

# Title IX Coordinator and Investigator Training Class

## **Presented by DSA Associates:**

Cathy Cocks

Beth Devonshire

Adrienne Murray

Ann Todd

D. Stafford & Associates, LLC 179 Rehoboth Avenue, #1121 Rehoboth Beach, DE 19971 302-344-5809

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#### <u>Title IX Coordinator</u>

(Virtual Course)

#### **Overview of Course Schedule**

All Classes will run from 11:00am to 5:00pm (Eastern) with a lunch break from 1:30pm to 2:15pm. Fifteen-minute breaks will also be given throughout the day.

#### **Day 1** Understanding the Law

- Title IX
- Title VII
- The Clery Act for Title IX Coordinators

#### Day 2 Title IX and Related Policies

- Policy and Procedures Considerations
- Title IX Personnel
- Defining Sexual Harassment

#### **Day 3** Preventing and Mitigating Harm

- Training and Education
- Intake, Supportive Measures, and Emergency Removal
- Notice and Party Rights

#### Day 4 Title IX Process Overview

- Informal Resolution
- Formal Resolution: Investigation Stage
- Stress, Trauma, and Memory

#### **Day 5** The Formal Hearing Process

- Formal Resolution: Hearing Stage
- Findings and Appeals
- Organizational Integrity

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## **Dolores Stafford, President & CEO**



Ms. Stafford was the Chief of Police at The George Washington University in Washington, DC from 1992-2010. During her distinguished 26 year career in the law enforcement and security industry, she worked in Campus Law Enforcement for 23 years at Bucknell University, Butler University, and most recently, at the George Washington University, where she served as Chief of Police of a 176 member police department for 18 years. Chief Stafford retired from active law enforcement on May 5, 2010. She has a Bachelor's Degree in Criminal Justice from Mansfield University and has a Master's of Science Degree in Education from Bucknell University. Chief Stafford is a Certified Litigation Specialist.

As one of the nation's premier campus police chiefs, she is a much sought after speaker, consultant, educator, expert witness, and instructor on campus security, campus safety and law enforcement related issues and on compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (The Clery Act) and the security and safety requirements of the HEOA.

Chief Stafford has won numerous accolades for her 26 years of service in the law enforcement field. She won the "Breaking the Glass Ceiling" award in 2002 in honor of her ongoing contributions to improving the law enforcement profession. In 2004, Stafford was honored by the European Association for Campus Security for her expertise and achievements in campus security. Campus Safety Magazine awarded her their 1<sup>st</sup> Annual Campus Safety Director of the Year Award for 2006. In June 2008, Chief Stafford was presented with the Distinguished Young Alumni Award by her alma mater, Mansfield University in Pennsylvania.

She has been a member of the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators (IACLEA) since 1990 and she served on the Board of Directors from 2000-2005. She served as the Chair of the IACLEA Accreditation Commission from 2005-2008 and she served as the 45<sup>th</sup> President of the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators in 2003-2004, she was the first female to hold that office.

Chief Stafford has been a keynote speaker and has conducted presentations on the Clery Act for various organizations, including IACLEA, NACUBO, American Council on Education (ACE); the Stetson Law Conference, Security on Campus Inc, and other video/teleconference training companies.



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She was a member of the IACLEA Government Relations Committee from 1995 to 2010 and was the Committee Chair from 1998 to 2000. Chief Stafford has testified at several congressional hearings, one at the request of the U.S. House of Representatives in July of 1997 and two at the request of the U.S. Senate in March of 1998 and July of 2015. Chief Stafford was selected to represent IACLEA as the primary negotiator during the 1999 and 2009 Negotiated Rule Making processes sponsored by the Department of Education regarding the development of final rules for the implementation of the Clery Act. She is a nationally recognized expert on compliance with the Clery Act.

Chief Stafford has been a featured speaker in many other areas of security and safety for the American Council on Education (ACE); American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU); National Association of Student Personnel Administrators (NASPA), the National Association of College and University Business Officers (NACUBO); University Risk Management and Insurance Association (URMIA); Stetson University College of Law; and the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators (IACLEA).

Chief Stafford led the GW Police Department as the agency became an internationally accredited law enforcement agency with the Commission of Law Enforcement Accreditation (CALEA) in March of 2006 and the agency was successfully reaccredited in March of 2009. The agency subsequently achieved accreditation with the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators in May of 2007. She was chosen to become an assessor for CALEA in March 2006 and she is currently an IACLEA assessor, and as such, she has completed numerous on site assessments for those organizations.

She has published more than a dozen articles in various professional journals and magazines. She was one of the lead authors of the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrator's Blueprint for Safer Campuses: An Overview of the Virginia Tech Tragedy and Implications for Campus Safety. This document, unveiled at a press conference sponsored by the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton University on April 18, 2008, is a roadmap for campus safety and security. The Blueprint for Safer Campuses outlines the guiding principles for campus safety and security worldwide.

## Adrienne Meador Murray, Executive Director, Equity Compliance and Civil Rights Services



Adrienne Meador Murray began her career in municipal law enforcement as a civilian employee with the City of Richmond Police Department (Virginia). She graduated from the Virginia Commonwealth University Police Training Academy and began her career as a sworn police officer for the University of Richmond (UR) Police Department (Virginia). At UR, Murray progressed through the ranks from a night shift patrol officer to Operations Lieutenant (overseeing criminal investigations, crime prevention and patrol) over the span of a decade before becoming the Chief of Most recently, Police at Davidson College in North Carolina. Murray served as Chief of Police at Trinity Washington University (in Washington, D.C.). In January 2014, Murray joined the National Association of Clery Compliance Officers & Professionals (NACCOP) and D. Stafford & Associates where she currently serves as Executive Director of Training and Compliance Activities after

having been affiliated with D. Stafford & Associates as a part-time Associate since 2012.

As the Executive Director of Training and Compliance Activities, Murray builds on her 17-year career in law enforcement in which she became a nationally recognized expert in the field of best practice postsecondary institutional response to the sexual victimization of college women in the United States and in Canada. She is also a trained civil rights investigator and is well respected throughout the country for her ability to aid institutions in understating how to do best practice criminal and civil rights investigations concurrently. She is well known for her work in having provided support, advocacy and criminal investigative services for victims of sexual assault, stalking and intimate partner violence and is a sought-out speaker and investigator. She has expertise in the construction of best practice law enforcement standard operating procedures and training police officers to respond in best practice and trauma-informed ways to victims of sexual assault and intimate partner violence. In her current role, Murray coordinates curriculum development and instruction for national classes, including basic and advanced sexual misconduct investigation classes; an investigation of dating violence, domestic violence and stalking class; and a Title IX Coordinator/Investigator class offered through D. Stafford & Associates. To date, Murray has trained more than 2,500 criminal and civil rights investigators throughout the U.S.



Drawing on her experiences as a trained criminal and civil rights investigator, Murray also oversees independent investigations of complex sexual misconduct cases; conducts audits of Title IX/VAWA Compliance; drafts institutional sexual misconduct policies and procedures; and conducts campus-based trainings pertaining to the resolution of sexual misconduct offenses on college and university campuses. Murray frequently presents at regional and national conferences on topics such as the Sexual Victimization of College Women, Understanding Consent and Incapacitation, and Responding to Sexual Assault on Campus: Clery Act and Title IX Implications. Murray also conducts provincially specific sexual misconduct trainings throughout Canada.

Murray is a graduate of the University of Richmond, where she received her Bachelor's Degree in Applied Studies in Human Resource Management. Murray is also a graduate of the 235th session of the prestigious FBI National Academy where she was awarded a graduate certificate in Criminal Justice. She has authored numerous journal articles.

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## Catherine Cocks, M.A.

## Consultant, Student Affairs, Title IX, and

## **Equity Compliance Services**



Ms. Cocks has been a higher education professional for over thirty years. Her work with D. Stafford & Associates focuses on Title IX investigations and training; assessment of student affairs policies, practices and services; and behavioral threat assessment. Cathy was the Director of Community Standards for the University of Connecticut for 14 years where she managed the student conduct process, which included managing all Title IX cases involving student respondents and chaired the University's student threat assessment team. Prior to that, she held several positions within Residential Life at the University of Connecticut and Roger Williams University.

She is a faculty member for the Association for Student Conduct Administration's (ASCA) Donald D. Gehring Academy teaching on subjects such as ethics, governance, threat assessment, media relations, and higher education trends. She was an affiliated faculty

member for many years in the University of Connecticut's Higher Education and Student Affairs Master's program teaching "The Law, Ethics, and Decision-Making in Student Affairs."

Cathy has co-authored the "Philosophy of Student Conduct" chapter in the 2nd edition of "Student Conduct Practice" (2020) and was a member of the writing team for CAS Standards' Cross-functional Framework for Identifying and Responding to Behavioral Concerns.

Cathy is a Past President of ASCA. She has also served as a Circuit representative, co-chair of the Public Policy and Legislative Issues Committee, and as a member of the ASCA Expectations of Members Task Force. Cathy has served in a variety of leadership roles in NASPA Region I.

She was the 2015 recipient of ASCA's Donald D. Gehring Award. She is a past recipient of the NASPA Region I Mid-Level Student Affairs Professional Award and the NASPA Region I Continuous Service Award.



She earned her Master's degree in Higher Education Administration from the University of Connecticut and Bachelor's degree in Communications/Media from Fitchburg State University.

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# Beth Devonshire, Consultant Equity Compliance and Title IX/Civil Rights Training



Beth Devonshire, Esq., has been an Associate with DSA since 2012 and she became a full-time consultant in August of 2018. She was the Associate Dean of Students at UMass Boston from November 2016 to July 2018. In that role, Beth administered the student conduct system, chaired the CARE and BIT Teams, served as the Deputy Title IX Coordinator, oversaw the U-Access (an office dedicated to assisting students who are dealing with a multitude of issues such as food insecurity, homelessness, emancipation from foster care, and chronic poverty), and acted as a liaison with the various constituencies around the University. Additionally, Beth was responsible drafting the policies and

procedures related to students. Prior to that, Beth was the Director of Student Conduct at Bridgewater State University and the Director of Community Standards Stonehill College. Before

beginning her career in Higher Education, Beth served as a clerk for the Justices of the Superior Court, and in various positions for the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Beth has also presented extensively on Title IX including presentations to Colleges, State Wide Organizations, Regional Conferences, and at the OCR Title IX Conference in March of 2011.

Additionally, Beth has given multiple presentations on other legislation and legal issues effecting higher education, including FERPA, Clery and Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention. Beth is the former National Knowledge Community Public Policy Liaison for NASPA, and also the former Massachusetts Public Policy Liaison for MA NASPA. Beth also served as the Director of the Legislative Committee for The Association for Student Conduct Administrators (ASCA) for two years. In those roles, Beth was charged with keeping abreast of proposed and passed legislation and cases impacting higher education and communicating those changes to the membership.

Before beginning her career in Higher Education, Beth served as a clerk for the Justices of the Superior Court from 2006-2007. Prior to that, Beth worked at the Massachusetts State House as Deputy Attorney for House Ways and Means, Chief of Staff for the Committee on Election Laws and as a Researcher for the Committee on Local Affairs.



Devonshire currently serves as an Associate for D. Stafford & Associates, a highly reputable consulting firm specializing in delivering on organizational, physical security, vulnerability and arming assessments; Clery Act compliance audits; assessments of Title IX compliance; Behavioral Intervention Team and Student Conduct Assessments and Training; and a host of other services related to security, safety and compliance for institutions of higher education.

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## **Ann Todd**

## Consultant, Equity Compliance and Civil Rights Investigations



Ann Todd, Esq is a seasoned civil rights investigator in higher education for D. Stafford & Associates (DSA). Ms. Todd is a graduate of Davidson College with a degree in psychology and holds a JD from the University of Nebraska. Prior to joining DSA, she practiced law in Charlotte, NC, specializing in employment and civil rights and worked for a number of non-profit organizations. She returned to her alma mater (Davidson College) in 2008 and worked there through March of 2016 serving as the Assistant Director of Human Resources with the responsibility of managing employee relations and the learning and development function.

Ms. Todd joined the DSA in 2015 and currently serves as the Consultant, Equity Compliance and Civil Rights Investigations. She is the Senior Investigator for the DSA Title IX Investigation Team. She conducts external investigations on behalf of colleges and universities, specializing in investigating student allegations of sex discrimination, sexual assault, intimate partner violence, and stalking. Additionally, she brings a strong Human Resources

background to investigating a range of employee misconduct—from performance issues to discrimination.

In addition to conducting investigations, Ms. Todd is a frequent speaker and consultant on Title IX investigations, conducting 20-30 courses every year on best practices for investigating sex discrimination and sex crimes on campus. She works with schools to draft policies and processes that provide equity and fairness to all parties involved and is adept at facilitating discussions with institutions to ensure the end product represents the values of the campus community.

Ms. Todd is a member of the NC Bar and a Certified Clery Compliance Officer through the National Association of Clery Compliance Officers and Professionals (NACCOP). She is also a certified 360 facilitator through the Center for Creative Leadership. She lives in Davidson, NC where she volunteers on a number of local and town boards.

#### INVESTIGATION CLASS ACRONYMS

**ASR:** Annual Security Report (often used as a reference to the Annual Security Report and/or the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report) that must be published by each institution of higher education.

**CSA:** Campus Security Authority—Individuals on each campus who have been identified by the Department of Education as persons who are required to report crimes that they become aware of to the Reporting Structure at each institution.

**DCL:** Dear Colleague Letter—this is a formal name of the method of communication from the Department of Education to college campuses. It is like naming their official "memo" to campuses.

**FERPA:** Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act—governs the confidentiality of student records.

**FNE:** Forensic Nurse Examiners

**GO:** General Order—some departments describe their operating procedures as general orders

**HEOA:** Higher Education Opportunity Act—the broader law that contains the Clery Act language and the fire safety and missing person language that is in the law but not contained within the "Clery Act" portion of the law.

HIPAA: Health Insurance and Privacy and Portability Act—governs privacy of medical records.

**MOU:** Memorandum of Understanding—an official agreement developed between agencies.

**NIBRS:** National Incident-Based Reporting System. 1 of 2 crime reporting systems developed by the FBI, but not the system that you are required to use for Clery Reporting—the only portion of this system that is used for Clery Act purposes are the 4 forcible and 2 non-forcible sex offense definitions.

**OCR:** Office of Civil Rights—the unit of the Department of Education that oversees Title IX Compliance.

**PD:** Police Department

**PS:** Public Safety

**PNG:** Persona-non-Grata—process used by some campuses not keep students from entering certain areas of the campus or the entire campus (administrative process) versus legal bar notice or trespass warning.

**SACC:** Sexual Assault Crisis Center, also known as Women's Center.

**SANE:** Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner

**SART:** Sexual Assault Response Team

**SOP:** Standard Operating Procedures—some departments describe their operating procedures as Standard Operating Procedures. Some call them General Orders, etc...

**SWA:** Senior Women's Administrator (Athletics)

TWN: Timely Warning Notice

**UCR:** Uniformed Crime Report. This is 1 of 2 crime statistics reporting systems developed by the FBI. Institutions are required to use UCR Standards for counting and classifying crimes for reporting the Clery statistics.

VAWA: Violence Against Women Act

#### TITLE IX

#### Copyright

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#### ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATES FOR COMPLETION OF DSA/NACCOP CLASSES

To receive a certificate for classes held by D. Stafford & Associates, LLC or the National Association of Clery Compliance Officers and Professionals (NACCOP), attendees must attend the majority of the class. This includes in-person classes and virtual classes. DSA and NACCOP understands that attendees may need to miss class for a legitimate reason for longer periods of time or may need to leave the room during a class for a few minutes to take a phone call or attend to other business. That said, our general rule of thumb for our 4 and 5 day classes is that if an attendee misses more than 1 hour of class time, they will not be issued a certificate of completion for the class. If the class is a 1, 2 or 3 day class, the amount of time that can be missed may be less, as classes of those lengths are more condensed.

