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What will the regulation do?

- Set the standard for administrative enforcement of Title IX
- Will not alter standards for lawsuits seeking money damages for violation of Title IX
- Will necessitate changes in institutional Title IX policy and practices
- Will not alter institutional policies governing other forms of protected-status harassment

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When do we need to comply?

- As of now, regulation is effective August 14, 2020
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Programmatic Scope

- Title IX obligations apply to “sexual harassment” in an education program or activity
 - Includes on campus
 - Includes education program or activity off-campus
 - Includes houses owned or controlled by university-recognized student organizations
 - Does not apply to off-campus, private settings, that are not an education program or activity
- Decision points

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Example

Student A reports that Student B sexually assaulted Student A three weeks ago, off-campus in a private apartment complex in an adjacent town. No university student-organizations or employees are involved. There is no claim of any additional misconduct occurring on campus or in university programs or activities.

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Temporal Scope

- “Formal complaint” can be filed by an alleged victim (i.e., a “complainant”) or the Title IX Coordinator
- An alleged victim can file a formal complaint only if:
 - The complainant is participating in education programs or activities; or
 - Is attempting to participate in education programs or activities
- May close a case if the respondent is permanently separated from the institution
- Decision points

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Example

Title IX Coordinator receives a complaint from Alumnus A who graduated in 2019. Alumnus A reports that Student B, who is currently a junior, groped Alumnus A’s genitals without consent at a party hosted at a fraternity house in the fall of 2018. The fraternity is recognized by the university. Alumnus A is in a graduate program at a different university located several states away.

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Application to Employees

- The regulation's mandatory requirements for investigation and grievance procedures apply to cases involving students and employees
 - Regulation does not distinguish between at-will employees or those under an employment contract
 - Regulation does not distinguish between classes of faculty
 - Regulation does not supplant other institutional obligations under Title VII or other employment laws
- Decision points

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Example

At-will custodial worker is accused of sexually harassing a female student in the hallway. The custodial worker was placed on an improvement plan a month ago for being late to work. He has complied with the improvement plan. But for the accusation of sexual harassment, the institution would have continued to employ the custodial worker. Now it is considering terminating his employment.

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Actual Knowledge

- An institution's response obligations are triggered when it has "actual knowledge"

Defined as notice to an official with authority to take corrective action

Once actual knowledge is triggered, Title IX Coordinator must promptly reach out to alleged victim and offer support services

Actual knowledge does not necessarily trigger obligation to conduct formal investigation and hearing process

- Decision points



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Example

A clerk in the college's library overhears Student A tell Student B that Student A was raped in the dorm9 -17.1(i)1.5(n)3(



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Example

Formal complaint is filed against Student A accusing Student A of repeatedly contacting Student A's former girlfriend, Student B, trolling her on social media, trying to communicate with her via friends, and texting her cell phone. Student B indicates she is suffering extreme emotional distress as a result of Student A's actions and wants Student A removed from campus pending an investigation.

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Investigation Process

- Preliminary investigation required to identify alleged victim if not apparent from report
- Formal investigation triggered by "formal complaint"
 - Detailed written notice
 - Equal opportunity to present evidence and witnesses (including experts)
 - Access to the evidence
 - Opportunity to view written report pre-hearing
- Decision points

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Example

During investigation, respondent hires an expert who will opine that complainant was not incapacitated at the time of an alleged sexual assault. The complainant does not have an expert and cannot afford one. The investigator is dubious about the purported expert's credentials and the reliability of his claimed methodology.

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Hearing Process

- Formal hearing administered by “decision-maker(s)”
 - Each party's advisor has the right to ask relevant questions and cross-examine witnesses and parties
 - Institution must provide advisor (does not have to be a lawyer) to a party who does not have one
 - “Decision-maker(s)” must make contemporaneous rulings on relevancy and objections and explain their rationale
 - Testimony of 21 m 3 persons who refuse to submit to cross-examination is excluded
 - “Decision-maker(s)” must issue written decision with rationale
- Decision points

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Standard of Evidence

- May use preponderance or clear and convincing
Standard must be used uniformly for all cases
regardless of respondent
There is a presumption that the respondent did not
violate the policy
The institution bears the burden of proof and of
collecting relevant information
- Decision points

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Appeals

- Must be offered to both parties on the following
grounds
Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome
New evidence not reasonably available that could
affect the outcome
Conflict of interest by institutional participants that
affected the outcome
- Non-appealing party must be given a chance to respond
- Decision points

