



GRAND RIVER | SOLUTIONS

From One Title IX Coordinator to
Another: A Practical Approach to
Navigating Beyond Compliance in a
Post Regulatory World

Chantelle Cleary, JD
Senior Consultant

Meet Your Facilitators



Chantelle Cleary, J.D.
Senior Consultant

Chantelle Cleary is a nationally-recognized subject-matter expert in Title IX and related fields. She has more than 10 years of experience in the investigation and adjudication of sexual and interpersonal violence. She lectures extensively at universities and conferences throughout the U.S. on Title IX, VAWA, harassment, and implementation of best and emerging practices. Prior to joining Grand River Solutions, Chantelle served as the Director for Institutional Equity and Title IX at Cornell University, and before that as the Assistant Vice President for Equity and Compliance and Title IX Coordinator at the University at Albany. In these roles, she provided direct, hands-on experience in the fields of Title IX, civil rights, employment law, and workplace and academic investigations. Her responsibilities included focusing on diversity efforts, sexual assault prevention and training, affirmative action, and protecting minors on campus.



Grand River Solutions, Inc.

About Us

Grand River Solutions provides Title IX, equity, and Clery Act consulting services. Together, our experts have decades of direct, on-campus experience at both small and large, public and private institutions. This practical expertise derived from years of hands-on experience enables our team to offer customized solutions unique to your educational institution's needs. Grand River has a suite of creative, cost-effective and compliant solutions to help schools meet their needs in innovative ways.





Let's Take a
Moment. Title IX
Coordinator to
Title IX
Coordinator.

Day 1 Agenda

01

The Ever-Evolving Jurisprudence of Title IX

"If nothing else, Title IX Coordinators are experts at adapting."

02

Building a Foundation for Success

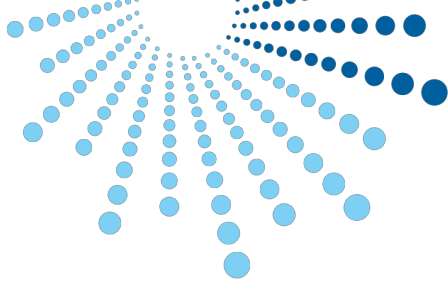
03

Compliance

04

Training & Education

Educating ourselves and our communities in a post-regulatory world



Day 2 Agenda

01

Receipt of Reports

Actual Knowledge, Report Response, Initial Assessments, & Supportive Measures

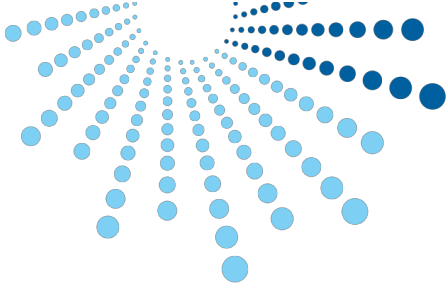
02

Complainant Intake & Supportive Measures

03

Report Resolution

Remedies Based, Informal, or Formal

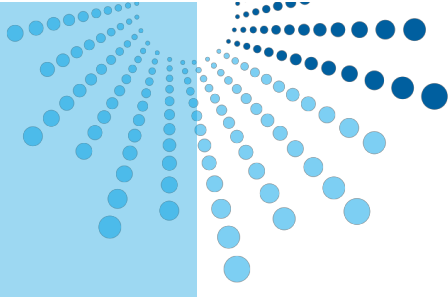




The Ever-Evolving Jurisprudence of Title IX

"If nothing else, Title IX Coordinators are experts at
adapting"

01



Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972

"No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance."

20 U.S.C. § 1681 (1972).



Title IX Applies to All Forms of Sex Discrimination

- Sexual Harassment
- Achievement Awards
- Athletics
- Benefits
- Financial Aid
- Leaves of absence and re-entry policies
- Opportunities to join groups
- Pay rates
- Recruitment
- Retention Rates
- Safety
- Screening Exams
- Sign-on Bonuses
- Student and Employee Benefits
- Thesis Approvals
- Vocational or College Counseling
- Research opportunities

The History of Title IX

A T I M E L I N E

TIX is Passed

1972

1992: Franklin v Gwinnett

1999: Davis v Monroe

2011 Dear Colleague Letter ("DCL")

2016 DCL on Transgender Students

2018 DCL and Q&A

2020 Withdrawal of 2001 Guidance

2020

1979: Cannon v University of Chicago

1998: Gebser v Lago Vista

2001: Revised Sexual Harassment Guidance

2014 Q&A

2017: 2011 DCL guidance & 2016 DCL on Transgender Students Rescinded

2020 Regulations

2020 Q&A

2011



The Title IX Regulations

Sexual Harassment Only

1. Narrows the definition of sexual harassment;
2. Narrows the scope of the institution's educational program or activity;
3. Narrows eligibility to file a complaint;
4. Develops procedural requirements for the investigation and adjudication of sexual harassment complaints, only.



Sexual Harassment: Defined in 1996, 2001, & 2017 Guidance

Sexual harassment means conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:

- (1) Conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the recipient on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct;
- (2) Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so **severe, pervasive, OR objectively offensive** that it **effectively denies** a person equal access to the recipient's education program or activity; or
- (3) Sexual assault is a form of sexual harassment

*Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, not included pre 2020 regulations

Sexual Harassment: Section 106.30

Sexual harassment means conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:

- (1) An **employee** of the recipient conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the recipient on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct;
- (2) Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so **severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive** that it **effectively denies** a person equal access to the recipient's education program or activity; or
- (3) "**Sexual assault**" as defined in 20 U.S.C. 1092(f)(6)(A)(v), "**dating violence**" as defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(10), "**domestic violence**" as defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(8), or "**stalking**" as defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(30).

Covered Geography

Includes locations, events, or circumstances over which the recipient exercised **substantial control** over both the respondent and the context in which the sexual harassment occurs, and also includes any building owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by a postsecondary institution.

- ✓ On campus or in a building owned or controlled
- ✓ Off-campus incident that occurs as part of the institution's operations
- ✓ Institution exercised substantial control over the respondent and the context of alleged sexual harassment that occurred off campus pursuant to § 106.44(a); or
- ✓ the incident of sexual harassment occurs at an off-campus building owned or controlled by a student organization officially recognized by a postsecondary institution



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Not Covered

- Off campus conduct, even if it has an impact on the educational program or activity;
- Conduct that occurs outside of the United States.



Covered Individuals

Eligibility for Title IX's Protections

"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." 34 C.F.R. § 106.30

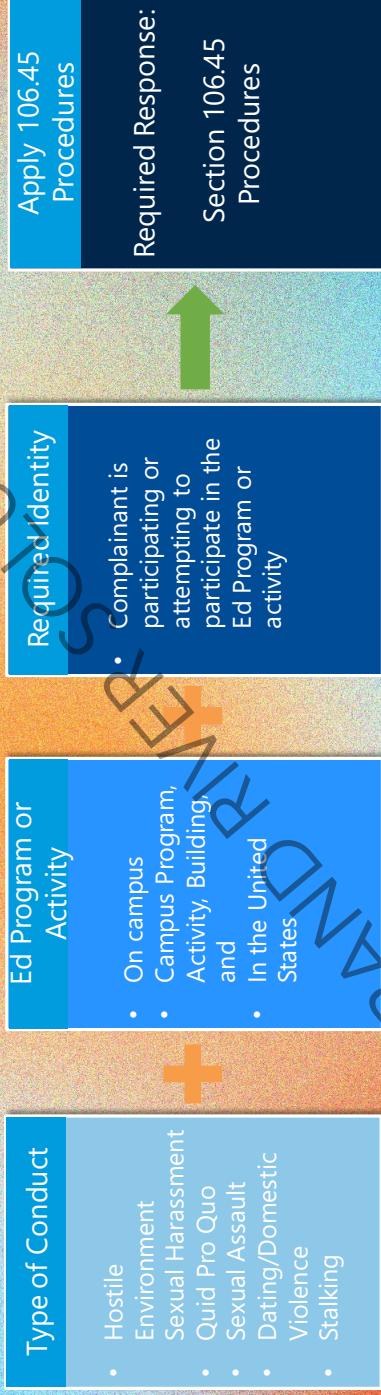
Applicant

Accepted/Hired

Enrolled/Employed



Title IX Application Post May 2020 Regulations



Conduct Falling Outside the Scope of Title IX

- Apply other institutional policies and procedures
- Ensure that those policies and procedures are compliant with VAWA/Clery, other intersecting federal and state laws



