









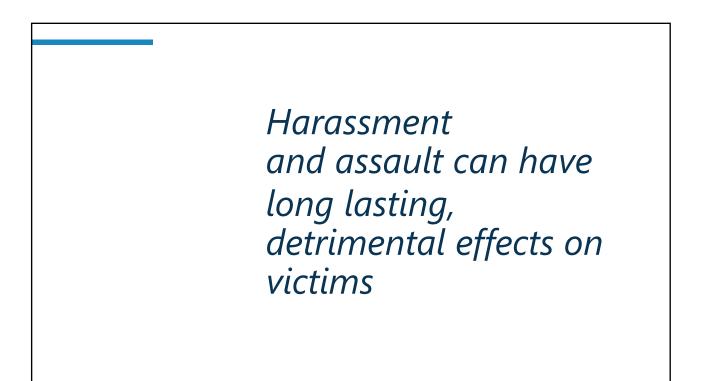


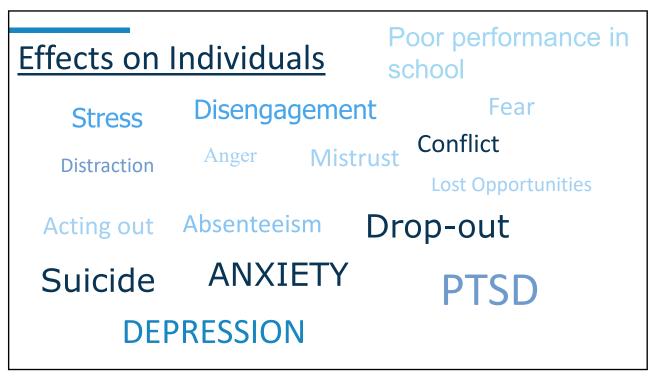


1 in 4 women experiences sexual assault before age 18	10% of children are targets of educator sexual misconduct before high school graduation
48% of U.S. students are	In 2010-2011, 36% of
subject to sexual	girls, 24% of boys and
harassment or assault at	30% of all students
school before graduating	grades 7-12 experienced
high school	online sexual harassment









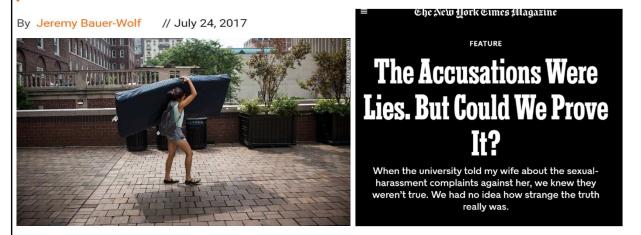


Unfair processes can have long lasting, detrimental effects on the parties

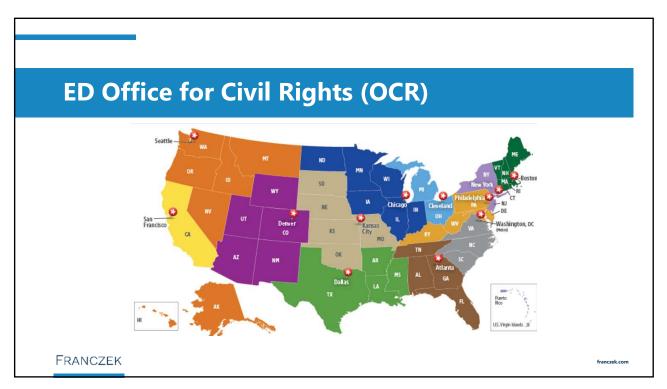
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# Mattress Protest and Its Aftermath

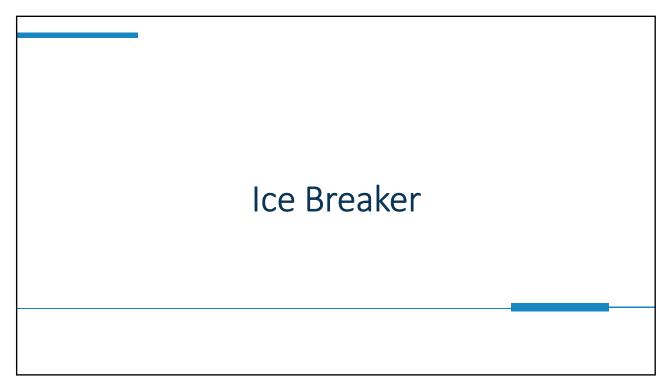
Case of alleged rape at Columbia first yielded much sympathy for the accuser and protest, but ends with the university apologizing to the accused. The case has had on the discussion of sexual assault on campus.

