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# 2020 Title IX Training

December 8, 2020, 2:30-4:30pm



# Kate Hildebrandt

she/her

Civil Rights and Title IX Specialist

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503-551-5713





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# Oregon Department of Education

## Equity and Excellence for Every Learner

- The Oregon Department of Education works in partnership with school districts, education service districts and community partners;
- Together, we serve over 580,000 K-12 students;
- We believe every student should have access to a high-quality, well-rounded learning experience;
- We work to achieve the Governor's vision that every student in Oregon graduates with a plan for their future.



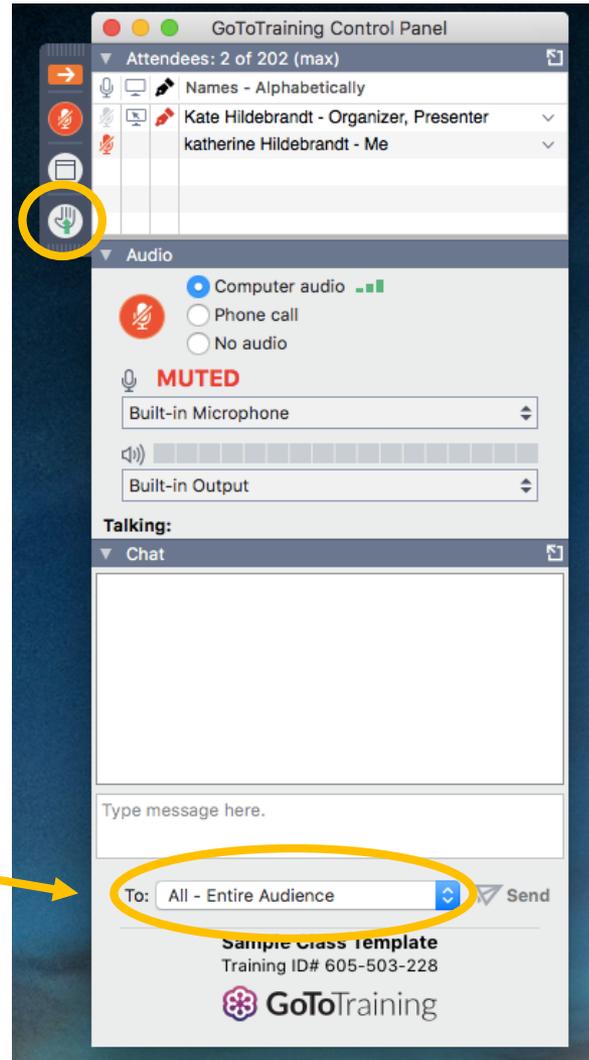
## Before we get started...

This training is not intended as legal advice; we advise you to consult with your legal counsel before making policy or process changes.

ODE is available to support with individual technical assistance following this training.

# Using GoToTraining

“raise your hand” to ask a question verbally – you will be unmuted



you can access the audio through either your computer or a phone

type a question to either the entire audience or to an individual



# TODAY'S AGENDA



Introduction to Title IX



New Regulations Overview



Sexual Harassment: Definitions & Dynamics



Intersecting Oregon Laws



# THE GROUNDWORK: INTRODUCTION TO TITLE IX

*"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."*

**Type in the chat box:**

What is covered by Title IX?

# What is covered by Title IX?

- Recruitment and admissions
- Financial assistance
- Curricular and co-curricular activities
- Athletics
- Sexual harassment and sex-based harassment
- Pregnant and parenting students
- Discipline
- Single-sex education
- Employment
- Retaliation

# What CAN be separated by sex/gender?

- Athletics
- Sexuality education courses
- Physical education during contact sports
- Boy scouts, girl scouts, YMCA/YWCA
- Voluntary Youth Service Organizations



See also: 34 CFR Part 106

# Single-Sex Classes and Cocurriculars

Nonvocational classes or cocurricular activities may be offered on a single-sex basis under ***very specific, limited*** circumstances, provided all of the following are met:

- the course or program is to achieve a specific educational-related goal or outcome or in response to a specifically identified educational issue;
- a substantially equal activity for the excluded sex is offered; and
- the school conducts periodic evaluations

See also: 34 CFR Part 106, and OCR's 2014 DCL *Questions and Answers on Title IX and Single-Sex Elementary and Secondary Classes and Extracurricular Activities*



# Emerging Trend: Girls-Only STEM Programs

Re: OCR Docket No. 15-19-2052

Dear Ms. Smith:

This letter is to notify you of the disposition of the above-referenced complaint filed on January 22, 2019, with the U.S. Department of Education (Department), Office for Civil Rights (OCR), against Grand Valley State University (the University) alleging that the University discriminated against boys based on sex. Specifically, the complaint alleged that the University annually operates the Science Technology & Engineering Preview Summer (STEPS) Camp for Girls, a girls-only summer program that excludes boys from participation.

OCR enforces Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (Title IX), 20 U.S.C. § 1681 *et seq.*, and its implementing regulation at 34 C.F.R. Part 106, which prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex in any education program or activity operated by a recipient of federal financial assistance from the Department. As a recipient of federal financial assistance from the Department the University is subject to Title IX.

Based on the complaint allegation, OCR initiated an investigation of whether the University, on the basis of sex, excluded individuals from participation in, denied them the benefits of, or subjected them to discrimination with respect to any University program or activity, in violation of the Title IX implementation regulation at 34 C.F.R. § 106.31, and/or provided or otherwise carried out any of its educational programs or activities separately on the basis of sex, in violation of 34 C.F.R. § 106.34(a).

# Athletics

The “three-part test” for meeting Title IX athletic compliance:

- (1) The number of male and female athletes is substantially proportionate to their respective enrollments; or
- (2) The institution has a history and continuing practice of expanding participation opportunities responsive to the developing interests and abilities of the underrepresented sex; or
- (3) The institution is fully and effectively accommodating the interests and abilities of the underrepresented sex.





# The “Laundry List”

- (1) Provision and maintenance of equipment and supplies;
- (2) Scheduling of games and practice times;
- (3) Travel and per diem expenses;
- (4) Opportunity to receive tutoring and assignment and compensation of tutors;
- (5) Opportunity to receive coaching, and assignment and compensation of coaches;
- (6) Provision of locker rooms, practice and competitive facilities
- (7) Provision of medical and training services and facilities;
- (8) Provision of housing and dining services and facilities;
- (9) Publicity;
- (10) Support services; and
- (11) Recruiting.

# Athletics Resources

## OCR Athletics Resources

<https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/frontpage/pro-students/issues/sex-issue04.html>

## OSAA Title IX Resources

<http://www.osaa.org/equity>



# Break for Questions

# Career and Technical Education (CTE)

CTE programs cannot discriminate by gender

- Recruitment and promotional materials
- Admissions and pre-reqs
- Counseling
- etc

CTE programs may never be offered on a single-sex basis.

The Methods of Administration Program (MOA) provides additional guidelines for schools that offer CTE programs.

See also: 34 CFR Part 106, and OCR's 2016 DCL *Guidance on Gender Equity in Career and Technical Education*

Does Title IX cover LGBTQ+  
discrimination?