Actual Notice

A Narrowed Scope of Institutional Responsibility

Institution must respond when it has:

“Actual knowledge”

When “an official of the recipient who has authority to institute corrective measures” has notice, e.g., Title IX Coordinator

of “sexual harassment” (as newly defined)

that occurred within the school’s “education program or activity”

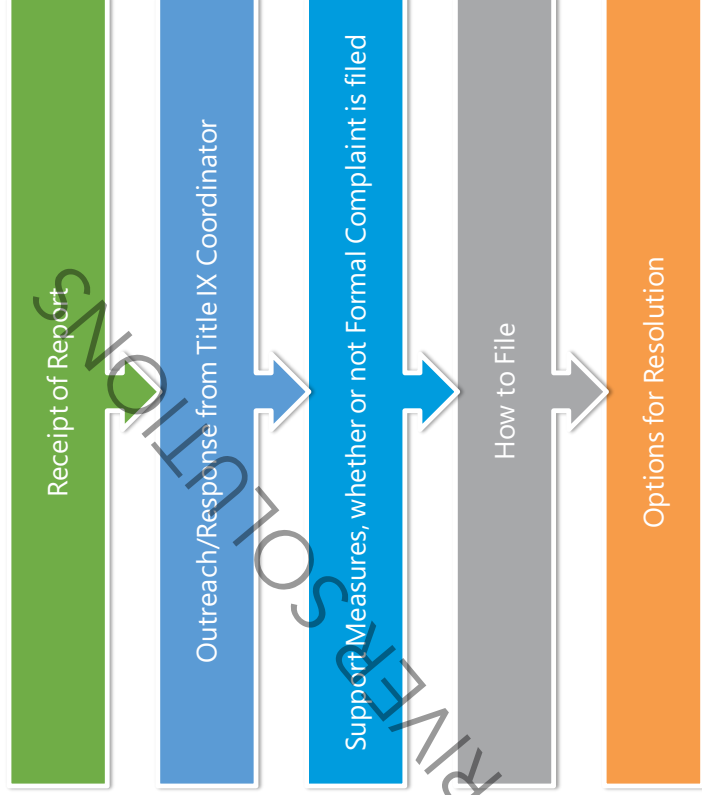
“includes locations, events, or circumstances over which the recipient exercised substantial control” over the respondent and the context in which the sexual harassment occurred

Fact specific inquiry focused on control, sponsorship, applicable rules, etc.

against a “person in the United States” (so, not in study abroad context)



Initial Response Requirements



Procedural Requirements for Investigations

Notice to both parties

Written notification of meetings, etc., and sufficient time to prepare

Equal opportunity to present evidence

Opportunity to review all evidence, and 10 days to submit a written response to the evidence prior to completion of the report

An advisor of choice

Report summarizing relevant evidence and 10 day review of report prior to hearing

Procedural Requirements for Hearings

Must be live, but can be conducted remotely

No Compelling participation

Standard of proof used may be preponderance of the evidence or clear and convincing; standard must be the same for student and employee matters

Cross examination must be permitted and must be conducted by advisor of choice or provided by the institution

Decision maker determines relevancy of questions and evidence offered

Exclusion of Evidence if no cross examination

Written decision must be issued that includes finding and sanction

K-12: Hearings Optional

- Schools have the flexibility to allow for no hearings or for hearings in circumstances that they may define by policy.
- Whatever policy requires, rules adopted must apply equally to all parties
- If hearings are permitted, the procedures set forth in section 160.45 are not required



K-12: Three Requirements

1. Before any determination of responsibility is made, the decision-maker(s) must afford each party "the opportunity to submit written, relevant questions that a party wants asked of any party or witness, provide each party with the answers, and allow for additional, limited follow-up questions from each party."
2. Questions about the Complainant's prior sexual history predisposition or behavior except under certain circumstances.
3. The decision-maker(s) must explain to the party proposing the questions any decision to exclude a question as not relevant.





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Final Rule § 106.45(b)(8)

[[I]]nstitutions must offer both parties an appeal from a determination regarding responsibility, and from a recipient's dismissal of a formal complaint or any allegations therein.

”

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Appeals: Mandatory Grounds

- (A) Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter;
- (B) 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; and/or
- (C) 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.



Other Requirements of the Regulations

Designation of
a Title IX
Coordinator

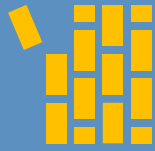
Dissemination
of policy

Separation of
Responsibilities

Training

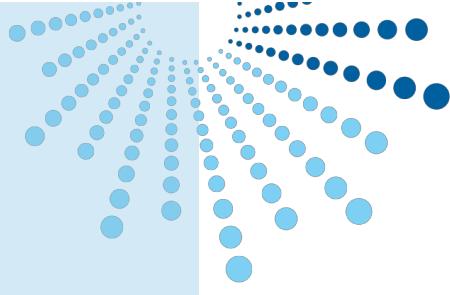
Impartiality

Record
Keeping



Building a Foundation of Success

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02

Final Rule, Section 106.8

Designation of Coordinator, Dissemination of Policy, and Adoption of Grievance Procedures

"Each recipient must designate and authorize at least one employee to coordinate its efforts to comply with its responsibilities under this part, which employee must be referred to as the Title IX Coordinator."

Additionally:

- The recipient must notify [everyone] of the name or title, office address, email address, and telephone number of the coordinator(s).
- Any person may report in person by mail/email, telephone using the contact information.
- Reports can be made at any time.



Final Rule, Section 106.8(a)

The institution must notify applicants and all members of the community of the Title IX Coordinators

1. Name or Title
 2. Office address
 3. Email address
 4. Phone number
- Any person may report, at any time, sex discrimination, including sexual harassment in person, by mail, by telephone, by email, or any other means using the contact information listed

“Responsibilities Required Under Title IX and the Regulations”

- Serve as the primary pathway for receipt of reports of sex discrimination and sexual harassment;
- Upon receipt of a report, promptly contact the complainant to discuss the availability of supportive measures and to explain the process of filing a formal complaint;
- Coordinate the effective implementation of supportive measures;
- Where a report is made, but a formal complaint is not filed by the complainant, determine whether a formal complaint should be filed and sign that formal complaint;
- Effective implementation of any remedies imposed by a decision maker at the conclusion of a grievance process.

