



TITLE IX: The Final Rule and Special Ed Considerations

**Michigan Negotiators Association
Clark Hill PLC**

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TITLE IX FINAL RULE

- Released on May 6, 2020
- Effective August 14, 2020
- Applies to ALL K-12 Schools
- Legal Challenges to Final Rule? Stay tuned . . .



WHAT IS TITLE IX OF THE EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1972?

- No **person** in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation, or denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.
20 U.S.C. § 1681, *et seq.*



TITLE IX'S PROTECTIONS

• PROTECTS ALL STUDENTS

- Elementary → High School
- General Ed/Special Ed
- Male + female + straight + gay + lesbian + bisexual + transgender + questioning students.
- Gender Identity claims
 - Failure to conform to stereotypical notions of “masculinity” or “femininity.”
- “Same sex” discrimination claims must be handled with same procedures as opposite sex claims.



TITLE IX IS MORE THAN ATHLETICS

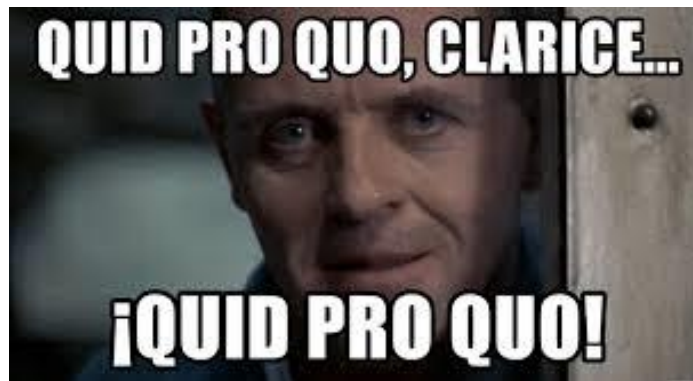
- **TITLE IX PROTECTS STUDENTS IN ALL:**

- Academics and Education
- Extracurricular and Athletic Programs
- Other programs of the school:
 - in a school's facilities;
 - on a school bus; and
 - at a class or training program sponsored by the school at another location, or elsewhere. (*i.e.*, field trip)
 - Another District
 - Another State



DEFINITION OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

- "*Quid Pro Quo*" harassment by a school employee.
- 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 school's education program or activity.
- "Sexual assault," "dating violence," "domestic violence," or "stalking" as those terms are defined under other Federal laws called the Clery Act and the Violence Against Women Act.



SEXUAL HARASSMENT – WHAT CHANGED?

OLD DEFINITION (OCR Guidance)

- Unwelcome conduct
- Determined by a reasonable person
- To be severe, pervasive, or persistent, and to interfere with or limit a student's ability to participate in or benefit from school services, activities or opportunities

NEW DEFINITION (Final Rule)

- Unwelcome conduct
- Determined by a reasonable person
- To be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person's equal access to the recipient's education program or activity

WHEN DOES A SCHOOL HAVE NOTICE?

- Once a school has actual knowledge of sexual harassment or allegations of sexual harassment, the school has to respond and take action.
- A school has actual knowledge when the school has notice that a person may have been victimized by sexual harassment.
- Any person, whether the alleged victim or a parent, friend, or bystander, has the right to report sexual harassment to put the school on notice.
- And sometimes school personnel will personally witness sexual harassment.

ACTUAL KNOWLEDGE AND SCHOOL PERSONNEL

- The Title IX Coordinator(s) for the school district.
- Schools have to provide the contact information for the Title IX Coordinator(s).
- Other people within the school who have authority to institute corrective measures. This could vary from school to school, but always includes the Title IX Coordinator(s).
- In elementary and secondary schools, telling any school employee always puts the school on notice.



ACTUAL KNOWLEDGE – WHAT CHANGED?

OLD RULE (OCR Guidance)

- A school has a responsibility to respond promptly and effectively if a school **knows or should have known** about sexual harassment

NEW RULE (Final Rule)

- A school with **actual knowledge** of sexual harassment in a program or activity against a person in the United States must respond promptly and in a manner that is not deliberately indifferent

DELIBERATE INDIFFERENCE – WHAT CHANGED?