# ONE TO WATCH: TITLE IX & LGBTQ+ DISCRIMINATION

US Dept of Education releases guidance stating discrimination based on gender identity violates Title IX

**May 2016**

US Dept of Ed revokes May 2016 transgender student guidance

**Feb 2017**

Bostock v. Clayton County: The Supreme Court determines that Title VII protects employees based on sexual orientation and gender identity

**Jun 2020**

US Dept of Ed releases two modified Title IX case resolutions citing the Bostock opinion

**Aug 2020**

**May 2016**

Oregon Dept of Education releases Transgender Student Guidance

**Aug 2020**

Citing Bostock, the 11<sup>th</sup> Circuit hold that a Florida school has violated Title IX by discriminating against a transgender student based on his gender identity



# ODE's Transgender Student Guidelines

- Terminology
- Student Identity
- Pronouns, Name/gender changes
  - Gender and first name change process for transgender students in ODE system 6/26/2014
  - Graduation and transcripts
- Restroom/locker room usage
- Athletics, sports, and PE
- Over night field trips and other gender based activities
- Safety Plan/ Trusted Go to Adult

# Sexual Harassment

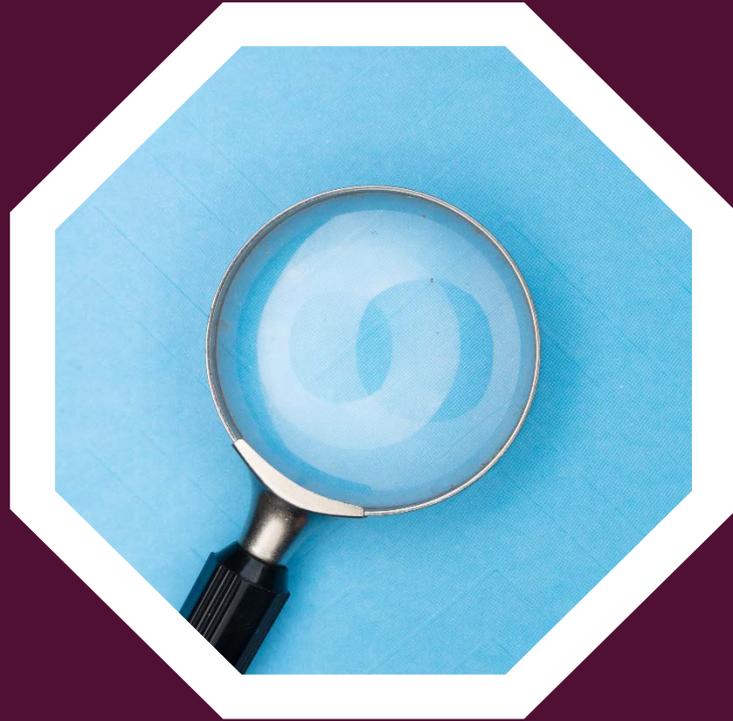
## § 106.44 Recipient's response to sexual harassment.

(a) *General response to sexual harassment.* A recipient with actual knowledge of sexual harassment in an education program or activity of the recipient against a person in the United States, must respond promptly in a manner that is not deliberately indifferent

## § 106.45 Grievance process for formal complaints of sexual harassment.

(a) *Discrimination on the basis of sex.* 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.





# NEW REGULATIONS OVERVIEW

# 2001 Sexual Harassment Guidance

- Definition of sexual harassment
  - Quid pro quo
  - Hostile environment
- Schools must respond when they “know or reasonably should know”
- Response includes an investigation and, if substantiated, must repair the harm caused and prevent future harassment

“Sexual harassment is unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature. Sexual harassment can include unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature.”

# The 2020 Regulations: Major Changes for K-12 Schools

- New definition of sexual harassment
- Defining the scope of jurisdiction
- Supportive measures and notification of options required
- New and specific grievance process (and policy requirements!)
- More specific notification requirements
- Specific training and personnel requirements
- Informal processes allowed

# WHAT'S THE SAME?

- Students are entitled to an education free from sexual harassment
- All K-12 school employees must still report sexual harassment
- Schools must have a designated Title IX Coordinator, and make information easily accessible
- Advisors of choice
- **Oregon laws still apply!**
  - Sexual harassment policy requirements
  - SB155 – sexual abuse and sexual conduct
  - Mandatory reporting





**Title IX Coordinator**

Investigator

Decision-Maker

Appeals Decision-Maker

Informal Resolution Facilitator



may be the  
same person

only required  
if offered



# Training Requirements

Schools are responsible for ensuring all designated personnel receive appropriate training.

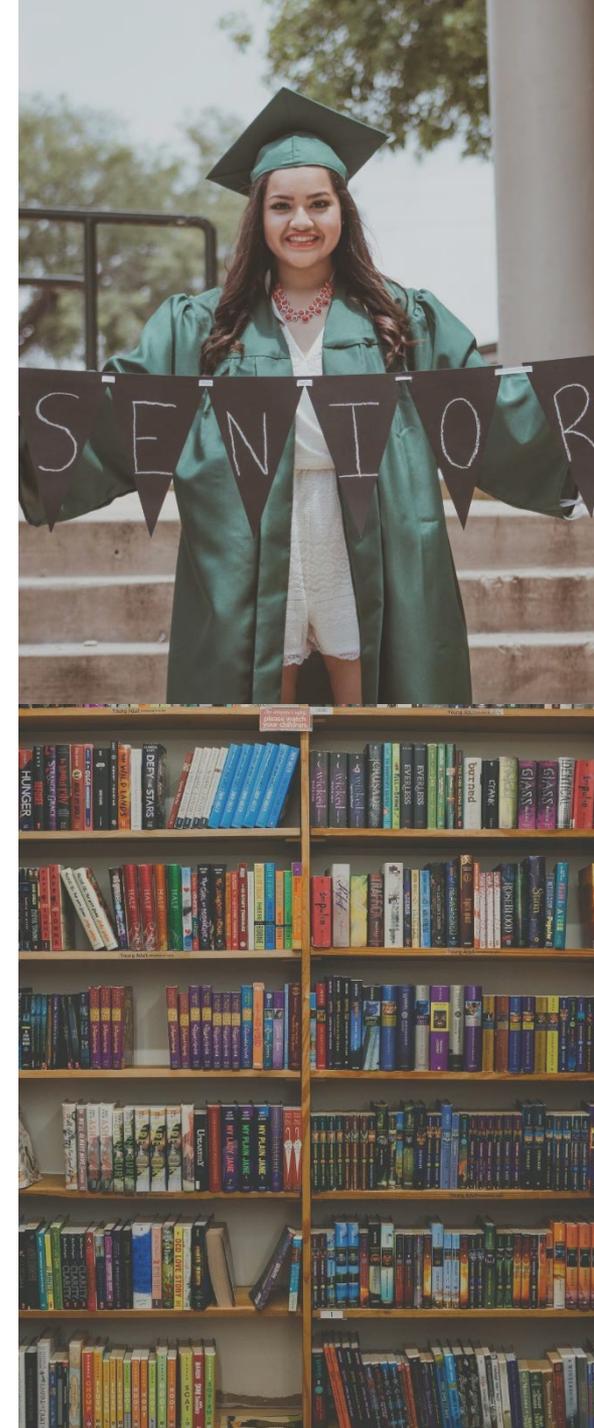
Personnel must:

*“...not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or an individual complainant or respondent”*

34 CFR § 106.45(b)(1)(iii)

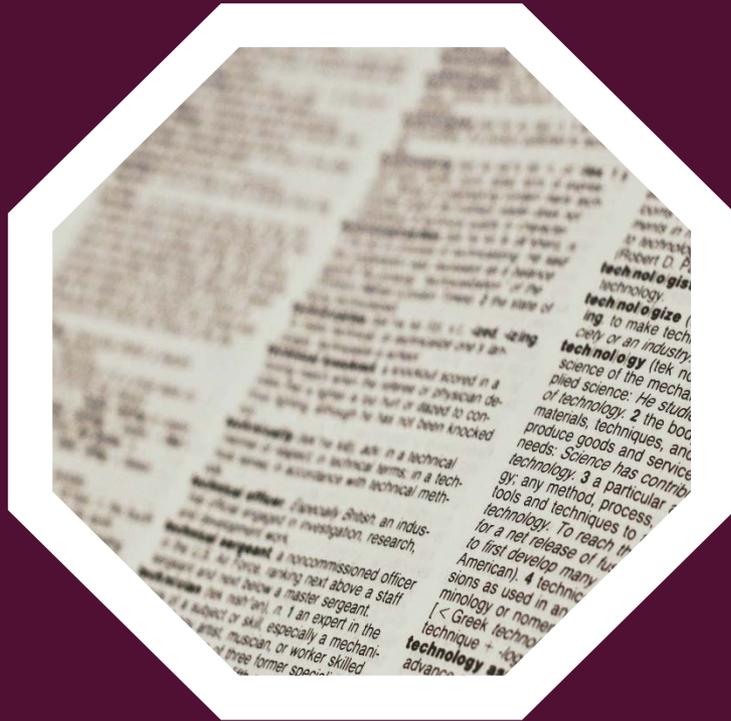
Training materials must:

