

Title IX Training Series: Part 1

Southern 30 | March 25, 2021

Presented By: Pilar Morin and Jenny Denny



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Pilar Morin & Jenny Denny / March 25, 2021

Agenda

- Changing Landscape: Biden Administration Orders
- When Does the Institution Have Actual Knowledge
- Assessing Reports of Sexual Harassment and Determining Whether Title IX Applies (Jurisdiction)
 - Sexual Harassment Definition
 - Programs or Activities
 - In the United States
 - Options/Duties When Title IX Does Not Apply
- Supportive Measures
- Emergency Removals



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- The Formal Complaint- Triggering the Grievance Process
- Advisors
- Dismissals
- Appeals
- Anti-Retaliation Protections
- Confidentiality

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Changes Are Coming

- Gender Identity & Sexual Orientation Discrimination: Executive Order on Preventing and Combating Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity or Sexual Orientation (Jan. 20, 2021)
- Executive Order on Guaranteeing an Educational Environment Free from Discrimination on the Basis of Sex, Including Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity (Mar. 8, 2021)

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Required Training Components

- Definition of sexual harassment
- Scope of education program or activity
- How to conduct investigation and prepare investigative report
- How to implement grievance process
 - Hearings
 - Appeals
 - Informal resolution process
- How to serve impartially
- Decision-makers: Hearing technology and issues of relevance

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Participant Background Poll



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Participant Background Poll

- Which Title IX role do/will you hold?
 - A. Coordinator
 - B. Investigator
 - C. Decision-Maker/Panelist
 - D. Advisor
 - E. Official with Authority
 - F. Other or multiple roles

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Participant Background Poll

- Have you received a Title IX complaint since August 14, 2020
 - A. Yes
 - B. No

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Title IX

Title IX prohibits discrimination that is:

- On the basis of sex
- In education programs or activities
- Receiving federal financial assistance

20 U.S.C. § 1681 *et seq.*

34 C.F.R. § 106 *et seq.*

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Title IX Protections

- Title IX protection applies to ***all*** students and employees
- Protects students and employees from sexual harassment committed by:
 - Students
 - District employees
 - Third-parties

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Assessing Reports of Sexual Harassment & Determining Title IX Obligations



Actual Knowledge

If District has actual knowledge of sexual harassment in its education program or activity against a person in the United States:

Must respond in a manner that is not deliberately indifferent.

34 CFR § 106.44(a)



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Case Study: Actual Knowledge

James is the Director of Information Technology. Celia, a student who works in IT, confides in him that she has been sexually assaulted by a coach. The District's policy says that all supervisors have a duty to report sexual harassment in the workplace.

True/False/Maybe

Based on the facts provided, does District now have actual notice of a potential Title IX matter?

1. *True*
2. *False*
3. *Maybe*

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Answer

- Maybe
- It depends on whether the official has authority to institute corrective measures
 - It is not enough for official to have duty to report or is trained on reporting
 - Institution determines who is an Official with Authority
 - Respondents are not Official with Authority
 - Gone is vicarious liability if institution “should have known”

34 CFR § 106.30

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Actual Notice

Notice to a Title IX Coordinator or any **official with authority** to institute corrective measures.

34 CFR § 106.30

An official with authority has the power to institute corrective measures on behalf of the institution.

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Sexual Harassment

- Quid pro quo: An *employee* conditioning an aid, benefit, or service on complainant's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct
- Unwelcome conduct so severe, pervasive, ***and*** objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to education program or activity; or
- Sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking

34 CFR § 106.30

Sexual Harassment

- Determination re severity, pervasiveness, and offensiveness
 - Not applicable to reports of quid pro quo sexual harassment
 - Not applicable to reports of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking
 - Consider surrounding circumstances, expectations, relationships
 - Reasonable person standard

Case Study

Celia who is a work study student reports to the Title IX Coordinator the following:

James, the Director of Information Technology, has told her she can get more hours if she goes out with him. He only asked her out once. He did not reduce her hours when she said no.



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True or False

Celia's report does not meet the definition of sexual harassment under Title IX because a reasonable person would not find the conduct so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the institution's education program or activity?

True, False or Maybe



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Answer

False.

This is quid pro quo harassment; the conditioning of a benefit or service by a District employee in exchange for unwelcomed sexual conduct.

Case Study

Celia also reports the following to the Title IX Coordinator the following:

Last week, Tom, another student who works with her in the Information Technology Department, kissed her in the elevator. She pushed him away and he immediately apologized. He has not bothered her again.

Discussion

Is this Title IX Harassment?

Sexual Harassment Under Title IX

- Unwelcome sexual conduct
- Determined by a reasonable person
- So severe, pervasive and objectively offensive
- Effectively denies equal access

Case Study

Rudy reports to the Title IX Coordinator that he recently broke up with Carlos, another student at the District, who he dated for two years. Carlos raped Rudy in their apartment as Rudy was trying to move out. Rudy and Carlos do not have classes together, but Rudy is afraid of Carlos.