OLD DEFINITION (OCR Guidance)

- The school must take immediate action to eliminate the sexual harassment or sexual violence, prevent its recurrence, and address its effects

NEW DEFINITION (Final Rule)

- Failure to respond reasonably in light of known circumstances

NEW POLICY AND PROCEDURE REQUIREMENTS



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WRITTEN GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES

- Schools must have a written grievance procedure for dealing with sexual harassment which must abide by the new regulations.
- The grievance procedures themselves can't discriminate on the basis of sex, and any additional provisions that a school adds must apply equally to complainants and respondents.
- Written grievance procedures need to include 10 specific items.
- Adopt as an Administrative Regulation/Procedure rather than as part of BOE Policy to allow for changes without BOE approval.

REQUIREMENT 1: TREAT PARTIES EQUITABLY

- The school's grievance process must treat complainants and respondents equitably by providing remedies to a complainant if a respondent is found responsible, and by following the prescribed grievance process imposing discipline on a respondent.
- The remedies for a complainant have to be designed to restore or preserve equal access to the school's education program or activity.
- Unlike supportive measures in place with or without a grievance process pending, a complainant's remedies CAN be punitive or disciplinary against the respondent.

REQUIREMENT 2: OBJECTIVE EVALUATION OF EVIDENCE

- The school's grievance process must ensure an objective evaluation of all relevant evidence – including inculpatory and exculpatory evidence.
- Credibility determinations can't be made on the basis of a person's status as a complainant, respondent, or witness.



REQUIREMENT 3: TRAINING; NO CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

- The individuals involved in the process – like the Title IX Coordinator, investigators, decision-makers, or facilitators of informal, voluntary resolution efforts – must not have any bias or conflict of interest.
- These individuals must also be trained. The materials used to train Title IX personnel can't rely on sex stereotypes, must promote impartial investigations and adjudications, and must be posted on each school's website (and if a school does not maintain a website, make them available for public inspection upon request).
- Investigator cannot be decision-maker. Decision-maker cannot be investigator or Title IX Coordinator. Appellate person/body cannot be anyone involved previously.

REQUIREMENT 4: PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE

- Under the school's grievance procedures, the respondent must be presumed not responsible, so that any finding of responsibility only comes at the conclusion of a grievance process.



REQUIREMENT 5: REASONABLY PROMPT TIMEFRAMES

- **The grievance process must include reasonably prompt timeframes for resolving formal complaints of sexual harassment.**
 - Recall prior OCR guidance 60 days. Best practice = 60 days or less
- **Temporary delays are permitted only for good cause. Good cause can include law enforcement activities, the absence of a party or witness, the absence of a party's advisor of choice, or the need to provide language assistance or accommodation of disabilities.**



ACCOMMODATIONS FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES

- **Will want to review currently provided accommodations as part of the student's individualized education program ("IEP") or Section 504 plan which should be provided during the Title IX investigation process.**
- **Accommodations to consider might be:**
 - Extended time to review and respond to documents;
 - Longer and more frequent breaks during interviews and/or hearings;
 - Auxiliary aids and/or assistive technology, including an interpreter, note-taker, recording device, or copies of documents;
 - Support person who functions in a different role than that of an advisor.
- **Accommodations may trigger claim of preferential advantage.**

REQUIREMENT 6: DESCRIPTION OF RANGE OF OUTCOMES

- The grievance process must describe or list the range of possible remedies and disciplinary sanctions that could occur following a determination of responsibility.



RANGE OF OUTCOMES?