- Be free of bias and sex stereotypes
- Be posted to the school’s website



	<b>Title IX Coordinator</b>	<b>Investigator</b>	<b>Decision- Maker</b>	<b>Appeals Decision- Maker</b>	<b>Informal Process Facilitator</b>
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Definition of sexual harassment	X	X	X	X	X
Scope of “educational program or activity”	X	X	X	X	X
How to conduct the applicable portions of the grievance process	X	X	X	X	X
Avoiding prejudice of facts, conflicts of interest, and bias	X	X	X	X	X
How to create a fair investigative report		X			
Any technology used at hearings			X	X	
Issues of relevance for questions and evidence			X	X	



# SEXUAL HARASSMENT: DEFINITIONS & DYNAMICS



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# In this section...

- Definition of sexual harassment
- Comparison with Oregon's sexual harassment definition
- Consent
- Dynamics of dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking

**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).

-34 CFR Part 106.30



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## Does this meet prong 2 (severe, pervasive, objectively offensive, denies equal access)?

Oliver is in the school's coding club that meets at lunch; everyone has been practicing making websites, and a group of students in the club use their website to rank everyone in the class by how "slutty" or "virginal" they are.

The website proclaims Oliver as the "top virgin," and includes a photoshopped picture of him made to look like he's naked, looking scared of a several nearby naked girls. Someone anonymously emailed it to everyone in the club during the last meeting, and now an anonymous number keeps texting the picture to Oliver multiple times a day.

poll

# Sexual Assault

**Rape:** (Except Statutory Rape) The carnal knowledge of a person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

**Sodomy:** Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age 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, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

**Fondling:** The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

**Incest:** Nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

**Statutory Rape:** Nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

-20 U.S.C. 1092(f)(6)(A)(v) and the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting System (NIBRS-version)



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# Sexual Harassment: Title IX compared to Oregon law

- (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).

(i) A demand or a request for sexual favors in exchange for benefits.

(ii) Unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that is physical, verbal, or nonverbal and that:

(I) Interferes with a student's educational activity or program;

(II) Interferes with a school or district staff member's ability to perform their job; or

(III) Creates an intimidating, offensive, or hostile environment.

(iii) Assault, when sexual contact occurs without a person's consent because the person is:

(I) Under the influence of drugs or alcohol;

(II) Unconscious; or

(III) Pressured through physical force, coercion or explicit or implied threats.



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**Type in the chat box:**

How do you define  
consent?

# How will your school define consent?

“Consent is knowing, voluntary, and clear permission by word or action, to engage in mutually agreed upon sexual activity. To be effective, consent must be informed and reciprocal, freely and actively given, and mutually understandable.”

-Oregon State University

Consent is not present for sexual activity when a person is:

- under the influence of drugs or alcohol;
- unconscious; or
- pressured through physical force, coercion or explicit or implied threats.

-ORS 342.704/OAR 581-012-0038

# Is there consent?

poll

Lacey and her girlfriend Mira are at a party. Close to midnight, Mira says that she needs to get home before her curfew. They head out to the car, when Lacey asks if they can make out for bit before they go home. “I don’t really feel like it, I’m tired,” Mira says. Lacey pouts and says “come on, we never get to be alone together!” Mira responds that they won’t ever get to be alone together again if she gets grounded for missing her curfew. Lacey tells Mira, “this party was such a bust, I feel like nothing fun happened tonight! I’m so bored. If we’re not even gonna make out, I’m going back inside to have SOME fun before we leave. Who even cares if you’re grounded if you’re not gonna act like my girlfriend when we see each other anyways.” Lacey starts to open her car door. Mira looks at the clock and says “ok fine, as long as you promise we can leave in five minutes.”

# Break for Questions

# Domestic Violence

“[I]ncludes 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.”

-34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(8)

# Dating Violence

“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.”

-34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(10)



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# VIOLENCE



# VIOLENCE

# Stalking

Stalking is “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.”

*-34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(30)*

# Stalking Dynamics

- Show up at your home, school or place of work unannounced or uninvited.
- Send you unwanted text messages, letters, emails and voicemails.
- Leave unwanted items, gifts or flowers.
- Constantly call you and hang up.
- Use social networking sites and technology to track you.
- Spread rumors about you.
- Wait at places you hang out.
- Use other people as resources to investigate your life. For example, looking at your facebook page through someone else's page or befriending your friends in order to get more information about you.
- Damage your home, car or other property.



**Type in the chat box:**

Why is it important to address sexual harassment within our schools?

# Prevalence of Sexual Harassment

In 2011, **48%** of students reported experiencing sexual harassment at school.

In 2017, **1.4%** of public schools received frequent reports of sexual harassment.

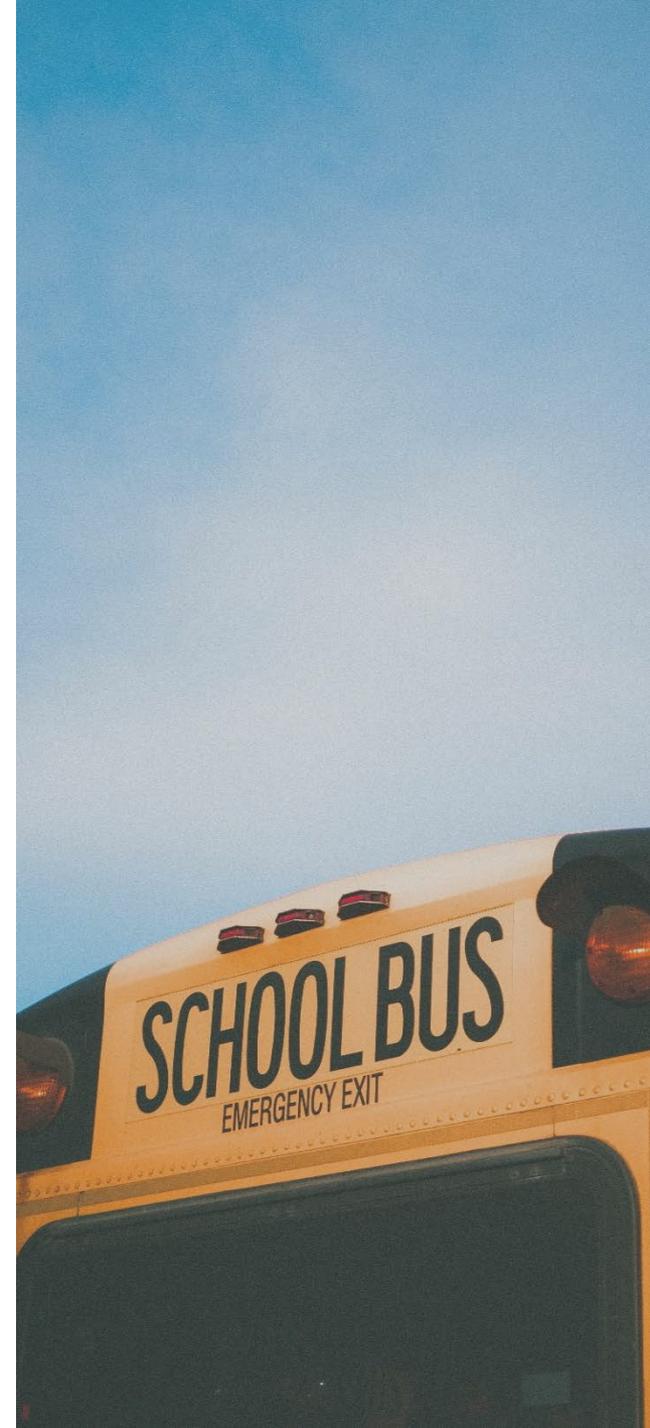
<https://www.aauw.org/app/uploads/2020/03/Crossing-the-Line-Sexual-Harassment-at-School.pdf>

<https://nces.ed.gov/pubs2019/2019061.pdf>

# Impacts of sexual harassment in the school environment

- Lower grades
- Dropping out of sports and cocurriculars
- Missing school
- Leaving school

The toll of sexual harassment can extend to friends of the student who was harassed.