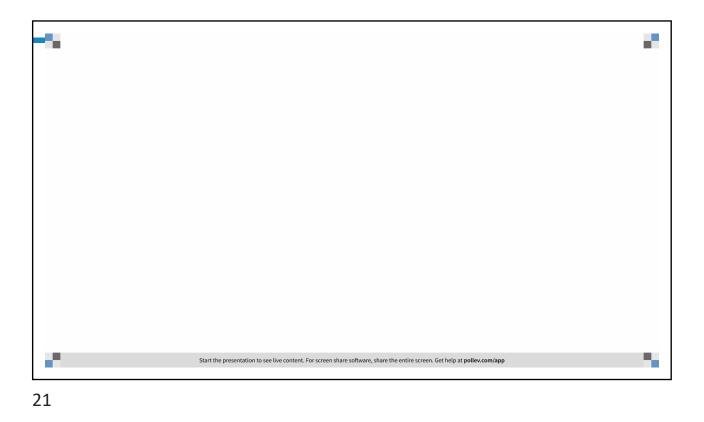


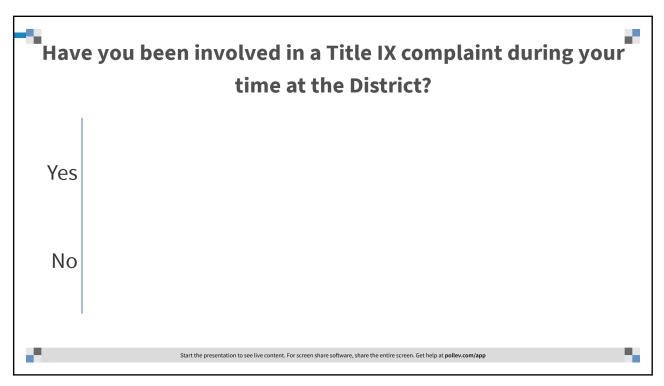


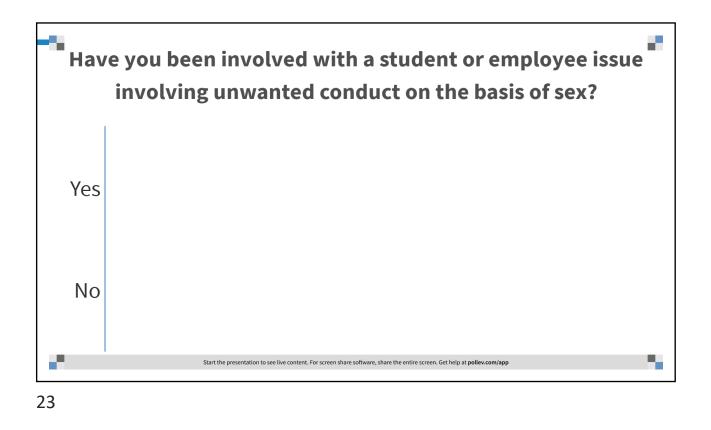






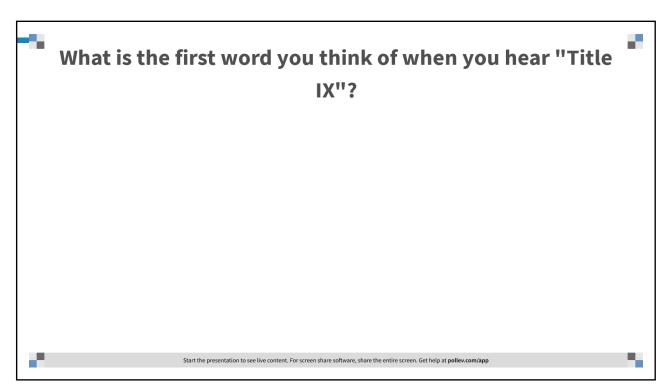




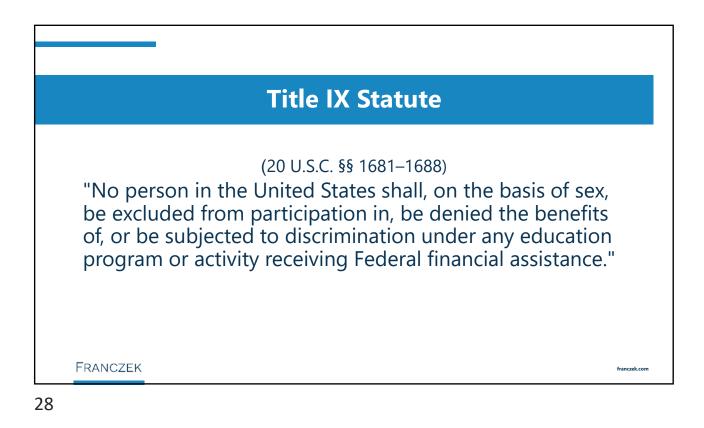


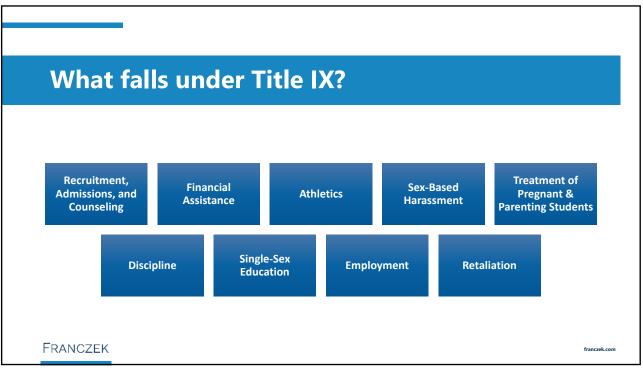


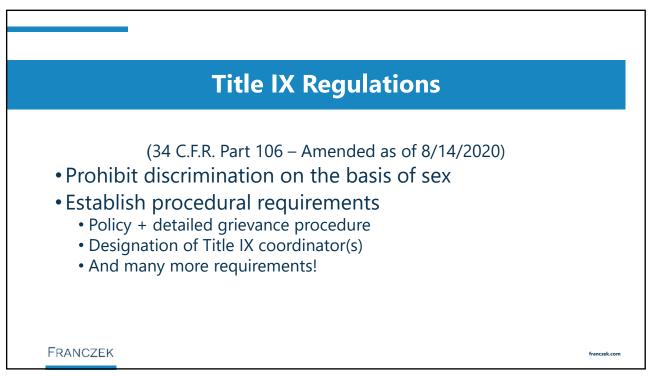








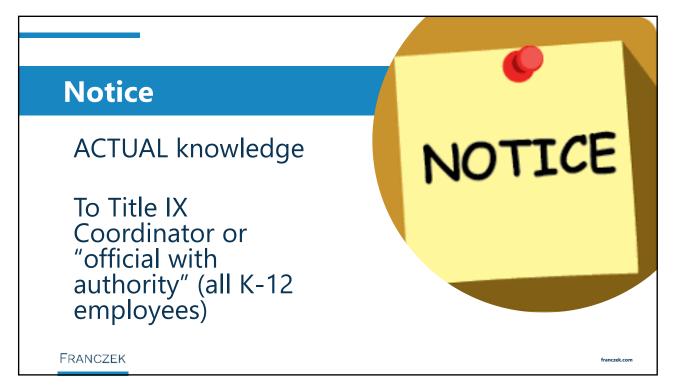


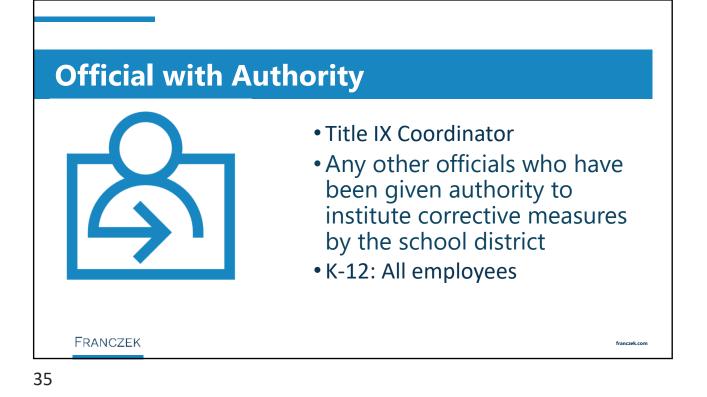






When must a school respond to Title IX sexual harassment? A school with actual knowledge of [Title IX] sexual harassment in an education program or activity against a person in the United States must respond promptly and in a manner that is not deliberately indifferent.







### **Reporting Sexual Harassment:** Who, How and When?

- Any person may report sex discrimination, regardless of whether the person is the alleged victim of the reported conduct
- Reports can be made by mail, by telephone, or by email, using the contact information listed for the Title IX Coordinator
- Or by any means that results in the Title IX Coordinator receiving the person's report
- Such a report may be made at any time, including during non business hours, by using the telephone number or electronic mail address, or by mail to the office address listed for the Title IX Coordinator

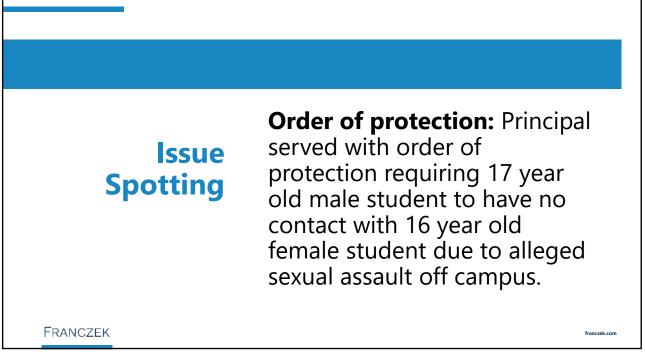
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# Key Word: "Allegation"

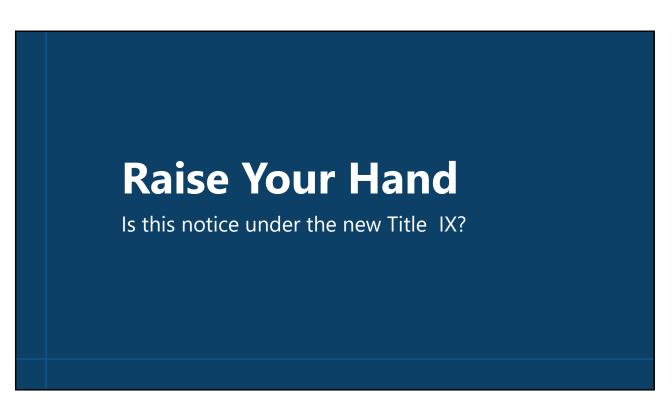
Once a school has notice of **an allegation** that, **if true**, would constitute sexual harassment, it must respond

"Well, we didn't believe there was enough evidence it happened" does not get you past your responsibility to use your Title IX procedures

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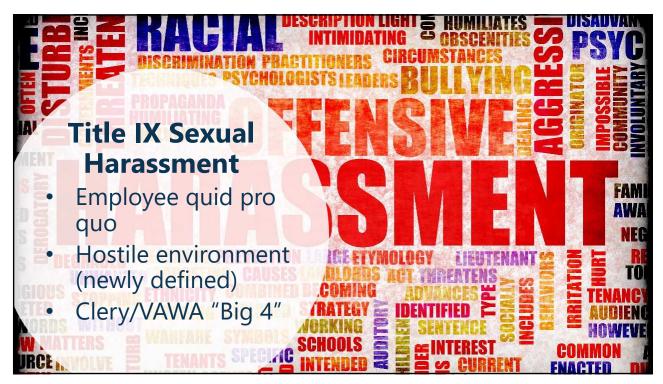