- **Possible disciplinary sanctions:**
 - Suspension up to and including permanent expulsion
 - Discipline up to and including termination

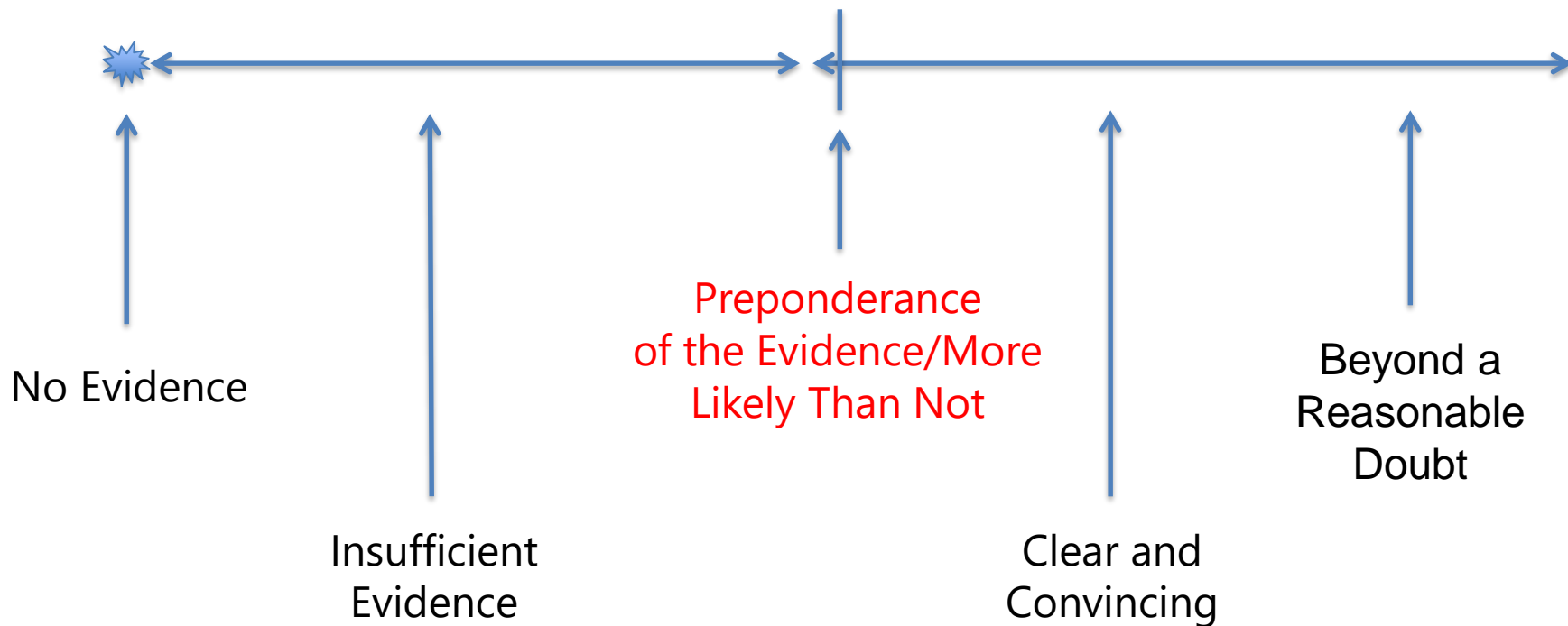
- **Possible remedies/supportive measures:**
 - AKA: "Remedial Measures"
 - No Contact Order (for both parties or one way)
 - Change in classroom, lunchroom, bus, locker assignment
 - Restorative Justice, if applicable

REQUIREMENT 7: STANDARD OF EVIDENCE

- The grievance process must state which standard of evidence the school will use to reach a determination regarding responsibility, to be used for all sexual harassment proceedings.
- Schools can choose between the preponderance of the evidence standard and the clear and convincing evidence standard.
- Whichever standard the school chooses, it has to use that standard for all formal complaints of sexual harassment, whether the respondent is a student, or employee, including a faculty member.
- All sexual harassment proceedings must have the same standard of evidence.

EVIDENCE THRESHOLDS

EVIDENTIARY STANDARDS



REQUIREMENT 8: RIGHT TO APPEAL

- The grievance procedures have to contain the right to appeal the result of a grievance process, and information about how to invoke the right to appeal.
- Schools must offer an appeal to every party on certain bases, and schools also have the option to expand the bases on which an appeal may be taken, as long as they apply those bases equally to both parties.



APPEALS – WHAT CHANGED?