# Institutional Betrayal

When there is an expectation of school safety, not following or clearly communicating policy can perpetrate institutional betrayal, which exacerbates trauma.

Clear, consistent, caring responses help mitigate the impacts of trauma.

**We can help make the difference  
between protracted trauma and  
positive healing!**

# Break for Questions



# INTERSECTING OREGON LAWS

# Oregon's Civil Right's Bill

1953: Oregon's Civil Rights Bill made Oregon the 21<sup>st</sup> state to outlaw discrimination in public places

Current definition of discrimination

*"Discrimination" means any act that unreasonably differentiates treatment, **intended or unintended**, or any act that is fair in form but discriminatory in operation, either of which is based on **age, disability, national origin, race, color, marital status, religion, sex or sexual orientation***



# Oregon's Protected Classes

Race

Color

National  
Origin

Religion

Disability

Sex

Sexual  
Orientation  
(and Gender  
Identity)

Age

Marital/  
Familial  
Status



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# Discrimination Prohibited

School districts cannot discriminate by:

- Treating one person differently from another in determining whether a person satisfies any requirement or condition for aid, benefits, or services
- Providing different aid, benefits, or services
- Denying any person aid, benefits, or services
- Subjecting a person to separate or different rules of behavior or treatment
- Aiding or perpetuating discrimination by joining or remaining a member of any agency or organization which discriminates in providing any aid, benefit, or service to students or employees
- Otherwise limiting any person in the enjoyment of any right, privilege, advantage, or opportunity.



# Sexual Harassment Policies

Oregon school districts are required to adopt policies that prohibit sexual harassment, and that:

- Require employees to report harassment
- Require schools to implement supportive measures to reporting or impacted parties
- Require investigation of reported harassment
- Require specific types of notification to students who report or are reported to commit harassment

# Sexual Harassment: Title IX compared to Oregon law

- (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
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(ii) Unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that is physical, verbal, or nonverbal and that:

(I) Interferes with a student's educational activity or program;

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(iii) Assault, when sexual contact occurs without a person's consent because the person is:

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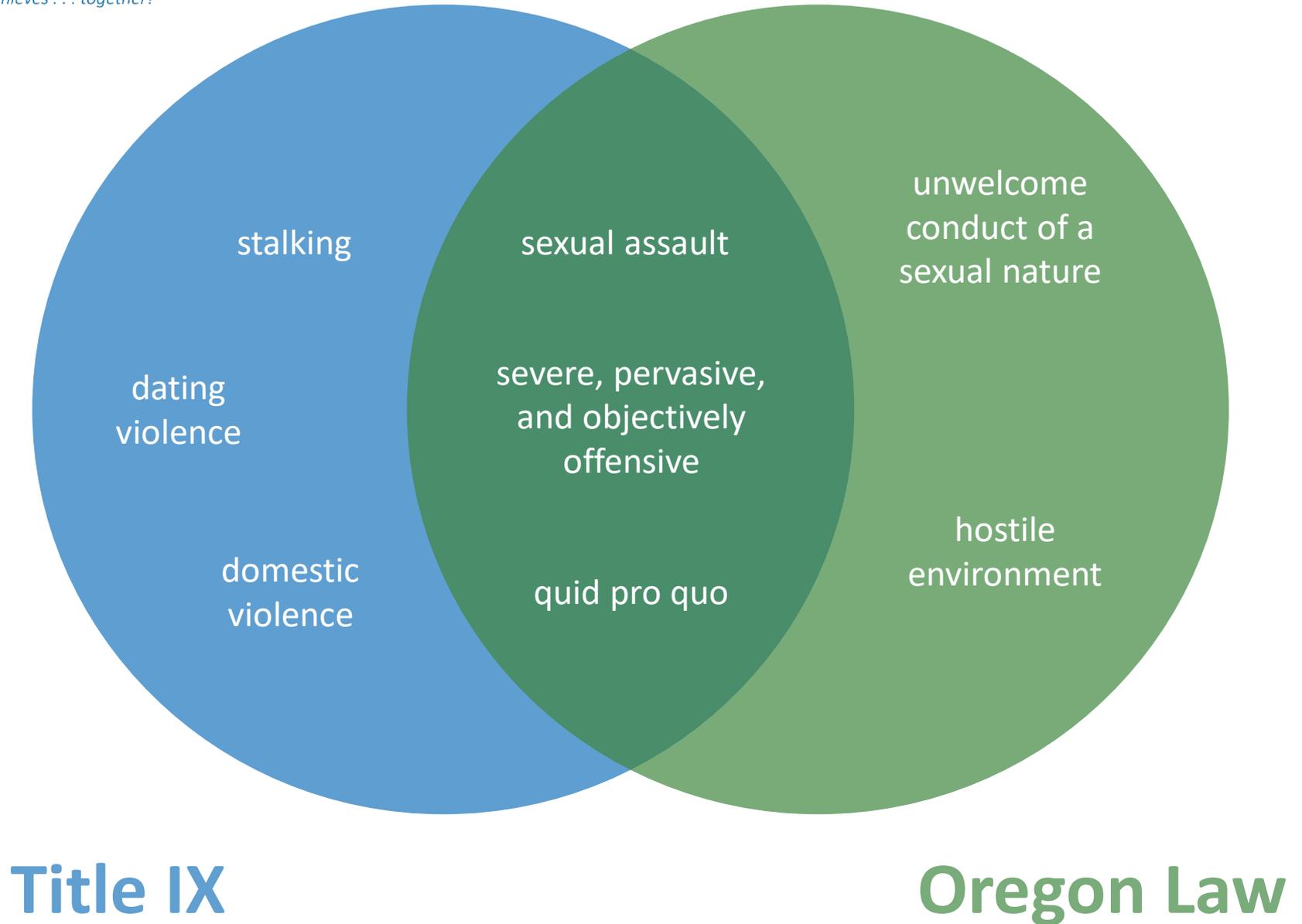
(II) Unconscious; or

(III) Pressured through physical force, coercion or explicit or implied threats.



