



Association of
Title IX Administrators

2020 Title IX Regulations Refresher for Higher Education

Training and Certification Course

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Any advice or opinion provided during this training, either privately or to the entire group, is **never** to be construed as legal advice or an assurance of compliance. Always consult with your legal counsel to ensure you are receiving advice that considers existing case law in your jurisdiction, any applicable state or local laws, and evolving federal guidance.

Content Advisory

The content and discussion in this course will necessarily engage with sex- and gender-based harassment, discrimination, violence, and associated sensitive topics that can evoke strong emotional responses.

ATIXA faculty members may offer examples that emulate the language and vocabulary that Title IX practitioners may encounter in their roles including slang, profanity, and other graphic or offensive language. It is not used gratuitously, and no offense is intended.

Introduction



The primary focus of this course is to fortify participants' understanding of compliance obligations under the 2020 Regulations.



Title IX practitioners must understand the requirements facing their institutions and review their policies, procedures, and practices.



Our goal is to provide examples, best practices, and in-depth discussion to help navigate the evolving Title IX regulatory environment.

Understanding the Regulations

Understanding the Title IX Regulations

- Issued May 6, 2020, effective August 14, 2020
 - Located at 34 C.F.R. 106
- Regulations have the force and effect of law
 - They provide a prescriptive set of requirements that act as the **floor**, not the ceiling
 - Federal regulations preempt state laws if they conflict
- The Preamble explains the regulations but does not have the same force of law as the regulations
 - 409 pages of 423 pages of the Title IX Regulations tri-column PDF are Preamble
 - Persuasive authority
- **Note:** The online C.F.R. still has the 2024 Regulations posted
 - Use the “Go to Date” function to access the 2020 regulations
 - Select any date prior to 8/1/24

Key Regulatory Sections

- Section 106.8 Designation of coordinator; dissemination of policy
- Section 106.30 Definitions
- Section 106.44 Recipient's response to sexual harassment
- Section 106.45 Grievance process
- Section 106.71 Retaliation

Title IX Statute and Scope

Title IX

“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.”

20 U.S.C. § 1681 & 34 C.F.R. Part 106 (1972)

Title IX has always mandated a response to sex discrimination, however the 2020 Title IX Regulations **only** apply to sexual harassment complaints



Limited Scope

- Title IX is broad, but Title IX Regulations apply to a narrow slice of Title IX
 - Only applies to a handful of behaviors the regulations define as “Title IX Sexual Harassment”
 - Any other types of behavior (e.g., sex discrimination) fall outside of the regulations
 - More flexibility to respond
 - May be influenced by state law, federal court decisions, CBAs, etc.



Scope

Title IX

Sex Discrimination

Disparate Treatment

Program Access and Equity

Retaliation

Sexual Harassment

Quid Pro Quo

Domestic Violence

Hostile Environment

Stalking

Sexual Assault

Dating Violence

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ATIXA Model Policy (1P2P)

- ATIXA designed a model policy to address behavior that falls within Title IX **and** outside Title IX
- **One Policy, Two Procedures Model**
 - “Process A” (§ 106.45 Title IX Grievance Process for sexual harassment)
 - “Process B”
 - Non-Title IX Resolution Process for other complaints of discrimination, harassment, or retaliation
 - Non-Title IX sexual harassment allegations or Title IX sex discrimination allegations that are not sexual harassment
 - Retains most due process protections from Title IX Process; less formal
 - Model definitions have slight deviations to promote comprehensive and usability

§ 106.30 Definitions

Definitions

- This section provides both the regulatory definition and ATIXA's Model Policy definitions
 - Sometimes, they are identical or virtually so
 - Other times, they are different
 - Differences are marked in **bold, blue font** for ease of comparison



Sexual Harassment

Title IX Regulations:

- Sexual harassment means conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:
 1. An employee of the Recipient conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the recipient on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct;
 2. 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
 3. "Sexual assault" as defined in 20 U.S.C. 1092(f)(6)(A)(v), "dating violence" as defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(10), "domestic violence" as defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(8), or "stalking" as defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(30)