For virtual classes, because we can't see all of the attendees all of the time like we can in an in-person class (based on the attendee controlling whether they have their camera turned on or not), the criteria for receipt of a certificate is determined based on missed class time (no more than 1 hour or less, depending on the length of the class) and participation in the Attendance Polls that will be launched throughout each day of class. Attendance polls are left up for approximately 5 minutes and the instructor notifies the attendees that a poll is being launched before doing so, to ensure that everyone who is there can/will respond to the poll. If there is an issue with responding to the attendance poll, the attendee would need to immediately notify the Administrative Support person in the course via the chat function in the zoom platform. That way we can immediately resolve any issues and give the attendee credit for being in attendance for the poll. Notifying us hours or days after having an issue with not being able to complete the attendance poll will not allow us to give the attendee credit for being in class during the poll.

Our classes qualify for credit toward a Master's Degree at New England College (and regardless if you decide to seek credit or not, but accreditation requirements mandate that we follow the same standards for all class attendees), so we have strict attendance standards that we follow for issuance of a certificate, which equates to verification that the participant attended the complete class. For DSA and NACCOP, issuance of a Certificate of Completion is verification of that fact.

If the attendee missed class for a legitimate reason, that doesn't mean that an attendee wasn't there for much of the class and that they didn't benefit from that attendance. It just means that based on the missed time and/or attendance polls (in virtual classes only), we aren't able to issue you a certificate of completion.

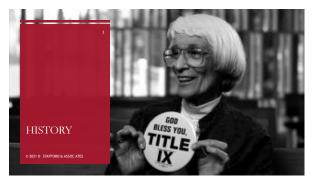
If an attendee has to miss time in class, the instructions attendees receive before the class provide instructions for notifying the Administrative Support person about the time that will be missed IN ADVANCE, so we can jointly identify what blocks of instruction will be missed, and the DSA/NACCOP team will then work with the attendee to see if we can get them in a future class module to make up that material, which would result in us being able to issue the attendee a certificate. We provide this service and opportunity at no additional cost, as we want each attendee to finish the class and get a certificate of completion. Effective communication by each attendee is the key to this option.



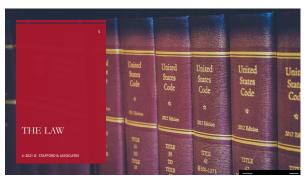


#### Agenda

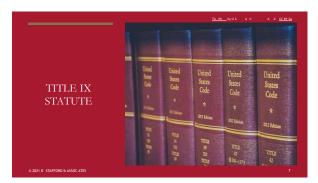
- History
- The Law
- Sexual Harassment Case Law
- The 2020 Regulations
- Athletics
- Admission and Financial Aid
- Pregnancy and Parenting
- Employment
- Discipline and Other Considerations
- The Office for Civil Rights

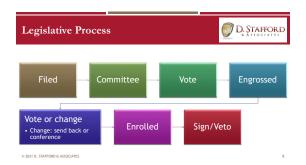












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- 1681: Sex
  - Prohibitions, exceptions
  - Preferential or disparate treatment not required (but can be evidence)
  - "educational institution" defined
- 1687: Interpretation of "program or activity"

#### Federal Statute - Prohibition



#### 20 USCA § 1681 Sex (a) Prohibition against discrimination

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, except that:

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#### Federal Statute Exceptions

- Admission policies
- Institutions changing from single-sex status
- Religious institutions
- Military services or merchant marines
- Public traditional single-sex institutions
- Social fraternities or sororities and voluntary youth organizations
- Boys or girl conference
- Father-son/mother-daughter activities
- "Beauty pageants"

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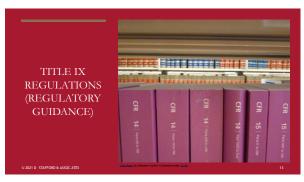
## Federal Statute – "Program or Activity"

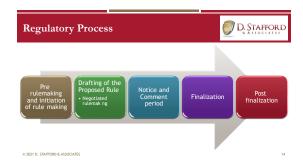
The term "program or activity" and the term "program" mean all of the operations of

a college, university, or other postsecondary institution, or a public system of higher education...

any part of which is extended Federal financial assistance, except that such term does not include any operation of an entity which is controlled by a religious organization if the application of section 1681 of this title to such operation would not be consistent with the religious tenets of such organization.

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34 C.F.R. Part 106 – Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Educational Program or Activities Receiving Financial Assistance (pre-2020)

- Subpart A: Introduction (106.1 106.9)
- Subpart B: Coverage (106.11 106.17)
- Subpart C: Admission and Recruitment (106.22 106.23)
- Subpart D: Education Programs/Activities (106.31 106.43)
- Subpart E: Employment (106.51 106.61)
- Subpart F: Procedures (106.71)

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#### Key Regulation Language (pre 2020)



- Subpart A: Introduction
- 106.8(a) Designation of responsible employee. Each recipient shall designate at least one employee to coordinate its efforts to comply with and carry out its responsibilities under this part...
- 106.8(b) "A recipient must adopt and publish grievance procedures that provide for the prompt and equitable resolution of student and employee complaints alleging any action that would be prohibited by this part"

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#### Sub Regulatory Guidance



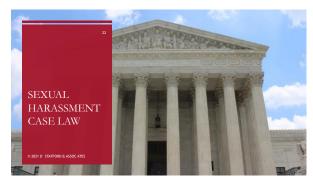
- January 19, 2001 Revised Sexual Harassment Guidance: Harassment of Students by School Employees, Other Students, or Third Parties (Title IX)
- October 26, 2010: Dear Colleague Letter: Harassment and Bullying
- April 4, 2011 Guidance on Addressing Sexual Harassment/Sexual Violence
- \*- April 29, 2014 Questions and Answers about Title IX and Sexual Violence
- April 24, 2015 Guidance on Obligation of Schools to Designate a Title IX Coordinator
- May 13, 2016 Guidance on Rights of Transgender Students
- September 22, 2017 Dear Colleague Letter and Q&A on Campus Sexual Misconduct - November 29, 2018 Notice of Public Rule Making

May 6, 2020 Publication of the Final Rule



















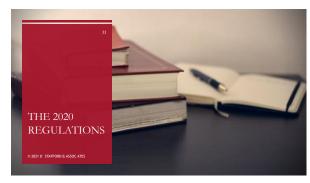












#### 2020 Regulation Changes



- New Subpart A: Introduction
  - 106.8(a) Designation of responsible employee coordinator. Each recipient shall designate at least one employee to coordinate its efforts to comply with and carry out its responsibilities under this part  $\underline{\text{employee}}$  must be referred to as the "Title IX Coordinator."
  - 106.8(c) Adoption of grievance procedures. A recipient must adopt and publish grievance procedures that provide for the prompt and equitable resolution of student and employee complaints alleging any action that would be prohibited by this part and  $\underline{\mbox{a grievance process that complies}}$ with § 106.45 for formal complaints as defined in § 106.30.

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#### 2020 Regulation Changes



- Subpart A: Introduction (106.1 106.9)
- CHANGE: coordinator; publication; grievance procedures; preservation of rights
- Subpart B: Coverage (106.11 106.17)
- CHANGE: Religious institutions
- Subpart D: Education
  Programs/Activities (106.31-106.43)

  \*\*New: 106.30: Definitions of sexual harassment
- New: 106.44: Recipient's response to sexual harassment
   New: 106.45: Grievance process formal complaints of sexual harassment

#### NO CHANGE

- Subpart C: Admission and Recruitment (106.22 106.23)
- Subpart E: Employment (106.51- 106.61)Subpart F: Procedures (106.71)

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#### Title IX Overview





Applies to Higher Ed and K-12



Limited regulations pre-2020



Covers wide range of sex discrimination

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### D. STAFFORD §106.8(a) Designation of Coordinator Title IX Notification of Contact Reporting information Coordinator parties information © 2021 D. STAFFORD & ASSOCIATES 40 D. Stafford §106.8(b) Dissemination of Policy **M** Notification that Title IX Grievance United States Coordinator you do not discriminate procedure contact information © 2021 D. STAFFORD & ASSOCIATES 41 §106.8(C) Adoption of Grievance Procedure D. STAFFORD "grievance procedures that provide for the $\underline{\text{prompt and}}$ equitable resolution of student and employee complaints alleging any action that would be prohibited by this part

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and a <u>grievance process</u> that complies with § 106.45 <u>for</u> <u>formal complaints</u> as defined in § 106.30."

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§106.8(d) Religious Institution	D. STAFFORD
Submit in writing	
Specific tenant	
Not required	
Raise any time	
COMPANIES CANDON SANOCIATIV	

§106.30 Definitions – Actual Knowledge	D. STAFFORD
"Actual knowledge means notice of sexual allegations of sexual harassment to a recip <u>Coordinator</u> or any <u>official of the recipient wh</u> institute corrective measures on behalf of t	ient's <u>Title IX</u> o has authority to

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#### §106.30 Definitions – Actual Knowledge











Title IX Coordinator

Official with authority Different K-12 standard

Designation Not same as CSAs

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#### Complainant

"an individual who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment"

#### Respondent

"an individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment"

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- "... a document filed by a complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging sexual harassment against a respondent and requesting that the recipient investigate the allegation of sexual harassment."
- sexual harassment."

  "At the time of filing a formal complaint, a complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activity of the recipient with which the formal complaint is filed."

  "Where the Title IX Coordinator signs a formal complaint, the Title IX Coordinator is not a complainant or otherwise a party."

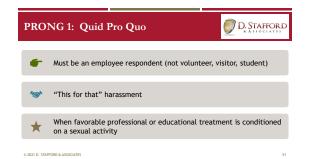
# Sexual harrassment 1. An employee of the recipient conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the recipient on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct; or the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following: 3. "Sexual assulfine aid defined in 20 U.S.C. 1092(f)(6)(A)(V), "dating violence" as defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(8), or "stalking" as defined in 34 U.S.C.

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# On the Basis of Sex "Under Bostock's reasoning, laws that prohibit sex discrimination — including Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 ... prohibit discrimination on the basis of gender identity or sexual orientation, so long as the laws do not contain sufficient indications to the contrary." Executive Order on Preventing and Combating Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity or Sexual Orientation, January 21, 2021

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PRO	NG 3: The VAWA Offe	D. STAFFORD		
	Sexual Assault	Rape Fondling Incest Statutory Rape		
6	Intimate Partner Violence	Dating Violence Domestic Violence		
不	Stalking			
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§106.30 Definitions Supportive Measures	D. STAFFORD	
"Non-disciplinary, non-punitive indiv appropriate, as reasonably available, the complainant or the respondent b formal complaint or where no forma	and without fee or charge to efore or after the filing of a	
"Such measures are designed to rest to the recipient's education pros unreasonably burdening the other designed to protect the safety of al educational environment, or det	gram or activity without party, including measures Il parties or the recipient's	

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## §106.45 Grievance Process

"A recipient's treatment of a complainant or a respondent in response to a formal complaint of sexual harassment may constitute discrimination on the basis of sex under title IX."

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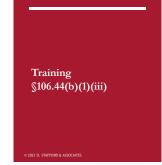
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## D. STAFFORD §106.45 Grievance Process Notice requirements Additional allegations

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- All Title IX Personnel
  Definition of sexual harassment
  Scope of the recipient's education
  program or activity
  How to conduct an investigation and
  appeals, and informal resolution
  processes, as applicable
  How to serve impartally, including by
  appeals, and informal resolution
  processes, as applicable
  How to serve impartally, including by
  assue, conflicts of meres, and bias
  Decision—makers
  Technology to be used at a live hearing
  Issues of relevance of questions and
  evidence, including when questions
  and evidence, but the complainant's
  behavior are hot relevant
  Investigators
  Investigators
  Issues of relevance to create an
  investigators
  Issues of relevance of used.

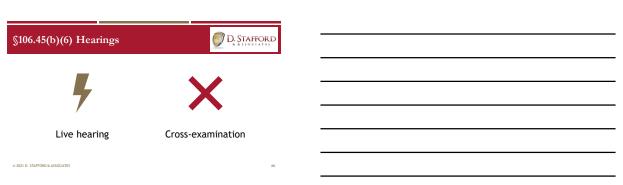
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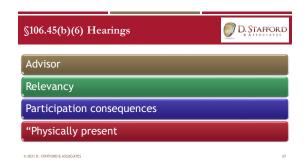
#### §106.45(b)(3) Dismissal of a Formal D. STAFFORD Complaint Must dismiss: May dismiss: • Behavior does not Complainant withdraws constitute sexual harassment formal complaint · Respondent no longer • Did not occur in educational enrolled/employed program or activity, not in the United States · Insufficient evidence

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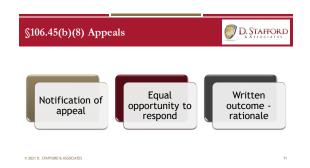












\$106.45(b)(9) Infor	D. STAFFORD	
Notice	Voluntary	Not allowed for Employee/student

§106.45(b)(10) Recordkeeping (seven years)







Case Materials

Training materials

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§106.71 Retaliation Prohibited



Intimidation, threats, coercions, discrimination

May use same grievance procedure

1st Amendment

False reports

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# Three-part Test









Substantially proportionate

Program expansion

Interest and abilities

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# Part 1 Substantially Proportionate

ATHLETIC OPPORTUNITIES SUBSTANTIALLY PROPORTIONATE TO ENROLLMENT



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# Part 2 History and Continuing Practice of Program Expansion

History or continuing practice of adding programs

- Adding or upgrading teams
- Expansion plan



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# Part 3 – Interests and Abilities









Unmet interest

Sustainability

Competition

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# Scholarships

- § 106.37(c) Financial assistance
- Athletic based award compared to percentage of M/F student athletes
- Other awards not counted



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# The Laundry List § 106.41(c)

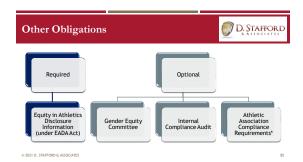




- Equipment and supplies
- Scheduling
- Travel and per diem
- Tutors
- Coaching
- Facilities
- Publicity
- Support services
- Recruiting

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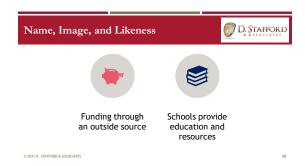
cruiting

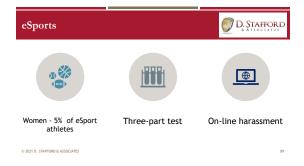




# Inclusion of LGBTQ+ Student Athletes Executive Order NCAA Legislation Case Law







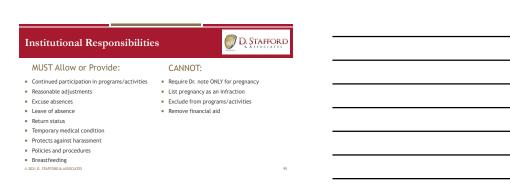














# Policy Example



University of Michigan, Rackham Graduate School

Parental Accommodation Policy

Graduate students in good standing are entitled to a "Parental Accommodation" period of up to 6 weeks following the birth of a child or adoption of a child under six years of age. During this time the student is entitled to "a modification of deadlines and academic expectations to accommodate the student's new parental responsibilities" including assignments, exams and other requirements, as determined in consultation with the student's advisor. During the Accommodation Period, students retain any salary or stipend and benefits, except as otherwise stated in their contract or grant. Following the expiration of the six-week term, Rackham encourages faculty to remain flexible with their academic expectations.