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# Dating and Domestic Violence Policies

Requires that schools adopt policies that prohibit teen dating violence and domestic violence, including

- Identifying a staff member to take and respond to reports
- Adopting policies for how staff members should respond to reports
- Conducting educational programming in grades 7-12





# Harassment, Intimidation, Bullying, and Cyberbullying

- Policy required that defines and prohibits
- School official(s) to take reports and coordinate investigations
- Investigate reports
- Take action to stop incidents and remedy effects
- Prohibit retaliation for reporting



ORS 339.356

# SB155: Sexual Conduct

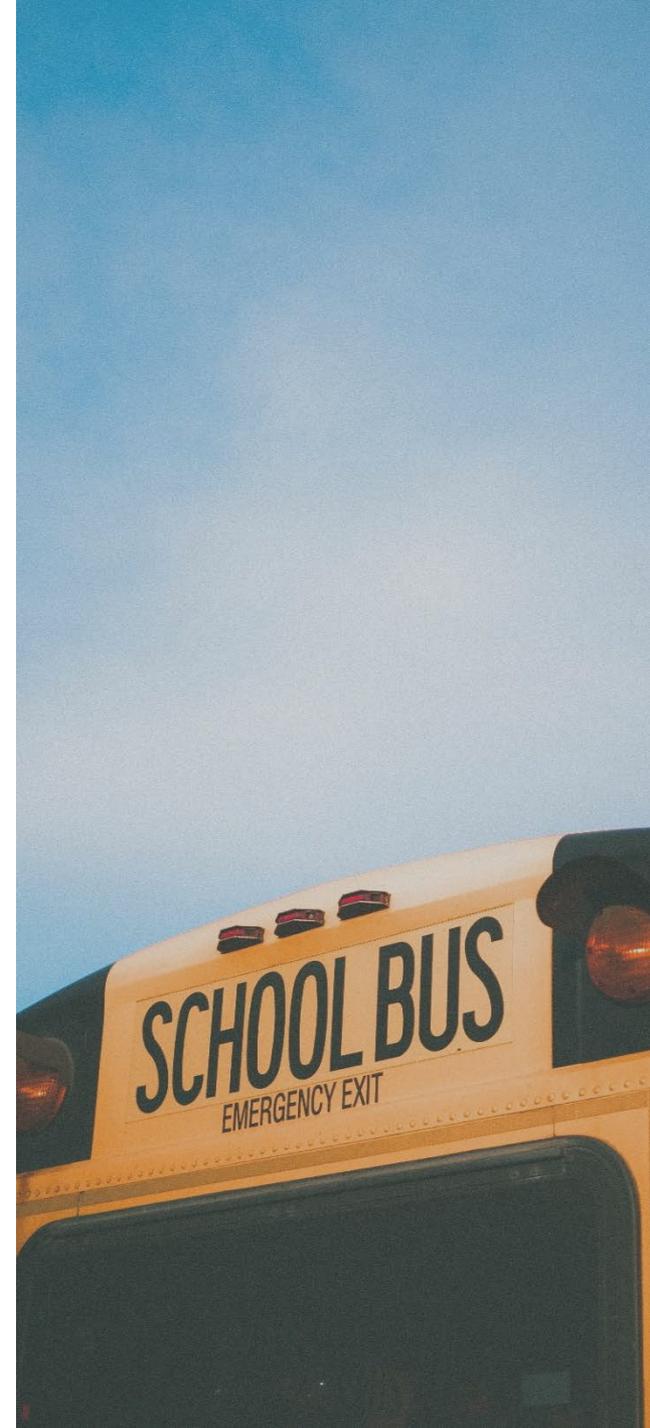
“Sexual Conduct” means:

(A) Conduct by a school employee, a contractor, an agent, or a volunteer that is verbal or physical in nature, that involves a student, and that is:

- (i) A sexual advancement or request for sexual favors directed toward a student; or
- (ii) Of a sexual nature that is directed toward a student or that has the effect of unreasonably interfering with a student’s educational performance, or of creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive educational environment.

(B) Communications by a school employee, a contractor, an agent, or a volunteer that are verbal, written, or electronic in nature, that involve a student, and that are:

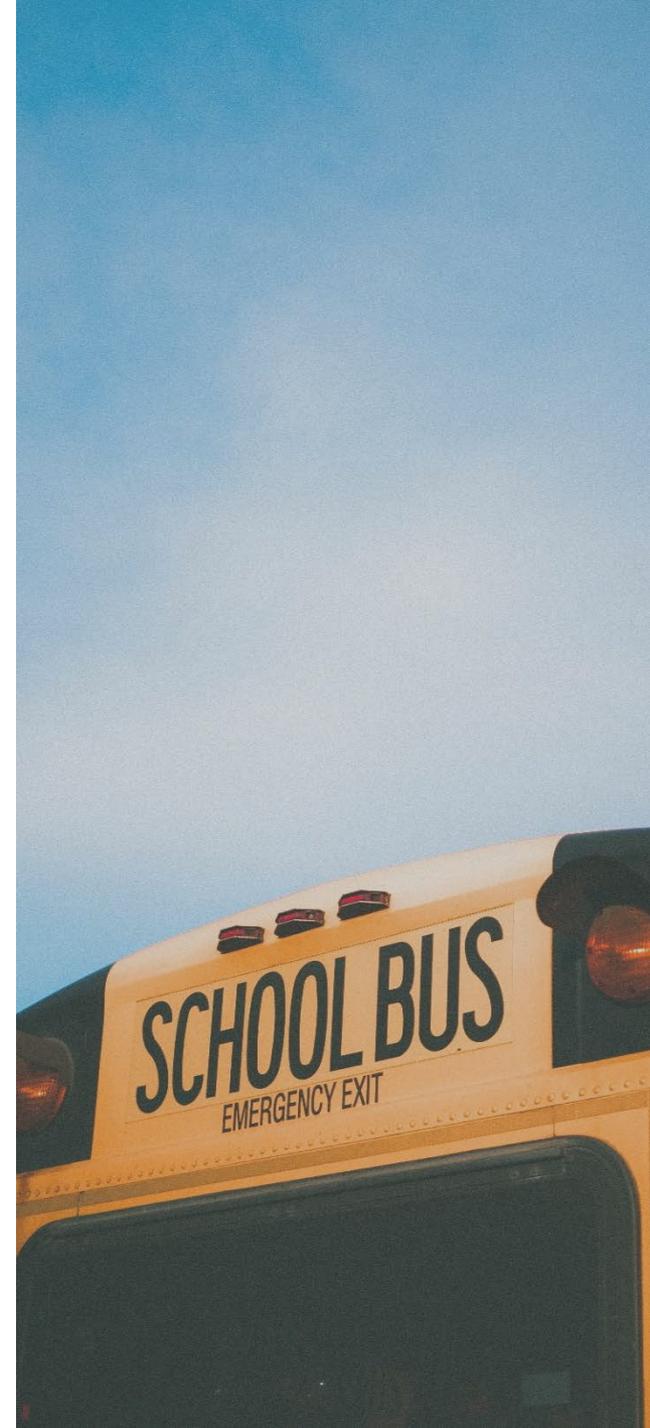
- (i) Sexual advances or requests for sexual favors directed toward a student; or
- (ii) Of a sexual nature that are directed toward a student or that have the effect of unreasonably interfering with a student’s educational performance, or of creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive educational environment.



# Mandatory Reporting & SB155

When sexual abuse or sexual conduct is identified, employees must:

- Report to a designated school official
- Report to law enforcement, DHS, TSPC, and/or ODE as required



# REPORT:

Is it sexual conduct or child abuse?

YES

NO

Report to law enforcement, DHS, TSPC, or ODE as required

THEN SCREEN:

Is it Title IX sexual harassment? Within educational program and in the US? Complainant is a community member? Respondent within District control?

If sexual conduct or child abuse AND another policy violation, overlay processes. Where they *directly conflict*, Title IX preempts Oregon state law.

NO

YES

Does it meet Oregon's definition of sexual harassment?

Does it meet Oregon's definition of sexual harassment?