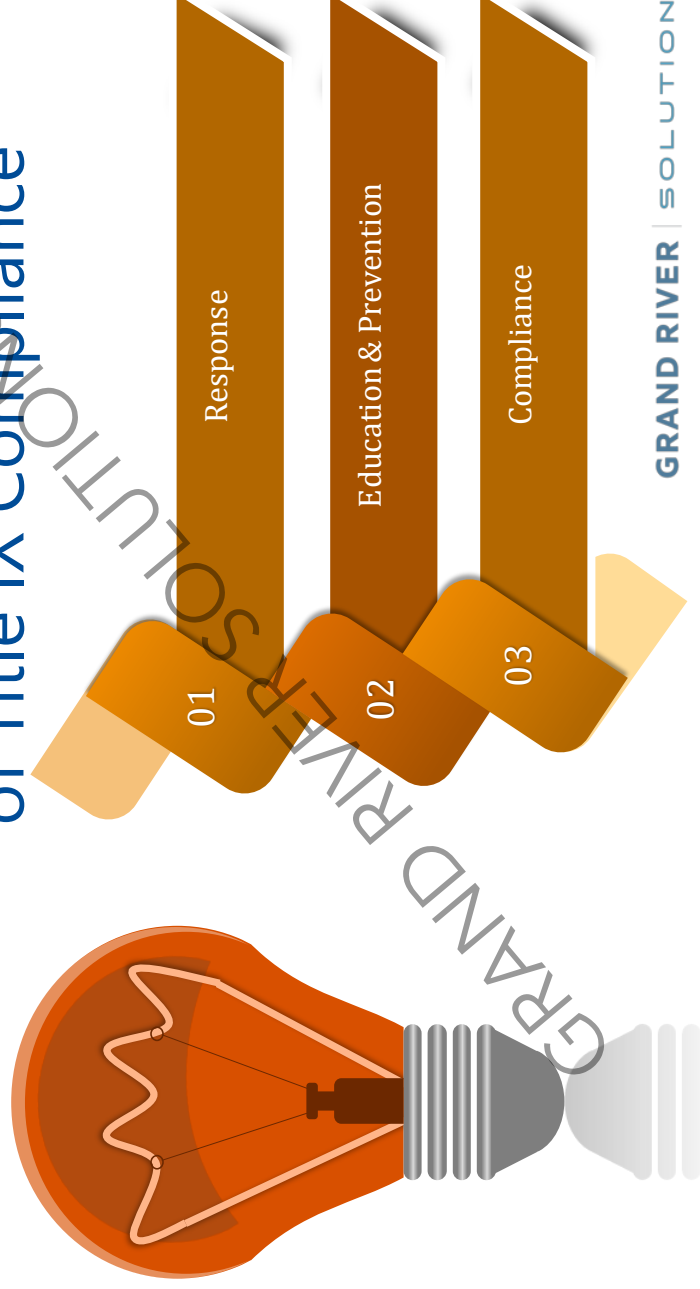


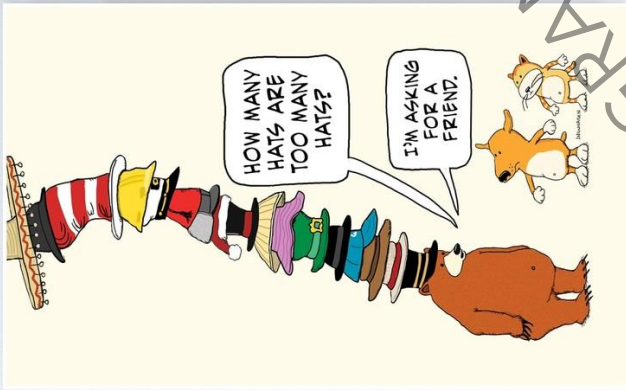
Responsibilities Often Delegated to the Title IX Coordinator

- Ensuring that the institutional policies and procedures are compliant with Title IX
- Ensuring dissemination of the policy
- Overseeing the grievance process to ensure it is compliant
- Coordinating a compliant grievance process
- Staffing various roles
- Ensuring training requirements are met
- Record keeping
- Compliance with intersecting federal and state laws
- Education and prevention efforts



The Three Essential Functions of Title IX Compliance





Another moment,
please.



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A Successful Title IX Coordinator...

C	Understands the Importance of <u>Consistency</u>
A	<u>Adheres</u> to policies and procedures
R	<u>Records</u> or documents everything
E	<u>Engages</u> meaningfully with the community
S	<u>Strategically</u> plans for success



Strategic

- Conduct your own review: Evaluate the institution's state of compliance, strengths, and opportunities in all areas
- Develop plans for success in every area
- Prioritize the implementation and execution of those plans





Engage

- Understand the needs of the community you serve
- Build awareness
- Build trust
- When you engage, others engage
- Can assist with workload



Adhere

- Adhere to policies and procedures
- Implement training plans
- Stick to compliance plans
- Use the forms that are developed

Consistency



Record

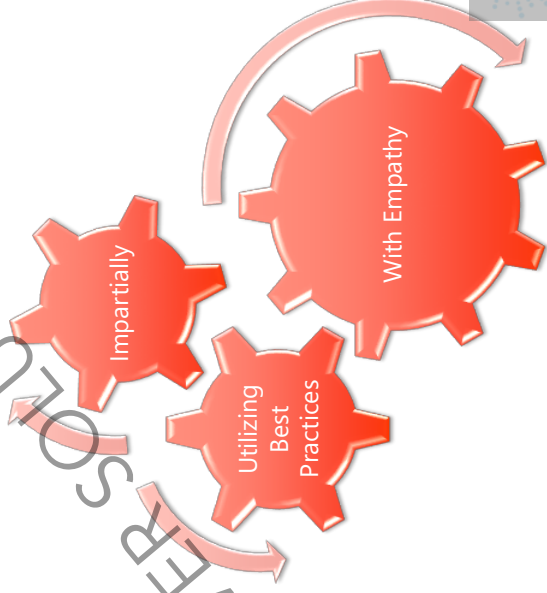
Document, Document, Document!

1. Compliance
 1. Maintain old policies
 2. Keep records of all responses to reporting requirement
2. Training
 1. Dates, times, locations
 2. Attendees
 3. Training materials
 4. Reason for the training
3. Response
 1. EVERYTHING





Successful Coordinators Approach all Aspects of the Work



Impartiality

Avoiding Prejudgment and Bias

"The Department's interest in ensuring impartial Title IX proceedings that avoid prejudgment of the facts at issue necessitates a broad prohibition on sex stereotypes so that decisions are made on the basis of individualized facts and not on stereotypical notions of what "men" or "women" do or do not do." 85 Fed. Reg. 30254 (May 19, 2020).



Impartiality

Avoiding Prejudgment and Bias

Do not rely on cultural "rape myths"

Do not rely on cultural stereotypes about how men or women should reportedly behave

Do not rely on gender-specific research data or theories to decide or make inferences of relevance or credibility in particular cases

Recognize that anyone, regardless of sex, gender, gender identity or sexual orientation, can be a victim or perpetrator of sexual assault or other violence

Avoid any perception of bias in favor of or against complainants or respondents generally

Employ interview and investigation approaches that demonstrate a commitment to impartiality



Impartiality

Avoiding Bias

Department also rejected commenters' arguments that individuals should be disqualified from serving as investigators because of past personal or professional experience

"Department encourages [schools] to apply an objective (whether a reasonable person would believe bias exists), common sense approach to evaluating whether a particular person serving in a Title IX role is biased" WHILE

"exercising caution not to apply generalizations that might unreasonably conclude that bias exists (for example, assuming that all self-professed feminists, or self-described survivors, are biased against men, or that a male is incapable of being sensitive to women, or that prior work as a victim advocate, or as a defense attorney, renders the person biased for or against complainants or respondents"





Impartiality

Avoiding Conflicts of Interest

Commenters argued that investigators and hearing officers employed by schools have an “inherent conflict of interest” because of their affiliation with the school, so Department should require investigations and hearings to be conducted by external contractors

Department noted that some of those commenters argued that this resulted in bias against complainants, and some argued that this resulted in bias against respondents

Department’s response: Department’s authority is over schools, not individual investigators and other personnel, so Department will focus on holding school’s responsible for impartial end result of process, without labeling certain administrative relationships as per se involving conflicts of interest

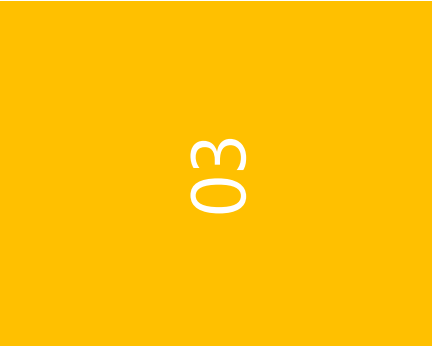
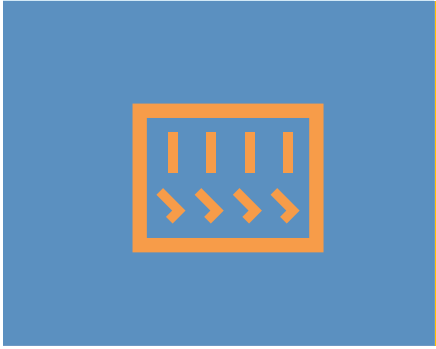


Impartiality

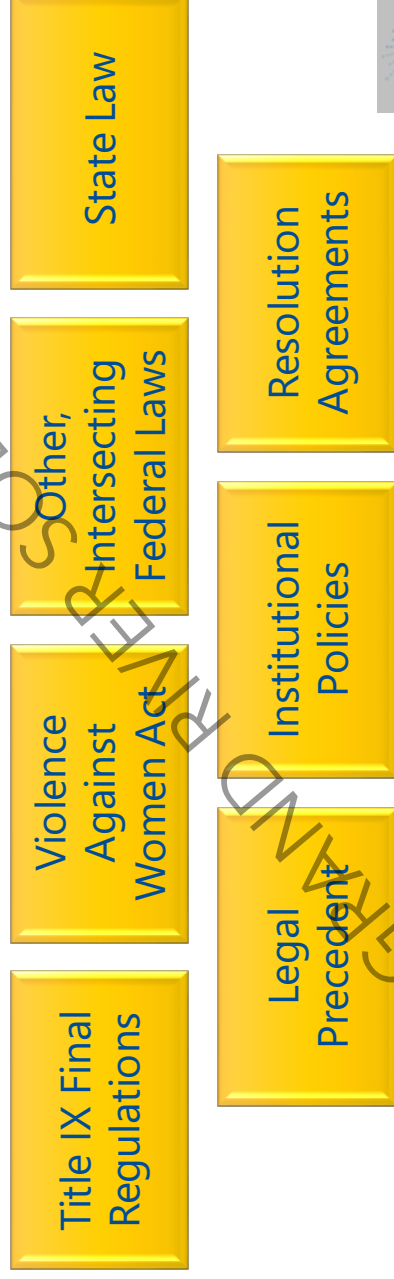
Avoiding Prejudgment, Bias, and Conflicts of Interest