Discussion

Does the Title IX Coordinator have jurisdiction to file a complaint over the incident that took place in Rudy and Carlos's private apartment?

Education Program or Activity

- Locations, events, or circumstances over which the District exercised substantial control over respondent and context
- Any building owned or controlled by a student organization

34 CFR § 106.44(a)

Location of Incident

- Sexual harassment must occur against the complainant **in the United States**
- Title IX not triggered by incidents outside the U.S.

34 CFR § 106.44(a)

Employee Issues

- Must respond to sexual harassment as defined by California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) and Title VII
 - Different definition compared to Title IX
- Title IX obligations might conflict with collective bargaining agreements

Student Issues

Student services – discipline/due process:

- Must be consistent with federally guaranteed due process rights
- Cannot remove, suspend, or expel a student unless discipline is related to college activity or attendance
 - Exception for sexual assault and sexual exploitation
 - Must still follow Title IX regulations

Ed. Code §§ 76033 and 76034

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Coordinate with State Law

- State Law Requirements:
- “Yes” means “Yes” Policy → Ed Code § 67386
- District Nondiscrimination → Ed Code § 220
- Student Orientation Requirements → Ed Code § 67385.7
- District / School Safety Plans → Ed Code §§ 67380 (postsecondary)
- Coordination with Law Enforcement → Ed Code § 67381
- Confidentiality of Sexual Assault Victims → Ed Code § 67385
- Mandated Reporting → Pen Code § 11164 et seq. & Ed Code § 48906
- Data Collection, Analysis, Notice → Ed Code § 67380
- Cal/OSHA ☑ Lab Code § 6300 et seq.

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Preemption

- To the extent that state law already provides statutes or regulations that protect individuals from sexual harassment or discrimination, a district should comply with both the state requirements and the new regulations
- Conflicts: the Title IX regulations preempt state law

34 CFR § 106.6 (a)

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Supportive Measures

- Available to Complainant and Respondent
- Non-disciplinary and non-punitive
- Individualized services offered as appropriate and reasonably available without charge
- Before or after or without formal complaint

34 CFR § 106.30(a)

Examples of Supportive Measures

- Medical/mental health services (or referral)
- Extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments
- Modifications of work or class schedules
- Campus escort services
- Mutual no-contact orders
- Transportation accommodations
- Changes in work/housing locations
- Leaves of absence
- Increased security

Case Study

A male student allegedly grope several female students in the photography dark room. The photography faculty member immediately removed the student from class that day pursuant to Education Code § 76032. Is this a problem?

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Answer

Yes, the student removed from class may argue that the move is punitive.

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Triggering the Grievance Process



Overview of Grievance Process



* Potential need for mandatory dismissal

Grievance Procedures: Triggers

- A recipient must follow procedures consistent with section 106.45 in response to a **formal complaint**

34 CFR § 106.44(b)(1)

When Does the Grievance Process Apply?

- For formal complaints of sexual harassment under Title IX
 - Not for informal complaints
- Not for sexual harassment that falls outside of the definition in the regulations
- Not for discrimination

Formal Complaint

- Document filed by the **Complainant** OR signed by the Title IX Coordinator
- Alleging sexual harassment AND requesting investigation

34 CFR §106.30(a)

Complainant

- The alleged *victim* of sexual harassment
 - Must be participating in or attempting to participate in the district's education program or activity
 - 3rd parties can report, but no 3rd party complaints

34 CFR 106.30(a)

No Formal Complaint Signed by Complainant

- If the alleged conduct falls under Title IX but the Complainant refuses to submit a formal complaint, the Coordinator must:
 - Close the report OR
 - Become the signatory (but will not become the complainant)

Consolidating Complaints

- Discretion to consolidate complaints:
- arise out of the same facts or circumstances (so intertwined that their allegations directly relate to all parties) and
 - involve more than one complainant, more than one respondent, or counter-complaints

Case Study

The Title IX Coordinator receives a report from Julie who reports that Rudy is her friend and confided in her about the rape. She also reports that Carlos is stalking and harassing Rudy on and off campus, in person and via the cell phone, since they broke up two months ago. Julie has seen Carlos hit Rudy in the past and believes that Rudy is suffering from PTSD as the victim of domestic violence. The Title IX Coordinator contacts Rudy who refuses to file a complaint. Carlos is a popular student athlete and a member of the Model United Nations.

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Discussion

Should the Title IX Coordinator file a title IX complaint?