YES

NO

YES

NO

Run Oregon Sexual Harassment Process

Check for other policy violations – discrimination, bullying, etc

Run Title IX process; overlay Oregon additional reqs

Run Title IX process

# Final Questions



## Part 2: Fri, Dec 11, 9-11am

- In-depth dive into the new investigations and response process
- Avoiding conflict of interest, bias, and prejudgement of facts
- Q&A



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# 2020 Title IX Training

December 11, 2020, 9-11am



# Kate Hildebrandt

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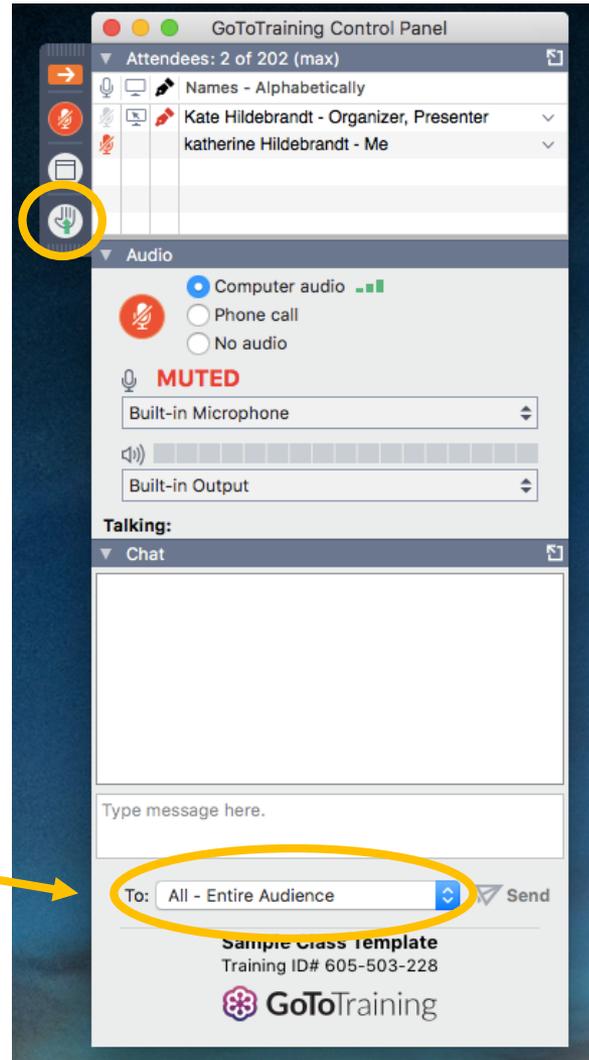
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# TODAY'S AGENDA



Recap



Sexual Harassment: The Title IX Process



Conflict of Interest & Bias



# RECAP

# What is covered by Title IX?

- Recruitment and admissions
- Financial assistance
- Curricular and co-curricular activities
- Athletics
- Sexual harassment and sex-based harassment
- Pregnant and parenting students
- Discipline
- Single-sex education
- Employment
- Retaliation

# Intersecting Oregon Laws

- OAR 581-021-0045 and 0046 - Discrimination  
*“Discrimination” means any act that unreasonably differentiates treatment, **intended or unintended**, or any act that is fair in form but discriminatory in operation, either of which is based on **age, disability, national origin, race, color, marital status, religion, sex or sexual orientation***
- ORS 342.704/OAR 581-021-0038 – Sexual Harassment Policy Requirements
- ORS 339.366 – Dating and Domestic Violence Policies
- Mandatory Reporting
- Sexual Conduct

# The 2020 Regulations: Major Changes for K-12 Schools

- New definition of sexual harassment
- Restriction to occurrences “within educational program or activity”
- Supportive measures required
- New and specific grievance process (and policy requirements!)
- Specific notification requirements
- Advisors of choice
- Specific training and personnel requirements
- Informal processes allowed

**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).

-34 CFR Part 106.30



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	<b>Title IX Coordinator</b>	<b>Investigator</b>	<b>Decision- Maker</b>	<b>Appeals Decision- Maker</b>	<b>Informal Process Facilitator</b>
--	---------------------------------	---------------------	----------------------------	--	---

Definition of sexual harassment	X	X	X	X	X
Scope of “educational program or activity”	X	X	X	X	X
How to conduct the applicable portions of the grievance process	X	X	X	X	X
Avoiding prejudice of facts, conflicts of interest, and bias	X	X	X	X	X
How to create a fair investigative report		X			
Any technology used at hearings			X	X	
Issues of relevance for questions and evidence			X	X	



# SEXUAL HARASSMENT: THE TITLE IX PROCESS

# In this section...

- Who is involved in a Title IX investigation and adjudication?
- What are the steps once a school receives a Title IX report?
- How does decision-making work?

# Who's Involved?

**Title IX Coordinator**

Investigator

Decision-Maker

Appeals Decision-Maker

Informal Resolution Facilitator

may be the  
same person

only required  
if offered

poll



# Title IX Coordinator\*

- Oversees overall Title IX compliance
- For sexual harassment, must:
  - Respond to all actual notice
  - Coordinate supportive measures
  - Coordinate implementation of remedies and sanctions
  - Keep records
- For sexual harassment, may:
  - Investigate cases
  - Issue notices
  - Train other district personnel

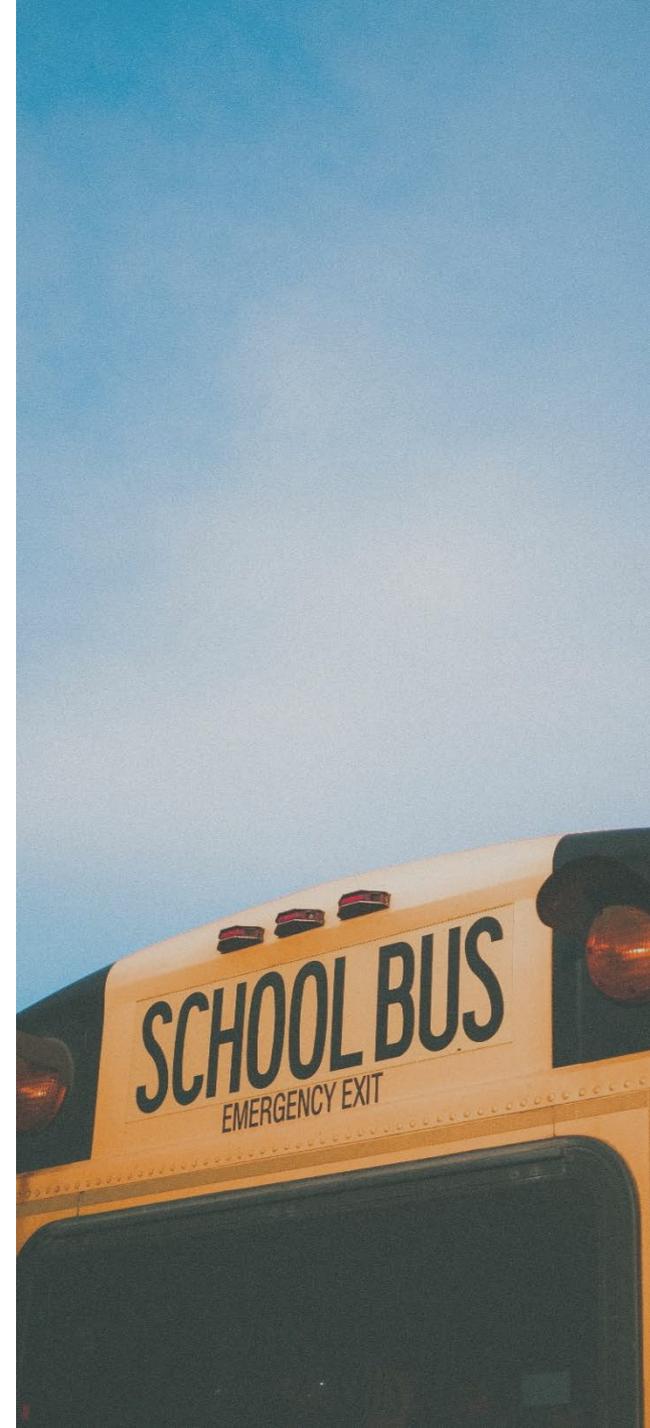
\*According to the new regulations, this person “must be referred to as the Title IX Coordinator”

# Investigator

- Conducts interviews
- Gathers and reviews evidence
- Writes the investigative report

# Informal Process Facilitator

- Coordinates informal process
- Must be separate from formal complaint and grievance process



# Decision-Maker(s)

- Conducts hearing, if applicable
- Facilitates “modified cross-examination” questioning for K-12
- Writes determination of responsibility

# Appeals Decision-Maker(s)

- Facilitates appeal process, including notification and written opportunity to respond
- Writes appeal decision



1

Actual Knowledge

2

Formal Complaint

3

Investigation

4

Decision-Making

5

Appeal

6

Sanctions and Remedies

	Title IX Coordinator	Investigator	Decision- Maker	Appeals Decision- Maker	Informal Process Facilitator
Actual Notice	X				
Supportive Measures	X				
Formal Complaint	X				
Investigation		X			
Decision			X		
Appeal				X	
Sanctions and Remedies	X		X	X	
Informal Process					X

# 1

# ACTUAL KNOWLEDGE

Actual knowledge to a K-12 school includes notice to **any** school or district employee.