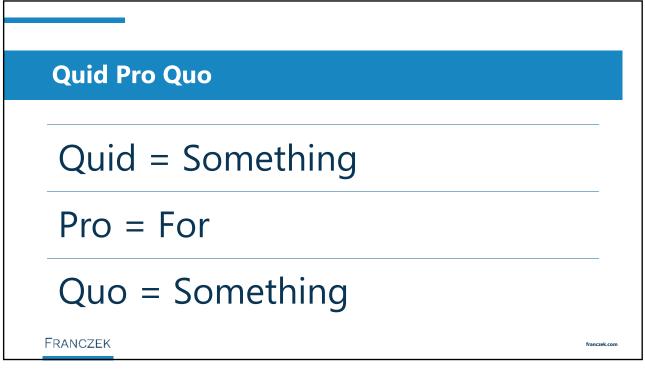




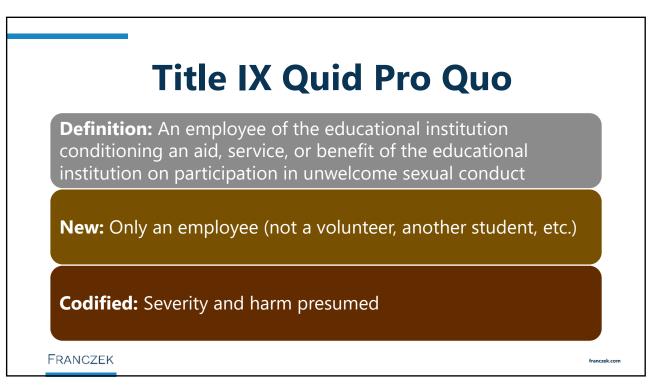


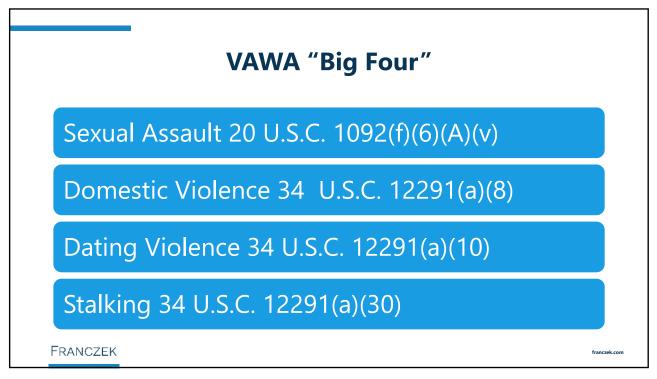














### **Title IX – What is Sexual Harassment?**

# **Old Definition**

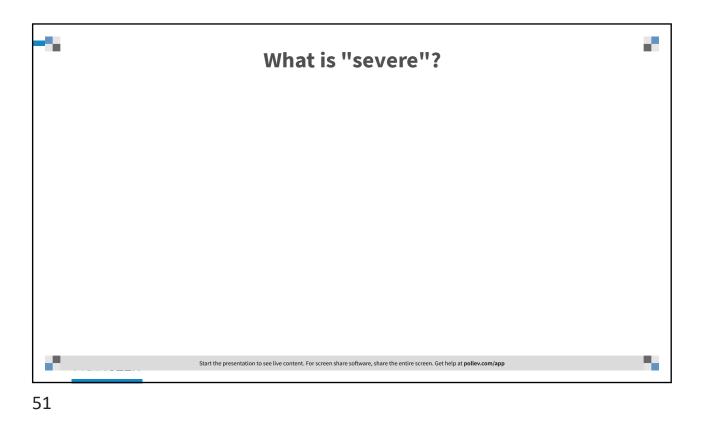
Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be severe, pervasive or persistent as to interfere with or limit a student's ability to participate in or benefit from school services, activities, or opportunities

# New Definition (8/14)

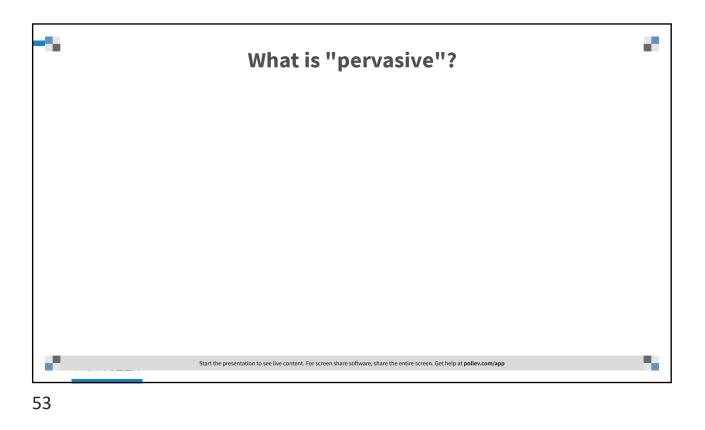
Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be **so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person's equal access to the school's education program or activity** 

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### **Pervasive**

"Pervasive" means "systemic" or "widespread," *id.* at 652-53, 119 S.Ct. 1661, but for our purposes, it also means *multiple* incidents of harassment; one incident of harassment is not enough. *Id.* (explaining that this cause of action does not cover "claims of official indifference to a single instance of one-on-one peer harassment"). The *Davis* Court hypothesized that a single incident could be sufficiently *severe* that it would result in the articulated injury—and we do not doubt that a sexual assault would be such a severe incident—but the Court held that a single incident would nonetheless fall short of Title IX's requirement of "systemic" harassment.

Kollaritsch v. Michigan State Univ. Bd. of Trustees, 944 F.3d 613, 620–21 (6th Cir. 2019) FRANCZEK



# **Objectively Offensive**

"Objectively offensive" means behavior that would be offensive to a reasonable person under the circumstances, not merely offensive to the victim, personally or subjectively. Id. at 651, 119 S.Ct. 1661. "Whether gender-oriented conduct rises to the level of actionable harassment thus depends on a constellation of surrounding circumstances, expectations, and relationships, including, but not limited to, the ages of the harasser and the victim and the number of individuals involved." Id. (quotation marks omitted). The victim's perceptions are not determinative. "Indeed, the [Davis majority] ... suggests that the 'objective offensiveness' of a comment is to be judged by reference to a reasonable child at whom the comments were aimed." Id. at 678, 119 S.Ct. 1661 (Kennedy, J., dissenting).

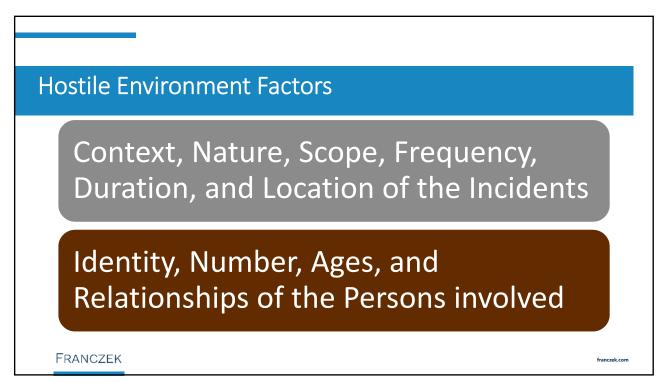
Kollaritsch v. Michigan State Univ. Bd. of Trustees, 944 F.3d 613, 621 (6th Cir. 2019) FRANCZEK



Constellation of surrounding circumstances, expectations, and relationships

\*\*reasonable person

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### **Denial of Access**

Nor do we contemplate, much less hold, that a mere "decline in grades is enough to survive" a motion to dismiss. *Ibid*. The dropoff in [the student]'s grades provides necessary evidence of a potential link between her education and [the perpetrator]'s misconduct, but petitioner's ability to state a cognizable claim here depends equally on the alleged persistence and severity of [the perpetrator]'s actions, not to mention the Board's alleged knowledge and deliberate indifference.