Bottom line

- Follow facts of every individual case
- Investigate in manner that will not allow even a perception of prejudgment or bias for or against any party



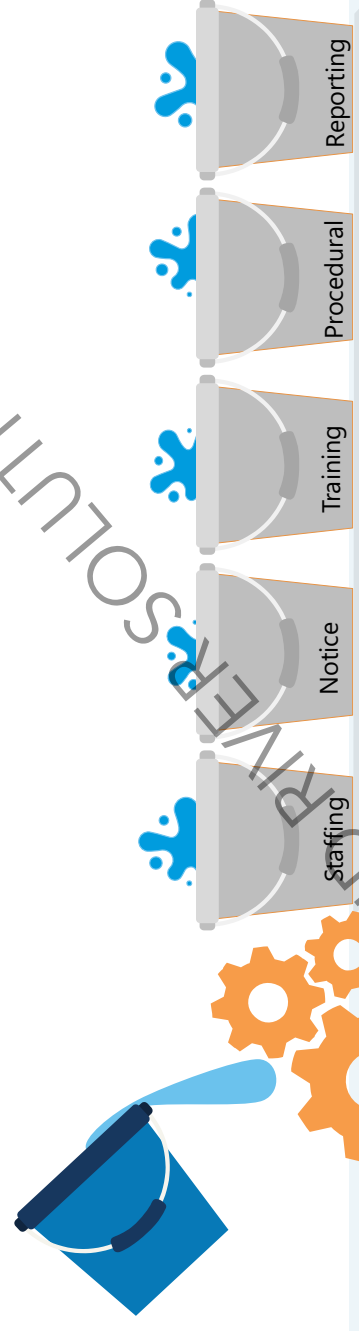
Sources of Compliance Obligations



Title IX Compliance Obligations

Designate	Designate a Title IX Coordinator
Disseminate	Disseminate Policy <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Notification•Publications
Respond	Promptly respond to instances of sexual harassment occurring within the educational program or activity of which the institution has actual knowledge in a manner that is not deliberately indifferent;
Provide	Provide supportive measures in accordance with the requirements of section 160.30
Utilize	For reports of sexual harassment utilize grievance procedures that comply with section 160.45
Require	Require that individuals participating in the grievance process do so impartially and that they are trained in accordance with the 160.45 (b)(4)(iii).
Maintain	Maintain records response to sexual harassment in accordance with 160.45 (10)
Comply	Comply with 160.71 prohibition against retaliation

Categories of Compliance Requirements



Developing a Strategy for Compliance



IDENTIFY COMPLIANCE
OBLIGATIONS



HOW WILL YOU PROVE
THAT YOU ARE COMPLIANT



RECORD KEEPING



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Implementing the Strategy for Compliance



Partnerships



Record Keeping Databases



Calendar

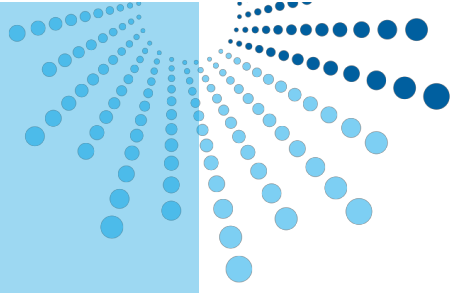


Training & Education

Educating ourselves and our communities in a post regulatory world

04

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Sources of Training Requirements



Training and Education

Two Areas of Focus

1

Institutional Response
to Sex Discrimination

2

Prevention Education

Institutional Response Training

1. Institutional Policies and Procedures
2. Prohibited Conduct
3. Options for Confidential Support
4. The Identify, Role, and Requirements of the Responsible Employee
5. Options and methods for Reporting
6. The Grievance Process
7. The Role of the Title IX Coordinator



A Really
Important
Moment,
Listen Up.
It's okay...



To not know the answer to every
question thrown your way



To say,

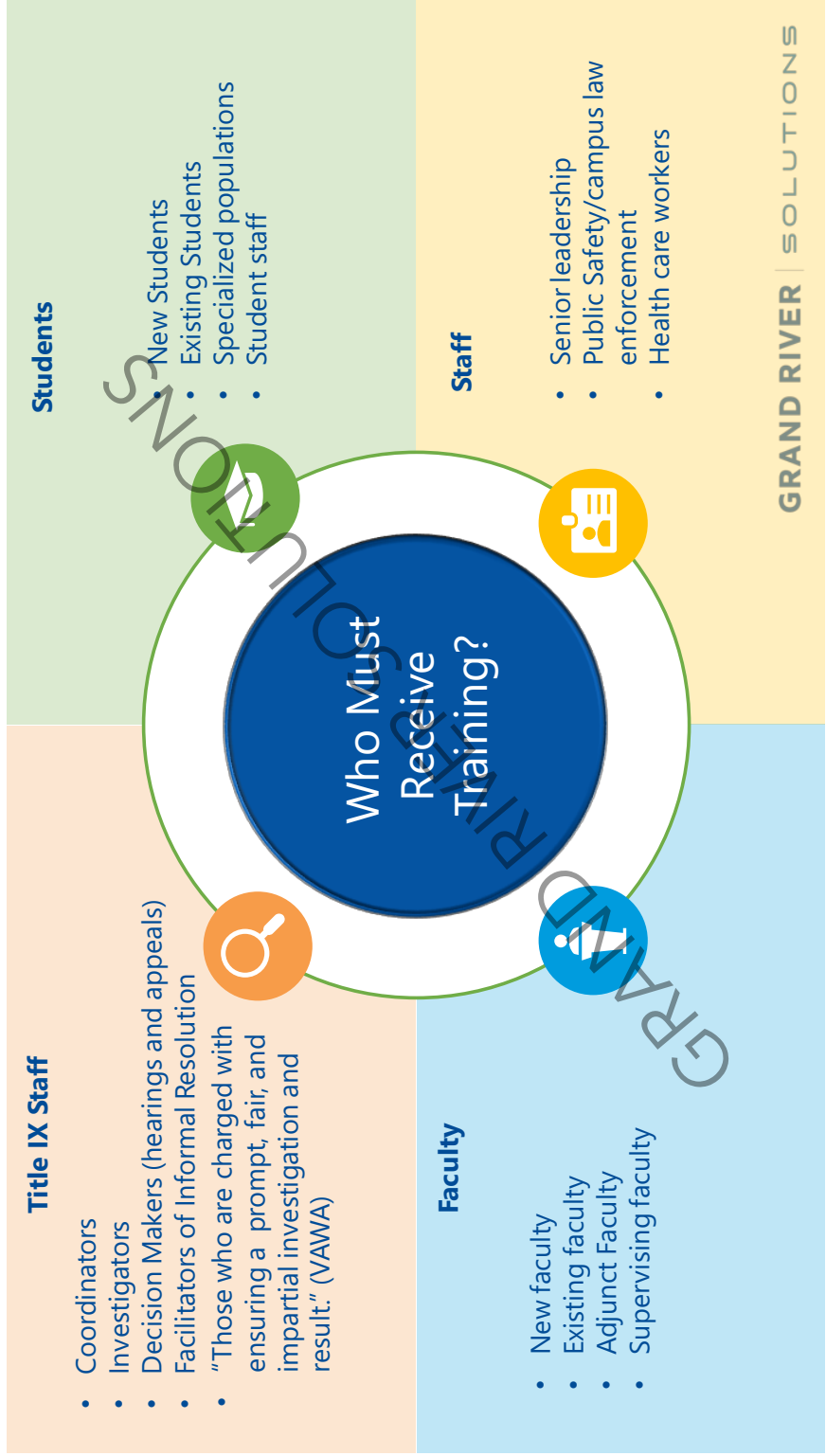
"I don't know"
"I'd like to think about that"
"I'll get back to you"
"Thank you for sharing your perspective"



To decline to answer a question



To recognize and assert your expertise



Community Partners?

