Title IX Coordinator Training Online Course

Class One: Definitions, Jurisdiction and Preliminary Matters

Marjory Fisher
Associate Vice President & Title IX Coordinator, Columbia University

Melinda Grier
Melinda Grier Consulting

Janet P. Judge
Partner, Holland & Knight LLP

Training Course Does Not Constitute Legal Advice

Class Overview

• The New Administration: What to Expect?
• Definitions
• Jurisdiction
• Formal Complaints
• Supportive Measures
• Dismissals
• Informal Resolution
What’s Next?

What is going to happen to the DeVos Title IX Rules under President Biden?

Biden wants to scrap Betsy DeVos’ rules on sexual assault in schools. It won’t be easy. The Trump administration’s Title IX regulations prioritize students accused of sexual misconduct instead of their victims, victim advocates say.

Biden said he wants to undo DeVos’ Title IX rule. How would he replace it?

Reversing the regulation would not be easy, and colleges would need guidance for addressing campus sexual assault in the interim.

The Harvard Crimson

Biden Administration Expected to Reverse DeVos’s Title IX Regulations, Legal Experts Say

In early May 2020, former Secretary of Education Betsy D. DeVos released a controversial Title IX rule that drummed up controversy, criticism, and confusion at Harvard and beyond. How will the incoming Biden administration deal with the rule?
**Litigation Challenges**

  - Dismissed with prejudice due to plaintiff’s lack of standing
  - Motion for Preliminary Injunction (June 25, 2020, Denied); Stipulated Dismissal without Prejudice (November 4, 2020)
  - Motion for Preliminary Injunction (June 23, 2020, Denied)
  - Court vacated the provision prohibiting use of testimony from persons who did not submit to cross-examination but upheld all other challenged provisions of the rule.
  - Dept. of Education announced it would not enforce the provision the Court vacated.

**Biden Administration Steps**

- **April 6, 2021** – OCR letter to stakeholders announcing a comprehensive review of ED’s existing Title IX regulations, orders, guidance, policies, etc.
- **May 20, 2021** – Notice of virtual public hearing June 7–11, 2021
- **July 20, 2021** – Questions and Answers on the Title IX Regulations on Sexual Harassment, including policy examples
- **August 24, 2021** – ED announces it will no longer enforce the requirement that “prohibits a decisionmaker from relying on statements that are not subject to cross examination.”
What Comes Next from ED

• Notice of Formal Rulemaking
  • Anticipated in June 23, 2021 letter regarding Title IX 49th Anniversary
• Confirmation that Title IX prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity
• Enforcement Approach

In the meantime,

The remaining rules are the law, and any college receiving federal funds must obey them.
Definitions

Definition of Sexual Harassment

Sexual Harassment includes one or more of the following:

1. Quid Pro Quo
2. Hostile Environment
3. Clery Definitions

§106.30(a)
**Quid Pro Quo**

- Conditioning provision of an aid, benefit or service on participation in unwelcome sexual conduct
- Carried out by an employee

**Hostile Environment**

- Unwelcome sexual conduct
- “So severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive”
- “Effectively denies equal access”
- “Determined by a reasonable person”
  - “[S]tanding in the shoes of the complainant.” (Preamble, p. 514)
Clery Definitions

• **Sexual Assault** – a forcible or non-forcible sex offense under the FBI UCRS (as defined by the Clery statute) including NIBRS
  • Forcible -- Any sexual act “directed against another person without the consent of the victim including if the victim is incapable of giving consent.”
  • Focus on proscribed actions rather than terms
• **Dating Violence** – violence by a person who is or has been in a romantic or intimate relationship (Clery statute)
• **Domestic Violence** – violence by a current or former spouse or intimate partner, co-parent, living partner, youth or other under state law
• **Stalking** – fear for safety or safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress

Complainant & Respondent

• Complainant – an individual who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could be sexual harassment

• Respondent – an individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could be sexual harassment
Actual Knowledge

- Institution has actual notice of sexual harassment or allegations when reported to the:
  - Title IX Coordinator(s)
  - Official With Authority to Take Corrective Actions (OWA)
- Not a respondent
- Not others who may or must report

Jurisdiction
Education Program or Activity

- Locations, events, or circumstances over which IHE exercises substantial control over both the respondent and the context in which the sexual harassment occurred, or
- Any building owned or controlled by a recognized student organization, and
- Against a person in the United States
Filing a Formal Complaint

• Filed by the Complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator.
• Requests that the IHE investigate the allegations of sexual harassment.
• In person, by mail, email or approved method with Complainant’s signature.
• Complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in the IHE’s education program or activity. Title IX Coordinator may file even if the Complainant is not associated in any way to protect other students.

The Formal Complaint: More Than One Respondent

• May consolidate formal complaints against more than one respondent, or by one party against the other party
  • Allegations arise out of the same facts or circumstances.

• Complaints may be filed and sanction imposed only against individuals, not groups
Written Notice of Allegations

- Notice of the grievance process.
- Notice of the allegations, including sufficient details and time to prepare a response before the initial interview.
- Statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible.
- Right to advisor of choice.
- Right to inspect and review evidence.
- Any prohibition of false statements or information.

Provide updated notice with any later discovered additional allegations.

Dismissals
Mandatory/Discretionary Dismissals

**Mandatory if Conduct Alleged:**
- Would not constitute sexual harassment even if proved;
- Did not occur in the IHE's education program or activity; or
- Did not occur in the United States.

**Discretionary If:**
- Complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing of a wish to withdraw complaint or any allegations in it;
- Respondent is no longer enrolled or employed; or
- Specific circumstances prevent sufficient gathering of evidence to reach a determination.

Dismissal Results

If a formal complaint is dismissed:
- Provide written notice of dismissal and reasons to both parties.
- Provide an appeal process.
- The matter *may* proceed under another provision, policy or code.
Supportive Measures

Response to a Report

- Offer *supportive measures* promptly to the Complainant.
- Explain the process for filing a formal complaint.
- Consider the Complainant’s wishes as to supportive measures.
- Follow a grievance process that complies with the regulations *before* imposing any disciplinary sanctions or other actions that are not supportive measures against the Respondent.
Supportive Measures

- Available to complainant and respondent
- Non-disciplinary and non-punitive
- Treat complainant and respondent equitably
- No fee or charge to complainant or respondent
- Restore or preserve equal access without unreasonably burdening the other party
- Confidential to the extent possible
Informal Resolution Requirements

- Only *after* a formal complaint is filed
  - At any point in the process
  - May return to formal process if informal resolution does not resolve the matter
- All forms of sexual harassment
  - *NOT* – Allegations of employee against student harassment
  - *ONLY* – When the institution deems it appropriate
- Process is facilitated by trained individuals with no conflict of interest or bias
- Written, voluntary consent by the parties, which requires …

Informal Resolution Process

- Parties must be given written notice of:
  - The allegations and the requirements of the informal resolution process;
  - The right to withdraw from the informal procedure at any time prior to agreeing to a resolution;
  - The circumstances precluding parties from resuming the formal complaint arising from the same allegations; and
  - Any consequences associated with informal resolution, including records that will be maintained or could be shared.
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