a recipient's Title IX Coordinator or any official of the recipient who has authority to institute corrective measures on behalf of the recipient, or to any employee of an elementary and secondary school. Imputation of knowledge based solely on vicarious liability or constructive notice is insufficient to constitute actual knowledge. This standard is not met when the only official of the recipient with actual knowledge. This standard is not met when the only official of the recipient with actual knowledge is the respondent. The mere ability or obligation to report sexual harassment or to inform a student about how to report sexual harassment, or having been trained to do so, <u>does not qualify an individual</u> as one who has authority to institute corrective measures on behalf of the recipient (§106.30)



52

§106.30 - FORMAL COMPLAINT

... a document filed by a complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging sexual harassment against a respondent and requesting that the recipient investigate the allegation of sexual harassment. At the time of filing a formal complaint, a complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activity of the recipient with which the formal complaint is filed. Where the Title IX Coordinator signs a formal complaint, the Title IX Coordinator is not a

complaint, the Title IX Coordinator is not a complainant or otherwise a party. (§106.30)

52

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§106.30 - SUPPORTIVE MEASURES

Non-disciplinary, 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.

Such measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's 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. (§106.30)

53

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	§106.30 - SEXUAL HARASSMENT
Sexual	 An employee of the recipient conditioning the provision of an aid, henefit, or
harassment	service of the recipient on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual
means	conduct;
conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one	 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 more of	 "Sexual assault" as defined in 20 U.S.C. 1092(f)(6)(A)(v), "dating violence"
the	as defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(10), "domestic violence" as defined in 34
following:	U.S.C. 12291(a)(8), or "stalking" as defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(30).

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ON THE BASIS OF SEX

The U.S. Department of Education (Department) issues this interpretation to clarify the Department's enforcement authority over discrimination based on sexual orientation and discrimination based on gender identity under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 in light of the Supreme Court's decision in Bostock v. Clayton County . . .

Consistent with the analysis above, OCR will fully enforce Title IX to prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in education programs and activities that receive Federal financial assistance from the Department. As with all other Title IX complaints that OCR receives, any complaint alleging discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity also must meet jurisdictional requirements as defined in Title IX and the Department's Title IX regulations, other applicable legal requirements, as well as the standards set forth in OCR's Case Processing Manual [Enforcement of Title IX with Respect to Discrimination Based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity in Light of Bostock v. Clayton County (June 16, 2021)]

56

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An <u>employee</u> of the recipient conditioning the provision of an <u>aid, benefit, or service</u> of the recipient on an individual's participation in <u>unwelcome sexual</u> <u>conduct</u> (§106.30)

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States of sex under Title IX.

71

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Must Dismiss

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- **May Dismiss**
- Behavior does not constitute sexual harassment
- Did not occur in educational program or activity, not in the United States
- Complainant withdraws formal complaint • Respondent no longer

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76

enrolled/employed • Insufficient evidence

76



Voluntary



78

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Notice

















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§106.45 - CROSS-EXAMINATION BY ADVISOR OF CHOICE

84

- <u>Directly</u>, <u>orally</u>, an in <u>real time</u> by the party's advisor of choice
- If a party does not have an advisor, the recipient must provide without fee
 or charge to that party, an <u>advisor of the recipient's choice</u>, who may be, but
 is not required to be, an attorney, to conduct cross-examination on behalf of
 that party.

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§106.45 - RELEVANCY DETERMINATION

Before a complainant, respondent, or witness answers a cross-examination or other question, the decision-maker(s) must first determine whether the question is relevant and explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant.

85

85

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§106.45 - RELEVANCY -SEXUAL PREDISPOSITION AND HISTORY

Questions and evidence about the complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant, unless such questions and evidence about the complainant's prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the conduct alleged by the complainant, or if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the respondent and are offered to prove consent.

86



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Audio	Video	Transcript
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§106.45 - DETERMINATION OF RESPONSIBILIT	٢Y
Allegations	
Procedural steps	
Findings of fact	
Conclusion/application	
Rationale	
Appeal procedures	
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§106.45 - APPEALS

- Mandatory grounds
 - Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome
 New evidence that was not reasonably available when the determination of responsibility was made that could affect the outcome
 - The Title IX Coordinator, investigator, or decision-maker had a general or specific conflict of interest or bias against the complainant or respondent that affected the outcome
- Additional grounds are permitted

92

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	§106.45 - APPEALS
Notification to both parties of	an appeal submission
Appeal officer cannot be the h	earing decision-maker
Appeal officer must be trained	and be without bias/conflict
Give both parties an opportun	ity to respond
Notification of decision to bo	th parties
	91



















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100

§ 668.46 - WRITTEN EXPLANATION OF STUDENT **OR EMPLOYEE'S RIGHTS**

(b)(11)(vii) "When a student or employee reports to the institution that the student or employee has been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, the institution will provide the student or employee a written explanation of the student's or employee's rights and options, as described in paragraphs (b)(11)(ii) through (vi) of this section. . ."