OLD REQUIREMENTS (OCR Guidance)

- Not required
- Must be provided equally to both parties, if provided
- No limitation on basis for appeals, if provided
- No requirement that the decisionmaker on appeal be different from investigators/ decisionmakers in other phases of the process

NEW REQUIREMENTS (Final Rule)

- Must offer to both parties for dismissals and final determinations in the following circumstances:
 - Procedural irregularity
 - New evidence not reasonably available
 - Conflict of interest against Title IX Coordinator, investigator, decisionmaker
- Can offer for other reasons on equal terms
- Different decisionmaker

REQUIREMENT 9: DESCRIPTION OF RANGE OF SUPPORTIVE MEASURES

- The school's grievance process must describe the range of supportive measures available to complainants and respondents.



SUPPORTIVE MEASURES – WHAT CHANGED?

OLD TERM (OCR Guidance)

- Used terms such as “interim measures” or “interim steps” to describe measures to help a complainant maintain equal educational access
- Implied only available during pendency of investigation, did not mandate offering them, not clear if could be punitive or disciplinary, and did not clarify if available to respondents

NEW TERM (Final Rule)

- **Non-punitive**, individualized services, offered as appropriate and without charge to a complainant or a respondent before or after the filing of a formal complaint, or where no complaint has been filed (34 C.F.R. 106.30(a))
- Should be designed to restore or preserve equal access to the education program or activity without “unreasonably” burdening the other party

WHAT ARE SUPPORTIVE MEASURES?

- Supportive measures are free, individualized services designed to restore or preserve equal access to education, protect safety or deter sexual harassment.
- There doesn't need to be a formal complaint for an alleged victim to receive supportive measures.
- Supportive measures support a student, and they aren't punitive or disciplinary with respect to another student.
- Supportive measures don't unreasonably burden any other person.
- The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for implementing and monitoring supportive measures.
- Still the implication to "err" on the side of the victim as school always has to consider the alleged victim's wishes when it comes to requests for supportive measures.

SUPPORTIVE MEASURES

- **Examples:**

- No Contact Orders (both ways)
- Counseling
- Extensions of deadlines for assignments/tests
- Changes in classroom/lunchroom/bus assignments
- Increased Monitoring and Supervision
- Assigning a "safe" person



SUPPORTIVE MEASURES AND SWDS

- **Depending on the supportive measures being considered:**
 - May trigger the duty to evaluate (re-evaluate).
 - May trigger the duty to convene an IEP Team/504 Team meeting.
 - May trigger a change in placement (more on that later).



REQUIREMENT 10: PRIVILEGES

- The school's grievance process must explain that no information protected by a legal privilege, such as the attorney-client privilege or the doctor-patient privilege, can be used during an investigation unless the person holding that privilege has waived it.
- Neither a party nor the school is allowed to seek, permit questions about, or allow the introduction of evidence that is protected by a recognized privilege.
- Individuals can always opt to waive their own privileges, if they want, but they don't have to.

MANDATORY DISMISSALS

- **A school must dismiss a complaint:**
 - that does not describe conduct that meets the definition of sexual harassment;
 - that alleges sexual harassment that did not occur in the school's education program or activity;
 - that alleges sexual harassment that did not occur in the United States at all.
- **Schools can still address these complaints under their code of conduct, even if the misconduct is not sexual harassment under Title IX.**

DISCRETIONARY DISMISSALS

- **A school may dismiss a complaint:**
 - if the complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing that the complainant wishes to withdraw the formal complaint or some of its allegations;
 - if the respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by the school; or
 - if specific circumstances prevent the school from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination about the allegations.

DISMISSAL PROCEDURES

- Whenever a school dismisses a formal complaint, or any allegations in it, the school has to promptly send written notice of the dismissal and the reasons to the parties.
- Both parties have the right to appeal a school's dismissal decisions.