Quid Pro Quo

Title IX Regulations and ATIXA Model Definition:

- An **employee** of the Recipient
- Conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the Recipient
- On an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct



Hostile Environment Sexual Harassment

Title IX Regulations and ATIXA Model Definition:

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



Rape:

Title IX Regulations

- Penetration, no matter how slight,
 - of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or
- oral penetration by a sex organ of victim, or by a sex-related object
- Without the consent of the victim
- Including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of a temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity

Sexual Assault: Rape

ATIXA Model Definition:

- Penetration, no matter how slight,
 - of the vagina or anus of a person,
 - with any body part or object, OR
- oral penetration
 - of a sex organ of the Complainant, or
 - by the Respondent's sex organ, or
 - by a sex-related object
- without the consent of the Complainant,
- including instances where the Complainant is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of a temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity

Fondling: Title IX Regulations

- The intentional touching of the clothed or unclothed body parts
 - without the consent of the victim
 - for the purpose of sexual degradation, sexual gratification, or sexual humiliation
 - including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of age or incapacity due to temporary or permanent mental or physical impairment or incapacity

Sexual Assault: Fondling

ATIXA Model Definition:

- The intentional touching of the clothed or unclothed genitals, buttocks, groin, breasts, or other body parts of the Complainant by the Respondent
 - without the consent of the Complainant
 - for the purpose of sexual degradation, sexual gratification, or sexual humiliation
- Or the Respondent caused or directed the Complainant's intentional touching of the Respondent's clothed or unclothed genitals, buttocks, groin, breasts, or other body parts
 - without consent of the Complainant
 - for the purpose of sexual degradation, sexual gratification, or sexual humiliation

Sexual Degradation: ATIXA Model Definition

- Refers to conduct that reduces a person to a sexual object, demeans them on the basis of sex, or portrays them as inferior, subservient, or lacking dignity because of a person's sex or sexual characteristics
- Key aspects include the reduction or objectification of a person's sense of value, not just making the person feel embarrassed
- May manifest as:
 - Verbal
 - Physical/Positional
 - Behavioral/Role-based
 - Body-based

Sexual Gratification Decisional Rubric

- ATIXA suggests the following decisional rubric for assessing when it is reasonable to find that the contact in question is **NOT** for purposes of sexual gratification:
 - The contact can be proven inadvertent
 - The contact is for a legitimate medical (or other privileged) purpose and thus is conduct for which consent should have been sought and obtained by the provider
 - The contact involves a Respondent who is pre-sexual, based on maturity/age (thus their intent is not sexual)
 - The contact involves a Respondent who cannot developmentally understand sexual contact or that their contact is sexual
 - The contact is something like butt-slapping on a team and is both minimal and unlikely to have sexual motivation or purpose, as shown by the context of the act(s)

Sexual Humiliation: ATIXA Model Definition

- Refers to conduct that causes embarrassment, shame, or loss of dignity through sexualized means
- Sexual humiliation typically involves verbal, physical, or psychological acts that target a person's sense of dignity, self-worth, or bodily autonomy, while being tied to sexual activity, sexuality, or sexual identity
- May manifest as:
 - Verbal
 - Exposure-based
 - Situational
 - Social

Incest and Statutory Rape

Incest

- Title IX Regulations: Nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law
- **ATIXA Model Definition:** Sexual intercourse, between persons who are related to each other, within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by state law

Statutory Rape

- Title IX Regulations: Nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent
- **ATIXA Model Definition:** Sexual intercourse, with a person who is under the statutory age of consent

Dating Violence: Title IX Regulations

- Violence committed by a person
 - Who is in or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim and
 - Where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
 - The length of the relationship
 - The type of relationship
 - The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship

Dating Violence:

ATIXA Model Definition

- Violence,
- **committed by a Respondent,**
- who is in or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the Complainant
 - The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based **on the Complainant's statement and** with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