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• §106.7 Effect of employment opportunities

■ §106.51 Employment

• §106.52 Employment criteria

■ §106.53 Recruitment

■ §106.54 Compensation

• §106.55 Job classification and structure

§106.56 Fringe benefits

• §106.57 Marital or parental status

• §106.58 Effect of other laws

• §106.59 Advertising

■ §106.60 Pre-employment inquiries

\$106.61 Sex as a bona-fide occupational qualification

100

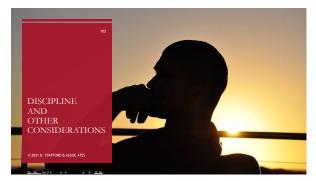
# Examples



- Utilize narrow applicant pools
- Only hire women TAs
- Separate tenure lines
- Different health insurance or retirement programs
- Only hire or promote men as they "don't get pregnant"

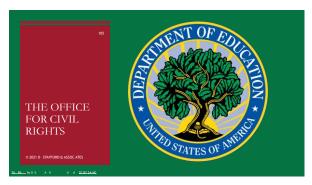
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The mission of the Office for Civil Rights is to ensure equal access to education and to promote educational excellence throughout the nation through vigorous enforcement of civil rights.

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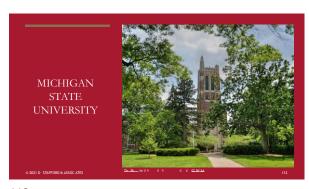


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### Case Processing Manual D. STAFFORD Provides OCR with procedures Evaluations to promptly and effectively Facilitated Resolution investigate complaints and Case planning, investigation, and resolution compliance reviews, issue Compliance reviews and directed findings, and secure investigations resolution agreements that Monitoring resolution agreements remedy discriminatory Initiation of enforcement Recent Changes policies or practices identified

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by OCR.
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# Michigan State University Overview



- 8/28/2015 Letter of Finding/Resolution Agreement
- 8-9/2016 Indianapolis Star report, criminal complaints (Nassar and Strampel), civil suit
- 2/19/2018 ED begins on-site program review
- 2/22/2018 OCR begins Title IX compliance review
- 12/14/2018 ED issues Program Review Report (PRR) related to Clery
- 8/6/2019 Health and Human Services (HHS) Office of Civil Rights Voluntary Resolution Agreement
- 9/5/2019 ED Press Release regarding Program Review (Clery) and Letter of Finding and Resolution (Title IX)

and research

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# 2015 Resolution Agreement



- Revise policy
- Improve procedures
- Increase training on procedures and where to report
- Directed training at athletes
- MOU with local police
- Training for police
- ....

- Address staffing needs
- Create necessary committees
- Examine past files
- Contact A and B
- Evaluate campus safety
- Monitor implementation of recommendations

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# 2019 Letter of Finding









Focus on Nassa

Expands to Strampel

Reviews prior Resolution Agreement

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# Nassar Related Reports



"OCR finds that the University failed to provide an appropriate response to Reporter 11's 2014 complaint to the University's Title IX office, in which Reporter 11 alleged that Employee X sexually assaulted her during a medical appointment. OCR further finds that the University's failure permitted an ongoing sexually hostile environment that denied Reporter 11 access to, and the ability to benefit from, the University's programs and activities."

(LOF, p. 43)

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# Strampel Related Reports



"The preponderance of the evidence indicates that for nearly 15 years, the University obtained sufficient information and notice that the Dean's behavior was potentially creating a sexually hostile environment for students and staff. Despite this, the University repeatedly failed to respond to the information and notices, investigate, and take prompt and effective steps reasonably calculated to end any harassment, eliminate a hostile environment if one had been created, and prevent the harassment from recurring."

(LOF, p. 45)

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# Strampel Related Reports









Response



Resolve complaints



Timeline



Institutional failures

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# Agenda

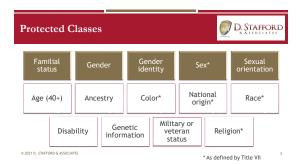
- Protected Class
- Title VII
- Intersections of Title VII and Title IX
- Special Considerations

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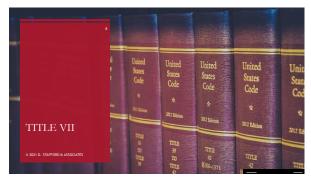






Law	Who	What	Enforcement
Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964	Students	Race, color, or national origin	OCR
Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964	Employees	Race, color, religion, or sex	EEOC
Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972	Students; Employees	Basis of sex	OCR
503 and 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973	Students	Disabilities	OCR
ADA/ADAA - Americans with Disabilities Act/Amendments	Employees (Title I); Students (Title II/III)	Disabilities	EEOC/ DOJ
ADEA - Age Discrimination in Employment Act	Employees	Age (40+)	EEOC
USERRA - Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act			DOL/DOJ





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Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964	D. STAFFORD

Title VII prohibits  $\underline{employment}$  discrimination based on race, color, religion,  $\underline{sex}$ , and national origin

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# History





- Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Proposed by Kennedy
- Signed by Johnson
- Race, color, religion, national origin, sex
- Original drafts did not include sex

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# 42 U.S.C. § 2000e 2 Unlawful Employment Practices



- Fail or refuse to hire
- Discharge
- Discrimination with respect to compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment
- Limit, segregate, or classify "his" employees
- Harassment is not defined in the statute

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# The Regulations 29 C.F.R. §1604



- §1604.1 General principles
- §1604.2 Occupational qualification
- \$1604.3 Separate lines of progression and seniority systems
- §1604.4 Discrimination against married women
- \$1604.5 Job opportunities and advertising
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- §1604.6 Employment agencies
- \$1604.7 Pre-employment inquiries as to sex
- \$1604.8 Relationship to Title VII of the Equal Pay Act
- §1604.9 Fringe benefits
- \$1604.10 Employment opportunities related to sex
- §1604.11 Sexual harassment

# 29 C.F.R. § 1604 Discrimination Because of Sex.



- Sex-based discrimination
- Sex discrimination harassment
- Retaliation
- Pregnancy
- Disparate impact
- 3<sup>rd</sup> party harassment





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# Basis of Sex



Pregnancy related protections

Sexual orientation/Gender identity (Bostock)

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## Discrimination

An adverse action is taken and is based on a protected class



# Disparate Treatment

When a person, or a group of people, are treated less favorably than another person or group of people on the basis of a protected



Example:

Only men are given promotions

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# Disparate Impact

When a policy, practice, or decision is based on neutral factors that have an adverse impact on a protected class



- Examples:
   Requirement of certain degrees
- · Height and weight requirements
- In-person interviews

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## 29 C.F.R. § 1604.11(a) Sexual Harassment



1. Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment; OR

Harassment on the basis of sex violates Title VII. Unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that:

- 2. Submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting such individual;  $\underline{\text{OR}}$
- 3. Such conduct has the <u>purpose</u> or <u>effect of unreasonably</u> <u>interfering</u> with an individual's work performance or <u>creating</u> an intimidating, hostile, or <u>offensive</u> working environment

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Quid Pro Quo

Figure 20 Punish for refusing to engage

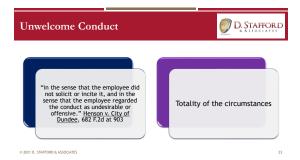
Submission due to conditions

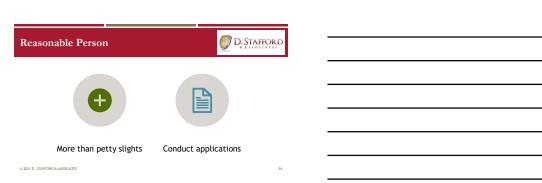
Severe or Pervasive

- Complainant belongs to a protected category
- Conduct was unwelcome
- Conduct based on complainant's protected category
- Plaintiff subjectively viewed the harassment as creating a hostile environment
- A reasonable person would objectively view the work environment as abusive

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# Retaliation Protected activity Adverse impact

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# Employer Liable Unless They Can Show:

- Reasonably tried to prevent and correct harassing behavior
- 2. Employee unreasonably failed to take advantage of preventative or corrective measures



This includes conduct of nonemployees as well.

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# Same Sex Harassment



Oncale v. Sundowner Offshore Services, Inc., 523 U.S. 75 (1998)

## Questions:

Are Title VII claims of harassment by a member of the same sex viable?

Were members of one sex exposed to terms or conditions that members of the other sex were not exposed?

- Harassment occurred because of complainant's sex
  - Credible evidence that respondent was gay or motivated by sexual desire
  - Respondent used "sex-specific and derogatory terms" reflecting respondent hostility to a particular sex
  - Evidence regarding respondent's treatment towards both sexes

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Investigations in the Case Law:

Menaker v. Hofstra University, 935 F.3d 20, 35 (2nd Cir. 2019).

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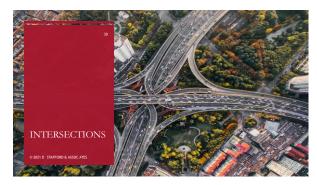
(1) Where a university (a) takes an adverse employment action against an employee, (b) in response to allegations of sexual misconduct, (c) following a clearly irregular investigative or adjudicative process, (c) employed

<u>investigative or adjudicative process</u>, (d) amid criticism for reacting inadequately to allegations of sexual misconduct by members of one sex, these circumstances support a prima facie case of sex discrimination.

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	Title IX	Title VII
Protected Class	Sex	Sex, race, color, religion, national originage, or disability
Activities Covered	Academic opportunities and activities	Employment
Retaliation?	Prohibition on retaliation	Prohibition on retaliation
LGBTQ	Protections for gender identity and sexual orientation	Protections for gender identity and sexual orientation
Enforcement	OCR	EEOC and/or state agency
Training?	Training requirements	No training requirements
Standard	Preponderance/clear and convincing	Probable cause/Preponderance
Notice?	Notice requirements	No notice requirements
3rd Party?	It depends	Yes

# Private Right of Action



Q: Do complainants have a private right of action under Title VII or Title IX for a claim of employment-related sex discrimination and retaliation?

A: Well, it depends...

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# What About Rumors?



Q: Are false rumors about a professor having a sexual relationship with a student sufficiently related to gender to be considered a violation of Title VII or Title IX?

A: Well, it depends . . .

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# Academic Freedom D. STAFFORD

College and university teachers are citizens, members of a learned profession, and officers of an educational institution. When they speak or write as citizens, they should be free from institutional censorship or discipline, but their special position in the community imposes special obligations. As scholars and educational officers, they should remember that the public may judge their profession and their institution by their utterances. Hence, they should at all times be accurate, should exercise appropriate restraint, should show respect for the opinions of others, and should make every effort to indicate that they are not speaking for the institution.

AAUP, Policy Documents & Reports 3-4 (9th ed. 2001)

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# Academic Freedom



### YES:

Debate

- Pedagogical philosophy
- Compare, contrast, and challenge
- Express view
- Research
- Free from others' beliefs
- Grievance and due process
- Grade
- Teach © 2021 D. STAFFORD & ASSOCIATES

- Harass/threaten
- Protect incompetency
- Protect from abiding by law or regulations
- Protect from disciplinary or sanctions
- Allow disruption of speakers

Nelson, C. (2010, December 21). Defining Academic Freedom. Retrieved November 7, 2019, from https://www.insidehiphored.com/viewe/2010/12/21/defining-academic-freedom.

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# 1st Amendment and Academic Freedom



As noted above, OCR interprets its regulations consistent with the requirements of the First Amendment. Some speech may be used to communicate ideas or emotions that nevertheless implicate First Amendment protections. However, this case presents extraordinary factual circumstances: The Dean's reported years of sexual comments were just a portion of the ongoing alleged sexually harassing conduct the Dean was reported to have engaged in during his long tenure at the College, including asking for sexual favors from a student in exchange for assistance with a certification examination. The University therefore had an obligation under Title IX to investigate and, if warnated, take steps necessary to determine whether a hostile environment based on sex had been created.

Office For Civil Rights, Michigan State University Letter of Finding (2019)

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# Agenda

- Key Requirements
- Counting Crime Statistics
- Clery Reporting: Public Disclosures
- VAWA Offenses
- VAWA Procedural Requirements

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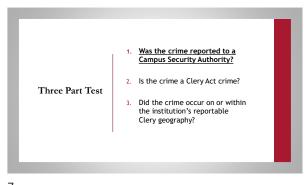
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Key	Requirements of the Clery Act	D. STAFFORD
	Collect, classify, and count crime reports/statistics	
蓝	Public disclosures	
	Publish Annual Security Report	
**	Submit crime statistics to the Department	
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Key Requirements (part 2)	D. STAFFORD
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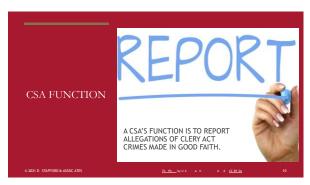


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#### Reporting Considerations



#### Title IX - "Officials with authority"

- Title IX Coordinator
- Official(s) who can institute corrective measures on behalf of the school
- Any other person who is designated by the institution as a person who shall report

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#### Clery Act - CSAs

- Campus police department
- Responsible for security
- Individuals to whom crimes should be reported
- "Officials with significant responsibility for student and campus activities"
- Local law enforcement



1. Was the crime reported to a
Campus Security Authority?

2. Is the crime a Clery Act crime?

3. Did the crime occur on or within the institution's reportable Clery geography?

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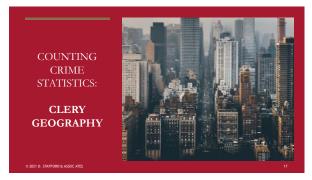
#### D. STAFFORD Clery Reportable Crime Categories Arrests and Disciplinary Referrals for: Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter\* Negligent Manslaughter\*Sex Assault\* Drugs Rape Fondling Weapons Domestic Violence IncestStatutory RapeRobbery\* Dating Violence Stalking Aggravated Assault\* Hate Crimes for \*, plus Burglary\*Motor Vehicle Theft\* Larceny-Theft Simple Assault Arson\* Intimidation

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property 15

Counting Clery Crimes If a crime is reported (and otherwise meets the three part test) it is counted.

Includes attempts
Includes cases a DA would reject
Includes cases of "not responsible
Does NOT include every conduct code violation
It is not the word used but the facts of the case that determine how it gets counted

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Three Part Test

- Was the crime reported to a Campus Security Authority?
- 2. Is the crime a Clery Act crime?
- Did the crime occur on or within the institution's reportable Clery geography?

#### Clery Geography













Non-campus building or property

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# D. STAFFORD **Student Organization Houses**

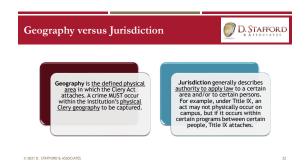
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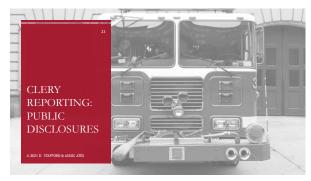


#### Impact of Location & Party

- 2020 Title IX Regulations
   Conduct that occurs within its "education program or activity"
- Against a person within the United States
- School must have exercised substantial control over both are severised substantial control over both harasshent occurs.

  Also includes any building owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by a postsecondary institution.
- Clery Act
- Oceany Act
  Oceany Computer Street Computer Street Computer Street Computer Computer





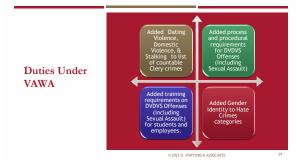




















## Written Explanation of Student or Employee's Rights



(b)(11)(vii) "When a student or employee reports to the institution that the student or employee has been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, the institution will provide the student or employee a written explanation of the student's or employee's rights and options, as described in paragraphs (b)(11)(ii) through (vi) of this section. . ."