100

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101



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§ 668.46 - WRITTEN EXPLANATION **OF RIGHTS AND OPTIONS**

- - Be assisted by campus authorities in notifying law enforcement authorities if the victim so chooses





RESPONSE TO "ACTUA	L KNOWLEDGE"
Title IX	Clery Act
 Contact the complainant Offer and/or implement supportive measures Explain the process for filing a formal complaint 	Written explanation of victim's rights and options including: procedures to follow (preserve evidence, where report) information about confidentiality existing counseling, mental health, assistance, etc. access to law enforcement and no contacts, etc. changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations, institutional procedures process for institutional disciplinary process Assess for Timely Warning Notice OR Emergency Nutriferation







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INFORMAL RESOLUTION	IS
Title IX	Clery Act
 Can offer, but may not require Not allowed for "employee on student" sexual harassment Party may withdraw up to a point 	 Written information about procedures the institution will follow for VAWA offenses (does not differentiate between formal vs informal)
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D. STAFFORD FORMAL COMPLAINT RIGHTS Title IX Clery Act Treat equitably with goal to restore/preserve access to education; due process for respondent Prompt, fair and impartial investigation and resolution Anticipated timeframes · Include presumption of not responsible · List all possible sanctions for each Include any discipline for false offense (employees and students) statements · Consistent with policy and transparent Reasonably prompt time-frames* · Not required to list all protective · Describe the range of sanctions measures Describe range of supportive measures © 2022 D. Stafford & Associates 109

109



110

NRITTEN DETERMINATI	ON
Title IX	Clery Act
 Identification of the allegations 	· Result (include any sanctions and rationale
 Procedural steps taken from receipt through determination 	for results and sanction)
	 Appeals procedures
 Findings of fact supporting the determination 	 Any change to the result
Conclusions regarding the application of code of conduct to the facts	When such results become final
 Result (responsibility, rationale, sanctions, remedies for each allegation) 	
Appeals procedures	
 When results become final (post appeal) 	

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112

CLERY ACT - BIAS FREE AND TRAINING FOR "OFFICIALS"

Annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of the victims and promotes accountability

112

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113

RECORDKEEPING	
Title IX	Clery Act
Must offer both parties an appealBased on specific grounds	 Not required (but must provide notice if allowed along with appeal procedures) Simultaneous written decision describing result, sanction, any changes to the result, when it becomes final







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§106.41 ATHLETICS

No person shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, be treated differently from another person or otherwise be discriminated against in any interscholastic, intercollegiate, club or intramural athletics offered by a recipient, and no recipient shall provide any such athletics separately on such basis. (§106.41)

122























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130

INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Must Allow or Provide

- Continued participation in programs/activities
- Reasonable adjustments
- Excuse absencesLeave of absence
- Return status
- · Temporary medical condition
- Protects against harassment
- · Policies and procedures
- Breastfeeding

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130

Cannot...

- Require doctor's note ONLY for pregnancy
- List pregnancy as an infraction
- Exclude from programs/activities
- Remove financial aid
- Remove imancial and



POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

- Allow for flexibility
- Apply to all parents
- Use non-gendered language
- Provide resources

131

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131

POLICY EXAMPLE - PARENTAL ACCOMMODATION

University of Michigan, Rackham Graduate School:

Graduate students in good standing are entitled to a "Parental Accommodation" period of up to 6 weeks following the birth of a child or adoption of a child under six years of age. During this time the student is entitled to "a modification of deadlines and academic expectations to accommodate the student's new parental responsibilities" including assignments, exams and other requirements, as determined in consultation with the student's advisor. During the Accommodation Period, students retain any salary or stipend and benefits, except as otherwise stated in their contract or grant. Following the expiration of the six-week term, Rackham encourages faculty to remain flexible with their academic expectations.