For the purposes of this definition:

- Dating Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse
- Does not include acts covered under the definition of Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence: Title IX Regulations

- A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a:
 - Current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, or person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim,
 - Person who is cohabitating or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner,
 - Person who shares a child in common with the victim, or
 - Commits acts against a youth or adult victim who is protected from those acts under the family or domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction

Domestic Violence: ATIXA Model Definition

- Violence,
 - **committed by a Respondent** who is a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the Complainant, or
 - by a person with whom the Complainant shares a child in common, or
 - by a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the Complainant as a spouse or intimate partner, or
 - by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the Complainant under the domestic or family violence laws of the state, or
 - by any other person against an adult or youth Complainant who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the state

Violence:

ATIXA Model Definition

- Violence includes situations where the Respondent **intentionally or recklessly** causes the Complainant serious physical, emotional, or psychological harm
 - Intent is evidenced when a reasonable person would be more likely to act with the purpose of causing serious harm rather than for any other reason
 - Recklessness is evidenced by a disregard of obvious risk to the safety of the Complainant
 - Violence in self-defense is not chargeable under the Policy if the purpose is **safety**, not harm
 - Consensual use of violence, such as in kink relationships, would not meet this definition
 - Threats to seriously harm the Complainant or people they care about may be chargeable under this definition if doing so causes serious emotional or psychological harm
 - Threats to harm oneself, even if made to cause emotional or psychological harm, are not considered violence under this definition (but may be addressable under a threat policy)
- **Note:** There is **no** definition of violence in the regulations

Stalking: Title IX Regulations

- Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to
 - Fear or their safety or the safety of others
 - Suffer substantial emotional distress

Stalking:

ATIXA Model Definition

- **A Respondent** engaging in a course of conduct,
- **On the basis of sex,**
- Directed at **the Complainant**, that
 - would cause a reasonable person to fear for that person's safety, or the safety of others, or
 - suffer substantial emotional distress

For the purposes of this definition:

- Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to acts in which the Respondent directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property
- Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may but does not necessarily require medical or other professional treatment or counseling

Consent

- **Consent is not defined** by the Title IX Regulations, but institutions are required by law to provide a definition (some states prescribe a definition applicable in that state)
- **ATIXA Model Definition:**
 - Informed, knowing, and voluntary (freely given)
 - Active (not passive)
 - Creates mutually understandable permission regarding the conditions of sexual activity
 - No means no, but nothing also means no; Silence and passivity do not equal consent
 - To be valid, consent must be given immediately prior to or contemporaneously with the sexual or intimate activity
 - Consent can be withdrawn at any time, so long as it is clearly communicated verbally or non-verbally
 - Consent to one form of sexual activity does not necessarily imply consent to other forms of sexual activity

§ 106.71 Retaliation

Retaliation

- No Recipient or other person may intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against any individual
 - For the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by Title IX or
 - Because the individual has made a report or complaint, testified, assisted, or participated or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing
- Intimidation, threats, coercion, or discrimination, **including** charges against 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 of sex discrimination, or a report or Formal Complaint of sexual harassment, **for the purpose of interfering** with any right or privilege secured by Title IX or this part, constitutes retaliation

ATIXA Model Definition: Retaliation

ATIXA Model Definition:

- Recipient, or any member of Recipient's community,
 - Taking or attempting take materially adverse action,
 - By intimidating, threatening, coercing, harassing, or discriminating against any individual,
 - For the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by law or Policy, **or**
 - Because the individual has made a report or complaint, testified, assisted, or participated or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this Policy and Procedure

Narrowly Defined

- The Title IX definition of retaliation is typically **not as broad** as what community members may consider to be retaliatory
 - Complaints alleging “retaliation” may not meet the definition
 - Social media gossip **may not** be retaliation if it does not meet the requirements
 - First Amendment concerns



§ 106.44 Reports, Complaints, and Notice

When is the Institution “On Notice?”