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#### Written Explanation of Rights and Options





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- The importance of preserving evidence that may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order
- Not required but recommended: Where to obtain forensic exams, contact info, does not require police report and can have exam now, decide later
- 2. How and to whom the alleged offense should be reported
- List any person or organization that can assist the victim
- Recommended: Also include community organizations

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#### Written Explanation of Rights and Options





- 3. Notification of the victim's option to
  - Notify proper law enforcement authorities, including oncampus and local police
  - Be assisted by campus authorities in notifying law enforcement authorities if the victim so chooses
  - Decline to notify such authorities
- The rights of victims and the institution's responsibilities for
- Orders of protection
- "No contact" orders
- Restraining orders
- Similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, tribal, or institutional

#### Written Explanation of Rights and Options





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- 5. To students AND employees about existing:
- Counseling, health, mental health services
- Victim Advocacy
- Legal Assistance
- Visa and Immigration Assistance
- Student Financial Aid
- Other services available for victims
- Options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to (if requested and reasonably available)
  - Academic, living, transportation, working

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#### Written Explanation of Rights and Options





- Publicly available recordkeeping has no personally identifying information about the victim (not required for respondent but best practice in most cases)
- Accommodations and protective measures are confidential (to the extent they can be without impairing the ability to provide them)
- 8. Disciplinary Procedures

7. Confidentiality

An explanation of the procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, as required

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Response to "Actual

Knowledge"

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#### 2020 Title IX Regulations

- Offer and/or implement supportive measures
   Explain the process for filing a formal complaint
- Clery Act
  - - information about confidentiality
    - existing counseling, mental health, assistance, etc.
       access to law enforcement and no contacts, etc.
    - changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations, institutional procedures

  - Assess for Timely Warning Notice OR Emergency Notification

#### Clery Requirements for Disciplinary Proceedings





- Anticipated timelines ("reasonably prompt")
- Decision-making process
- How to and options for filing a school complaint (with contact info)
- How school determines which process to use
- Who makes decisions
- Include employee procedures
- Use procedures regardless of Clery geography

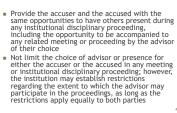
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### Advisors Per Clery







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#### Standard of Evidence





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2020 Title IX Regulations

- Either the preponderance of the evidence standard or the clear and convincing standard
- Must be the same for all sexual misconduct
- Clery Act
- Any standard of evidence ... must include in
- Would not prohibit using different standards for different groups

# Clery Act Written information about procedures the institution will follow for VAWA offenses (does not differentiate between formal) Clery Act Written information about procedures the institution will follow for VAWA offenses (does not differentiate between formal vs informal)

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#### Written Determination



#### Title IX

- Identification of the allegations
- Procedural steps taken from receipt through determination
- Findings of fact supporting the determination
- Conclusions regarding the application of code of conduct to the facts
- Result (responsibility, rationale, sanctions, remedies for each allegation)
- Appeals procedures
- When results become final (post appeal)

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#### Clery Act

- Result (include any sanctions and rationale for results and sanction)
- Appeals procedures
- Any change to the result
- When such results become final

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#### Bias Free and Training for "Officials



Annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of the victims and promotes accountability

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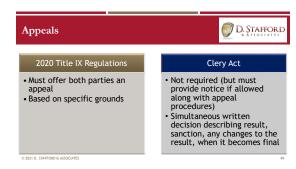
#### Clery Requirements for Officials





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- Training must be described in ASR
- Annual
- Should include (at a minimum):
- Relevant evidence and how it should be used
- Proper interview techniques
- Basic procedural rules for conducting a proceeding
- Avoiding actual/perceived conflicts
- Can be in person or electronic (webinar or video)









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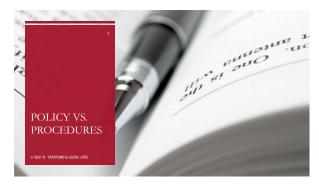


#### Agenda

- Policy vs. Procedures
- Policy Considerations
- Policy Sections
- VAWA Components
- Additional Considerations
- Procedures

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Policy vs Procedures	
<u> </u>	









What are the rules, why they exist, when they apply

Internal Procedures

Information Step by step actions for the staff

Information through a notice letter or information sheet explaining the process and steps for the involved parties

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#### Examples

Prior to completion of the investigative report, the respondent and complainant, and their respective advisors, if any, will be provided a copy of the evidence in an electronic format or a hard copy. The parties will have 10 calendar days to submit a written response.

- All documents considered evidence should be converted and merged into one pdf.
   The pdf should be watermarked for each party, and security settings should be set to prohibit editing.
   A transfer link is sent to the parties simultaneously via email.

#### External process information

"Prior to the completion of the report, you and your advisor, if applicable, will receive a Dropbox link to access a copy of the evidence. You will have until [DATE] to review the evidence and provide a written response to the investigator. To provide the written response, use the following link: [Submission link]." Item and the provide the written response, use the following link: [Submission link]."

5

#### Examples

#### Policy statement

Either party may request, no later than seven calendar days prior to the hearing, for the hearing to occur with the parties located in separate rooms with technology enabling the hearing body and parties to simultaneously see and hear the party or the witness answering questions.

#### Internal procedure

- Notify both parties of the request for a virtual hearing.

  Book the space and technology.

  Send login information to the hearing officer and parties.
  Include an instruction sheet on using the technology.

#### External process information

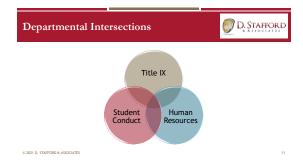
"Either the complainant or respondent may request to have the parties located in separate rooms and the hearing will be held using Zoom technology. If you wish to utilize this option, you must notify [NAME] at [EMAIL] n







# Models Sexual Misconduct - Same Resolution Process Other sexual misconduct is referred to different policies Resolution process follows Title IX regulations Resolution process is same for employees and students Resolution process is same for employees and students Resolution process is same for employees and students













	Statement of Policy	
	Related Policies	
	Applicability/Jurisdiction	
	Title IX Coordinator	
	Employee Responsibilities	
	Definitions	
Policy	Prohibited Conduct	
Policy Sections	Reporting Options	
	Supportive Measures	
	Accommodations and Interpretive Services	
	Interim Action	
	Grievance Procedures	
	Education and Prevention	
	Record Management	
	Interpretation and Revision	
	in 2024 D. STAFFORD & ASSOCIATES	17



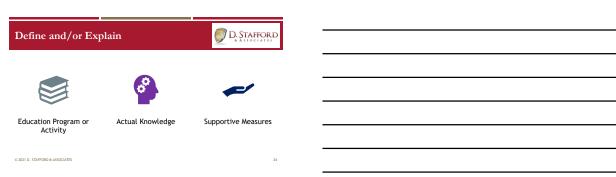
Related Policies		D. STAFFO	RD ES
Code of Conduct	Retaliation	Employee handbook	
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Other Recommended Definitions		D. STAFFORD			
<b>İ</b> Tİ		••			
Advisor	Decision- maker	Witness	Day	Employee	Student
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	Sexual Harassment
Title IX	Sexual Assault
Specific Prohibited	Dating Violence
Conduct	Domestic Violence
	Stalking
27	© 2021 D. STAFFORD & ASSOC ATES



Reminder: Clery

Obligations about

Reporting

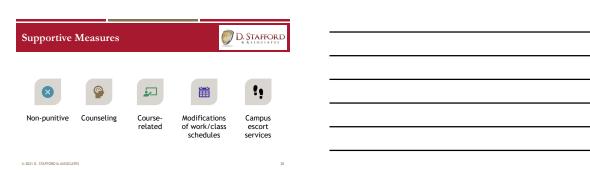
4. Rights of complainants and responsibilities of institution

5. Existing resources

6. Options for available assistance and how to request changes

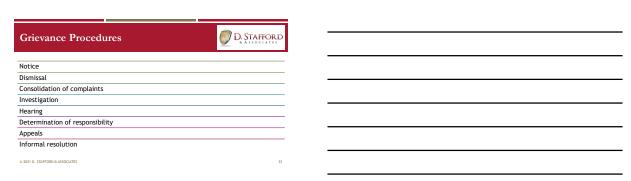
7. Confidentiality

8. Disciplinary procedures











Record Management

Records

Considerations

All case Training materials

All case materials

All case materials

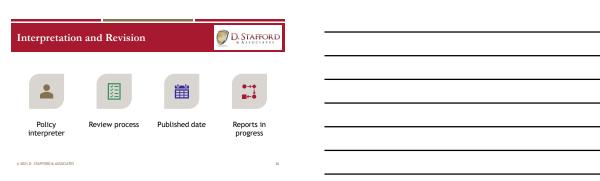
Duration

Access

35

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### VAWA Disciplinary Proceedings



A prompt, fair, and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result

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# VAWA Disciplinary Proceedings Requirements









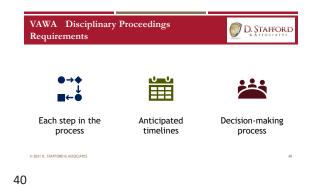
How to file

All available proceedings

How the proceeding is determined

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VAWA Disciplinary Proceedings



Timely notice

of meetings

Requirements



Advisor of

choice





Standard of evidence

Sanctions

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VAWA Disciplinary Proceedings
Requirements

Notification of results

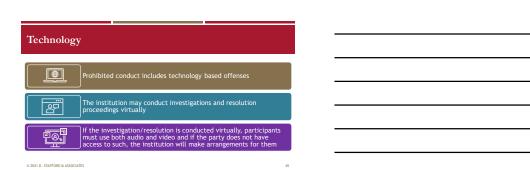
Records

42

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#### Decisions and Implementation





Supportive measures



Assignment of personnel



Individual risk analysis







Training

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#### Case Study: Jurisdiction

You have received a report from a staff member alleging that a student, who is also employed in the department, has been sending the staff member sexually explicit text messages. Some of the messages also focus on the staff member's race.

- 1. How do you determine jurisdiction?
- 2. What policy/process would you use?
- 3. How would your offices work together on this matter?

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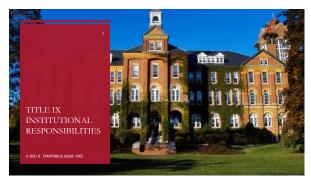


#### Agenda

- Title IX Institutional Responsibilities
- Title IX Coordinator
- Investigators
- Resolution Facilitators
- Advisors
- Other Considerations

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## D. STAFFORD Title IX Institutional Responsibilities Determining and responding to discrimination in Admission ■ Financial Aid Athletics Pregnancy Employment Discipline ■ Sexual harassment response 4 D. STAFFORD Athletics Compliance Governing Body © 2021 D. STAFFORD & ASSOCIATES 5 D. STAFFORD Admission and Financial Aid Monitor Procedures and Practices **Review Gifts** Review Data © 2021 D. STAFFORD & ASSOCIATES





Discipline and Education			D. STAFFORD		
<b>***</b>	<u>.d.</u>				
Policies	Data	Cases	Programming		
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## Title IX Coordinator The 2020 Regulations

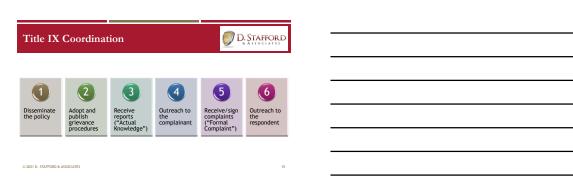


- Must designate and authorize at least one employee to coordinate its
  efforts to comply with its responsibilities under this part, which the
  employee must be referred to as the "Title IX Coordinator"
- Name or title, office address, electronic mail address, and telephone number of the Title IX Coordinator to applicants, employees, unions
- Receive reports any time (including non-business hours) of sex discrimination in person, by mail, by telephone, or by electronic mail, or by any other means that results in the Title IX Coordinator receiving the person's verbal or written report
- Title IX Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of supportive measures

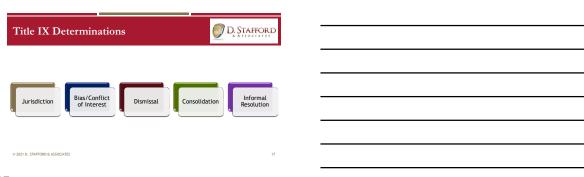
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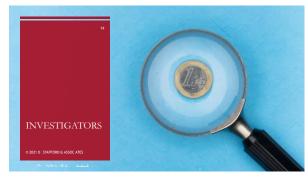














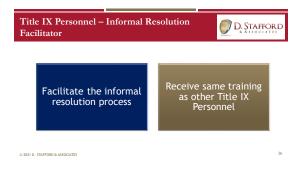




























- Emergency removal decisions (and appeals)
- Determine bias and conflict of interest
- Make dismissal decisions
- Appeals of dismissal decisions
- Appoint Title IX personnel
- Interpret policy
- Draft and send notice documents
- Implement sanctions



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### Agenda

- Sexual Harassment on Campus
- Quid Pro Quo
- Hostile Environment+
- Sexual Assault and the VAWA Offenses
- Additional Elements for Title IX Cases
- Consent

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## 2019 AAU Climate Survey

Reporting rates for nonconsensual sexual contact (force or incapacitation): 13% for all participants

- Female undergraduates: 25.9% Female graduate/professional: 9.7%
- Male undergraduates: 6.8%
- Male graduate/professional: 2/5%
- TGQN\* undergraduates: 22.8% TGQN graduate/professional: 14/5%

\*Transgender woman/Transgender man/Gender questioning/Nonbinary/genderqueer/Gender not listed

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### 2019 AAU Climate Survey

- Of undergraduate women reporting victimization:
- One incident 9.5%
- More than one 16.4%
- Rate of victimization for women: Increase of 3% from 2015 survey
- Knowledge of definition of sexual misconduct: Up 11.5% (women) and 12.4% (men) from 2015 study
- Belief that school would take the report seriously: 65% said yes, but only 45% of actual reporters agreed
- $\blacksquare$  Reporting rates for penetration (sexual touching was about  $\frac{1}{2}$  the reports of penetration):
  - Women: 29.5%
  - TGQN: 42.9%
  - Men: 17.8%





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Title IX	MUST Be Sex Based	D. STAFFORD

"Sexual harassment means conduct  $\underline{on\ the\ basis\ of\ sex}$  that satisfies one or more of the following. . ."

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### PRONG 1: Quid Pro Quo

An <u>employee</u> of the recipient <u>conditioning</u> the <u>provision of</u> <u>an aid, benefit, or service</u> of the recipient on an individual's participation in <u>unwelcome sexual conduct</u>

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### PRONG 1: Quid Pro Quo











Sex or genderbased

Employee

CONDITIONING aid, benefit, or service

UNWELCOME conduct (or threat of conduct)

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### PRONG 1: Quid Pro Quo



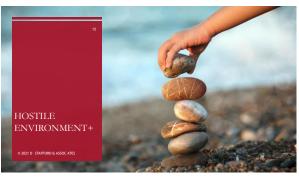
- What was the aid, benefit, or service?
- Education: admission, grades, awards, housing, access, membership, resources, support
- Employment: hiring/firing, salary, benefits, promotions, location, privileges
- Other: participation, movement, personnel/education records, reputation, access, status
- How was it conditioned/communicated?
  - Implied, stated, written

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No to volunteers - not included in Quid Pro Quo



### PRONG 2: Hostile Environment+ (The Davis Standard)

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

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### PRONG 2: The Davis Standard



Davis v. Monroe County Board of Education, 526 U.S. 629 (1999).