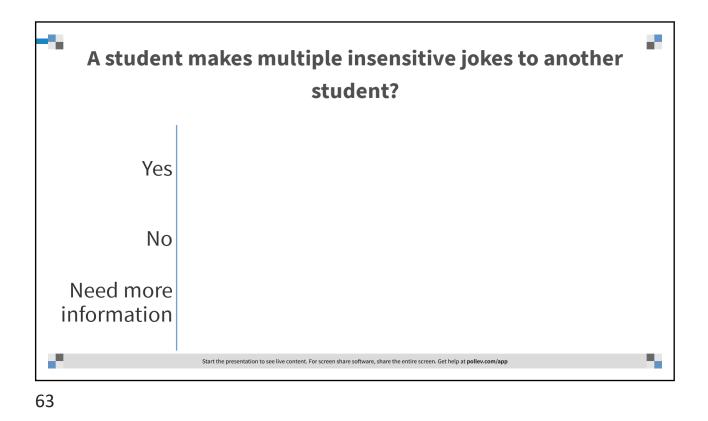
Davis Next Friend LaShonda D. v. Monroe Cty. Bd. of Educ., 526 U.S. 629, 652, 119 S. Ct. 1661, 1676, 143 L. Ed. 2d 839 (1999)

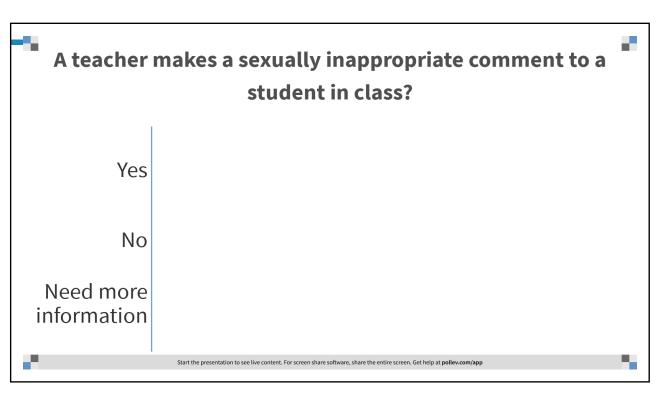
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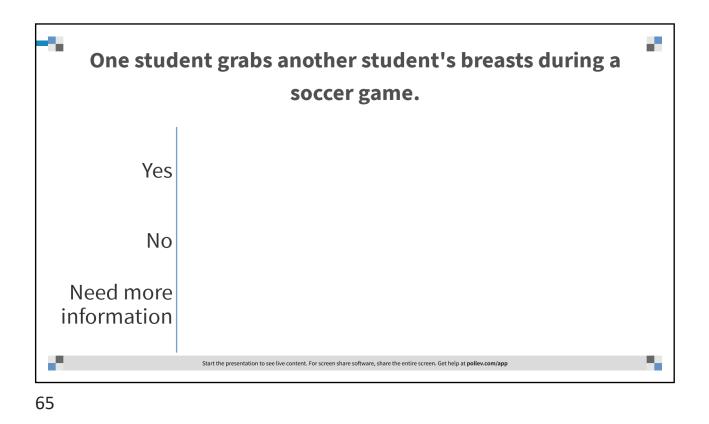
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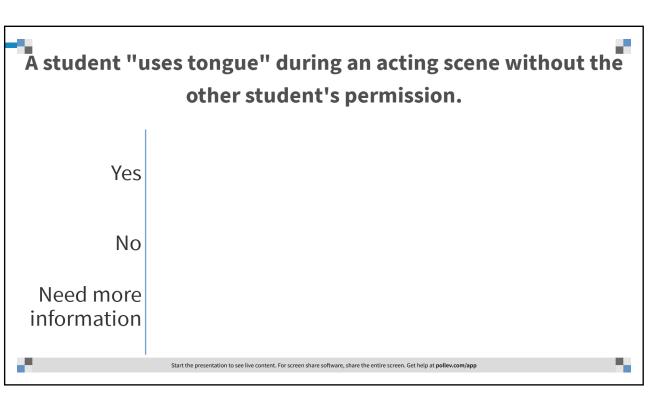


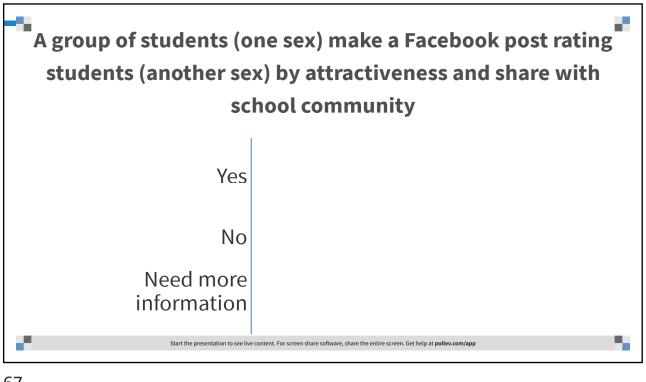




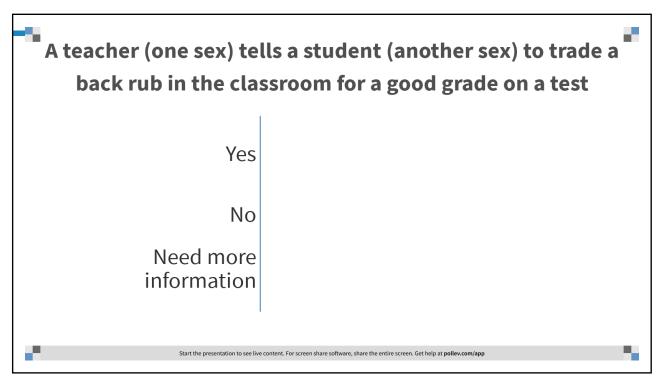


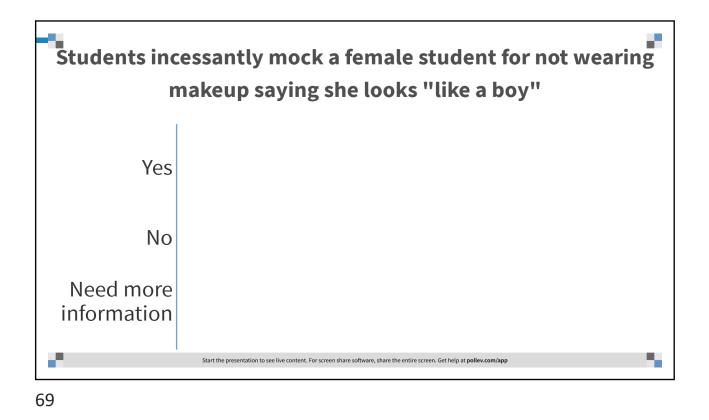


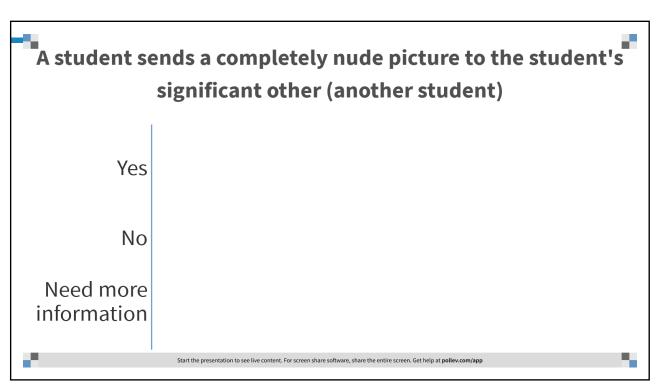


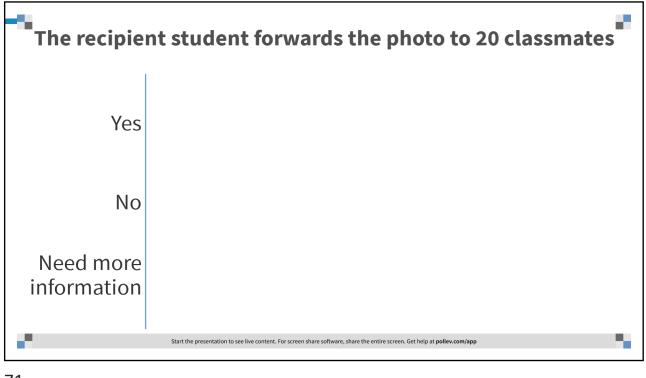


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Title IX Sexual Harassment Must Be "In a Program or Activity"

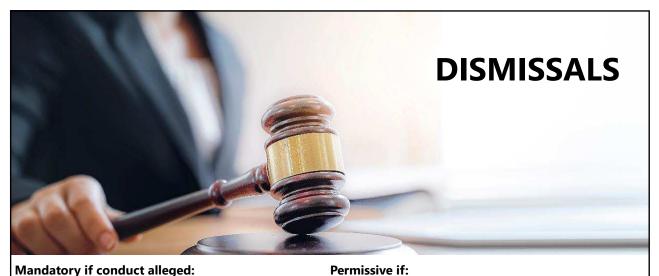
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**Program or Activity:** Any location, events, or circumstance over which the school exhibits substantial control over both the alleged harasser and the "context" in which the harassment occurred