The institution is “**on notice**” of sexual harassment when a report is made to:

- **Title IX Coordinator (TIXC)**, or
- An **Official with Authority (OWA)**: any official who has authority to institute corrective measures on behalf of the Recipient
 - ATIXA recommends including OWAs by role in policy
- The regulations refer to “on notice” as the institution having “actual knowledge”

Having “actual knowledge” creates an institutional obligation to respond

Reporting Obligations

- ATIXA recommends that institutions, by policy, designate **all employees** as **mandated reporters** (except for **confidential resources**) under Title IX
- The regulations rely on the “actual knowledge” concept to drive reporting, rather than providing specific reporting requirements
 - Example: If an OWA receives notice, that must be reported to the TIXC for the institution to fulfill its Title IX obligations
- Many employees will also have reporting responsibilities under other state and federal laws or institutional policy

Party and Witness Privacy Concerns

Privacy vs. Confidentiality vs. Privilege

1

PRIVACY

Statutory protection (FERPA) only allows disclosing records to those who need to know, but cannot guarantee confidentiality

2

CONFIDENTIALITY

Information protected by those who need not report to the TIXC because they are designated confidential or have ethical/statutory confidentiality duties (subject to exceptions)

3

PRIVILEGE

The highest legal protection (attorney giving advice to a client or clergy providing pastoral advice); client/patient/parishioner controls the privilege

Report vs. Complaint

- A **report** is different than a **Formal Complaint**
- **Report**
 - Notifies the TIXC of an incident and
 - Obligates the TIXC to offer supportive measures and explain the process
- **Formal Complaint**
 - Written request to the TIXC to initiate an investigation
 - Physical document or electronic submission from Complainant
 - OR signed by TIXC
 - Alleging sexual harassment
 - Complainant must be **participating or attempting to participate** (P/ATP) at the time of the Formal Complaint
 - TIXC can make a complaint P/ATP by signing a Formal Complaint

Signing a Formal Complaint: PPTVWM

In limited circumstances, a TIXC should sign a formal complaint even if the Complainant declines to do so

Factors that likely indicate an ongoing risk of harm include:

- **P**attern
- **P**redation
- **T**hreat
- **V**iolence
- **W**eapons
- **M**inors

Other Considerations for TIXC Signing a Formal Complaint

- Employee Respondent
- Complainant who is not P/ATP

§ § 106.44-106.45

Formal Grievance Process Overview

§ § 106.44-106.45 Initial Assessment

Jurisdiction Determination

- TIXC is responsible for conducting an initial assessment to determine Title IX jurisdiction:
 - Does the alleged conduct, if proven, meet one of the definitions of Title IX Sexual Harassment?
 - Who is the Complainant? Were they participating or attempting to participate (P/ATP) at the time of filing the Formal Complaint?
 - Did the alleged misconduct occur in the institution's education program or activity?
 - Does the institution have control over the context of the alleged harassment?
 - Does the institution have control over the Respondent?
 - Did the behavior occur in the United States?

Jurisdiction

- **Yes, or Arguable:** move forward with Title IX Grievance Process
- **No:** determine whether an alternate policy or process applies
 - Dismiss the complaint under Title IX
 - Document the rationale
 - Refer to other process
- Dismissal analysis can occur throughout the process



Outreach and Intake

- After receiving a report, TIXC (or designee), must reach out to the Complainant
- **Outreach includes:**
 - Introduction to Title IX and staff
 - Reason for the outreach
 - Offer to meet/speak over the phone; include right to Advisor
 - Available resources and resolution options, including how to file Formal Complaint
 - Discuss supportive measures and resources
 - Explain options to report to law enforcement
 - Follow up in writing with resources and information

Mandatory Dismissal

TIXC **must** dismiss the complaint at any time prior to a determination, if:

1. The conduct alleged in the Formal Complaint would not constitute sexual harassment as defined in the Title IX Regulations even if proved, and/or
2. The conduct did not occur in the Recipient's education program or activity, or
 - No control over the context
3. The conduct did not occur against a person in the United States, or
4. At the time of filing a Formal Complaint, the Complainant is not P/ATP
 - **AND** the TIXC determines they do not need to sign a Formal Complaint