Schools must respond in a manner that is not “**deliberately indifferent,**” which includes:

- Contacting the complainant
- Offering supportive measures
- Describing the process for filing a formal complaint
- *Potentially other steps*

## OREGON LAW INTERSECTION:

- Oregon sexual harassment policy rules
- mandatory reporting requirements (when implicated)
- SB155 reporting requirements (when implicated)

(a)



# Supportive Measures

- Mutual or uni-directional no-contact orders
- Changing class, work, or other schedules
- Academic accommodations, including extensions, academic rehabilitation, etc.
- Increased monitoring and safety measures
- Privacy measures and accommodations
- Transportation accommodations

Supportive measures may impact the other party, but must not ***unreasonably burden*** them such that it impacts their access to the educational program or activity.

Disciplinary measures may not be imposed on the respondent until the conclusion of grievance procedures.

# ORS 342.704/OAR 581-021-0038

## Notice of Rights and Options

- (a) Name and contact information for all persons designated by the district to receive complaints;
- (b) The rights of the person;
- (c) Information about the privacy rights of the person and legally recognized exceptions to those privacy rights for internal complaint processes and services available through the school or school district;
- (d) Information about the complaint process, including any applicable timelines;
- (e) Notice that civil and criminal remedies that are not provided by the school or district may be available to the person through the legal system, and that those remedies may be subject to statutes of limitation;
- (f) Information about services available to the person through the district, including any counseling services, nursing services, or peer advising;
- (g) Information about and contact information for support services available to the person;
- (h) Notice of the prohibitions of discipline as described in subsection (5)(h); and
- (i) Notice of prohibition of retaliation;

# 2

# FORMAL COMPLAINT

A formal complaint is a **document submitted by the complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator** requesting the initiation of grievance procedures.

Must dismiss under Title IX if:

- complainant is not “availing themselves, or attempting to avail themselves,” of the educational program
- the conduct in the formal complaint does not constitute sexual harassment
- the conduct did not happen in the educational program or activity of the school
- the conduct did not happen in the United States

**OREGON LAW INTERSECTION:** Oregon law will still require response to sexual harassment even if it must be dismissed under Title IX. (3)



# “Educational program or activity”

“... ‘education program or activity’ 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...”

-34 CFR Part 106.44(a)

This doesn't just include the school!

- Field trips
- Athletic games
- Buses and bus stops
- Fundraising events

Can third parties submit  
complaints?

# 2

# FORMAL COMPLAINT

A formal complaint is a **document submitted by the complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator** requesting the initiation of grievance procedures.

However, a third party could:

- Provide notice under Title IX and trigger associated responsibilities
- File a complaint under Oregon's sexual harassment guidelines



# Emergency Removal and Administrative Leave

Emergency removal of a student is allowed:

- following a risk analysis that determines there is risk to the physical health or safety of the school community
- respondent is provided notice and opportunity to challenge
- must comply with 504 and IDEA

Administrative leave of employees, paid or unpaid, is allowed while grievance process is pending

34 CFR § 106.44(c) and (d)

# Informal Process

Can, but not required to, offer informal resolution process for any case EXCEPT employee-on-student sexual harassment

- Formal complaint must be filed
- Notice must be given, which must include informal process information
- Both parties must submit written consent
- Identify and describe conditions under which parties can/cannot opt back into formal process

34 CFR § 106.45(b)(9)

# Break for Questions

# 2

# FORMAL COMPLAINT

A notice of allegations must be issued simultaneously to complainant(s) and respondent(s), and must include:

- Information about the grievance process
- Allegations including: identity of parties, conduct, date, location,
- Presumption of non-responsibility for respondent
- Advisor of choice rights
- Any prohibitions on submitting false information

Ongoing/amended notice must be provided if additional allegations are added to the initial report.

## OREGON LAW INTERSECTION:

Oregon's laws on harassment, intimidation, bullying, and cyberbullying policies require a statement of consequences for false reports.

(2)



# 2

# FORMAL COMPLAINT

## OREGON LAW INTERSECTION:

*...students who initiate a complaint or otherwise report harassment covered by the policy or who participate in an investigation may not be disciplined for violations of the district's drug and alcohol policies that occurred in connection with the reported prohibited conduct and that were discovered because of the report or investigation, unless the student gave another person alcohol or drugs without the person's knowledge and with the intent of causing the person to become incapacitated and vulnerable to the prohibited conduct.*

OAR 581-021-0038(5)(h)



# Rights of Parents

*“The obligation to comply with this part is not obviated or alleviated by the FERPA statute, 20 U.S.C. 1232g, or FERPA regulations, 34 CFR part 99.”*

*“Nothing in this part may be read in derogation of any legal right of a parent or guardian to act on behalf of a ‘complainant,’ ‘respondent,’ ‘party,’ or other individual, subject to paragraph (e) of this section, including but not limited to filing a formal complaint.”*

34 CFR § 106.6



# Best Practices: Safety Assessments and Safety Planning

“Typically in situations like this, we would directly notify your parent(s)/guardian(s) so they can support you throughout this process. How do you feel about us calling your parents today?”

Look for fears around:

Physical harm

Stability-related harm (loss of housing, withdrawal from school, etc)

Emotional harm

Identity-based harm\*

Make a safety plan with the student. Document the response and plan.

Is any follow-up needed to ensure safety at home?

# Advisors

Parties must be told of their right to bring an advisor to any interviews, hearings, or meetings. Schools may not set limits on who can serve as an advisor.

Minor students may bring both an advisor AND a parent.

Schools can set limits on how advisors participate, as long as those limitations apply equally to all advisors.

## An investigation includes:

- Interviews with parties and witnesses (may be multiple)
  - Remember: right to bring advisor of choice
- Collection and reviews of evidence
  - Parties must also be allowed to examine all directly related submitted evidence
- Writing an investigative report

School districts must set investigation steps, processes, and timelines in their policies.

34 CFR § 106.45(b)(5)



## Possible Investigation Timeline\*

Day 1: Provide notice to the applicable party or witness, with **sufficient time** to prepare.

Day 3-6: Conduct interviews and collect evidence.

Day 7: Send evidence and draft report to parties and advisors; must allow **10 days** to review and submit written response.

Day 17: Receive responses and finalize investigative report.

Day 18: Submit to parties; allow at least **10 days** to respond before decision-making.

Day 28: Decision-making process starts.

Day 30: Determination of responsibility issued

\*with the exception of bolded minimum time frames required in the regulations, school districts will make their own timing decisions in their individual sexual harassment policies.



# Interview Skills

- Draft a list of questions ahead of time, but be flexible
- Open the interview by setting ground rules and sharing information
- When questioning...
  - Start broad, and work your way in
  - Use open-ended questions
  - Use the terminology and language of the person you're talking to
- Take breaks (for you and the interviewee)

# Helpful Questions

## Open-Ended

- “Can you help me understand...”
- “Tell me more...”
- “Describe...”

## Experience-Based

- “How were you feeling...”
- “What did you notice...”
- “What was going through your mind...”

## Clarification

- “You mentioned X, can you tell me more about that?”

# Less Helpful Questions

## Forced-Choice

- “Were you scared, or did you feel ok?”

## Leading

- “You were drunk at the time, right?”

## Multiple/Compound

- “Tell me everything that happened after that, and what were you thinking or feeling at the time”

## Closed-Ended

- “Were you alone?”