Complainant requests to withdraw in writing

Respondent's enrollment or employment ends

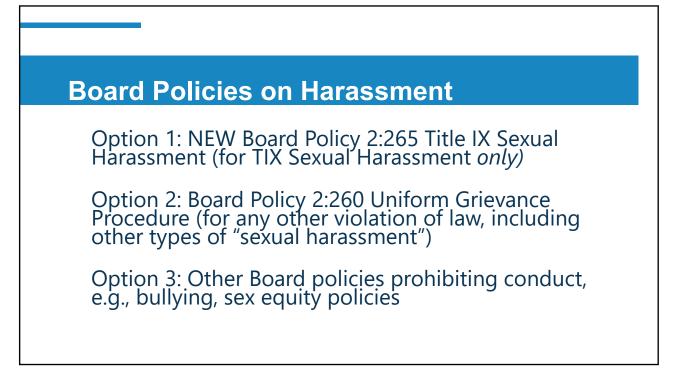
Specific circumstances prevent school from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determine (e.g., passage of time, lack of cooperation by complainant)

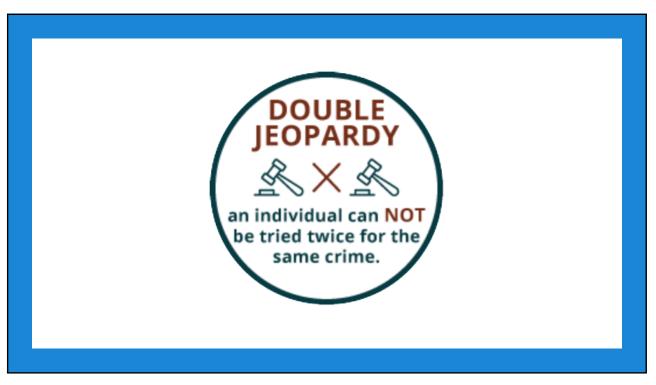
**Mandatory if conduct alleged:** Not sexual harassment if true Did not occur in the school's program or activity Did not occur in the United States

\*\*can still address under non-Title IX policy

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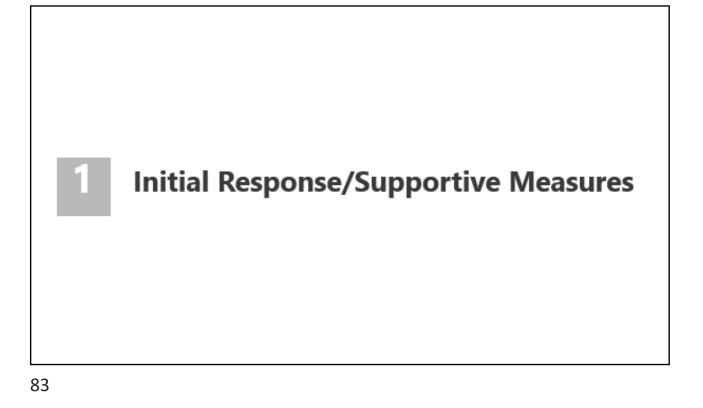
## How Must You Respond?

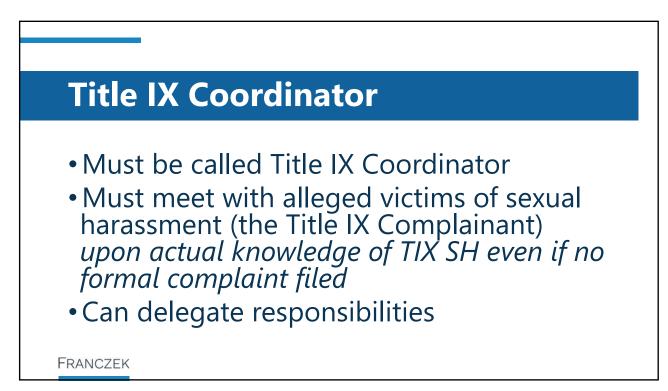


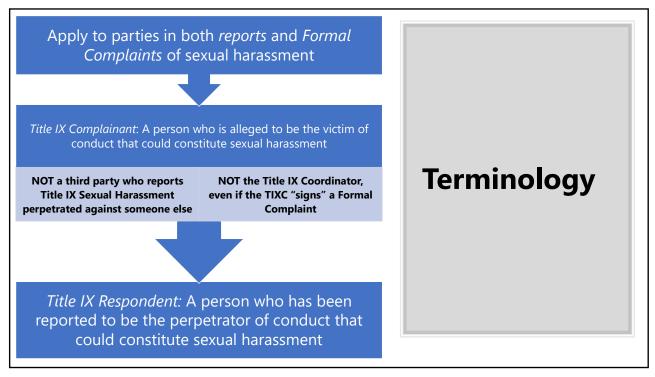




Adequate Response		
1       Initial Response/Supportive Measures       2       Informal Resolution (Voluntary)       3	Investigation	
4 Decision 5 Appeal		
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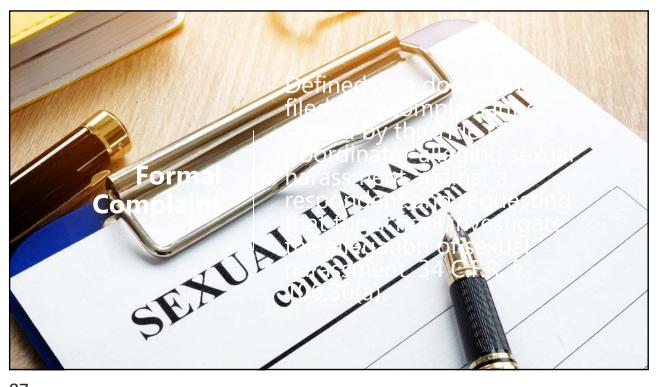




## Title IX Coordinator (or designee) must promptly, **even if no Formal Complaint is filed**:

- Contact the Title IX Complainant to discuss the availability of "supportive measures"
- Consider the Title IX Complainant's wishes with respect to supportive measures
- Inform the Title IX Complainant of the availability of supportive measures with or without the filing of a formal complaint
- Explain the process for filing a Formal Complaint

## *New*: Initial Response





## Supportive Measures

What Changed?

## OLD TERM (OCR Guidance)

- Used terms such as "interim measures" or "interim steps" to describe measures to help a complainant maintain equal educational access
- Implied only available during pendency of investigation, did not mandate offering them, not clear if could be punitive or disciplinary, and did not clarify if available to respondents

## **NEW TERM**

### (Final Rule)

- Non-punitive, individualized services, offered as appropriate and without charge to a complainant or a respondent before or after the filling of a formal complaint, or where no complaint has been filed (34. C.F.R.106.30(a)).
- Should be designed to restore or preserve equal access to the education program or activity without "unreasonably" burdening the other party
- Should be confidential

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## Examples of Supportive Measures

- Counseling
- Course modifications
- Schedule changes
- Increased monitoring or supervision

A supportive measure that completely removes a respondent from an activity would likely be considered punitive, except for "emergency removals" for students and "administrative leaves" for employees

## Emergency Removal/ Admin Leave

### Immediate emergency removal

(34 C.F.R. 106.44(c))

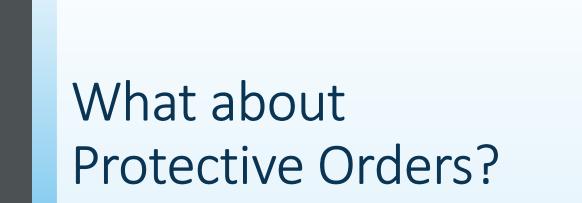
- Based on an individualized safety and risk analysis
- Necessary to protect a student or other individual from immediate threat to physical health or safety
- Notice, opportunity to challenge provided "immediately" provided the removal
- Consider other laws, e.g., SB100, "change in placement" under IDEA