Discretionary Dismissal

The TIXC **may** dismiss the complaint (or a portion of it) at any time prior to a determination, if:

1. Complainant notifies the TIXC in writing that they would like to withdraw the Formal Complaint or any portion thereof; **or**
2. Recipient no longer employs or enrolls Respondent; **or**
3. Specific circumstances prevent the Recipient from gathering sufficient evidence for a determination

Dismissal Appeal

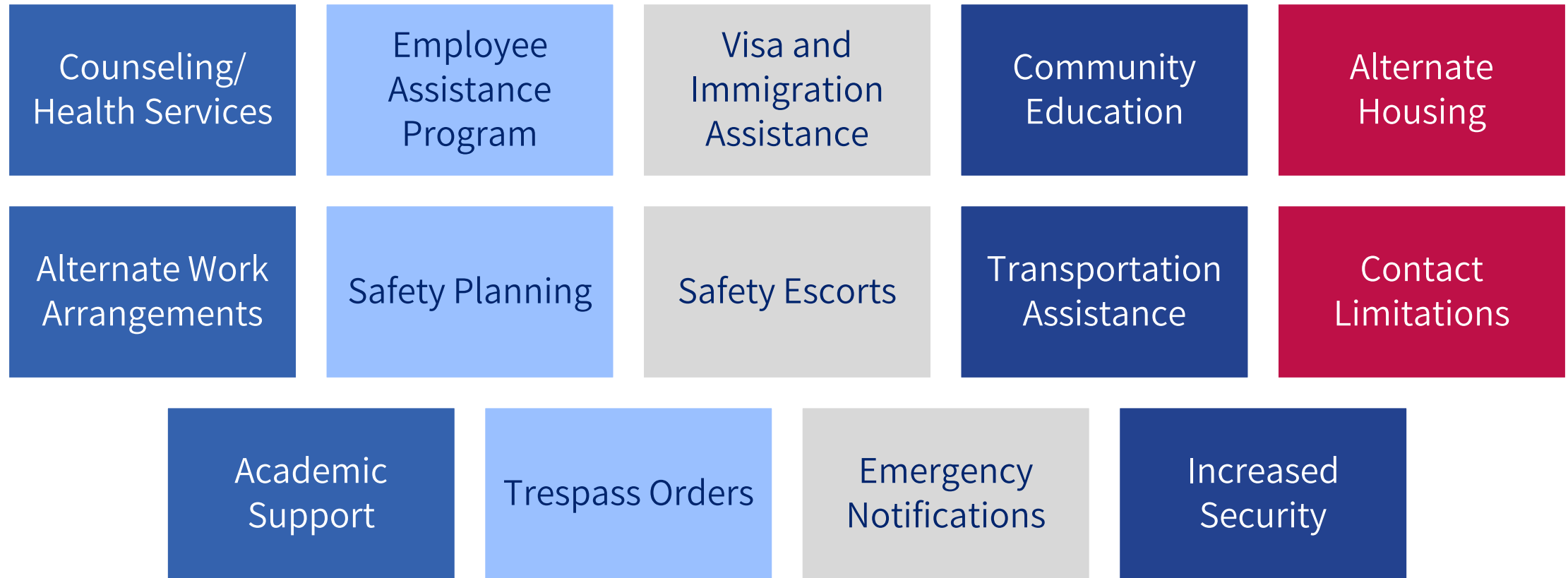
- Promptly notify parties of the dismissal
- Notify parties that a dismissal may be appealed and include appeal information
 - Appeals grounds from § 106.45 apply to both dismissals and final determinations
 - Dismissal Appeal Decision-maker(s) must be trained
 - Must not have been involved in the complaint so far
 - Cannot also serve as the Appeal Decision-maker for final determination