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Informal Resolution

- Permissible only after a formal complaint is filed
 - Parties must provide voluntary, written consent after receiving detailed notice of allegations and explanation of informal resolution process
 - Cannot compel students to agree to informal resolution as a condition of enrollment
 - Never permitted where accusation is that employee sexually harassed a student
- Decision pimux 12.wT QTf 1 0 0550.67.717274.g 2 -8T4 1 18

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Training

- Training required for all institutional participants in the process
 - Training must be non-biased and not rely on stereotypes
 - Training for institutional participants in a given case must be retained for seven years
 - Training documents must be posted on institution's website
- Decision points

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Records Preservation

- Complete records of every case kept for a period of seven years
 - Formal cases
 - Informal resolutions
 - Cases where only supportive measures are provided (must include rationale for not proceeding formally)
- Parties have right to access the records
- Decision points

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FERPA

- Regulation indicates that Title IX explicitly pre-empts FERPA to the extent of any conflict between the two
- Eliminates need to seek FERPA waivers to the extent information is being shared for a reason mandated by the regulation
- Decision points



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Preemption of State Law

- Regulation preempts state and local laws to the extent those laws are inconsistent with the regulation's definition of sexual harassment and its mandates for the investigation and grievance process
- Decision points



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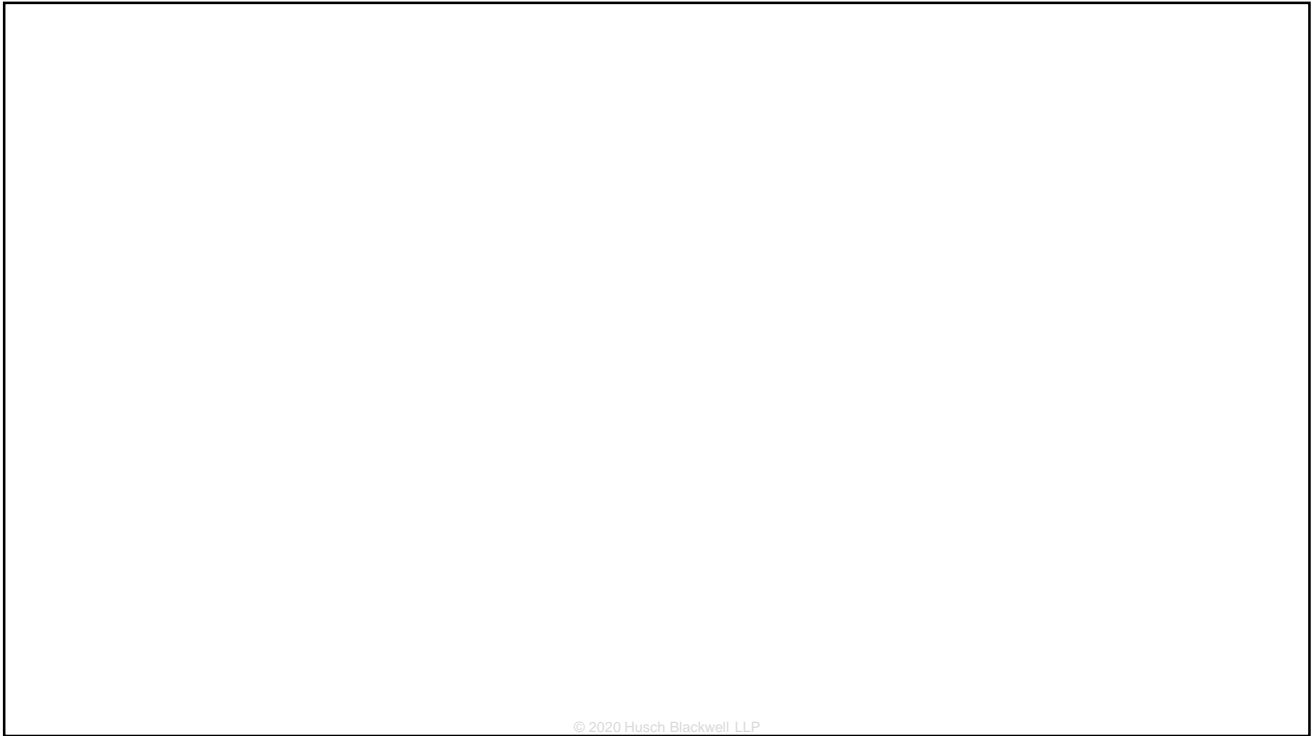
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Example

College is located in a state that passed a law defining sexual harassment for purposes of institutional Title IX policy as “Any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature.” State law also precludes any direct cross-examination of complainant by the respondent or the respondent’s representatives.



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