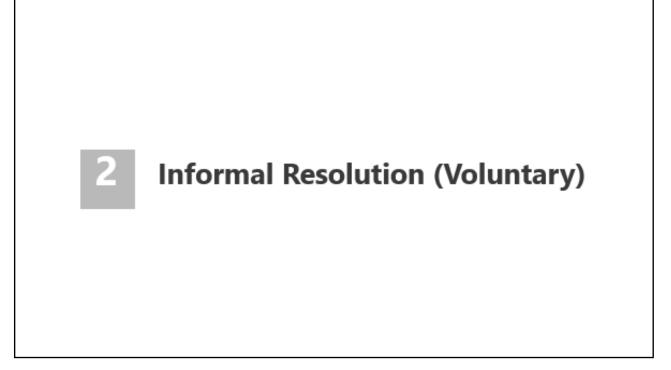
## Employee administrative leave

(34 C.F.R. 106.44(d))

- Not prohibited
- Consider state law, board policy, handbooks, and bargaining agreements







Informal Resolution			
INFORMAL RESOLUTION IS NOT PERMITTED UNDER THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:	INFORMAL RESOLUTION MAY MOVE FORWARD UNDER THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:		
<ul> <li>Cannot condition enrollment, employment, or any right on waiver of right to investigation and adjudication of formal complaints under grievance procedure</li> <li>Cannot require use of informal resolution process</li> <li>Cannot offer informal resolution process until formal complaint is filed</li> <li>Not available to resolve allegations that employee sexually harassed a student</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Any time prior to reaching a determination, either party may request informal resolution</li> <li>Requires voluntary, written consent from both parties</li> <li>Any party has a right to withdraw prior to agreement</li> </ul>		

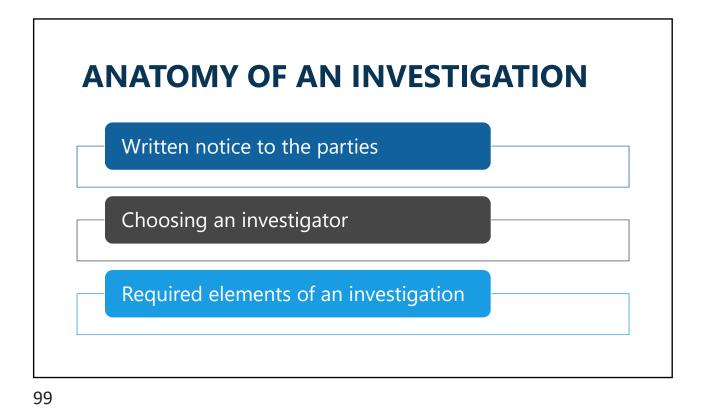
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Informal Resolution Facilitators	<ul> <li>We do not recommend using the Title IX Coordinator <u>or</u> investigator(s) <u>or</u> decisionmakers (complaint and appeal)</li> </ul>	

	To both parties In writing Allegations
·	Requirements of informal resolution process (including circumstances under which the party cannot resume a formal complaint arising from the allegations)
Written Notice: . Required	Resulting consequences of participating (e.g., records)



New: Formal Complaint Response <sup>34 C.F.R. 106.45(b)</sup>

- Requires a number of specific steps for investigating
- Major shift from previous, more deferential stance toward specific policies and practices for complaint resolution



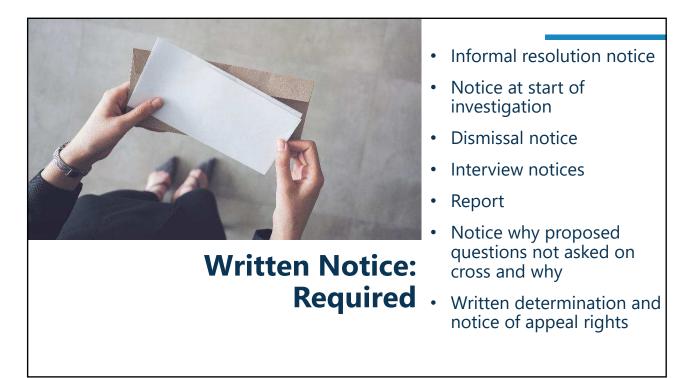
Written notice to known parties "upon receipt of written complaint"

- In sufficient time to allow respondent to prepare a response before any initial interview
- Must include:
  - Notice of grievance process, including any informal resolution process
  - Notice of allegations, in sufficient detail to allow respondent to prepare a response (names of known parties, conduct alleged, date and location of conduct, if known)

More Steps: Written Notice

- Must include:
  - Statement that respondent presumed not responsible and that responsibility determined at conclusion of grievance process
  - Notice of parties' rights to have an attorney or non-attorney advisor and to inspect and review evidence
  - Notice of any provision in the code of conduct that prohibits knowingly making false statements or providing false evidence during the grievance process
- Must be supplemented if new allegations opened for investigation

## **More Steps:** Written Notice

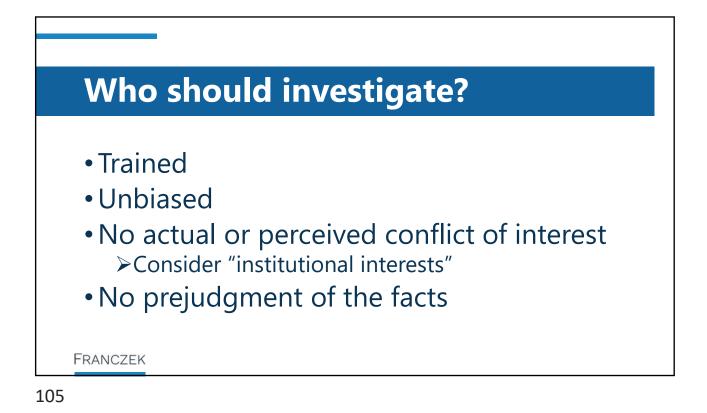


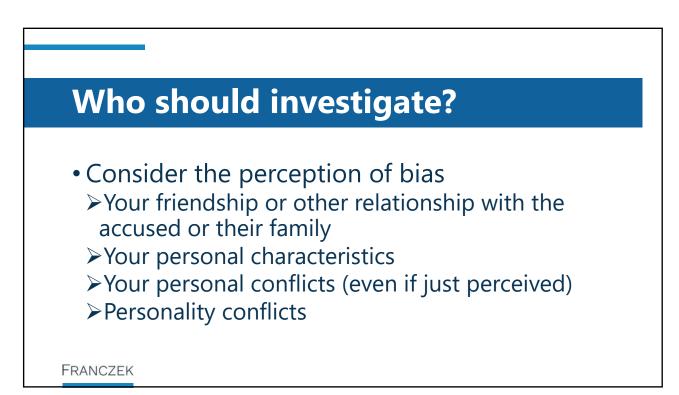


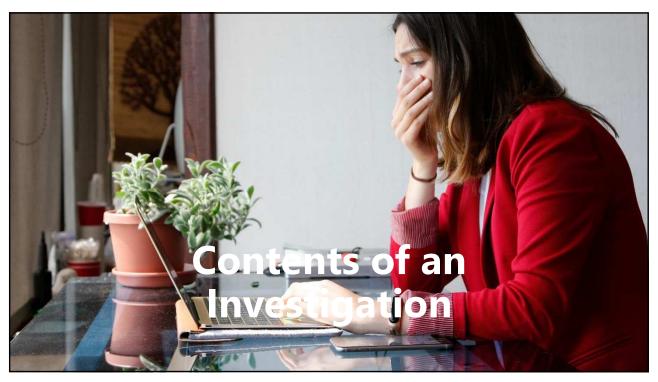
Written Notice: Recommended

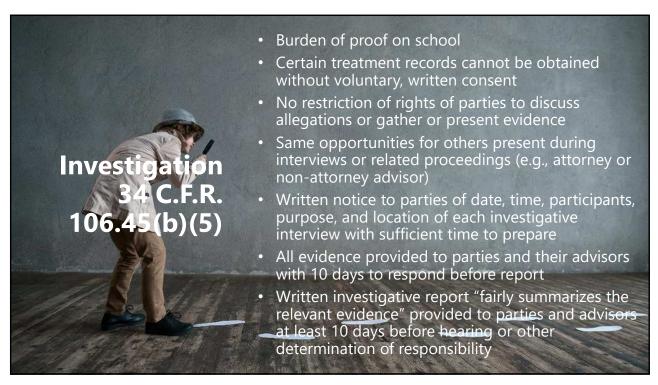
- evidence provided to both Document opportunity to
- ask questions, answers, follow-up questions, etc.