Supportive Measures

- Provided to parties throughout the process:
 - At no cost to the party
 - Individualized
 - Non-disciplinary, non-punitive
 - Protect safety of parties or environment, or deter sexual harassment
 - Restore or preserve equal access
 - Without unreasonably burdening other party
- Publish the range of supportive measures
- Avoid unnecessary disclosures about supportive measures
- Consult with disability services when appropriate
- If not provided, document the rationale for refusal

Supportive Measure Examples



Emergency Removal

- Imposed upon Respondents on an emergency basis only
- Individualized safety and risk analysis
 - Immediate threat exists to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual
 - The threat arises from the allegations of sexual harassment
- Respondent entitled to immediate notice and opportunity to challenge



Administrative Leave

- May remove an employee Respondent using existing administrative leave procedures
- A lower bar than emergency removal



Informal Resolution

- Title IX permits **voluntary** Informal Resolution (IR)
- Not available for employee-on-student harassment
- IR is not defined by the Title IX Regulations
- At discretion of TIXC, at any time prior to a final determination
 - Likelihood of resolution
 - Power dynamics
 - Goals and motivation of the parties to participate
 - Complexity and timing of the complaint
- IR Facilitators must receive training, be free of bias or conflicts
 - ATIXA recommends IR Facilitators not serve in any other process roles

Informal Resolution, Cont.

- Procedural requirements:
 - Formal Complaint
 - Parties must receive written notice of the allegations, IR procedures, records created, and potential consequences
 - Parties' voluntary, written consent
 - Must still stop, prevent, remedy
- May withdraw from IR to start or resume Formal Grievance Process at any time



§ 106.45 Investigation

Notice of Investigation and Allegations

- Notice of Investigation and Allegations (NOIA) letter
 - Sent to all parties, simultaneously
 - Must be sent prior to interviewing any party
- **The NOIA includes:**
 - Parties' Rights
 - Notice of the allegations and known details, such as identities of the parties
 - A description of the alleged conduct and relevant policy provisions
 - The date and location of the alleged conduct
 - Information about grievance procedures
 - Any Informal Resolution options

Parties' Rights

- **The NOIA must outline the parties' right to:**
 - Present witnesses, including expert witnesses
 - Present inculpatory and exculpatory evidence
 - Freely discuss the allegations
 - Be accompanied by an Advisor of their choice
 - Receive written notice of all details and purpose, with sufficient time to prepare, of any investigation interview or other meeting they are requested to attend
 - Review all relevant and directly related evidence before the investigation report is finalized

NOIA Additional Inclusions

- **The NOIA must also include:**
 - Presumption that Respondent is not responsible
 - A statement that retaliation is not permitted
 - Reference to any code of conduct provisions (student or employee) regarding consequences for knowingly providing false statements
 - The NOIA must be updated if additional allegations arise during the investigation
 - Include or reference current policy and procedures

Understanding Evidence

- Duty to collect **relevant** evidence
 - Evidence is any kind of information presented to help determine what occurred
 - Relevant evidence is evidence that tends to prove or disprove the underlying allegations
 - Inculpatory and exculpatory evidence
 - Some evidence may only be relevant to assessing credibility
- Collect **all** relevant and reasonably available evidence
- Relevant evidence forms the basis of the investigation report



Directly Related Evidence

- Connected to the complaint but neither inculpatory nor exculpatory and will not be relied upon by the Decision-maker (DM)
- Must be provided to the parties and their Advisors for review
 - ATIXA recommends providing an organized directly related evidence file
- DMs ultimately determine what is relevant, directly related, or neither



Specific Evidence Issues

- Evidence of the **Complainant's sexual predisposition** is never relevant
- Evidence of the **Complainant's prior sexual behavior** is not relevant except:
 - If offered to prove that someone other than the Respondent committed the alleged conduct; or
 - If offered to prove consent with respect to prior consent with the Respondent
- Even if admitted/introduced by the Complainant
- Does not apply to Respondent's prior sexual behavior or predisposition