D. STAFFORD **KEY TAKEAWAY** Title IX common rule applies its prohibition against sex-based discrimination to the full range of activities related to the recruitment, evaluation, classification, payment, assignment, retention or treatment of employees. The $\label{eq:time_time_time_time_time} Title \ IX \ common \ rule \ addresses \ various \ areas \ including \ the \ treatment \ of$ pregnancy as a temporary disability, pre-employment inquiries regarding marital or parental status, imposition of employment criteria or testing devices having a disproportionate impact, recruitment, and compensation and benefits (including equal pension contributions and benefits). The Department of Justice, Title IX Legal Manual © 2022 D. Stafford & Associates

134





DISCRIMINATION EXAMPLES	
Utilize narrow applicant pools	
Only hire women TAs	
Separate tenure lines	
Different health insurance or retirement programs	
Only hire or promote men as they "don't get pregn.	ant"









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§106.32 - HOUSING

A recipient shall not, on the basis of sex, apply different rules or regulations, impose different fees or requirements, or offer different services or benefits related to housing, except as provided in this section (including housing provided only to married students). (§106.32)

140

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§106.33 - COMPARABLE FACILITIES

A recipient may provide separate toilet, locker room, and shower facilities on the basis of sex, but such facilities provided for students of one sex shall be comparable to such facilities provided for students of the other sex. (§106.33)



















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REPORTING REQUIREMENTS (POST-SECONDARY)				
Employee Role	Involving	Notify T9	Provide T9 info	
Confidential Employee	Student or Employee	No	Yes	
Employee with ability to institute corrective measures	Student or Employee	Yes		
Employee responsible for administrative leadership, teaching, or advising	Student	Yes		
Employee responsible for administrative leadership, teaching, or advising	Employee	Yes	Yes	
All other employees	Student or Employee	Yes	Yes	
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149

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EXAMPLES

- Employee or student tells chaplain: NO
- Student tells Dean of Students who happens to be ordained minister? $\underline{\mathsf{YES}}$
- Student tells advisor to outdoors program: YES
- Student worker tells student working as a supervisor: YES
- Student living off campus tells friend that happens to be an RA: NO
 RA continues to be a CSA for Clery purposes
- Student tells neighbor who happens to be a professor: YES?
- Student tells housekeeper in building: YES to EITHER tell OR provide Title IX Coordinator contact information
- Employee tells colleague? NO, unless colleague is an administrator, teacher, or advisor and then can EITHER tell OR provide Title IX Coordinator contact information
- Employee tells any other employee: YES to EITHER tell OR provide contact information
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NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT Must notify the Title IX Coordinator when the employee has information about conduct that may constitute sex discrimination under Title IX.

152

152

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ADDITIONAL TIDBITS	S
Can have temporary Supportive Measures that "burden" a respondent (with some parameters)	
While different treatment is permissible, cannot cause more than "de minimis harm"	
Permissive dismissal (not mandatory dismissal)	
Complaint can be written or oral (and not formal)	
Informal is option without "formal" complaint	
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	CC	MPARING NOTICE
2020	NEW 106.45 (DOES NOT NEED TO BE IN WRITING!!!)	NEW 106.46
Grievance Procedures	YES	YES
"Sufficient details" (parties, conduct, date, location)	YES "Sufficient information"	YES "Sufficient information"
Statement that retaliation prohibited	YES	YES
Respondent is presumed not responsible		YES
Right to advisor of choice		YES
Right to inspect and review evidence		YES (Evidence OR summary in report with evidence by request)
Prohibition on false statements*		YES











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§106.46 - PROCESS FOR EVALUATING ALLEGATIONS AND ASSESSING CREDIBILITY

- No requirement for live hearing
- Decision-maker can ask questions at individual meetings or at live hearing
 - Ask parties and witnesses relevant questions and follow-up questions including questions challenging credibility
 Allow each party to propose relevant questions and follow-up questions
- If allow live hearing with advisor questions...
 - No questioning by parties
 - If a party does not respond to questions related to their credibility, the decisionmaker must not rely on any statement of that party that supports that party's position.

	APPEALS (§106.46 ONLY)
Procedural irregularity tl sex-based harassment oc	hat <u>would change</u> the determination of whether curred
not reasonably available	<u>d change</u> the outcome of the matter and that was at the time the determination of whether sex-
based harassment occurr	ed of dismissal was made

D. STAFFORD PREGNANCY AND PARENTAL STATUS Sections applying to Employees and Students Lactation time and space Comparable treatment to temporary disabilities or conditions When employee informed of student pregnancy ... promptly informs that person of how to notify the Title IX Coordinator • When Title IX learns...must inform student prohibit sex discrimination reasonable modifications Allow access to separate and comparable program or activity Allow voluntary leave of absence Lactation space

- Grievance procedures
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