Holding that "funding recipients are properly held liable in damages only where they are deliberately indifferent to sexual harassment, of which they have actual knowledge, that is so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it can be said to deprive the victims of access to the educational opportunities or benefits provided by the school."

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## Hostile Environment+











Sex Gender-based Unwelcome

Conduct Pervasive Objectively offensive

Impact on employment)

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unwelcome conduct reasonable person severe, pervasive and objectively offesnsive effectively denies a person equal access recipient's education program or activity

Sex, gender based, unwelcome, conduct servere pervaisive objectively offensive impact on education or employment

### Hostile Environment+



### ON THE BASIS OF SEX

- Physical touching
- Comments of a gender or sexual nature
- Motivated by complainant's gender or sexuality
- Sex stereotyping
- Pregnancy, childbirth, related medical conditions
- Gender-based harassment
- Gender Identity, Gender Expression, Sexual Orientation

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### Hostile Environment+



### UNWELCOME

- Unpack "consent" definition
- Behaviors that by their nature are "unwelcome"
- What was communicated between parties?
- Coercion, threats, intimidation
- Who instigated?
- Did the complainant participate?

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### Hostile Environment+



### SEVERE

- Characteristics of complainant and respondent
- Witnesses, public nature
- Direct vs. second-hand
- Degrading, crude
- Threats
- Physical actions, touching

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### Hostile Environment+



### PERVASIVE

- Number of incidents (dates, times)
- Number of witnesses, recipients, participants
- Different types of behaviors

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### Hostile Environment+



### OBJECTIVELY OFFENSIVE/REASONABLE PERSON

- "Turns on both subjectivity (i.e., whether the conduct is unwelcome, according to the complainant) and objectivity (i.e., 'objectively offensive')."
- "Whether, standing in the shoes of the complainant, the conduct would be offensive"
- The investigator conducts the subjective analysis while the decisionmaker conducts the objective analysis

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Put yourself in the person's shoes
Penal

anul oral

object - penetration

## Hostile Environment+



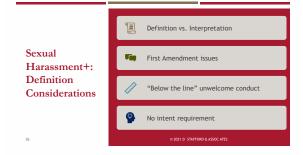
### EFFECTIVELY DENIES ... EQUAL ACCESS ... EDUCATION PROGRAM

- "Does not require that a complainant has already suffered loss of education before being able to report"
- Harassment "so undermines and detracts from the victims' educational experience" that it effectively denies...
- Does not require certain manifestations of trauma
- Can't turn away a complainant who is "high-functioning," "not showing particular symptoms," or "not traumatized enough"
- No requirement for "tangible adverse action or psychological harm"

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## Hostile Environment+ EFFECTIVELY DENIES... Skipping class to avoid a harasser A decline in a student's grade point average Difficulty concentrating in class Dropped out of school Failed a class Had a panic attack Reached a "breaking point"

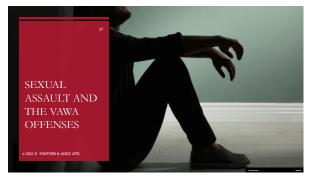
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gender mutual pronouns

Mr. Mrs. Miss MX. - non-binary



one time incidents - may not meet the definition of Hostile Environment.

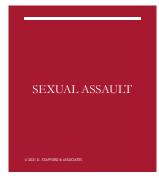
Evaulate each complaint on the matter of that complaint only.

Binary is male or female...non-binary dont align with gender you are born.

- them, they Mx. - for non binary individual

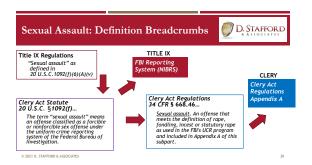
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(3) "Sexual assault" as defined in 20 U.S.C. 1092(f)(6)(A)(v), "dating violence" as defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(10), "domestic violence" as defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(8), or "stalking" as defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(30)

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Check your policy for the correct definitions.

Rape, fondling, statutory Rape, incest

### Breadcrumbs Continued...



### Appendix A in Clery Regulations

- Crime Definitions from the Summary Reporting System (SRS) User Manual from the FBI's UCR Program
- Crime Definitions from the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) User Manual from the FBI's UCR Program
  - Fondling
- Incest
- Statutory Rape

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### Clery Act Regulations Rape (Appendix A)



Rape: The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim

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Penal anul

object - penetration

oral

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### Rape FBI NIBRS Definition

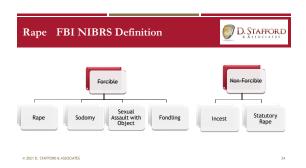


Sex Offenses, Forcible - Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent. Forcible Rape - (Except Statutory Rape) The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person's will or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Forcible Sodomy - Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Sexual Assault With An Object - To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will or not forcibly or against that person's will or instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

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Statuatory rape - when person is not old enough to consent eventhough willing



NII	BRS Definition of Sex Offenses	D. STAFFORD
	sexual act directed against another person, without the m, including instances where the victim is incapable of	
Α.	Fondling - The touching of the private body parts of a the purpose of sexual gratification, without the conse including instances where the victim is incapable of g because of his/her age or because of his/her tempora mental incapacity.	ent of the victim, iving consent
В.	<i>Incest</i> - Sexual intercourse between persons who are other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibit	
С.	Statutory Rape - Sexual intercourse with a person who statutory age of consent.	o is under the

<u>Incest is familia - parents chidren, uncle,</u> aunts, brothers, sisters - check the state la	av

Incest and
Statutory Rape:
Definition
Considerations

Over or under clothing

Forcible language

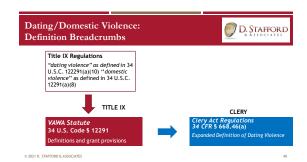
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(3) "Sexual assault" as defined in 20 U.S.C. 1092(f)(6)(A)(V), "dating violence" as defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(10), "domestic violence" as defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(8), or "stalking" as defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(30)



## Dating Violence (Title IX): 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(10) The term "dating violence" means violence committed by a person (A) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and (B) where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: (i) The length of the relationship. (ii) The type of relationship. (iii) The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

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# ■ Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. ■ The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party'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. ■ Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Domestic Violence	(Title	IX):
34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(8	)	



The term "domestic violence" includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

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### Domestic Violence Clery Regulations



- A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by
- a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim
- by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common
- by a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with the victim, as a spouse or intimate partner
- by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred OR
- by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred

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What is a "Crime of Violence?"

- According to Section 16 of title 18 of the United States Code, the term crime of violence means
  - an offense that has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another, or
- any other offense that is a felony and that, by its nature, involves a substantial risk that physical force against the person or property of another may be used in the course of committing the offense.

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Dating & Domestic Violence: Definition Considerations



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(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)(3)

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The term "stalking" means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to 
(A) fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or
(B) suffer substantial emotional distress.

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### Additional Clery Regulations Definition



(ii) For the purposes of this definition -

(A) Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker 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.

(B) Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

(C) Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

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Stalking:
Definition
Considerations

Stalking and Intimate Partner
Violence

Stalking and Disability



### Jurisdiction



- "If the conduct alleged in the formal complaint would not constitute sexual harassment as defined in § 106.30 even if proved, did not occur in the recipient's education program or activity, or did not occur against a person in the United States, then the recipient must dismiss the formal complaint."
- "education program or activity includes locations, events, or circumstances over which the recipient exercised substantial control ... and also includes any building owned or controlled by a student zation that is officially recognized by a postsecondary itin."

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### Party Status



- "At the time of filing a formal complaint, a complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activity of the recipient with which the formal complaint is filed."
- "locations, events, or circumstances over which the recipient exercised substantial control over both the respondent and the context..."

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Event that happens off campus event sponsored by the College

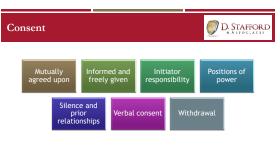


Quid Pro cases cannot be dismissed but investigated.

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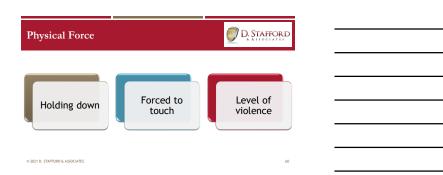
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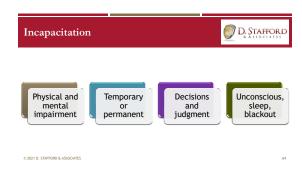














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### Impairment

- The state of being diminished or weakened due to the consumption of
- Begins as soon as alcohol enters the bloodstream
- Increases with consumption of alcohol

Question: Is it a violation of policy if two IMPAIRED people have sexual intercourse?

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### Intoxication

- An act or instance of inebriation; drunkenness
- Intoxication is legally met when an individual's blood alcohol level reaches .08 or greater

Question: Is it a violation of policy if two INTOXICATED people have sexual intercourse?

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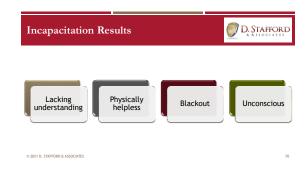
### Incapacitation

- So impaired as to be incapable of giving consent
- Lacking the capacity to consent
- If a person cannot understand the nature of the proposed act or cannot understand they have a right to refuse or are otherwise unaware that the activity is occurring

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- Are there sex-based offenses that are not included here but should be included in our conduct codes?
- Are there other behaviors that are sexbased that are not included here but should be included in our conduct codes?







#### Agenda

- Training Requirements
- VAWA Education Requirements
- Bringing Prevention to Campus
- Models of Prevention
- Athletics

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Need to get everyone trained - include other constituence is - such as counselors advisors, off-campus resources.







Informal resolution facilities - new requirement for training

Training for All Title IX Personnel

Definition of sexual harassment

Scope of education program/activity

Serve impartially process

These are 4 categories theat the regulations require definitions, vcope of education program/activity - conduct and grievance process serve impartially.

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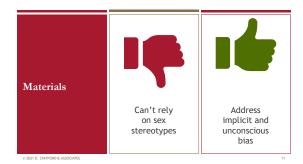


Investigators need training on relevance and training on how to write a report.



Tomorrow we will learn how to train.
include technology training and training around relevancy.

10



Address implicit and unconscious bias - not using to be overly bias Start by believing both - the complainant and the respondant.

Be careful in the training materials, the Language can't rely on sex sterotypes

11



Training materials must keep 7 years and transparent - can put on the website.

Can use this material on our website.



Education for studfent and employees

## From the VAWA Regulations...



(j) ... an institution must include in its annual security report a statement of policy that addresses the institution's <u>programs to</u> <u>prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking</u>

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14

Go read the VAWA regs and statues - kind of complicated.

Programs to Prevent VAWA Offenses

Primary

Ongoing

Must train students and employeess for training - need to indicate that training is necessary but not mandatory. Must be offered to new employees and track it.

Ongoing - everyhting else you do on campus - example - "Walk a Mile in her shoes" Make sure it is captures to go into the annual security report.



A Statement prohibits VAWA offences



Primary Prevention Programs	D. STAFFORD	No delivery option - can be on line, break audiences any way we want to do it.	
Delivery Options Audience	Attendance		
© 2011 D. STAFFORD & ASSOCIATES	18		



Could h	ave a pos	ter camp	ain - pla	ce in bath	irooms		
							_

#### Awareness Campaigns



 Community-wide or audience-specific programming, initiatives, and strategies that increase audience knowledge and share information and resources to prevent violence, promote safety, and reduce perpetration.

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## Bystander Intervention

(ii) Bystander Intervention means safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and culture conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene.

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# Coordinated Strategies Communication Programming, such as Take Back The Night, safe walks Coordination with campus groups Tabling Curriculum infusion

22



23

	Community involvement
Recommended Practice from 2016 Clery Handbook	Local rape crisis centers Local law enforcement officials Social services personnel Coalitions against domestic and sexual violence
Guidance	Not required for all to attend
(rescinded)	Can combine topics
24	o 2021 d. Stafford & Assoc ates

Think of who you partner with.

Pull the Clery Handbook.



## Training for Employees and Students





- Types?
- Who receives training?
- Who decides?

26

"Everfy" software is used for employees and students training Have a mental wellbeing module.

Supervisor training.

Essential Campus Components	D. STAFFORD

1850 Coalition Building







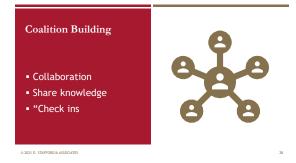


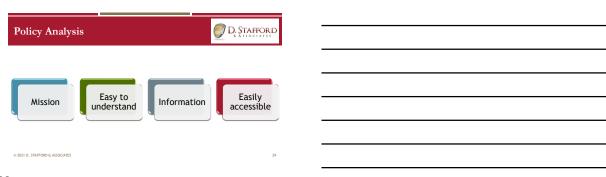


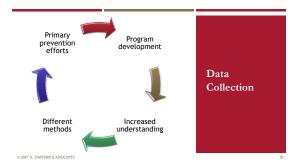


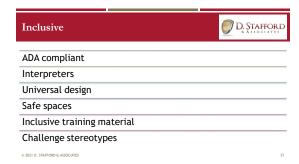
Social
Marketing

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## Effective Prevention Strategies Soc etal Community Relat onthip

40

Level	Influences	Strategy	Prevention activities example
Individual	Personal traits and beliefs	Positive attitudes	Mentoring and education
Relationship	Peers and family	Modeling behavior	Bystander
Community	Institutional relationships	Policies and processes	Social media
Societal	Belief systems and social norms	Laws	Target lawmakers

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ttps://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/publichealthissue/social-ecologicalmodel.html

41









Primary Preve	ention In	coming Studer	D. STAFFORI
Name of Program	<u>Date Held</u>	<u>Location Held</u>	Prohibited Behavior Covere
First Year Student Orientation	8/15/2020	Main Auditorium	DoV, DaV, SA & S*
First Year Student Orientation	8/16/2020	Main Auditorium	DoV, DaV, SA & S*
Transfer Student Orientation	8/15/2020	South Hall	DoV, DaV, SA & S*
Law School Student Orientation	8/17/2020	North Hall	DoV, DaV, SA & S*
Graduate School Orientation	8/16/2020	East Hall	DoV, DaV, SA & S*
Bystander Intervention Training	8/17/2020- 8/19/2020	Fair Sports Complex	SA*

Primary Prev	ention Inc	coming Employe	D. STAFFOI
Name of Program	<u>Date Held</u>	<u>Location Held</u>	Prohibited Behavior Covered
New Employee Orientation	1/15/2020	Human Resources	DoV, DaV, SA & S*
New Employee Orientation	3/18/2020	Human Resources	DoV, DaV, SA & S*
New Employee Orientation	6/21/2020	Human Resources	DoV, DaV, SA & S*
New Employee Orientation	8/25/2020	Human Resources	DoV, DaV, SA & S*
New Employee Orientation	9/10/2020	Human Resources	DoV, DaV, SA & S*

Ongoing l	Prevention	Students	D. STAFFOR
Name of Program	<u>Date Held</u>	Location Held	Prohibited Behavior Covered
Behind Closed Doors Skits	3/15/2020	Main Auditorium	DoV, DaV, SA & S*
Behind Closed Doors Skits	9/03/2020	Main Auditorium	DoV, DaV, SA & S*
Residence Hall Speaker Series-1	2/17/2020	Cole Residence Hall	DoV* DaV
Residence Hall Speaker Series-4	12/02/2020	Cole Residence Hall	S*
Clothesline Project	10/01/2020- 10/05/2020	Student Commons Main Floor	DoV, DaV, SA *
Vagina Monologues	12/02/2020	Main Auditorium	SA*
Poetry Speak Out	3/19/2020	Student Commons Lounge	DoV, Dav*
Safe Zone Hate	11/02/2020-	Office of Diversity &	DoV, DaV, SA & Stalking (LGBTQ)
Crime Prevention	11/04/2020	Inclusion	

#### D. STAFFORD Ongoing Prevention Employees Location Held Graduate School Faculty Conference Room Arts & Sciences Conference Room Moot Court Room 3/18/2020 DoV, DaV, SA & S\* 8/25/2020 DoV, DaV, SA & S\* 9/11/2020 Human Resources DoV, DaV, SA & S\* Staff In-Service Poster Campaign: "Challenging Myths and Stereotypes About Victims of Rape in HE" Web-based Training"The Role of Faculty in Assisting Students Who Disclose Abuse" Posters placed in Faculty lounges in Main Hall B1-B5, King Hall, offices of advisors Provost Smith 11/01/2020-12/01/2020 DoV, DaV, SA\* 4/10/2020 DoV, DaV, SA & S\*

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## Agenda

- Review of Title IX and Clery Regulations
- Contacting the Complainant
- Contacting the Respondent
- Emergency Removals

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#### Actual Knowledge



#### Title IX

"Actual knowledge means notice of sexual harassment or allegations of sexual harassment to a recipient's Title IX Coordinator or any official of the recipient who has authority to institute corrective measures on behalf of the recipient, or to any employee of an elementary and secondary school."