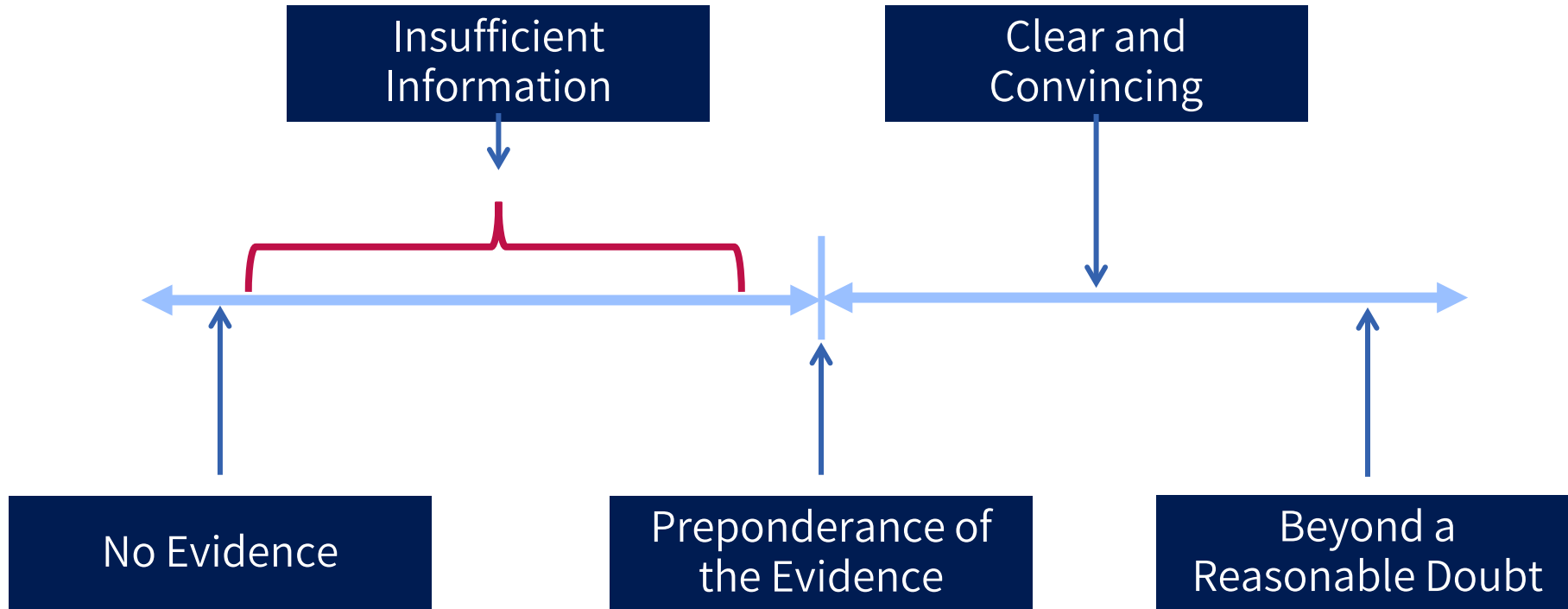
Privileged and Medical Information

The party must provide permission to obtain and/or include:

- Evidence protected under a legally recognized privilege
- Records made or maintained by:
 - Physician
 - Psychiatrist
 - Psychologist



Standard of Evidence



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Parties' and Advisors' Review of Report and Evidence File

- Draft report and directly related evidence must:
 - Be sent to each party and Advisor in an electronic format or hard copy
 - Include evidence upon which the Recipient does not intend to rely
 - Include exculpatory and inculpatory evidence
- Investigator must:
 - Allow 10 days for written response
 - Consider parties' feedback and incorporate where appropriate
- Investigator sends the final investigation report to the parties and Advisors for review 10 days prior to the hearing

Drafting, Reviewing, and Finalizing the Investigation Report



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§ 106.45

Decision-Making and Appeals

Decision-Making

- All postsecondary institutions must hold a **live hearing** to address Title IX sexual harassment allegations, unless resolved by IR
 - Decision-maker (DM) can ask relevant questions
 - Advisors can ask relevant questions on behalf of Parties
- TIXC and Investigator may not serve as DM