Boards of Trustees

Law Enforcement

Advocacy Groups

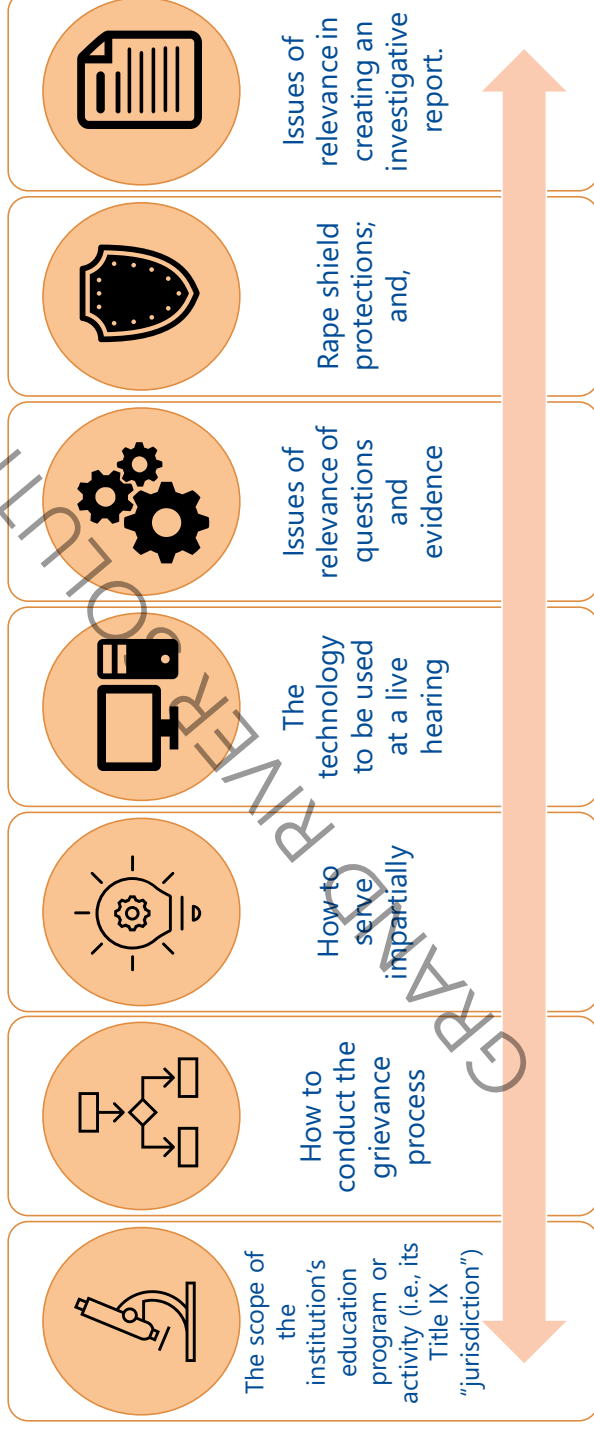
Health Care Providers

Attorneys

Media



Training for Title IX Staff





Responsible Employees



Responsible Employee Training: Additional Areas of Focus

Take time to explain the reason for and importance of Responsible Employee reporting

Provide advice on how to receive a report.

Provide suggestions on how to share their obligation to report with the reporting individual

Instruct on their options for reporting to the Title IX Coordinator

Fully explain what happens after they report a disclosure

Special Considerations & Training in the Post Regulatory Landscape



Explaining the narrowed scope of Title IX



Explaining the institutional decision for two processes/procedures



Responsible Employee challenges



Burden of proof challenges



Length of Training



Time for questions/community processing



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Day 2

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Day 2 Agenda

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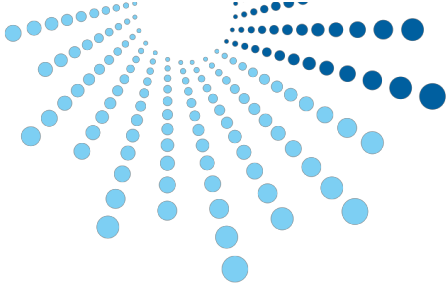
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Prevention Education: Title IX Regulations

"The Department understands commenters' beliefs that the Department should create rules that monitor drinking, teach about interpersonal boundaries, sexuality, bystander intervention, and sexual consent communication. . . . [A]nd while the Department does not mandate educational curricula, nothing in the final regulations impedes recipients' discretion to provide students (or employees) with educational information." 85 Fed. Reg. 30063 (May 19, 2020).

Prevention Education: Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)



A primary prevention and awareness program [which includes bystander intervention] aims to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns.

Elements of Annual Training Strategy

Identify population to be trained

Determine topic

Schedule the training

How will you deliver the training

Partnerships

Communications

Community input/feedback

Engagement as passive education



Ongoing Assessment of Trainings



PRE AND POST
SURVEYS



OBSERVATION



OPPORTUNITIES
FOR FEEDBACK &
SUGGESTIONS



ENGAGE AND
LISTEN

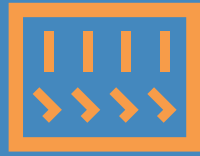


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Communicate Training Successes