#### Clerv Act

- Campus police, security, or official with significant responsibility for student and campus activities
- "Official" is any person who has the authority and the duty to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution.

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#### Title IX Supportive Measures



- Non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services
- Offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge
- To the complainant and/or the respondent
- Before or after the filing of a formal complaint or where no formal complaint has been filed
- Designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity
  without unreasonably burdening the other party, including measures designed to protect the
  safety of all parties or the recipient's educational environment, or deter sexual harassment
- The recipient must maintain as confidential any supportive measures provided to the complainant or respondent, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the recipient to provide the supportive measure.
- The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of supportive measures

7

Type text here

#### Title IX Supportive Measures



Extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments Modifications of work or class schedules Mutual restrictions on contact betwee the parties Counseling Increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus Changes in work or housing locations

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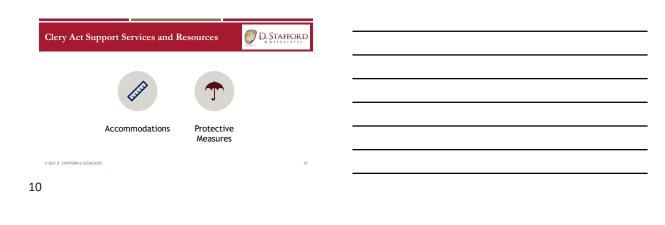
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Clery Act Support Services and Resources



Counseling		He	alth	Mer hea		Vict advo		Le assis	egal tano
	immig	and gration tance		dent tial aid	Othe cam serv	pus	Other cam serv	ipus	

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For title IX will need to have a signed formal complaint.













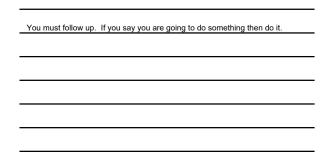


#### Follow-Up Steps



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A signed formal complaint is permission from the complainent to give notice to the responseent that complaint has been filed.

its consent from the complainent

23



Construct a written notice document







Follow-Up Steps



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#### Activity

You have received a report of an alleged rape on campus. Both the complainant and respondent are seniors and in the same academic program (vocal performance - opera). They are in three of the same classes and live in the Vocal Performance Living Learning Community in housing.

- Create a checklist of what you need to review with each party (complainant and respondent).
- 2. Identify possible supportive or protective measures.

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#### What the Title IX regulations say...

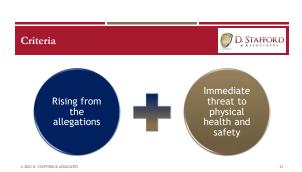


"(c) Emergency removal. Nothing in this part precludes a recipient from removing a respondent from the recipient's education program or activity on an emergency basis, provided that the recipient undertakes an individualized safety and risk analysis, determines that an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising from the allegations of sexual harassment justifies removal, and provides the respondent with notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal. This provision may not be construed to modify any rights under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, or the Americans with Disabilities Act."

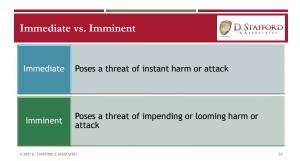
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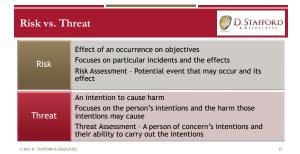
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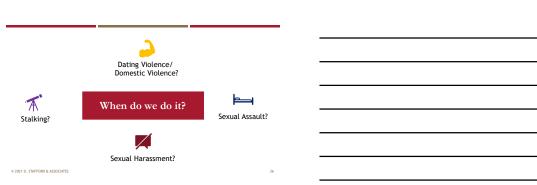
determin that an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising from the allegations of sexual harassment justifies removal



32

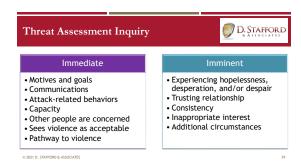














Title IX Coordinator









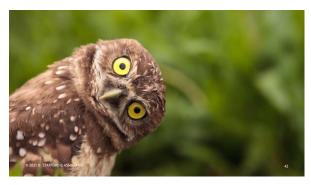
Threat Assessment Team Chair

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What is the difference Confidentiality and Privacy

Confidentialty - may have to disclose certain information. dependent on the situation. (Mental health)

Private - agree to keep infor in a small group of people Explain to the complainent the difference.



think through who is responsible to put out the notices

1



## Agenda

- Types of Notice
- Party Rights

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2





Information about preserving evidence - should not only be in your first notice letter.

report may be from complainant or third party. May follow up on an initial phone call to inform the complainant. Make sure the information from complainants is documenting - protect the College and summarize things for students.

#### Complainant



#### Notice of Report/Request for Intake

- Report may be from complainant or third party
- May follow an initial phone call to inform the complainant
   Set up a meeting to discuss supportive measures and options; right to an advisor; provide explanation of rights and options; refer to policy

- Complainant has declined to sign a formal complaint
   Complainant has not responded to outreach

5

NOTICE OF CLOSURE

Must have a closure letter when compainant declined to sign a formal complaint Complainant has not responded to outreach.



#### Notice of Allegation

Complainant/Respondent

- Identities of parties, if known
- Conduct allegedly constituting sexual harassment
- · Allegations may be updated during the course of the investigation
- Date and location, if known
- Respondent is presumed not responsible
  Advisor of choice
- May inspect and review evidence
- · Prohibit false statements

This is pulled directly from the regulations

Information - notice of allegation

Sept 15, you were alleged that you touch someone

Prespondent is presume not responsible

# Complainant/Respondent D. STAFFORD Notice of Investigation May be combined with notice of allegation Must give sufficient time to prepare for participation Provide date, time, location, and purpose of all meetings · Names of investigators and how to raise a claim of bias or conflict of interest · Any requests for information such as witnesses • Provide any known parties or witnesses • How to request accommodations or interpretive services

### Notice of Preliminary Report (sharing of evidence)

- All evidence directly related to the allegation(s)
- · Sent prior to completion of investigative report

Complainant/Respondent

Parties have at least 10 days to submit a written response for consideration by the investigator(s)

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10 days to submit a written response ...

footer: this cannot be copied and shared etc

Notice of Inestigation can combine with notice of Allogation. Must have sufficient time to prepare for particiation Provide date, time, location , and purpose of all meetingss

You on contact

### Complainant/Respondent



D. Stafford

### Notice of Final Report and Hearing

- Fairly summarizes relevant evidence
- Sent at least 10 days prior to the hearing
- Date, time, location, participants, and purpose of hearing
   Option to request separate rooms with appropriate technology
   Explanation of cross-examination including providing an advisor if

Final report sent at leazst 10 days prior to the hearing.

D. STAFFORD Complainant/Respondent Notice of Written Determination Allegations potentially constituting sexual harassment
 Procedural steps • Findings of fact supporting the determination Conclusions regarding the application of policy • Statement of and rationale for the result of each allegation Sanctions and/or remedies Appeal procedures Determination becomes final after appeal decision or if no appeal is

written determination could be as many as 30 pages.

have a one page cover letter with the decision  $\,$  and the sanctions attached you will find the full report.

# 10

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## D. Stafford Complainant/Respondent Notice of Appeal Submission · Notification to both parties that an appeal has been submitted Give both parties a reasonable, equal opportunity to submit a written statement in support of or challenging the outcome Notice of Appeal Decision Result of the appeal and the rationale for the result Notice of No Appeal Submitted · No appeals have been filed and decision is final

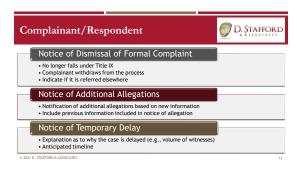
Need a notice document for appeal.

# Complainant/Respondent



### Notice of Informal Resolution

- Allegations
- Requirements for informal resolution including the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process prior to agreeing
- Any consequencesObtain voluntary, written consent



Must create a dismissal notice (language of which policy you are preceding under.

13

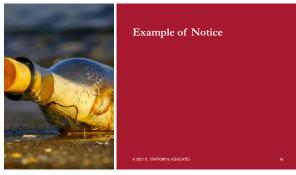


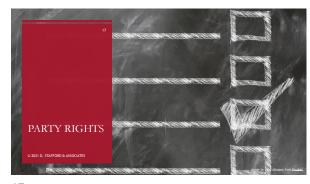
Notices should come from the Title IX coordinator

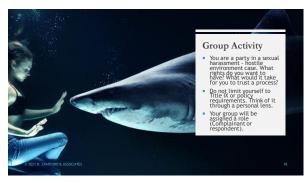
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Supportive measures should be kept confidential





















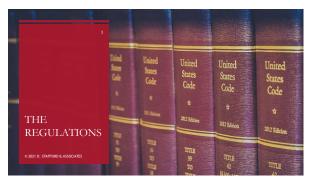


### Agenda

- The Regulations
- Types
- Restorative Justice
- Additional Considerations

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i	C10( 45/b)(0) Informal Devaluation		
	§106.45(b)(9) Informal Resolution – General	D. STAFFORD	formal complaint - formal resolution, informal
	[2]	$\overline{C}$	-
	<i>∞</i>		
	Voluntary Formal Complaint	Timing	
	© 2021 D. STAFFORD & ASSOCIATES	4	
4			
•			
i	C40( 4F(1)(0) I.C		
	§106.45(b)(9) Informal Resolution – Notice	D. STAFFORD	Cannot preclude anyone from going back to a formal resolution
	Allegations Process Preclude from resuming formal	Right to Potential consequences	
	complaint		
	© 2021 D. STAFFORD & ASSOCIATES	5	
5			_
,			
i			
	§106.45(b)(9) Informal Resolution – Written Consent	D. STAFFORD	Written conscent how do we receive.
			"Would you like to proceed with formal or Informal resolution.
	Agreement to participate in the proce	ess must de	
	Voluntary Writter	1	
	© 2021 D. STAFFORD & ASSOCIATES	6	
_			
6			



Cannot use informal resolutio for student complaint and employee respondent

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People leading informal resolution will need training.

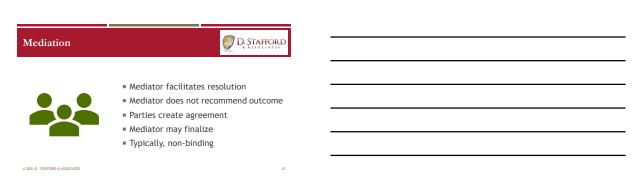
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Informal Resolution	D. STAFFORD
Mediation	
Arbitration	
Restorative Justice	
Administrative Conference Agreements	
Educational Efforts	
- 2004 D. CTATEOND S. ACCOCATED	10

Different types		





### Restorative Justice





Repair harm

- Both parties are involved in the process
- Parties work together to determine how to repair harm
- Opportunities for communication (directly and indirectly)
- Collaborative, not coercive
- Community involvement

13

 lakes a lot of training and expensive to bring	
	_

D. STAFFORD Restorative Justice v. Mediation

	Restorative Justice	Mediation
Focus	<ul><li>Repairing harm</li><li>Making things right</li></ul>	<ul><li>Problem-solving</li><li>Decision-making</li></ul>
Preparation	<ul> <li>Pre-conference meetings with all impacted parties</li> </ul>	No pre-conference meetings
Requirements	<ul> <li>Voluntary</li> <li>Responsible party accepts responsibility for behavior</li> </ul>	Voluntary
© 2021 D. STAFFORD & ASSOCIATES	https://www.pathways2rc.com/news/2018/10/24/th restorative-justice-and-mediation	ne-differences-and-similarities-of-

14

Administrative Conference Agreement





- No facts in dispute
- Both parties must agree
- Acceptance of responsibility
- Sanctions

### **Educational Efforts**





- Permanent supportive measures
- Directive to cease behavior
- Messaging to campus community
- Events and trainings
- Referrals and collaborations

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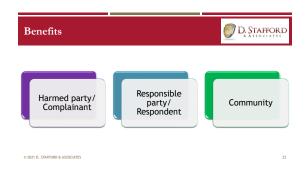


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### Restorative Circle





- Similar to Conference
- Multiple people
- Turn-taking
- Examples:
- Groups
- Culture

25

### Surrogate Participation





- Similar to conference/circle
- Complainant has a "stand-in"

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Indirect Facilitation ("Shuttle Diplomacy")





- Facilitator takes lead
- Back-and-forth between parties
- Does not require face-to-face

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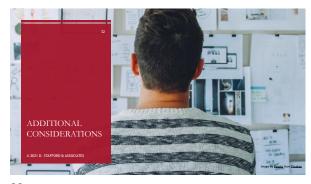
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D Stafford & Associates do a 5 day investigation class

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### Agenda

- The Formal Title IX Process
- Overview of Investigations
- Evidence and Relevancy
- Reports
- Non-Title IX Investigations

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Do we have a policy on bullying?

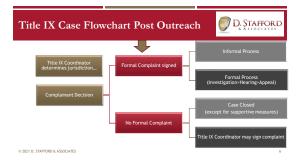
Intaker = Title IX Coordinators

Resolution = Decision Maker

Investigation - Need investigators

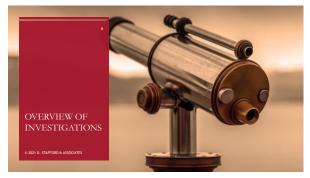


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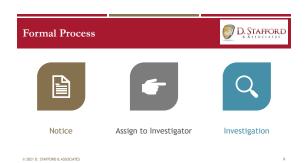


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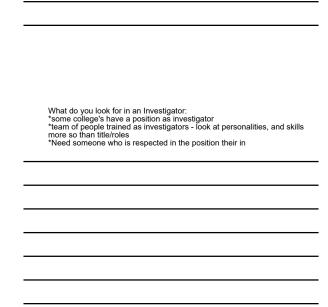
Coordinator will give complaint to the Investigators.



After a formal complaint notifiy both parties.