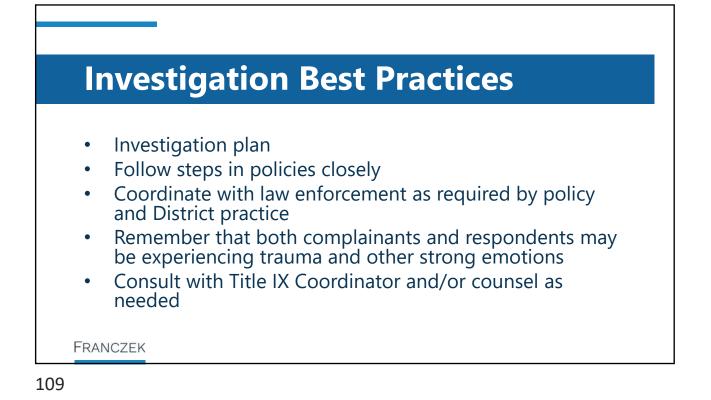


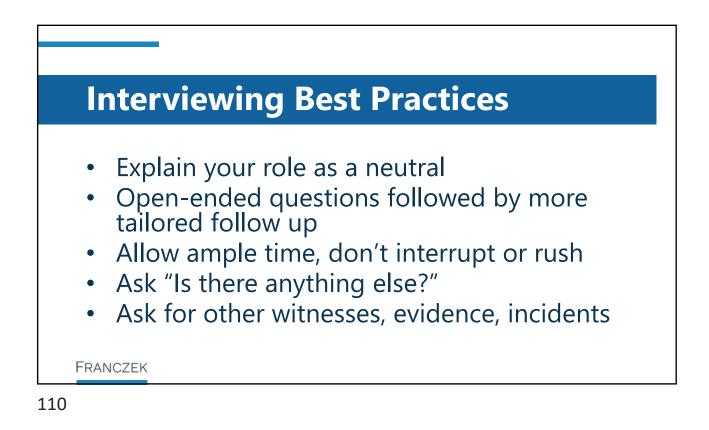








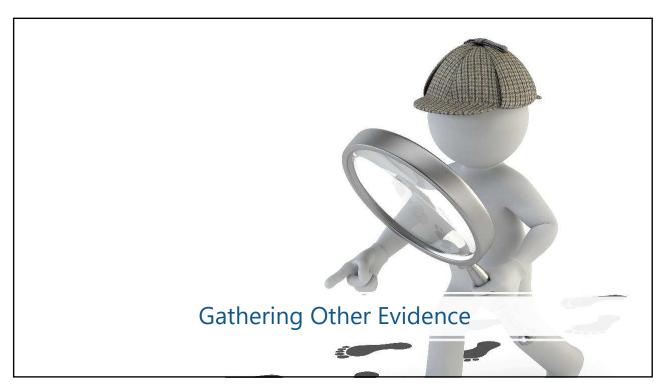


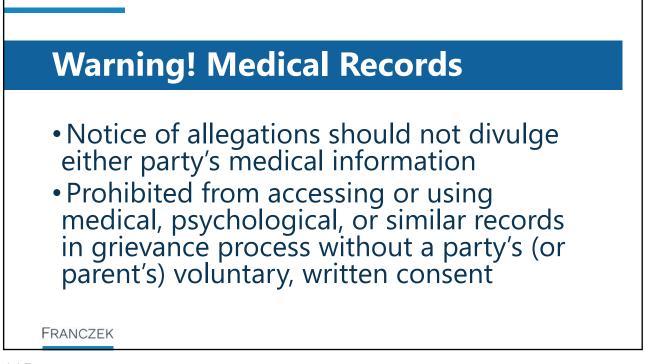




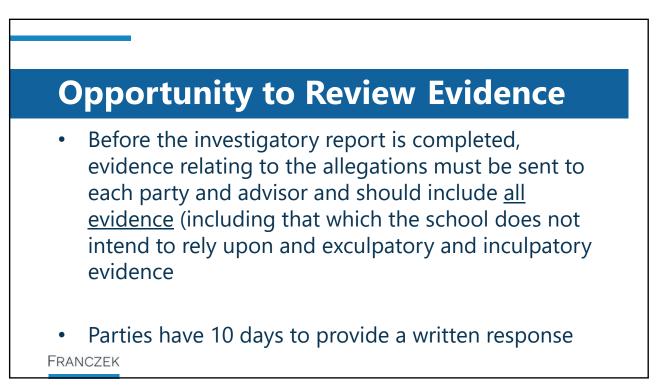
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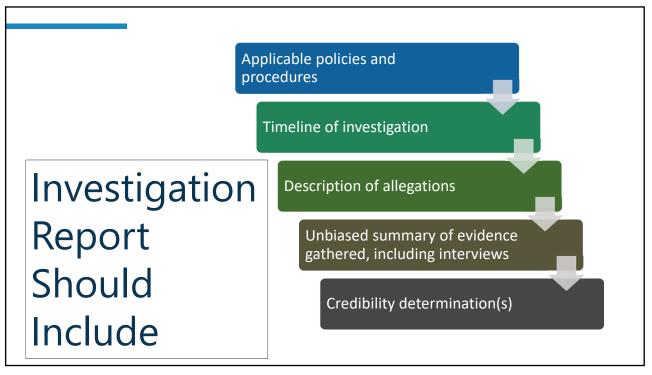


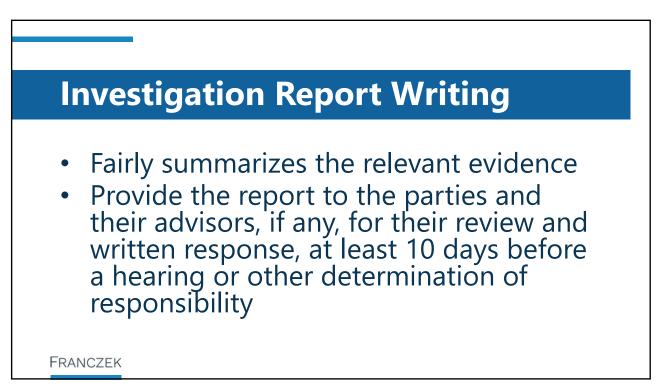








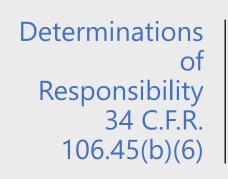




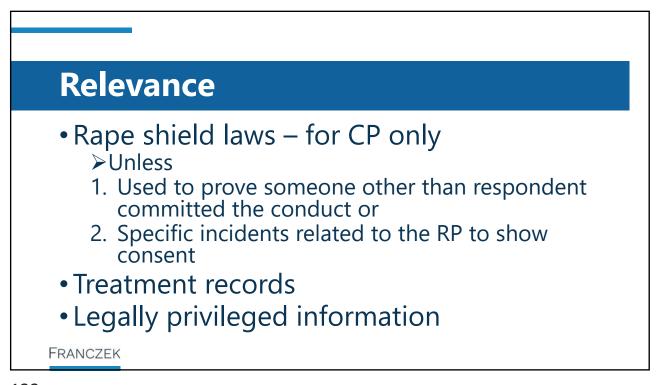


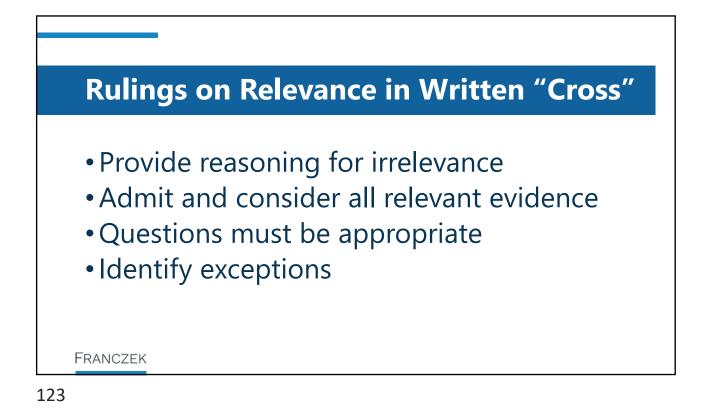
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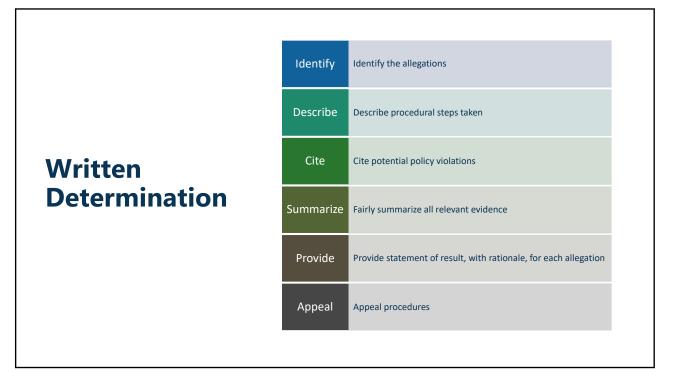