Annual Report On your website When training In conversations

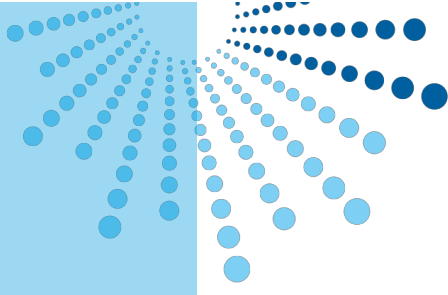




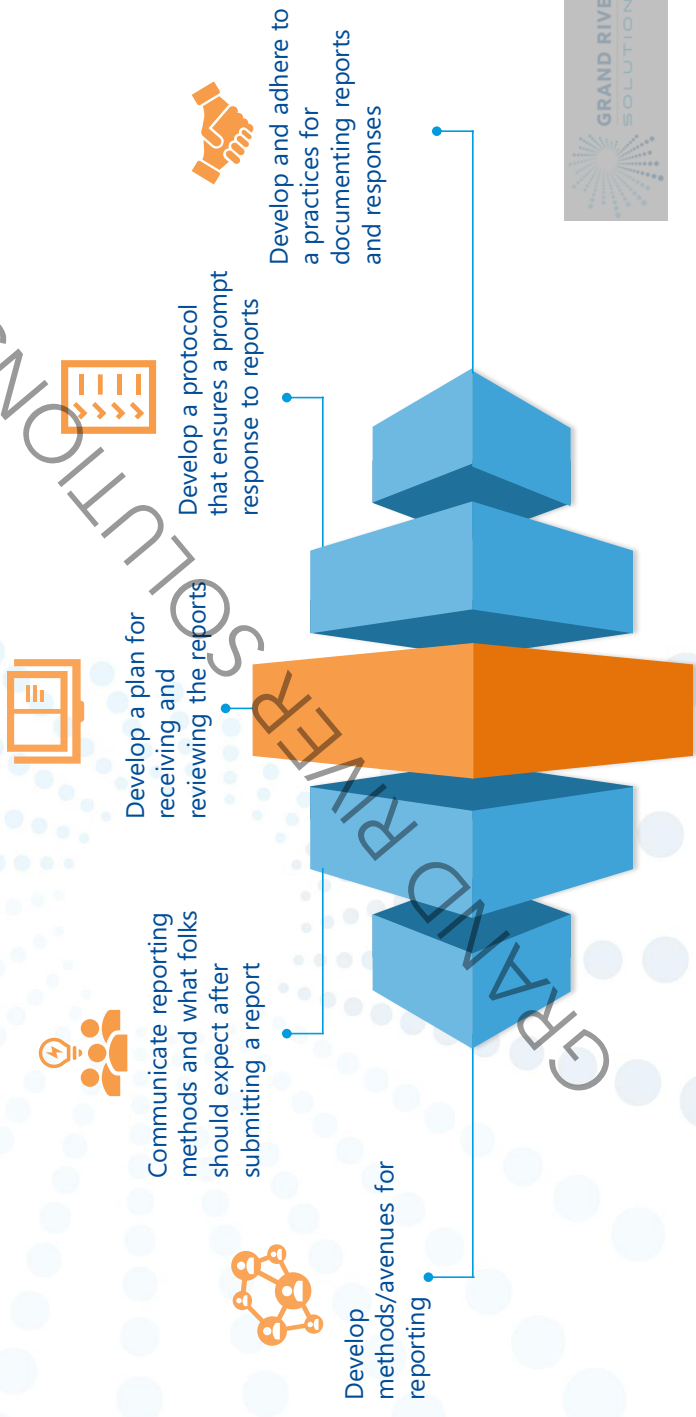
Receipt of Reports

Actual Knowledge, Report Response, Initial Assessments, and Supportive Measures

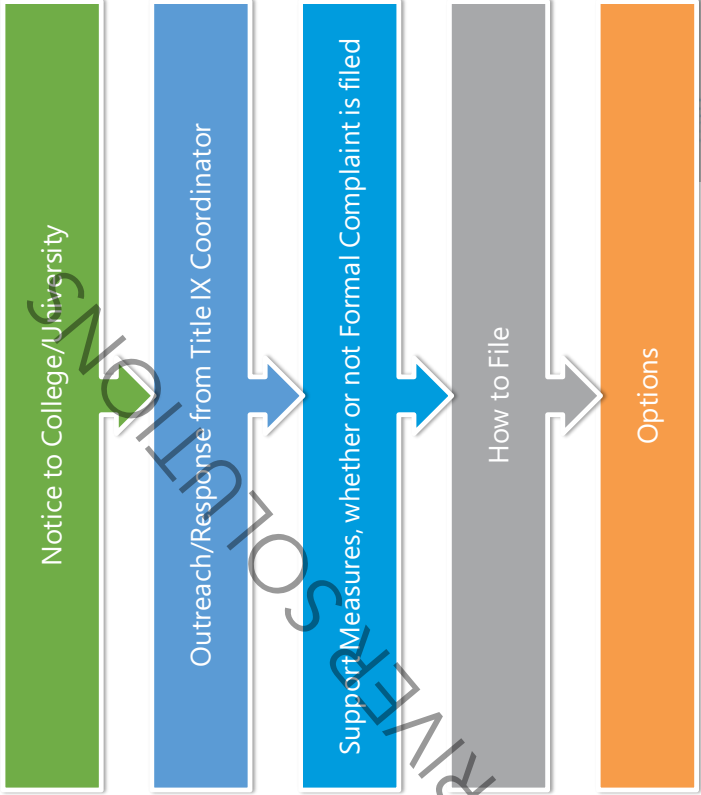
01



Infrastructure for Reporting



Regulatory Requirements



Receiving Reports and Initiating the Response



1. REVIEW THE REPORT



2. DETERMINE THE APPROPRIATE INITIAL RESPONSE



3. PROMPTLY INITIATE THAT RESPONSE



4. DOCUMENT/RECORD THE RECEIPT OF THE REPORT AND THE RESPONSE THERETO



Initial Outreach

FIRST- SAFETY

Email

- Create forms

Phone

In person

- Use RA
- Campus safety

Follow up emails

Emergency Removal of Student

- High threshold
- Not a determination of responsibility
- Whether or not grievance is underway
- Individualized
- Immediate threat (physical)
- Opportunity to challenge



The Title IX Office receives the following anonymous report
via your institution's online reporting form:

Riley Smith is in trouble. I live on their floor in River Hall and I constantly hear fighting and crying coming from their room at night. Every time I see Riley with their partner, they seem really submissive and nervous and I have noticed bruises on Riley the mornings after the biggest fights. The RA and Riley's partner are friend and so the RA doesn't do anything about it. It's getting so bad that some of the other people on the floor are talking about intervening, but we are afraid of Riley's partner too.

The Title IX Office is contact by a professor who forwards the following email from a student to you:

I really don't want to bother you but I'm in a really hard situation.

I and my boyfriend had a row for these days. And he beat me yesterday and this morning that I attached some pictures before XXXX final starts this afternoon because I found out I couldn't hold pencil because of trembling and I couldn't even think in the first thirty minutes. These pictures shows my arms after he twisting them, which doesn't look violent but feel hurt. One hour before lab final started, I told him I'm going to call police after he beat me, then he dragged me from bed to the floor and threatened to kill me if I call police. It was horrible and hard to reminisce. I knew he tends to use violence before and I forgave him some times when he just pinched my chin and dragged my arm. But this time it is too bad. So he took my phone away and restrain me in my room, not letting me go because I told him I would tell my TA about this whole thing after the final. So he just let me go to final after I promised I won't tell school and police.

When I go to two finals today (XXXX and XXXX, especially the latter), I really couldn't think and even hold pen (and I grabbed my bag but almost nothing in it) for the first thirty minutes. Now everything is done, he promised not to show up in my life nor my room, which is good because I don't want to take penalty on anyone. But I couldn't predict what my final shows out. It won't match my work for the whole semester. I don't expect any makeup chance. I just want to let you know since I barely know any American women here, am I doing wrong? Is there anything I can do to fix anything from academics or life?

Sorry for bothering.

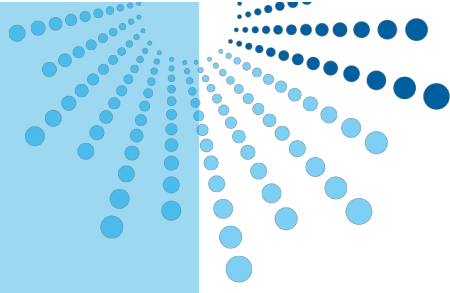
The Title IX Office receives the following email from a responsible employee:

My name is Professor Jones. One of my students shared that they were raped last weekend at a party by another student. They don't want the school starting an investigation, and so I am not going to share their name or the details with you. They are thinking about talking to the police, but are not sure who to contact. Can you please provide me with information that I can share with the student?



Complainant Intake and Supportive Measures

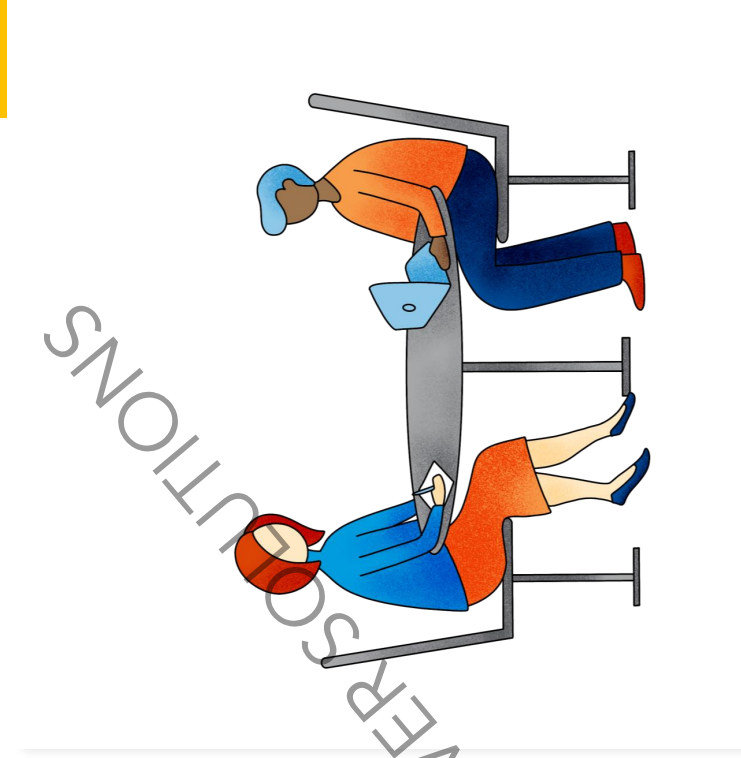
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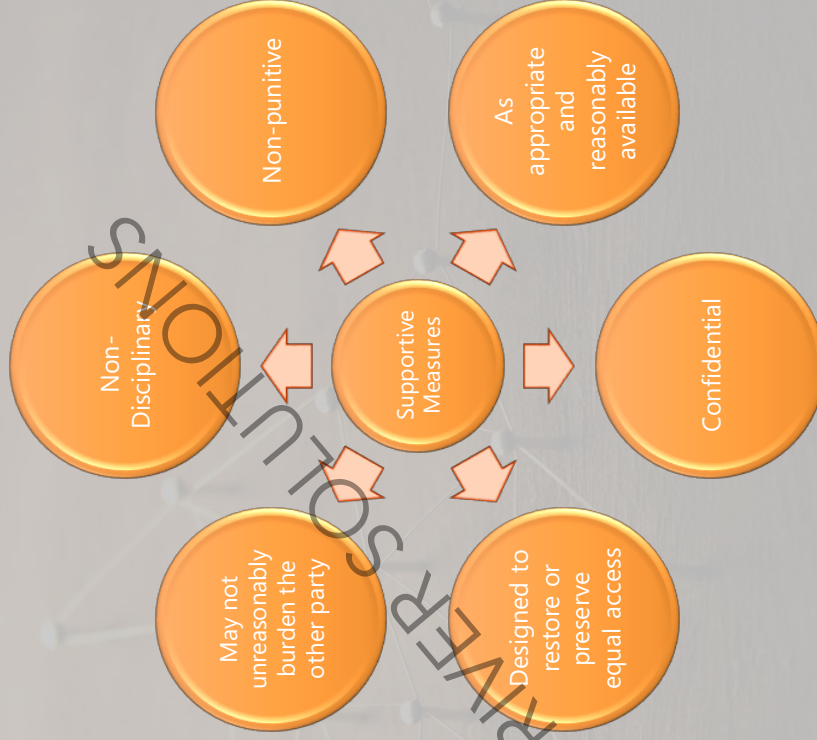
02