Perfer to have 2 investigators on the case - sexual assault





Basic step of the Investigaor Role Identify interview witnesses collect Eveidence Draft the report

EXPECTATIONS
OF GREAT
INVESTIGATORS

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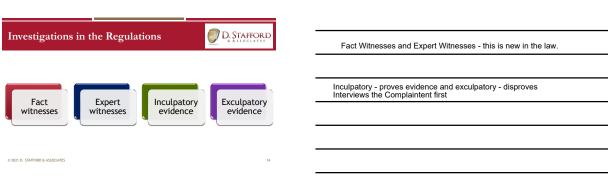
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Who sends notice - Title IX Coordinator
Who Schedules - Title IX Coordinator
documenting the steps - make sure investigators know needs to go on the report
Institutional eveidence - go to title IX and say this is what I like to have...schedules,
who sends evidence/Report - Title IX coordinator will send out...give coordinator 10 days
Who determines the deadline -







### Virtual Investigations: Helpful Notice Language



- Please be in a location with good Wi-Fi and have your camera on.
- For confidentiality purposes, please find a private location. Be sure no other persons, except for your advisor, are in the room (on or off camera) during the interview.
- As it can take a few minutes to log in, please begin the login process 10 minutes before the start time.
- If you are unable to secure a private location or you have Wi-Fi issues, please contact Dr. Roe's office and they will assist you in looking for an alternative space for the Zoom interview.
- You will join a waiting room please be patient the investigators will join you into the meeting when the previous interview has finished.
- If you have evidence to share, please send it in advance of the interview to droe@college.edu.

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### Types of Evidence











Real evidence

Demonstrative

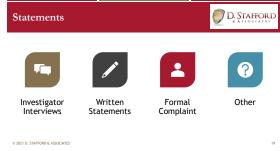
Documentary

Testimonial

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18

Real Evi - do get this type often, Demonstrative - diagram
documentary - social media, text messages, etch
testimonial - interviews





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Information that is shared - directly related Past sexualy behavior not admissible. - may not get shared at hearing but may be shared in everything collected. Relevant - summerize for the report.

statements - ivestigators interviews will help

What does your informtion sharing looks like.





### What Does Relevancy Mean?



RElevancy - directly related to the issue and helps prove or disprove the issue



- Directly <u>related</u> to the issue and <u>helps prove or disprove</u> the issue
- Fact must be <u>material</u> to an issue in the case
- Makes something more/less true or more/less false

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### Other Ways to Put It...



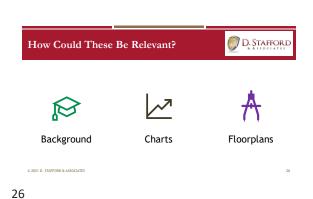
The evidence does not need to be conclusive

The evidence constitutes a link in the chain of proof The evidence, in connection with other evidence, helps "a little"

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How Could These Be Relevant?

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Research

Expert Testimony

27

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What About...





# Character and Character Traits

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# Not Applying Federal Rules of Evidence

Rule 403: The court may exclude relevant evidence if its probative value is substantially outweighed by a danger of one or more of the following: unfair prejudice, confusing the issues, misleading the jury, undue delay, wasting time, or needlessly presenting cumulative evidence.

Rule 404: Evidence of a person's character or character trait is not admissible to prove that on a particular occasion the person acted in accordance with the character or trait.

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### Not Relevant (from the Regulations)



# RELATED BUT NOT RELEVANT Past Sexual Behavior

- Complainant's sexual predisposition/prior sex unless...
- Offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the conduct alleged or
- Complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the respondent and are offered to prove consent

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# ALWAYS OUT Privileged Information

- Physician, psychiatrist, psychologist records in connection with the provision of treatment to the party
  - Unless voluntary, written consent

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# Pre-Investigation Investigation Decision | Pre-Investigation | Investigation | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative | Investigative

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### Evidence Review



"provide both parties an equal opportunity to inspect and review any evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in a formal complaint, including the evidence upon which the recipient does not intend to rely in reaching a determination regarding responsibility and inculpatory or exculpatory evidence whether obtained from a party or other source, so that each party can meaningfully respond to the evidence prior to conclusion of the investigation"



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### Investigative Report





"Create an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence"

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### DSA - Versions of the Report





# Preliminary Report

Final Report Scope Methodology (edited) Evidence Obtained

Summary of Evidence



### Written Determination

Methodology (edited)
Summary of Evidence (edited) Results (including rationale, sanctions, remedies)

Evidence Obtained

Methodology







### Inspect and Review Stage











party and Provide at least visor days to revie Allow submission of written response

Investigator must "consider" written response prior to completion of report

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### **DSA Final Investigative Report**





- Scope (from Preliminary Report)
- Methodology (Edited)
- Evidence Obtained (from Preliminary Report and any additional)
- Summary of Evidence (new)

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### Final Investigative Report Components - Evidence

























## Agenda

- Understanding Stress and Trauma
- During the Traumatic Event: Neurobiology
- After the Traumatic Event: Memory
- Long-Term Response: Impact

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## Let's Talk Stress and Anxiety

- What makes you stressed/anxious?
- How does your body respond when you are stressed/anxious?
- How does your mind respond?



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## What Is Trauma?







5

## Comparison





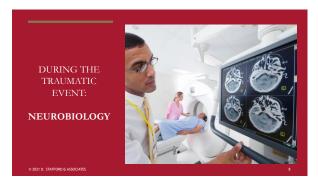


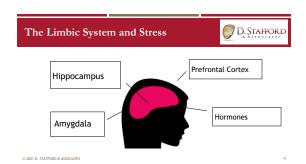
Stress

Trauma

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what was going through your mind at the time What were you thinking

13

Memory	D. STAFFORD
Encoding Storage	Retrieval

14

Memory Encoding

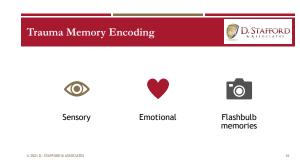
Peripheral Details

Memory Encoding

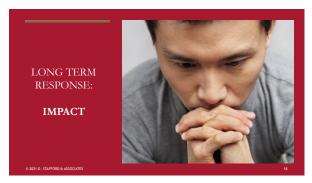
Central Details

Time and Context

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## Post-Traumatic Response

- Self-mutilation
- Eating disorders
- Promiscuity/disinterest in sex
- Substance use/abuse
- Depression
- Counterintuitive behaviors
- Suicide attempts/completions
- Sleep disorders

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# Re-traumatization in the Title IX Process D. STAFFORD Maintain privacy and confidentiality Safety and well-being

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Kept up to date

Empathy and respect











## Agenda

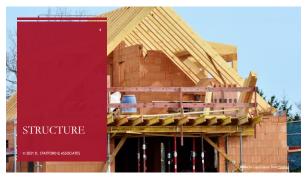
- Structure
- Hearing Notices
- Hearing Preparation
- The Hearing

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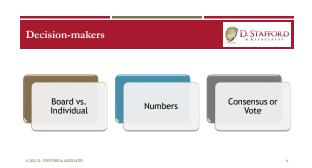
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### The Chair

- Board Chair
  - Manages the agenda
  - Determines relevancy of questions
  - Coordinates decision
- Procedural Chair
- Logistics
- Has no role in decisions, including relevancy

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/



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### The Decision-makers

- Review the investigative report
- Ask questions
- Make relevancy determinations
- Assess credibility
- Make the finding
- Produce the written determination

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#### Advisor

- Each party's advisor asks of other party and witnesses "all relevant questions and follow-up questions, including those challenging credibility."
- "Only relevant cross-examination and other questions may be asked of a party or witness."

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### Advisor





"If a party does not have an advisor present at the live hearing, the recipient must provide without fee or charge to that party, an advisor of the recipient's choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, to conduct cross-examination on behalf of that party."

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### Cross-examination - The Preamble



The Department clarifies here that conducting cross-examination consists <u>simply of posing questions intended to advance the asking party's perspective</u> with respect to the specific allegations at issue . . . (Fed. Reg. 30319)

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## Appointed Advisor Role







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APPOINTED ADVISOR

WHO IS GOING TO HANDLE IF THE ADVISOR OF CHOICE DOESN'T SHOW UP TO THE HEARING?







## Don't Forget the Parties and Witnesses!

- Complainant and Respondent
- Subject to cross-examination
- Can be questioned by the board
- Do you allow for a verbal statement?
- Witnesses
- Subject to cross-examination
- Can be questioned by the board

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## Live Hearing







Cross-examination - <u>directly,</u> <u>orally, and in real time</u>

Option for separate rooms with technology to hear/see or virtual

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## See and hear (Regulations)





"...enabling the decision-maker(s) and parties to simultaneously see and hear the party or the witness answering questions"

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Decision-maker(s)

Parties and Advisors

Complainant & advisor

Respondent & advisor

Witness (when called)

Other

Title IX Coordinator
Interpreters or support persons

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Other Location
Considerations

Question submission

Process for recording

Space for private conference

Record of Hearing







Video



Audio

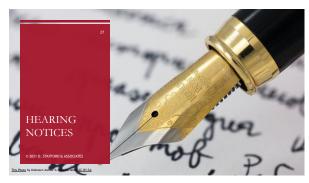
Transcript

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## Final Report







10 Days

Written response



Sent to parties Sent to advisors

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### Notice of Hearing, Part 1

"Provide, to a party whose participation is invited or expected, written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all hearings, investigative interviews, or other meetings, with sufficient time for the party to prepare to participate"



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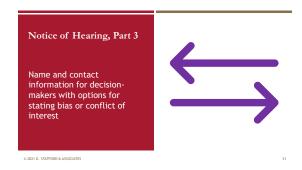
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### Notice of Hearing, Part 2

"At the request of either party, the recipient must provide for the live hearing to occur with the parties located in separate rooms with technology enabling the decision-maker(s) and parties to simultaneously see and hear the party or the witness answering questions"



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Timing Considera	ations	D. STAFFORD
01	02	03
Parties have ten days to provide written response to report	Decision-maker reviews report prior to hearing	Hearing









## Rules and Process (from the Regulations)

Recipients may adopt rules that govern the conduct and decorum of participants at live hearings so long as such rules comply with these final regulations and apply equally to both parties.

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Does your Title IX Coordinator manage the logistics of the hearing process or is it delegated to a hearing chair/officer?

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## Preparing the Parties





- Hearing format
- Vetting of questions for relevancy
- Irrelevant questions (rape shield/privilege)
- Impact of attendance
- Impact of participation
- Role of advisor
- Appointed advisor

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## Decision-maker Pre-work











Review report

Review allegations

Review policy

Draft relevant questions

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Credibility

Decisionmaker
Predrafted
Questions

Clarifications

Admissions

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Hearing/Cross Purpose from the Preamble	D. STAFFORD



- "to reach factually reliable determinations"
- "goal of a fair, truth-seeking process"
- "truth-seeking function of cross-examination"

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#### From the Preamble...

The Department reiterates, however, that the essential function of cross-examination is not to embarrass, blame, humiliate, or emotionally berate a party, but rather to ask questions that probe a party's narrative in order to give the decisionmaker the fullest view possible of the evidence relevant to the allegations at issue.

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## **Mandatory Components**









Complainant Cross-Examination

Respondent Cross-Examination

Witness Cross-Examination

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## **Optional Components**













Review of Rights Opening/Closing Decision-maker and Rules Statements Questions

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Introductions



#### **Decision-maker Questions** (from the Regulations)

"The degree to which any inaccuracy, inconsistency, or implausibility in a narrative provided by a party or witness should affect a determination regarding responsibility is a matter to be decided by responsibility is a matter to be decided by the decision-maker, after having the opportunity to ask questions of parties and witnesses, and to observe how parties and witnesses answer the questions posed by the other party."

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## Decision-maker Questions (Regulations) D. STAFFORD





- Permit the decision-maker on the decision-Permit the decision-maker on the decision-maker's own initiative to ask questions and elicit testimony from parties and witnesses, as part of the recipient's burden to reach a determination regarding responsibility based on objective evaluation of all relevant evidence including inculpatory and exculpatory evidence
- Thus, the skill of a party's advisor is not the only factor in bringing evidence to light for a decision-maker's consideration

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### Decision-maker Questions





Statement of Accuracy



Credibility



Clarity

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Question

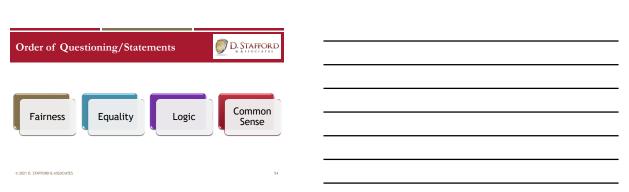
• By Advisor

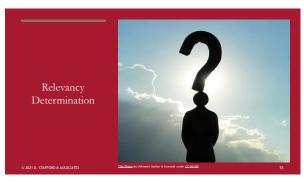
Relevancy Determination

• By Decision-maker

Answer

• By party or witness





## Relevancy Determination





"Before a complainant, respondent, or witness answers a cross-examination or other question, the decision-maker(s) must first determine whether the question is relevant and explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant."

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Past sexual history Privileged question

Relevancy and Admissibility Determinations

New Not probative of material fact

## Reason for Relevancy Determination











Not a lengthy or complicated explanation

Logic and common sense

Shows neutrality

May trigger appeal ("procedural irregularity")

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## "New Evidence" at the Hearing



APPEAL GROUND: "New evidence that was not reasonably available <u>at the time the determination regarding responsibility</u> or dismissal was made, <u>that could affect the outcome of the matter"</u>







Allow

Disallow

Stop Hearing

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## Participation (Regulations)





"If a party or witness does not submit to cross-examination at the live hearing, the decision-maker(s) must not rely on any statement of that party or witness in reaching a determination regarding responsibility."

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## Attendance (Regulations)





"The decision-maker(s) cannot draw an inference about the determination regarding responsibility based solely on a party's or witness's absence from the live hearing or refusal to answer cross examination or other questions."

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## Agenda

- Weighing the Evidence
- Credibility Assessments
- Elements of a Violation
- Findings, Sanctions, and Remedies
- Written Determination
- Appeals and Other Decision-makers

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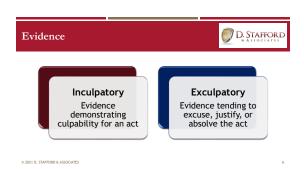


## From the Regulations...

"must objectively evaluate all relevant evidence (inculpatory and exculpatory) but retains discretion, to which the Department will defer, with respect to how persuasive a decisionmaker finds particular evidence to be"

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Not Relevant (from the Regulations)
-------------------------------------



#### Past Sexual Behavior

- Complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior unless...
- Offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the conduct alleged or
- Complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the respondent and are offered to prove consent

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#### Privileged Information

- Physician, psychiatrist, psychologist records in connection with the provision of treatment to the party unless
- Voluntary, written consent

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## Also Cannot Rely On...



- Statements by party/witness not subjected to cross
- Sex stereotyping

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#### Decision-maker Determinations on Evidence



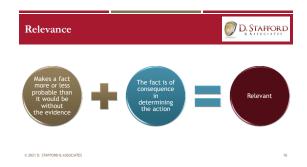








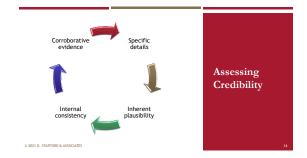
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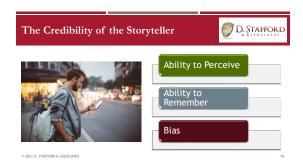


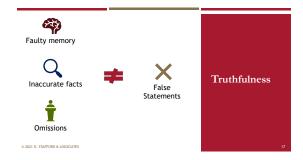




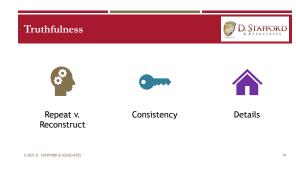








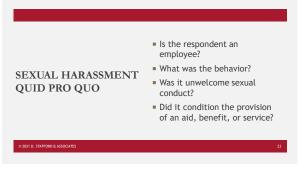














SEXUAL ASSAULT	What were the behaviors?
	What, if any, were the words or actions to indicate consent?
	<ul> <li>Force, coercion, intimidation, threats, incapacitation</li> </ul>
	If incapacitation - two steps
	Was the complainant incapacitated?
	Did the respondent or would a reasonable person know?