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Formal Complaint by Title IX Coordinator

Considerations

- Complainant's wishes
- Ability to conduct investigation without Complainant's participation
- District's need to protect campus safety
 - Respondent in position of authority
- Nature of alleged harassment
 - Multiple reports against same respondent

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The Grievance Process – Issues Before the Investigation



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Notice of Allegations

Must provide written notice to the parties:

- Notice of the grievance process
- Presumption that Respondent is not responsible
- Statement that determination occurs at end of grievance process
- Notice of the allegations (date, location if known)
- Sufficient time to prepare before interview
- Right to advisor
- Right to Evidence Review
- Code of conduct provisions re: false statements and false information

34 CFR § 106.45(b)(2)(i)

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Emergency Removal

- Available at any point in grievance process
- Possible after an individualized analysis
- Appropriate when **non-employee** Respondent poses immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising from the allegations of sexual harassment
- Must provide notice to Respondent & appeal

34 CFR § 106.44(c)

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Case Study

Carlos was arrested but released after a few days and has returned to school; the criminal proceedings are pending. The Title IX Coordinator considers an emergency removal against Carlos after meeting with Rudy to provide him with supportive measures. Rudy was nervous and appeared to have bruises on his arms and face.



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Discussion

Should the Title IX Coordinator seek an emergency removal against Carlos?



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Emergency Removal

Considerations

- The particular Respondent and the specific circumstances;
- Whether there is an immediate threat
- Whether the threat is to the physical health or safety of one or more individuals
- Whether the emergency situation specifically arises from the allegations of Title IX sexual harassment.
- Applicability of any disability laws
- Appropriateness of other supportive measures in lieu of removal



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Administrative Leave

- District has authority to place **employee** Respondents on administrative leave during Title IX grievance process



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Mandatory Dismissal

Mandatory dismissal when:

- Conduct would not constitute sexual harassment;
- Conduct did not occur within the education program or activity; or
- Conduct did not occur against a person in the United States

34 CFR § 106.45(b)(3)(i)



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Discretionary Dismissal

Discretionary dismissal when:

- Complainant withdraws complaint;
- Respondent no longer enrolled or employed; or
- Specific circumstances prevent district from gathering sufficient evidence to reach a determination

34 CFR § 106.45(b)(3)(ii)



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Dismissals

Must provide prompt:

- Simultaneous notice of dismissal to the Parties;
- Include reasons for dismissal; and
- Appeal process

34 CFR §§ 106.45(b)(3)(iii),
106.45(b)(8)(i)

Role of Advisors

- Purpose: provide assistance and support to Party
- May be a friend, family member, an attorney, a neighbor, or other individual of the Party's choosing

Role of Advisors Before Hearing

- Not required before hearing
 - May attend investigative interview(s), participate in evidence review, help Party prepare response to investigative report
- May not obstruct interview or disrupt grievance process
- Must sign confidentiality agreement



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The Investigator

- The investigator must
- Be free of biases and conflicts of interest
 - Conduct the investigation— gather inculpatory and exculpatory evidence
 - Be trained on issues of relevance to create an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence
 - Write the report



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Outside Investigators

Considerations

- Trained in Title IX sexual harassment and the district's grievance procedure
- Respondent is high level employee or trustee
- Complex complaint
- Time constraints

Appeals

- Must offer both parties an appeal from dismissal of a formal complaint/allegations based on:
 - Procedural irregularity;
 - Newly discovered evidence; or
 - A conflict of interest or bias by Title IX personnel
- May offer appeal to both parties on additional bases

34 CFR §106.45 (b)(8)(i) and (ii)

Retaliation

- Protects everyone who participates from retaliation
 - Such as intimidation, threats, coercion, or discrimination
- Cannot take action against anyone for refusing to participate
 - FLAGGED ISSUE: Cannot direct employees to participate under the threat of discipline for insubordination
- Cannot charge an individual for code of conduct violations that do not involve sex discrimination or sexual harassment, but arise out of the same facts or circumstances as a report or complaint

34 CFR § 106.71

Confidentiality

- The District must keep confidential the identity of
 - The Complainant, Respondent, reported perpetrator, or witness
 - Except as may be permitted by the FERPA; or
 - As required by law

Case Study

Carlos refuses to cooperate with the investigator. The Title IX Coordinator learns that Carlos, who is a talented mechanic, is now working as an adjunct at the college.



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Discussion

Can the District terminate him as an adjunct because of the pending complaint?

Can the District discipline him for insubordination?



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Case Study

In March, campus security cameras captured an attack in a college parking structure. The Title IX Coordinator recognizes Carlos as the attacker. It appears from the footage that Carlos pulled Maria, a student from his auto mechanics class, into his car and sexually assaulted her. Maria did not report the incident.



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Discussion

Does this trigger the District's Title IX obligations?

If Maria refuses to file a complaint, what should the Title IX Coordinator do?

If a report is filed, should the Title IX Coordinator consolidate the matters?



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Case Study

Carlos drops out of school and quits his adjunct job. The Title IX Coordinator learns Carlos has applied to teach at another community college district.



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Discussion

Can the District disclose to the other district any of the information about the pending sexual harassment investigation allegations against Carlos?

Should the District end the investigation since Carlos has left the District?



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Questions?



Next Title IX Training Series

- Part 2
 - Informal Resolution Process
 - Investigations
- Part 3
 - Hearing
 - Determination of Responsibility
 - Discipline



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Thank you!

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