Initial Meeting with the Complainant

- Prepare for the meeting
- Select appropriate space
- Build trust and rapport; empower
- Explain your role
- Discuss available support
- Options for reporting
- Answer questions
- Evidence collection/preservation
- Conclude with a discussion of next steps



Supportive Measures

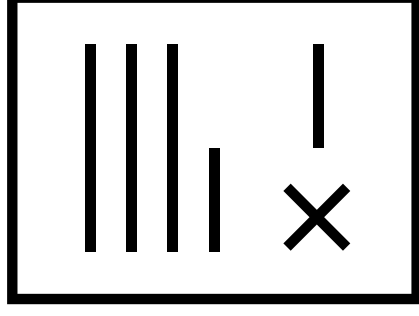
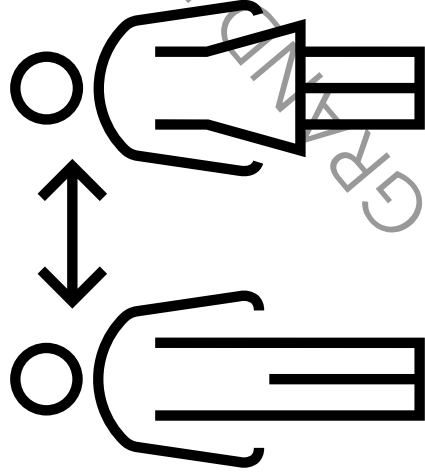


Examples of Supportive Measures

- Assistance obtaining access to counseling, advocacy, or medical services;
- Assistance obtaining access to academic support and requesting academic accommodations;
- Changes in class schedules;
- Assistance requesting changes in work schedules, job assignments, or other work accommodations;
- Changes in campus housing;
- Safety escorts;
- Leaves of absence;
- Mutual restrictions on contact between the Parties ("No-contact" orders).



“Mutual Restrictions On Contact Between the Parties”



Post Meeting Tasks



Document the meeting



Send a summary email with resources, options, next steps



Follow up



Make connections



Provide the supportive measures



Document supportive measures requested, and not provided, and not provided. Where not provided, indicate why.



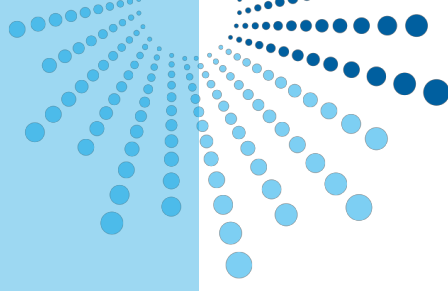


Report Resolution

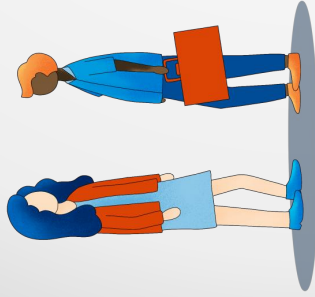
Remedies Based, Informal, or Formal

03

GRAND RIVER SOLUTIONS

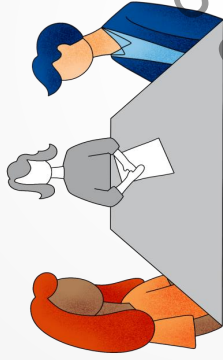


How to Proceed?



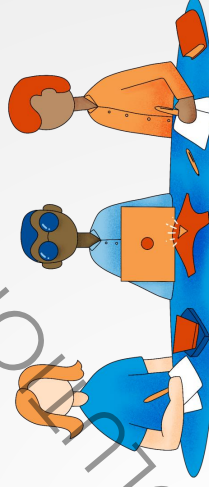
Remedies-based

No formal process



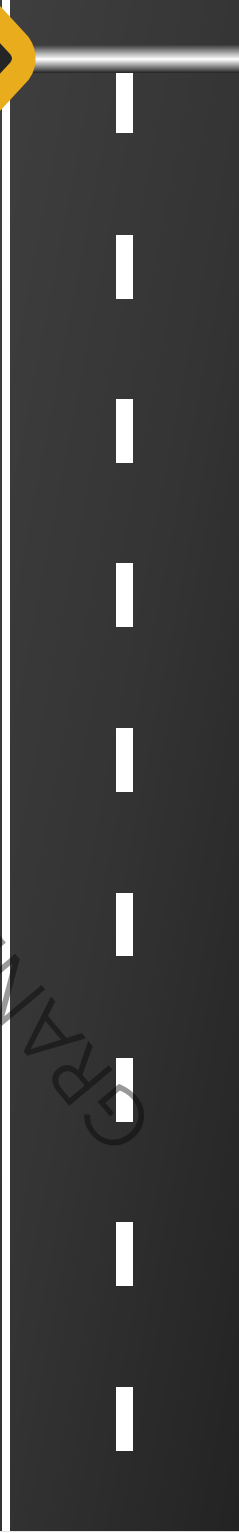
Alternative/Informal

Signed agreement;
Voluntary;
What records?



Formal/ Investigation/ Hearing

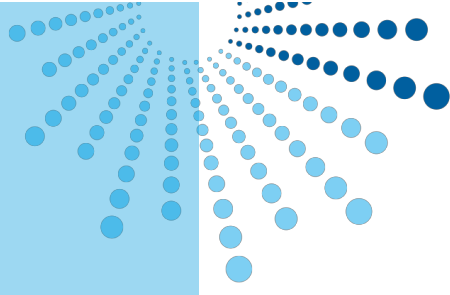
All requirements of 106.45





Remedies Based Resolution

GRAND RIVER SOLUTIONS



3(a)

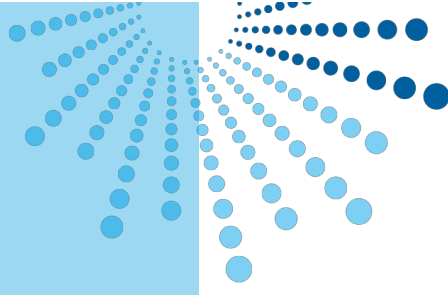


Remedies Based Resolutions

- Supportive Measures
- Educational Conversations
- Targeted Education



Formal Complaint & Notice Requirements



3(b)

GRAND RIVER SOLUTIONS

Formal Compliant Filed

By complainant

By the Title IX
Coordinator



Factors to Consider When Determining Whether to File a Formal Complaint

Allegations of Violence

Threats

Use of weapons

Serial predation



Formal Complaint

A Formal Complaint must include:

The Complainant's digital or physical signature, or an indication that the Complainant is the person filing the Formal Complaint;

An allegation of Prohibited Conduct as defined under this Policy. This may include:

- Where the incident(s) occurred; what incident(s) occurred; when the incident(s) occurred;

Identity of Respondent, if known;

A request for a resolution.

Formal Complaints may be made to the Title IX Coordinator by US Mail, email, or in person.