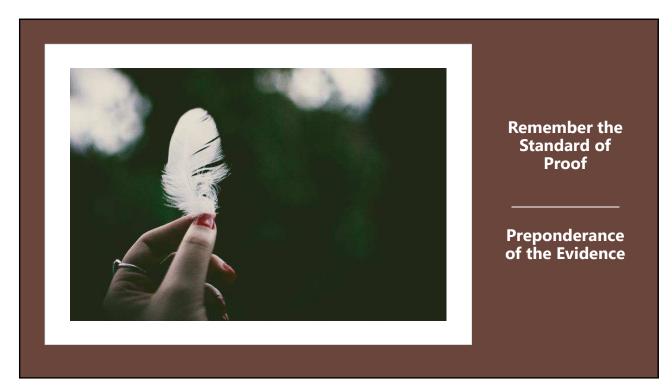
- Live hearing with live cross by party advisors required for higher ed, **not K-12**; Hearings permitted for K-12
- Each party allowed to submit written, **relevant** questions to be asked of another party or witness to the decisionmaker, who will provide each party with the answers and the opportunity for follow-up questions

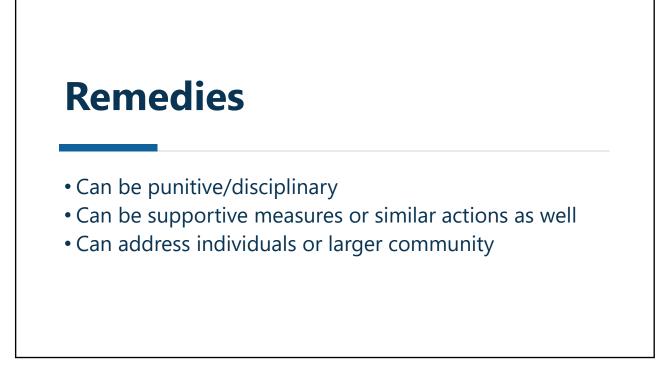


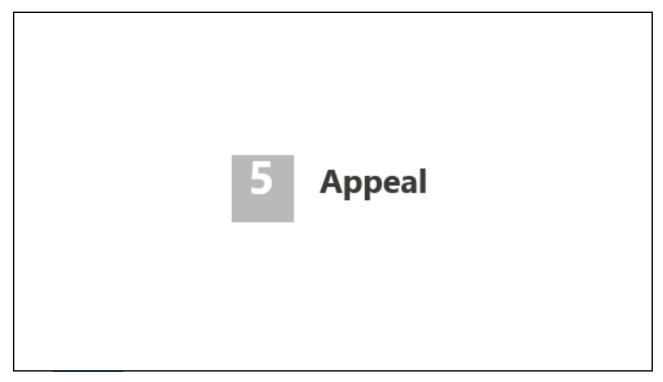












## **Appeal Process**

- Available to both parties
- Three bases for appeal:
  - Procedural issue affecting the outcome;
  - New evidence that wasn't reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made that could affect the outcome; or
  - TIXC, investigator, or decision-maker had 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.

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# Appeal Process Notify party of appeal in writing Apply procedures equally for both parties Opportunity to submit written statement Issue written decision to both parties



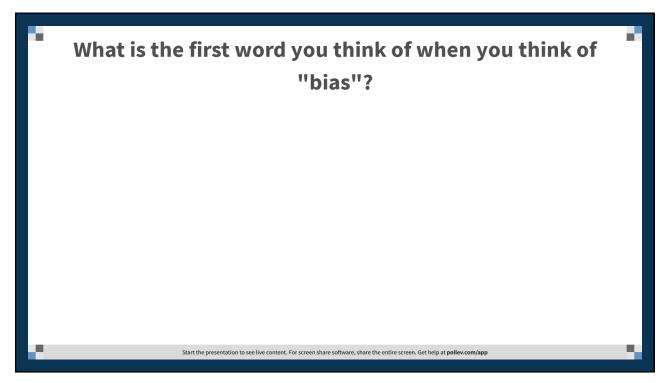


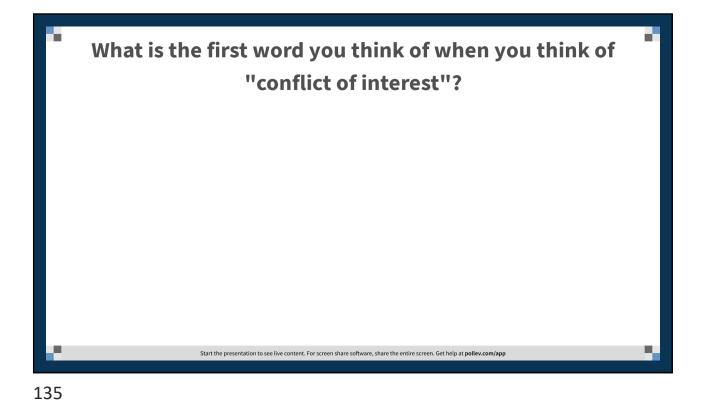
## **Bias**

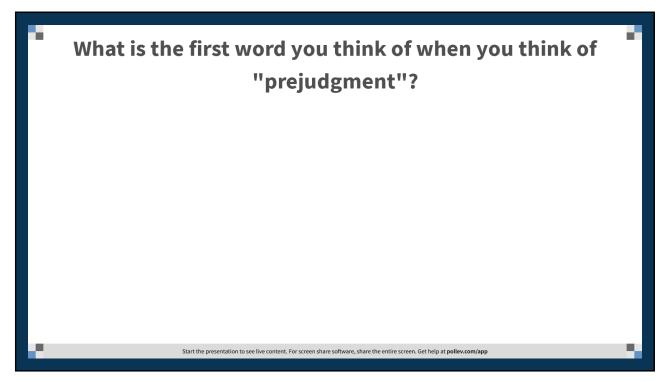
The Title IX Coordinator, investigator, decisionmaker, or informal resolution facilitator must not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or for or against any individual Complainant or Respondent. And that they not prejudge any matter before them.

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What steps can you take to avoid: *Prejudgment Conflict of Interest Bias* 



## Recordkeeping

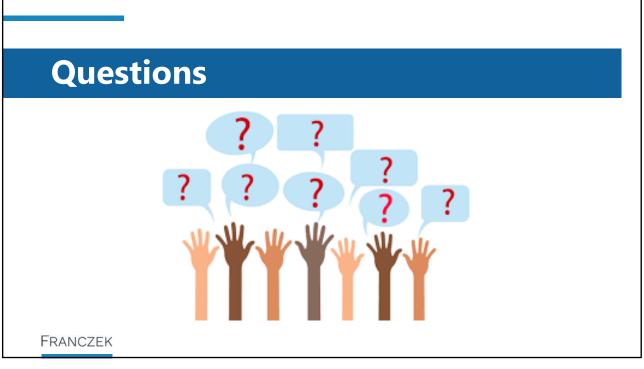
Must maintain the following for 7 years:

- · Sexual harassment investigation documents, including:
  - Determination regarding responsibility
  - Recordings or transcripts of live hearing
  - Disciplinary sanctions imposed on Respondent
  - Remedies provided to Complainant
- Appeal and result
- · Informal resolution and result
- Actions taken in response to a report of sexual harassment
- · Actions taken in response to a formal complaint of sexual harassment

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## Responses to formal and informal complaints and actions taken in response should include: The basis for the school's conclusion that its response was not deliberately indifferent Documentation that it has taken measures designed to restore or preserve equal access to the school's education program or activity Supportive measures or if no supportive measures are provided, document the reasons why such a response was not clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances



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