INFORMAL RESOLUTION

- **Schools can offer informal resolution in appropriate cases.**
 - Exception: Where the respondent is an employee of the school.
- **Informal resolution may only be attempted if each party enters the process completely voluntarily.**
- **A school can never force, threaten, or require any party, complainant or respondent, into going into informal resolution.**
- **If informal resolution proceeds, the school must provide a facilitator who is free from conflicts of interest or bias, and who has received special training.**
- **The school still needs to provide complainants and respondents with notice of the allegations, notice of their rights, information about whether an informal process is confidential, and about withdrawing from the process.**

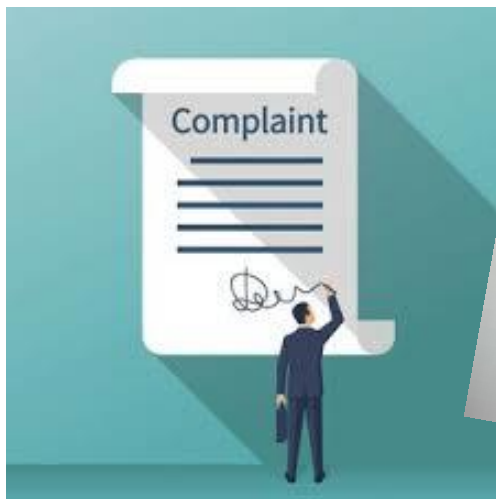
DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS DURING FORMAL INVESTIGATION



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FORMAL COMPLAINT

- Defined as 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. 34 C.F.R. § 106.30(a).



TERMINOLOGY: COMPLAINANT, RESPONDENT

- **Apply to parties in both *reports* and *formal complaints* of sexual harassment**
- **Complainant: A person who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment**
 - NOT a third party who reports alleged sexual harassment perpetrated against someone else
 - NOT the Title IX Coordinator, even if the TIXC “signs” a formal complaint
- **Respondent: A person who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment**

NEW: INITIAL RESPONSE

34 C.F.R. 106.30(a), .44(a)

- **Title IX Coordinator must promptly, even if no formal complaint is filed:**
 - Contact the complainant to discuss the availability of “supportive measures”
 - Consider the complainant’s wishes with respect to supportive measures
 - Inform the complainant of the availability of supportive measures with or without the filing of a formal complaint
 - Explain the process for filing a formal complaint

EMERGENCY REMOVAL / ADMIN LEAVE

Immediate emergency removal (34 C.F.R. 106.55(c))

- Based on an individualized safety and risk analysis
- Necessary to protect a student or other individual from **immediate threat to physical health or safety**
- **Notice, opportunity to challenge** provided "immediately" provided the removal
- Consider other laws, e.g., "change in placement" under IDEA

Employee administrative leave (34 C.F.R. 106.44(d))

- Not prohibited
- Consider state law, board policy, handbooks, and bargaining agreements



INTERPLAY WITH IDEA/504

- Students with disabilities have additional disciplinary protections under both the IDEA and Section 504 when a district proposes to change a student's placement for a disciplinary reason.
- A disciplinary change in placement occurs when a student receives more than 10 consecutive days
- In addition to the general procedural safeguards guaranteed under the IDEA in connection with a disciplinary change in placement, there are protections that are triggered when a change in a student's educational program.
- A change in placement occurs when there is a substantial change in the student's educational program. 71 Fed. Reg. 46, 588 (2006).

LOCATION VS PLACEMENT

- A change in location is not always a change in placement.
- Placement is a point along the continuum of placement options while location is the physical location where the student receives services.
- A change in location may constitute a change in placement if it substantially alters the student's educational program.



THE LOCATION/PLACEMENT ANALYSIS

- Requires a case-by-case inquiry to determine whether a change in location materially or substantially alters a student's program.



- **Factors to consider:**
 - Is the student receiving the same type and amount of services?
 - Will the student be educated with nondisabled peers to the same extent?
 - Will the student have the same opportunities to participate in extracurricular and nonacademic services?
 - Is the new location on the same spot of the LRE continuum?

DISCIPLINARY CHANGES IN PLACEMENT

- Requires that a manifestation determination review (“MDR”) team meeting be convened.
- MDR team meeting must occur within 10 school days of the decision to change the student’s placement for a disciplinary reason.
- Due to expanded Title IX requirements, investigation will not be completed by the time the MDR team meeting would need to be convened.
- MDR team will use the information that it has available at the moment to determine whether conduct is a manifestation of the student’s disability.

IF CONDUCT IS NOT A MANIFESTATION



- May apply relevant disciplinary procedures in the same manner and for the same duration as it would for children without disabilities.
- Have an obligation to provide FAPE.