Policy language -Alleged violations







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D. STAFFORD Disciplinary Sanctions and Remedies Sanctions Remedies

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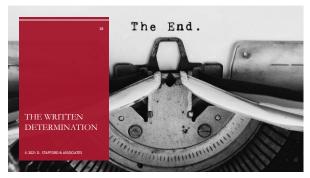








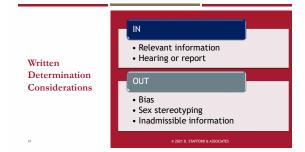






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# Other Decision-makers









Appeal of Case Dismissal



Appeal of Emergency Removal

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# Title IX Required Appellate Grounds

- Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter
   New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, that could affect the outcome of the matter
- matter

  3. The Title IX Coordinator, investigator(s), or decision-maker(s) had a 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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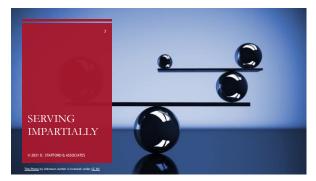


# Agenda

- Serving Impartially
- Organizational Integrity

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Conflict of Interest or Bias	D. STAFFORD
\$15 15151 11151 11151	
Generally	Individually
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Training		D. STAFFORD
Prejudgment of facts	Conflict of Interest	Bias

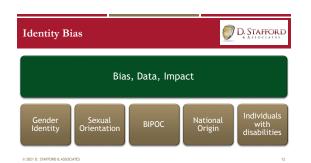












# REPRESENTATION MATTERS













Confirmation Bias	Confirmed preconceived opinion		
Availability Bias	Most important to the memory immediately recalled		
Hindsight Bias	See things as more predictable than they were	Types of Bias	
Foresight Bias	Ability to predict future events	Types of Dias	
Identity Bias	More likely to believe one group over another		
Personal Experience Bias	Believe similar experience (or disbelieve the dissimilar)		
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#### Case Study: The Tweet

You have a staff member who has served on your hearing board for several years and is considered one of your most reliable board members. Recently, you became aware of a tweet by the staff member that mocked people who are transgender. The tweet is two years old.

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# Case Study: Assigning Personnel

You have a dating violence case involving two individuals with the same gender and sexual identities. Though you have no history of bias on the part of your investigator and board members, you are aware that they all belong to a conversative church that has actively supported anti-LGBTQ political candidates and policies.

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#### Case Study: The Appeal

You have a case involving a respondent who is Black and a complainant who is white. The respondent was found not responsible. The complainant has appealed. When you gave the case to the appeal officer, they stated, "You know, every case I have ever had involved a Black respondent."

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#### Case Study: The Interview

An investigator was recently interviewed by the student newspaper regarding their role with Title IX. They self-disclosed that they were a survivor of sexual assault which is why they do this work. Shortly after the article is released, you assign them to a sexual assault case. The respondent, upon notification of who the investigator will be, has requested a new investigator based on a conflict of interest/bias.

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# Case Study: Take Back the Night

A Title IX hearing is approaching. The respondent has filed a request for a different hearing officer because of a bias. The respondent stated that the hearing officer has participated in the recent Take Back the Night event and spoke out against rape, which the respondent is accused of.

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# Case Study: The Fan

A recent student sexual harassment case resulted in a finding of "not responsible." The complainant has submitted an appeal claiming investigator bias. The appeal states that the investigator was biased against her because the investigator favored the respondent, a football player. The complainant referenced being interviewed in the investigator's office which had school football paraphernalia displayed.

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#### Case Study: Door One, Two, or Three

You have five possible hearing panelists for a sexual harassment case with a faculty respondent and graduate student complainant. You need three panelists. Three of them have a potential conflict:

- Panelist 1 Serves on the Tenure Review Committee which recently denied tenure for the respondent
- Panelist 2 Has had the complainant in two courses when the complainant was an undergraduate and provided a letter of recommendation for graduate school
- Panelist 3 Works in the same department as the complainant's aunt and attends the same church as the respondent

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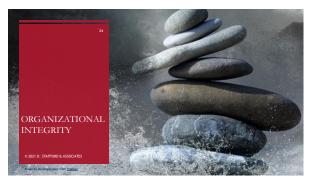


# Case Study: The VP

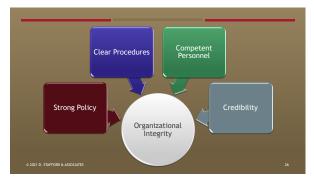
Your appeal officer is the vice president for student affairs. The complainant is a student member of the board of trustees. The vice president frequently interacts with the board. The president has repeatedly requested updates about the case from the vice president. You have raised the concern about there being the perception of a conflict. The vice president was insulted that you could possibly think they would not be fair and impartial and stated that they are fine to be the appeal officer.

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# **Sample Notice of Report Letter**

# COMPLAINANT NOTICE OF REPORT/REQUEST FOR INTAKE, FOLLOW-UP

This is a follow-up to our recent communication on DATE or you have not responded to my recent communication (phone email) of DATE. I have received a report of an incident that may be a violation of our University's Title IX Policy. The report states that what alleged on date at location. The report I received named RESPONDENT as the individual accused of the misconduct.

At our University, the Title IX Coordinator has oversight for investigating incidents where a (student/employee) may have violated the Title IX Policy. The report I received indicated that you were the individual harmed, and therefore, I am requesting to talk with you to offer supportive measures and explain University procedures including the option to file a formal complaint. This is not an investigative interview - it is only an opportunity for me to provide you with your options and resources moving forward.

I am available	or you may call my offic	ce to schedule or I have	set an initial time
----------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------

You are welcome to bring an advisor to the meeting and to any future meeting in which you attend. If you need any other accommodation or assistance during this meeting, please contact me and I will assist in providing this.

Included in this letter is our Explanation of Rights and Options which includes information on preserving evidence, reporting options, and on and off-campus services. I am available to assist you in connecting with these resources and/or to assist you in any further reporting should you decide to do so. You may also review our full policy and resource information, including confidential resources, available on our website at

If you are unable or do not wish to attend this meeting, please let me know. If I do not hear from you by DATE, I will interpret that to mean you do not wish to receive support or proceed with the University's process at this time. You may also contact me if any question. I may be reached at \_\_\_\_\_\_.

This would follow a first communication attempt in those cases in which the report did not come in directly from the Complainant or is the first communication when the report has come in with the support of the Complainant (via Maxient, through a Responsible Employee etc.)

# The rights at this stage include:

- Right to supportive measures
- Right to advisor
- Right to information about process including formal complaint
- Right to explanation of rights and options (Clery)

If you have a disability services office, you may want to indicate that as a resource for an accommodation right at the beginning of the process.



# TITLE IX HEARING SCRIPT

Everyone has their own style. This script is to provide guidance on the hearing and the key areas that need to be covered. The italicized portions of the script are examples as to how to word these statements. They do not need to be read verbatim.

# **OPENING**

Good morning/afternoon, I am [NAME/TITLE/ROLE]. This hearing has convened on <u>DATE</u> to review the case <u>CASE IDENTIFIER</u>. Please note that today's hearing is being recorded and either party may review the recording upon request.

# INTRODUCTIONS

At this time, I would ask that everyone present introduce themselves and their role in today's hearing."

- Decision-maker(s)
- Complainant
- Complainant Advisor
- Respondent
- Respondent Advisor
- Other
  - Title IX Coordinator
  - Support person(s)
  - o Interpreters
  - o Stenographer (if not recorded)
  - o General Counsel
  - o Technology Staff (ideally outside room or only on call or Zoom)

# STATEMENT OF RIGHTS AND PROCESS

I will now go over the rights of the parties in the hearing and the process.

- 1) Other than the parties, their advisors, the decision-makers and \_\_\_\_\_\_, no other persons will be permitted into the hearing except for witnesses. Each witness invited to the hearing will be allowed in only for their interview.
- 2) FOR ZOOM: We are using waiting rooms and only persons that have been invited to the hearing will be admitted from the waiting room.

- 3) This is an administrative hearing it is not a court of law. Judicial rules of evidence do not apply. Questions will be asked by the decision-maker and the advisors will be allowed to cross examine the other party and witnesses.
- 4) The Decision-makers have been given a copy of the report and have reviewed it. They will be asking for you to confirm the accuracy of your statements in the report and may ask follow-up questions from the summary of relevant evidence.
- 5) Only relevant evidence will be considered in making a finding of responsibility and the decision-makers will not rely on any evidence in making a finding of responsibility that is not permissible either by policy or by law.
- 6) This is a formal administrative hearing and rules of decorum will apply. We expect professionalism and respect for all parties and participants. Failure to follow these rules will result in your removal.
- 7) The decision-maker has made no predetermination of responsibility. At the conclusion of the hearing, after weighing relevant evidence, the decision-makers will make a finding regarding responsibility based on the (insert standard of evidence).
- 8) This determination will be provided to both parties within \_\_\_\_\_ days of the hearing.

I will now address a few items to the parties.

- 1) FOR ZOOM: Must keep camera on for us to see you for the duration of the hearing unless prompted to do otherwise by the decision-maker. What you choose to listen to or watch is up to you although we ask your advisor to be able to hear all of the statements. If you decide to mute the hearing at any point, your advisor is responsible for letting you know when to rejoin.
- 2) FOR IN PERSON: If at any point you do not want to hear a party or witness, you may choose to step out for the duration of that portion by letting the decision-maker know. Your advisor is responsible for letting you know when to rejoin.
- 3) Order of questioning Complainant, Respondent and then Witnesses. The Decision-maker will start with questions and then the party's advisor will be allowed to cross. The Decision-maker may ask additional follow up questions after cross-examination. No additional cross will be allowed except at the discretion of the decision-maker.
- 4) During cross examination, each question must be reviewed by the decision-maker prior to you answering the question. The decision-maker will prompt you when you may answer the question.
- 5) You may refuse to answer a question on cross-examination and the Decision-maker will not make a determination regarding responsibility <u>solely</u> on your refusal to answer a question. However, refusing to answer a question may limit the Decision-maker in their ability to rely on other statements you have made.
- 6) As a reminder, the University prohibits false information in the Student Code of Conduct. Information presented is expected to be truthful and complete.

*Finally, the last items are for the advisors.* 

1) Your role is to ask the cross-examination questions. Your questions should be the questions that come from the party. You are to have no other role in the process. You may not advise the party on how to respond, interrupt either party, or respond on their behalf.

- 2) FOR ZOOM: If you need to take a break and talk privately, you may do so by letting the decision-maker know and then muting yourself or requesting to be put in a breakout room. While this will be permitted, excessive requests that unduly delay the process will not be allowed.
- 3) FOR IN PERSON: If you need to take a break or talk privately, you may do so by letting the decision-maker know. While this will be permitted, excessive requests that unduly delay the process will not be allowed.
- 4) You may only ask relevant questions. These are questions regarding the facts outlined in the "Summary of Relevant Evidence" in the Investigative Report.
- 5) If your party pre-submitted questions, we will provide those that have been approved for relevancy to you to ask at the appointed time.
- 6) New evidence, not in the investigative report, will generally not be allowed unless it was not reasonably available at the time of the investigation and only at the discretion of the decision-maker.
- 7) All cross-examination questions will be reviewed first by the decision-maker who will review the question to determine if it is relevant and will explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant.
- 8) Any questions or evidence about privileged information such as medical or psychological records is not permitted without written waiver.
- 9) Questions and evidence about the complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant unless an exception applies. Do not ask a question along those lines unless you know an exception applies.
- 10) Questions must be asked in a respectful manner at all times. Failure to adhere to these rules will result in a warning. If the behavior continues, the advisor will be removed and a new advisor will be appointed by the University.

# ORDER OF QUESTIONING

(Witnesses may appear in the order they are available or in the order preferred by the Decision-maker).

- 1) Complainant
  - i. by Decision-maker
  - ii. by Respondent Advisor
  - iii. by Decision-maker
- 2) Respondent
  - i. by Decision-maker
  - ii. by Complainant Advisor
  - iii. by Decision-maker
- 3) Complainant Witnesses:
  - i. by Decision-maker
  - ii. by Respondent Advisor
  - iii. by Complainant Advisor
  - iv. by Decision-maker

- 4) Respondent Witnesses:
  - i. by Decision-maker
  - ii. by Complainant Advisor
  - iii. by Respondent Advisor
  - iv. by Decision-maker
- 5) Other Witnesses:

(alternate advisor who starts)

- i. by Decision-maker
- ii. by Advisor
- iii. by Advisor
- iv. by Decision-maker

# DECISION-MAKER QUESTIONS – CONFIRMATION OF ACCURACY

- Confirmation of Accuracy of statements and investigative interview.
  - 1) Have you read through the summary of your investigative interview?
  - 2) Do you have any corrections or changes to what you stated in your interview or in your written statement?
  - 3) Is it a fair and accurate representation of the truth as provided in your interview(s) with the investigators?
- Confirmation of Accuracy of evidence (walk through each type of evidence)
  - *1) What evidence was provided by you to the investigators?*
  - 2) Are these emails/letters/texts a fair and accurate copy of the communication?

# ADVISOR CROSS EXAMINATION OF THE PARTIES

- Cross Examination
  - o (If have pre-vetted questions) The Respondent/Complainant voluntarily submitted questions that have been approved for relevancy. The Advisor may ask any of those questions at this time.
  - Does the Respondent/Complainant, through the advisor, wish to ask any additional questions of the witness?
  - o If yes. The Advisor may submit the first question for determination of relevancy.
  - Advisor asks question.
    - The question is relevant, and the witness may answer the question
    - *The question is not relevant* (refer to list of reasons below)
    - I do not understand the relevancy of that question. Will you please clarify how or why it is relevant, otherwise we will disregard the question.

# DECISION-MAKER EXAMINATION OF THE PARTIES AND EVIDENCE

- Direct Examination
  - 1) Questions about statements
  - 2) Clarifications about where a party/witness learned of something.
  - 3) Questions regarding credibility

# Relevancy

- Past Sexual History of Complainant: That question is not relevant per the policy and the Title IX Regulations. If you can show why an exception applies, you may explain that, otherwise that question is not permitted, and any further questions of this type may result in the advisor being removed.
  - o **From the Regulations...**Questions and evidence about the <u>complainant's sexual predisposition</u> or <u>prior sexual behavior</u> are not relevant.
    - Exceptions: Unless such questions and evidence about the complainant's prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the conduct alleged by the complainant, or
    - If the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the respondent and are offered to prove consent
- **Privileged Information:** That information is privileged and not considered not relevant per the policy and the Title IX Regulations.
  - From the Regulations...Cannot access, consider, disclose, or otherwise use a party's records that are made or maintained by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, or other recognized professional or paraprofessional acting in the professional's or paraprofessional's capacity, or assisting in that capacity, and which are made and maintained in connection with the provision of treatment to the party
    - **Exception:** Unless the recipient obtains that party's <u>voluntary</u>, <u>written</u> <u>consent</u> to do so for a grievance process under this section
- **Repetitive question:** *You have already asked that question/pursued that topic.* 
  - o **From the Preamble...** nothing in the final regulations precludes a recipient from adopting and enforcing (so long as it is applied clearly, consistently, and equally to the parties a rule that deems duplicative questions to be irrelevant)
- New information: That information is not in the investigative report and has not been previously raised. Why is that information only being shared now?
- **Not relevant:** That information is not probative of any material fact concerning the allegations. Can you explain why that topic is relevant?



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