Live Hearings

- Questions must be asked by the parties' Advisors and/or DM(s)
 - If the party does not have an Advisor, the institution **must** provide an Advisor for the purpose of asking questions during the hearing, if the party wishes to ask questions
 - DM must determine whether a proposed question is relevant and permissible
- Hearing can be in one location or virtually through technology
 - DM and parties must be able to simultaneously see a party or witness when they are speaking/communicating
- Must create an audio or video recording or transcript and make it available to parties to inspect and review
- May impose reasonable decorum rules

Relevance Determinations

- **Title IX Regulations establish a questioning protocol during hearings**
 - A Hearing Board member (other than the Chair), or Advisor poses a question to a party or witness
 - Party/witness pauses while the DM considers the relevance of every question and decides whether to permit the question
 - Party may answer if DM deems question relevant
 - The DM must explain to the individual proposing the questions any decision to exclude a question as not relevant
 - The regulations are silent on whether the DM can instruct other options beyond excluding a question, such as rephrasing or asking the Advisor to reframe
 - **ATIXA recommends** permitting rephrasing or reframing
- Title IX Regulations leave open the question of whether Advisor can/should make a showing of relevance to the DM
 - **ATIXA recommends** permitting it

Written Determinations

- **Written Determination**
 - Authored by DM(s)
 - Communicated to the parties simultaneously in writing
- **Finality**
 - On the date the institution provides a written appeal determination
 - **OR** the date when an appeal would no longer be timely

Written Determination Elements

- Applicable policy
- Procedural steps from complaint through determination
- Statement of and rationale for the result of each specific allegation
- Sanctions imposed (if any) and rationale for chosen sanctions or deviation from precedent
- Whether remedies will be provided to Complainant
- Procedures and bases for appeal

Sanctions and Remedies

Sanctions

- Only implemented after a determination of responsibility
- Nexus between sanctions and misconduct
- Goal: stop, prevent, and remedy
- TIXC does not issue sanctions but oversees the process
- TIXC assures sanction compliance
 - Failure to comply could lead to discipline

Remedies

- May be implemented before or after a determination
- TIXC determines remedies that are fair and not clearly unreasonable given the circumstances
- Goal: preserve or restore access to education program and activity
- TIXC ensures remedies are implemented

Appeal Grounds

Must offer appeals on the following grounds:

1

Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter

2

New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time of the determination that could affect the outcome of the matter

3

Conflict of interest or bias by the TIXC, Investigator, DM that affected the outcome of the matter

Institutions have the discretion to add additional appeal grounds

Recordkeeping

Recordkeeping Inclusions

- Recipient must maintain records for a minimum of **seven** years:
 - Sexual Harassment formal complaints, including determination and discipline/remedies
 - Appeals and results
 - Rationales for all determinations
 - Informal Resolution
 - Supportive measures
 - Measures taken to preserve/restore access
 - All training materials
- Document how response was **not** deliberately indifferent



Training Records

- Institutions must make all materials used to train TIXC, Investigators, DM, and IR Facilitators publicly available on the Recipient's website
 - Post the most recent materials used to train the Title IX Team
 - But keep electronic copies of seven (7) years of training materials
- If the Recipient does not maintain a website, the Recipient must make these materials available upon request for inspection by members of the public

Additional Compliance Requirements

Compliance Checklist (§ 106.8)

- ☐ Designate a Title IX Coordinator
- ☐ Publish the Title IX Coordinator's name and contact information
 - ☐ Notify all applicants for admission or employment, students, employees, and all unions or other CBA professional organizations of contact information
 - ☐ Notify how to make a report to the Title IX Coordinator
- ☐ Publish non-discrimination statement, including that the institution does not discriminate on the basis of sex in its education program and activities
- ☐ Publish policy and grievance procedures reflect the regulatory requirements



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Questions?

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