IF CONDUCT IS A MANIFESTATION

- **Conduct a functional behavioral assessment (“FBA”), unless one previously done, and/or review/revise a behavior intervention plan (“BIP”)**
- **Student MUST return to the placement from which the student was removed, unless:**
 - The parent and the district agree to a change in placement;
 - Special circumstances exist and district can unilaterally remove student for up to 45 school days;
 - Dangerousness (requires district to seek judicial intervention).

UNILATERAL REMOVAL TO IAES FOR NOT MORE THAN 45 SCHOOL DAYS



Carrying or possessing a weapon

- weapon, device, instrument, material or substance that is used for or readily capable of causing death or serious bodily injury
- Knife blade of less than 2.5 inches is excluded.



Knowingly possessing or using illegal drugs, or selling or soliciting the sale of a controlled substance



Inflicting of serious bodily injury

- Substantial risk of death
- Extreme physical pain
- Protracted and obvious disfigurement
- Protracted impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ or mental faculty
- Very high bar

WHAT HAPPENS IF ...?

- Special circumstances does not exist and/or the parent does not agree with changing the student's placement if the conduct is determined to be a manifestation of the student's disability?
- Consider what potential changes can be made without triggering a change in placement (i.e. changing class schedules, switching class sections, etc) while also being mindful of balancing of the rights of the complainant and the respondent.



WRITTEN NOTICE TO THE PARTIES

- When the school begins an investigation, it has to provide the parties with written notice of certain information.
- It has to give notice to the parties of the school's grievance process, which must comply with the 10 items listed before.
- It also has to include whether there is an opportunity to engage in informal resolution. Schools don't have to offer informal resolution processes, but if they choose to, it's important that they are mentioned in this initial notice.



DETAILS OF WRITTEN NOTICE

1. The actual allegations and facts that would constitute sexual harassment.
2. The presumption of innocence.
3. A statement that the parties are entitled to be advised of their choice.
4. A statement that the parties can request to inspect and review certain evidence.
5. Information regarding the code of conduct and false statements.

GATHERING EVIDENCE: SCHOOLS AND PARTIES

- The school has to provide written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all hearings, interviews, or other meetings, with sufficient time for the party to prepare.
- The school must also provide equal opportunities for the parties and their advisors to inspect and review the evidence obtained by the school as part of its investigation, if the information is directly related to the allegations raised the formal complaint.
- The school also has to give the parties a meaningful opportunity to respond to the evidence after the school has provided it.



INVESTIGATIVE REPORTS

- After gathering evidence, the school needs to prepare a written investigative report on the allegations of the formal complaint.
- A school has to give the parties at least 10 days to respond to the evidence in writing. If a response is submitted, the school must consider that response before finalizing the investigative report.
- The investigative report can then be finalized and provided to the parties.
- That report must be circulated to the parties at least another 10 days before any determination of responsibility, or 10 days before a hearing, if a hearing happens.

HEARINGS

- **For elementary and secondary schools, the school has the option, but never the obligation, to hold a hearing.**
- **Even without a hearing, the elementary or secondary school must give still the parties equal opportunity to submit relevant, written questions to each other, before the decision-maker reaches a determination. (*i.e. second 10 day requirement on previous slide*).**
- **Questions and evidence about a complainant's prior sexual history are not relevant, with two limited exceptions:**
 - Offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the alleged misconduct; or
 - Offered to prove consent.

DECISION-MAKING: OBJECTIVE AND UNBIASED

- The school's decision-maker needs to objectively evaluate the relevant evidence and reach conclusions about whether the respondent is responsible for the alleged sexual harassment.
- A school's decision-maker needs to use independent judgment, so the decision-maker **cannot** be the same person who conducted the investigation, and cannot be the school's Title IX Coordinator.
- Who are the decision-makers?
- Decision-makers must be free from conflicts of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents, and must receive special training about how to be impartial and how to decide what evidence is relevant.
- The decision-maker will weigh the relevant evidence, decide whether it meets the school's standard of evidence for sexual harassment allegations and issue the written determination to both parties (i.e. outcome letters).

