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Week 1 Program



Day 1: (Today)

Day 2: (Tomorrow)

A. The Intersection of Title IX and VAWA

B. Title IX Background C. The New Title IX Regs: What Changed? A. General Requirements

B. Informal Resolution Process

C. Subsequent OCR Guidance

*This presentation is for general informational purposes only; it is not intended to be legal advice.

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Introductory Poll



Choose the response that best describes you. I am attending this webinar series because:

- a.) I am an educator/administrator/counselor employed in a school; grades k-12 (public or private).
- b.) I am an educator/administrator/counselor employed in a college or university (public or private).
- c.) I am employed by a community organization whose clients are affected by Title IX in schools. (advocacy)
- d.) I am employed in a position (non-advocacy; ie., court administrator, etc.) that often deals with Title IX related issues. (eg., sexual assault, domestic/dating violence and stalking)
- e.) I have no idea. I was "voluntold" by my supervisor, but I'm sure there's a good reason.

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Slide 4 Day 1 A. The Intersection of Title IX, Clery and VAWA B. Title IX Background C. The New Title IX Regs Overview Crypright 2828 Benefit Bullyad. All rights reserved. 4 Slide 5 A. The Intersection of Clery, Title IX and VAWA HEA/HEOA Supports Bullyad All rights reserved. HEA/HEOA Supports Bullyad All rights reserved. HEA/HEOA Supports Bullyad All rights reserved.

A. Purpose B. Enforcement agency (Jurisdiction) C. Applies to? D. Relevance to institutions E. Non-compliance

Clery

Title IX

Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act)

- A. Purpose of the Clery Act
- B. Enforcement agency (jurisdiction)
- C. Applies to?
- D. Relevance to institutions
- E. Non-compliance



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The Federal Laws: Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (VAWA)/Campus Safety Violence Elimination (SaVE) Act

- A. Purpose of VAWA
- B. Enforcement agency (jurisdiction)
- C. Application to Higher Ed (specifically Section 304)
- D. Relevance to institutions
- E. Non-compliance





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[Some] VAWA Sections: A Broader Understanding

Title I: Enhancing Judicial and Law Enforcement Tools to Combat Violence Against Women

Title II: Improving Services for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

Title III: Services, Protection and Justice for Young Victims of Violence

Title IV: Violence Reduction Practices



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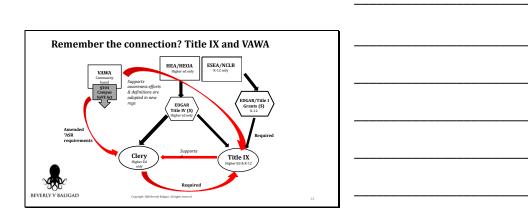
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Slide Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 10 1972 A. Purpose of Title IX B. Enforcement agency (jurisdiction) C. Applies to? D. Relevance to institutions WHAT IS TITLE IX? E. Non-compliance BEVERLY V BALIGAD Slide 5 P's of Title IX Compliance (pre-Final Regs) 11 **P**olicy $\underline{\textbf{P}} rocess$ **P**eople

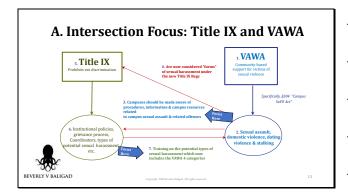
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Professional
Development*
Programming*
**These were implied; not express.
There are changes in the final regs.

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But here's difference:

Title IX focuses on the policies and processes available to Complainants; "training" of individuals who have responsibility within the Title IX processes, and understanding different types of sexual harassment as a means to address sex discrimination on campuses.

VAWA/Campus SaVE Act focuses on the "programming and awareness" efforts regarding sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

*It is very "victim needs" centered.

*It is policy and process centered.





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Important Intersections

- $\label{eq:A.Purpose} A. \ \ Purpose of Title IX (policy, process and training) and VAWA (programming and awareness) are different$
- $B. \ \ Title\ IX\ focuses\ on\ processes\ to\ address\ potential\ forms\ of\ sex/gender\ based\ discrimination,\ \&\ address\ \&\ end\ discrimination\ on\ campus\ if\ found$
- C. Under the new Title IX regs, the new sexual harassment "types" were adopted using VAWA (Campus SaVE Act-Section 304) terminology
- D. Rape shield laws and legal privilege are now recognized under the new regs
- E. Due process, conflict of interest and unbiased requirements are also required



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B. Title IX Background

- Federal civil rights law forbidding discrimination based on sex or gender in programs receiving federal funding (spending power)
- Co-authored and sponsored by Hawaii's own Patsy T. Mink (D-HI)
- Passed in 1972 as part of the Education Amendments; was later known as the "Patsy T. Mink Equal Opportunity in Education Act"
- Wording is similar to wording used in the ADA/Section 504
- Applies to students, employees of the institution and $3^{\rm rd}$ parties



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Title IX prohibits sex discrimination in:



- (not just) Athletics
- Programs
- Employment
- Admission
- Student activities
- Virtually, every/any service provided at an institution
- Processes and procedures



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So, what would you need to do in order to be in "compliance" with Title IX?



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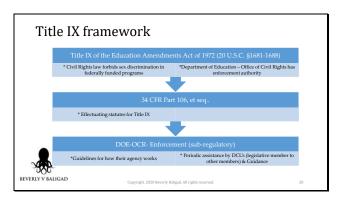
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Based on the language shown on the previous slide, would you know what to do to be in "compliance" with Title IX? a.) Yes. It is right in the paragraph. b.) No. There's no directions on "how" to comply. c.) Maybe, but I'm not sure.

