

Before we begin

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Topics for today

- Understanding the institution's mandatory response: Scope, jurisdiction, and important definitions
- Roles in the process, and how to serve impartially, without bias, and without conflicts of interest
- Informal resolution
- How to conduct an investigation
- Relevance and special categories of evidence
- How to convene a hearing
- $\hfill\blacksquare$ How to handle appeals

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Mandatory jurisdiction to respond

- Actual knowledge
- Sexual harassment
- Education program or activity
- Person in the United States



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Respond promptly in a manner that is not deliberately indifferent

- Promptly contact complainant to discuss availability of supportive measures regardless of whether complaint is filed and explain process for filing complaint
- What are supportive measures?
- Supportive measures for respondents

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Mandatory jurisdiction to investigate Formal complaint filed by a complainant

- What is a formal complaint?
- How to file it/where is it?
- ·What does it need to say?



Mandatory jurisdiction to investigate Formal complaint filed by Title IX coordinator

When might a Title IX coordinator file a complaint?



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Definition of Sexual Harassment

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

- 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
- 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 "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)(10), "domestic violence" as defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(10), "domestic violence" as
- 12291(a)(8), or "stalking" as defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(30).

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(the offense formerly known as hostile environment sexual harassment)

- 1) Unwelcome conduct
- 2) Determined by a reasonable person to be
 - a) Severe
 - AND
 - a) Pervasive AND
 - a) Objectively offensive
- Effectively denies a person equal access to the institution's education program or activity



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Formal complaint is filed

... what now?

- Grievance process
- Allegations, including sufficient details
- Statement of presumption of non-responsibility
- Right to an advisor/attorney
- Right to inspect evidence
- Any provision in code that prohibits making false statements during process



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Dismissing complaints

MANDATORY

- Not sexual harassment
- Did not occur in program or activity
- Not against person in the U.S.

DISCRETIONARY

- Complainant withdraws complaint
- Respondent no longer enrolled/employed
- School unable to collect sufficient info

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Bad behavior that must be dismissed pursuant to regulations

- Why might we want to address this conduct?
- Are v it?
- If not





e prohibited from addressing	9	
prohibited, how can we		
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Informal resolution

- Can only be offered after formal complaint has been filed
- May include arbitration, mediation, or restorative justice
- Facilitators must be trained in informal resolution

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Trained investigator collects information

Investigator shares evidence "directly related" to allegations with parties

Steps of Parties have 10 days to respond

Investigation

Investigator creates summary of "relevant" evidence and shares with parties

Parties have 10 days to respond

Evidence "directly related" to the allegations

- Sensitive information
 - Consider restrictions on use and nondisclosure agreements
- Truly irrelevant information
 - Consider redactions and privilege log

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Party review of evidence and written response



- Develop documentsharing protocol
- Tips for keeping timeframes "prompt"

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Creating investigative report summarizing "relevant evidence"

- Use logic and common sense
- Toss out old rules/practices regarding categories of information permitted (except for three situations)

 $oldsymbol{\square}$ Irrelevant

□*Irrelevant*■Relevant

□ *Irrelevant* □ *Irrelevant*

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Relevance IS

- Logical connection between the evidence and facts at issue
- Tends to make a material fact more or less probable than it would be without that
- Assists in coming to the conclusion it is "of consequence"



Relevance IS NOT

- Strength of the evidence
- Believability of the evidence
- Based on type of evidence: circumstantial v. direct
- Based on complicated rules of court



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Pre-hearing work

- Confirm advisors for each party; appoint if necessary; consider having back-ups available
- Figure out who will be requested to attend
- Explain to the parties what to expect
- · Establish ground rules and structure of hearing
- Consider convening a pre-hearing conference
- Make logistical and technology decisions (and give them a trial run)

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- "Submitting to cross examination"
- What this means
- What does NOT submitting to cross examination look like?
- Consequences of NOT submitting to cross examination



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Managing the questioning process

- Order of questioning
- Making thoughtful rulings on relevance
- Brainstorm and prepare for hearing scenarios

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Decision and written determination

- Use disciplined, unbiased evaluation of relevant evidence
- Understanding weight of evidence v. relevance of evidence
- Include specific elements required by regulations

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Required elements in written determination

- Description of procedural steps from complaint through determination
- Findings of fact
- Conclusions regarding application of policy to facts
- Rationale for each result of each allegations
- Sanctions/remedies
- Appeal options (must permit appeal)

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Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter Grounds for appeals 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 Title IX coordinator, investigator, or decisionmaker 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 Any other grounds, as long as offered equally to both parties

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