DECISION-MAKING: WRITTEN DECISIONS (AKA: OUTCOME LETTERS)

- **After the evidence has been weighed, the determination has to be written. It must include:**
 1. The portion of the school's policies that was violated.
 2. A description of the procedural steps that were taken by the school on the way to getting to that point.
 3. A findings of fact section.
 4. A section that draws conclusions after applying the facts to the portion of the school's policy that applies.
 5. A statement and rationale for the ultimate determination of responsibility.

DECISION-MAKING: WRITTEN DECISIONS (AKA: OUTCOME LETTERS)

6. Any disciplinary sanctions that the school will impose on the respondent, and state whether the school will provide remedies to the complainant.
7. A statement and rationale for any remedies for the complainant, addressing how those remedies will restore or preserve equal access.
8. A statement of the recipient's procedures, a statement that the parties have a right to appeal the initial determination regarding responsibility, and the permissible bases for appeal.

CONSENT AND SWDS

- Title IX regulations do not define consent, left for district to define.
- Do not automatically assume that a student with a disability is incapable of providing consent.
- Whether a student with a disability is practicably able to consent requires a case-by-case analysis based on the facts and circumstances of the case.
- Important to keep in mind that acquiescence or appearing to be a willing consenting participant does not mean the student consented.



CONSENT AND SWDS

- **Some factors to consider:**

- Evidence of the student's knowledge or lack of knowledge.
- Evidence of student's functional age.
- Evidence of tendency to acquiesce (or not) in situations with peers/others.
- Does student understand the fundamentals of consent, including that it is okay to say no.
- Evidence of the student's ability to make informed choices/judgement calls.



DECISION-MAKING: AFTER THE DECISION

- The school must send the written determination to the parties simultaneously, along with information about how to appeal the determination.
- A school has discretion to set deadlines for when an appeal must be filed, bearing in mind the obligation to conclude the entire grievance process and bring resolution to the situation for both parties, within a reasonably prompt timeframe.
- The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for carrying out the remedies contained in the written decision.



APPELLATE PROCESSES

- The recipient has to notify the parties in writing and implement appeal procedures equally.
- Both parties must have equal opportunity to submit a written statement supporting or challenging the outcome.
- The person or body who decides the appeal cannot be the same person who reached the determination regarding responsibility, or the same person as the investigator or Title IX Coordinator.
- After considering the parties' written statements, the decision-maker on appeal has to issue a written decision and send it to the parties simultaneously.
- The school's determination about whether the respondent is responsible for the sexual harassment allegations becomes **final** after appeal.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS: RECORDKEEPING

This duty extends for 7 years, and includes several categories of documents:

1. Records of a school's investigation.
2. Records of any appeal and the materials associated with an appeal.
3. Records of any informal resolution process.
4. All materials used to train Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision-makers, and any person who facilitates an informal resolution. These materials also have to be posted on a recipient's website, or made available for public inspection if the recipient doesn't have a website.
5. Records of the supportive measures that they took in response to a report or complaint of sexual harassment.

OTHER ISSUES: RETALIATION

- No school or person is allowed to retaliate against anyone for exercising rights under Title IX.
- Any person retaliated against can file a Complaint with the school and the school must have procedures in place for the prompt and equitable resolution of such complaints.
- The school should keep the identities of parties and witnesses confidential, unless disclosure of someone's identity is required under other laws or is necessary in order to conduct the grievance process.



TO-DO CHECKLIST

- ✓ Revise Title IX Board Policy
- ✓ Adopt Title IX Grievance Procedures
- ✓ Create Model Templates:
 - ✓ Initial Written Notice to Parties
 - ✓ Investigation Report Outline
 - ✓ Final Determination Letter to Parties
- ✓ Train your Staff!
- ✓ Train your Board of Education (think: Appeals)
- ✓ Clark Hill can help with ALL of the above!



QUESTIONS?



PLEASE NOTE

This presentation does not constitute legal advice nor create an attorney client relationship.

It contains general recommendations and information and should not be relied upon for any specific purpose without consultation with legal counsel and in the context of specific facts and circumstances.

THANK YOU!



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