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Differences in Title IX Enforcement Agencies:

Dept. of Education

- >K-12 & Post-secondary ed recipients
- **≻**Compliance
- Means to resolve issues/complaints
- ➤If fail to fulfill Voluntary Res Agreement, seek assistance from DOJ to enforce

Dept. of Justice

- ➤ Federal civil rights
- >Enforcement
- ➤ Files civil lawsuits against government agencies in federal court
- ➤ Federal Aid recipients could lose their funding



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3 Ways ED-OCR Accomplishes its Mission:

- ✓ Investigate & resolve complaints regarding Title IX when the complaint involves "recipients"
- ✓ Compliance reviews
- ✓ Provide technical assistance



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ED - OCR's Jurisdiction



- Colleges and universities
- State education agencies
- Elementary and secondary school systems (public and private)
- State vocational rehabilitation agencies



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Potential Liabilities/Issues for Title IX Non-compliance

- Threat of law suits (injunctions & damages)
- Threat of review by OCR (institutional "mad scramble")
- Threat to an institution's reputation
- \bullet Threat of loss of $\underline{\textbf{all}}$ federal funding
- For most folks, the inevitable "voluntary resolution agreement" (302)



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How do institutions determine what it needs to do in order to be in compliance?

- ✓Wording of the law
- ✓ Court Cases
- ✓ Federal Regulations (CFR)
- ✓Ongoing training & professional development ✓Networking with others in the field
- ✓Some sub-regulatory guidance

What are some examples of "sub-regulatory" guidance?



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Cases that helped shape Title IX:

- Cannon v. University of Chicago (1979)-HE
- Franklin v. Gwinnett Public Schools (1991) K-12
- Gebser v. Lago Vista (1998) K-12
- Davis v. Monroe County Board of Education (1999) K-12



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Cannon v. University of Chicago (1979)

- Background
- Issue: Does a plaintiff have a right to a private cause of action under Title $\ensuremath{\mathsf{IX?}}$
- Court held: Yes, it is judicially implied. Although it does not expressly state so, courts treat it similarly to Title VI of the Civil Rights Act.



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Franklin v. Gwinnett (1991)

- Background
- Issue: Can an implied right of action under Title IX result in monetary damages?
- Court held: Yes, however, there was no legislative guidance as to the limit on the damages, if any. Also, this case established that sexual harassment constituted sexual sex discrimination under Title IX



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Gebser v. Lago Vista (1998)

-Background

-Issue: Can damages be recovered if the institution had no actual notice of the discrimination and is deliberately indifferent?

-Court held: no damages under Title IX <u>unless</u> school official who has authority to take corrective measures has "actual notice" & is deliberately indifferent (legal standard)



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Davis v. Monroe Cty. Bd. (1999)

- -Background
- -Issue: Can a school Board be held liable for student on student harassment?
- -Held: Yes, but only when the school acts with deliberate indifference when the sexual harassment is reported and the harassment is so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it deprives the victims access to an education.



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Why are these cases relevant?

- Plaintiffs can sue under Title IX (Cannon)
- Monetary damages are available under the right conditions (Franklin)
- In order to be successful, a plaintiff will need to show that an official of the institution had "actual notice" and acted with "deliberate indifference" (Gebser)
- In cases of student on student sexual harassment (in addition to all of the above), the harassment must be severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it deprives a victim access to an education (Davis)



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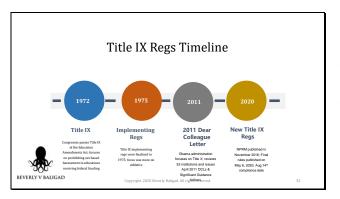
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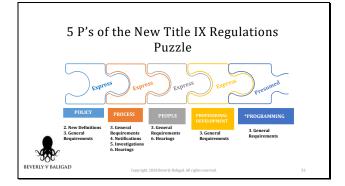


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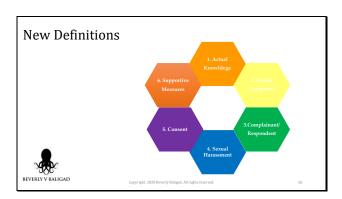


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New General Requirements includes:

- >When an institution has received notice
- ➤ When it may be required to respond to an incident regarding sexual harassment
- ➤When and how a student who poses an "immediate threat" (under the Title IX process) may be removed
- ➤...and more!



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New Notification Requirements

- Requirements must be in writing to both parties
- What must be included in the notifications to the parties
- > When the information needs to be sent
- ➤ Who can participate in the process
- > ...and more!



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New Investigation Procedures

- ➤ Who cannot be an investigator
- ➤ How the investigator must conduct their investigation
- ▶ Role of the investigator
- ➤ Evidence that may or may not be used
- ➤What happens with the evidence once it is collected
- ➤ Who does the evidence need to be sent to for review
- ➤...and more!



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New Live Hearing/Hearing Procedures

- > Who is required to hold a "live hearing"
- ➤ What must happen before the hearing occurs
- ➤ Who can be a decision maker or on a hearing panel
- ➤ Types of questions that can/cannot be asked
- ➤ Who can attend the live hearings
- ➤...and more!



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New Appellate Requirements

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- >Who cannot serve as an appellate officer
- ➤ Basic reasons for why an appeal will be granted
- ➤Who can appeal
- ➤ What information must be provided in the appeals decision letter



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New Recordkeeping Requirements

- What information needs to be kept by the institution?
- ➤ How long does the information need to be kept?
- ➤ In what format will the information need to be stored?



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New Training Requirements

- ➤ Who will need to be trained on the campus?
- What types of information will they need to be trained on?
- > Where will the training powerpoints be stored and who can be able to see them?



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Mahalo!

Any Questions?

End of Day 1 of 4





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