Dismissing Complaints

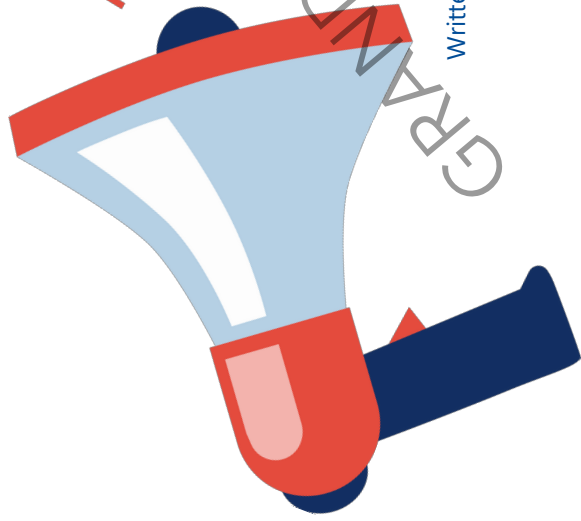
<u>MANDATORY</u>	<u>DISCRETIONARY</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not sexual harassment• Did not occur in program or activity• Not against person in the U.S.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Complainant withdraws complaint• Respondent no longer enrolled/employed• School unable to collect sufficient info



Can Proceed Under Other Policy



Notifying the Respondent



Don't send on a Friday

Don't send at 5pm

How will you notify

Consider impact of notification on Respondent

FIRST-SAFETY

Make sure support available

Written Notification Meetings and Sufficient Time to Prepare



Notice of Allegation Requirements

- Notice of the allegations, including sufficient details known at the time and with sufficient time to prepare a response before any initial interview. Sufficient details include:
 - the identities of the parties involved in the incident, if known,
 - the conduct allegedly constituting sexual harassment under § 106.30,
 - and the date and location of the alleged incident, if known.
- The written notice must include a statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process.
- The written notice must inform the parties that they may have an advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, under paragraph (b)(5)(iv) of this section, and may inspect and review evidence under paragraph (b)(5)(vi) of this section.
- The written notice must inform the parties of any provision in the recipient's code of conduct that prohibits knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information during the grievance process

Advisor of Choice

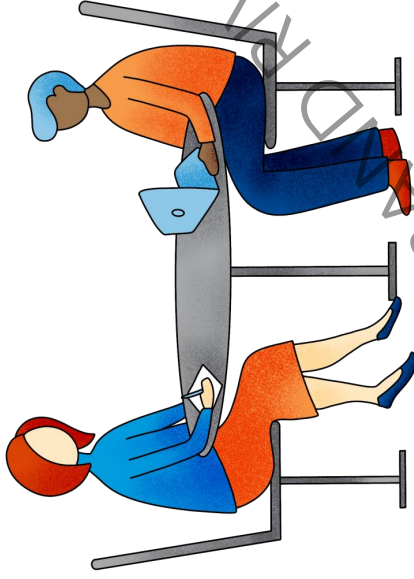
The advisor can be anyone, including an attorney;

Institutions cannot place restrictions on who can serve

No training required

Institution must provide advisor for the purposes of cross examination, only.

Initial Meeting with Respondent



- Prepare for the meeting
- Select appropriate space
- Build trust and rapport; empower
- Explain your role
- Discuss available supportive measures
- Supportive measures that provided to complainant that impact them
- Answer questions
- Evidence collection/preservation
- Conclude with a discussion of next steps



Post Meeting Tasks



Document the meeting



Send a summary email with resources, options, next steps



Follow up



Provide the supportive measures



Make connections



Formal Complaint Resolution

Informal Resolution

- Formal Complaint Required
- Parties must agree
- Can withdraw form process
- Alternate Resolution/Mediation
- No appeal

Formal Resolution

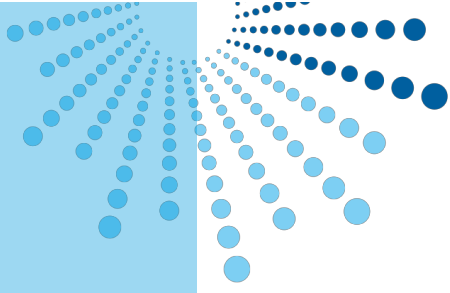
- Investigation and Adjudication process in compliance with Section 106.45





Informal Resolution

GRAND RIVER SOLUTIONS



3(c)



Informal Resolution Requirements

- Formal Complaint must be filed
- Participation in an informal resolution must be voluntary
- Must occur prior to resolution via a formal process
- Parties must be permitted to withdraw and seek formal resolution
- Voluntary, written consent to the informal resolution must be obtained
- Facilitators of informal resolution must be trained


Informal Resolution Notice Requirements

- the allegations,
- the requirements of the informal resolution process including the circumstances under which it precludes the parties from resuming a formal complaint arising from the same allegations, provided, however, that at any time prior to agreeing to a resolution, any party has the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process
- and resume the grievance process with respect to the formal complaint, and any consequences resulting from participating in the informal resolution process, including the records that will be maintained or could be shared;



GRAND REVEALATIONS

Facilitators of
Informal Resolution
as Witnesses

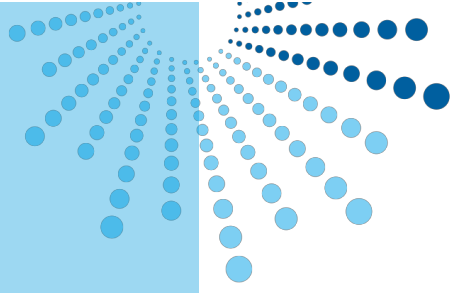


**Informal
Resolution is
prohibited to
resolve allegations
that an employee
sexually harassed
a student.**



Formal Resolution

GRAND RIVER SOLUTIONS



3(d)

Procedural Requirements for Investigations

Notice to both parties

Written notification of meetings, etc., and sufficient time to prepare

Equal opportunity to present evidence

Opportunity to review all evidence, and 10 days to submit a written response to the evidence prior to completion of the report

An advisor of choice

Report summarizing relevant evidence and 10 day review of report prior to hearing



Title IX Coordinator's Role In the Investigation

- Title IX Coordinator is permitted to conduct the investigation, though this is not favored
- If conducting the investigation, do so in accordance with the applicable institutional policy
- If not conducting the investigation, may serve as a support to the investigators
- May serve as a resource to the parties

Procedural Requirements for Hearings

Must be live, but can be conducted remotely

No Compelling participation

Standard of proof used may be preponderance of the evidence or clear and convincing; standard must be the same for student and employee matters

Cross examination must be permitted and must be conducted by advisor of choice or provided by the institution

Decision maker determines relevancy of questions and evidence offered

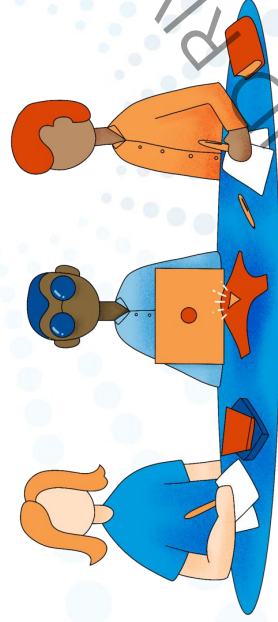
Exclusion of Evidence if no cross examination

Written decision must be issued that includes finding and sanction

Title IX Coordinator's Role

In the Adjudication

- Title IX Coordinator may not serve as the decision maker
- May serve to support the decision maker(s)
- May participate in the hearing to provide logistical support to decision makers
- Responsible for effective implementation of remedies imposed





“

Final Rule § 106.45(b)(8)

[])Institutions must offer both parties an appeal from a determination regarding responsibility, and from a recipient's dismissal of a formal complaint or any allegations therein.

”

GRAND

PROPOSITIONS



Title IX Coordinator's Role

In the Appeal

- Title IX Coordinator may not serve as an appellate reviewer
- May serve to support the appellate reviewer/panel
- May provide logistical support
- May coordinate implementation of appellate findings, where appropriate.
- Responsible for effective implementation of remedies imposed

Putting it all together...



Panel of Experts

Moderated by Chantelle

Martha Compton



Director of Strategic Partnerships and Client Relations

Grand River Solutions

Darci Heroy



Director of Strategic Partnerships and Client Relations

Grand River Solutions

Cherie Scricca



Co-Founder and Managing Director

Grand River Solutions

Questions?

For More Information:

info@grandriversolutions.com

 [@GrandRiverSols](https://twitter.com/GrandRiverSols)

 [Grand River Solutions](https://www.linkedin.com/company/grand-river-solutions)



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