## Opinion-Based

- “I believe you were afraid you’d get fired, is that true?”

## Why

- “Why did you leave class in the first place?”



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## Think about:

1. what information do you need?
2. what questions will you ask?

A guy in my biology class has been harassing me all semester. I keep telling him that I have a boyfriend, but he keeps snapchatting me and texting me no matter what I do. Yesterday during class I found out that we have to work together on a group project. When we were all talking after class he kept finding ways to touch me, even though I was obviously uncomfortable. After school he followed me out to the parking lot and tried to kiss me, and I pushed him away, but I found out this morning that he told another girl in my group that we hooked up! I'm humiliated and now everyone thinks I'm a slut.

# Potential Interview Plan:

## Introductory Information

- Introduce self, set ground rules, confidentiality, questions

## Questions (start broad!)

- Start: “Tell me about what brought you in here today.”
- Context: “Can you tell me about your relationship and interactions with X before last week?”
- Clarifying: “You mentioned he’s been sending you snapchats and texts – tell me more about those.”
- Last Questions/Closing Loops: “When he followed you out to your car, do you remember where you were parked?”

## Concluding Information

- Witness list – e.g. “It’s often helpful to speak to witness who may have seen any interactions or who you talked to about the incident – is there anyone I should speak with?”
- What to expect next

# Evidence

What kinds of evidence might you collect as part of an investigation?

- Emails
- Text message
- IT data records
- Video surveillance
- Police reports
- Social media posts
- Attendance records
- Course assignments
- Journal entries
- ...all kinds of things!

Parties must be allowed to review any submitted evidence that directly relates to the allegations, even if the district does not intend to rely on it to make a determination of responsibility.

# Evidence

Privileged documents and communications may not be used in investigations without the express permission from the person who holds the privilege.

- Medical records
- Psychiatric records
- Advocacy records (*ORS 40.264 – SADV advocates*)
- Counseling records
- Legal records
- Any other privileged documents/communication

What if there's also a law enforcement investigation, or something else impacts the speed of an investigation?

# Temporary Delays

Temporary delays are allowed for good cause, which could include:

- Absence of a party
- Concurrent law enforcement activity
- Language translation needs
- Accommodations for students with disabilities

*...the final regulations only permit 'temporary' delays or 'limited' extensions of time frames even for good cause such as concurrent law enforcement activity, this provision does not result in protracted or open-ended investigations in situations where law enforcement's evidence collection (e.g., processing rape kits) occurs over a time period that extends more than briefly beyond the recipient's designated time frames.*

-p 30269, Federal Register, Vol. 85, No. 97

34 CFR § 106.44(b)(1)(v)



# 3 INVESTIGATION

The investigative report must “fairly summarize relevant evidence,” and must be sent to both parties and their advisors.

Best practice: create an investigative report template.

- Allegations and jurisdictional statement
- Timeline
- Summary of interviews
- Summary of supporting evidence
- Credibility assessment?
- Findings of fact

34 CFR § 106.45(b)(5)(vii)



# Report-Writing Skills

Reports should be:

- Neutral (e.g., “stated” versus “claimed”);
  - avoid use of unnecessary adjectives
  - avoid using the language of consensual sex to imply consent (caressed, performed)
- Accessible (avoid overly legalistic language)
- De-identified (use “Complainant, Respondent, Witness 1” instead of names)

Use quotes when possible

- Avoid sanitizing language from quotes

Define terms for readers

## What issues can you identify with this draft report?

Brian went back to his office, but he didn't leave Elisa alone and instead began to send her text messages about meeting up that evening. The barrage of texts made Elisa so uncomfortable that she emailed her boss to say she was feeling ill, and skipped the required team meeting that afternoon.

### Reworded:

Between approximately 11:00 and 11:45 am, while in his office, Respondent sent 24 text messages to Complainant, stating he “couldn't wait to get her alone” and “I can't stop thinking about you, it's driving me insane knowing you're sitting out there.” (see Appendix 3)

At 11:27 am, Complainant emailed her supervisor stating she would be leaving for the day because she was not feeling well. Complainant reported that she knew she was at risk of getting in trouble for missing a meeting that afternoon, but that she was too uncomfortable and didn't want to see Respondent there.

# Break for Questions

# 4

# DECISION-MAKING

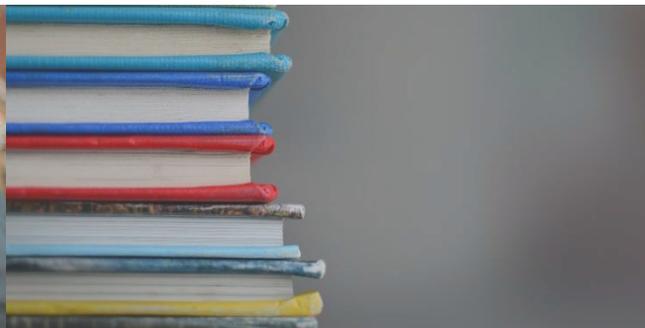
The decision-making process must include:

- Independent review of the investigative report and all directly related evidence, as well as party responses, by a person who did NOT serve as the investigator.
- A “modified cross-examination” process of allowing parties to submit written questions, read written responses, and submit limited follow-up questions.\*

K-12 schools are not required to hold live hearings.

34 CFR § 106.45(b)(6)

\*these questions must be directly related to the allegations, and must not be relating to the complainant’s sexual predisposition or unrelated sexual behavior, except in limited circumstances; the decision-maker may exclude irrelevant questions



# “Modified Cross-Examination”

Parties may submit written questions that are asked of the other party or witnesses. The written answers are submitted to that party, with limited follow up.

- Can be conducted during the 10-day review time
- What if a party or witness refuses to answer the question?

Exclude questions that:

- Are not related to the allegations
- Seek privileged information
- Are related to the complainant’s sexual predisposition or unrelated sexual behavior, unless it goes to prove consent or to “prove that someone other than the respondent committed the behavior”

# 4

# DECISION-MAKING

## Possible Decision-Making Timeline\*:

Day 1: Final investigative report sent to parties and advisors. Parties are informed of their right to submit written questions; questions are due on Day 4.

Day 4: Decision-Maker screens the questions. Appropriate questions are forwarded; responses are due by Day 6.

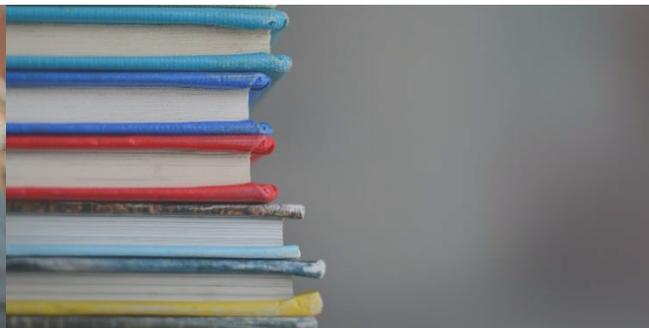
Day 6: Answers are received by decision-maker, and shared with parties. Parties are informed of their right to ask follow-up questions (only those that pertain to clarifying or further elaborating on answers given); those questions are due on Day 8.

Day 8: Decision-maker screens follow-up questions. Appropriate questions are forwarded; responses are due by Day 10.

Day 10: Answers received, and shared with parties.

Day 12: Determination of responsibility issued.

\*school districts will make their own timing decisions in their individual sexual harassment policies



# Standards of Evidence

## *Preponderance of Evidence*

“[t]he burden of showing something by a ‘preponderance of the evidence,’ the most common standard in the civil law, ‘simply requires the trier of fact to believe that the existence of a fact is more probable than its nonexistence before [he] may find in favor of the party who has the burden to persuade the [judge] of the fact’s existence.’”

## *Clear and Convincing*

“[c]lear and convincing evidence requires greater proof than preponderance of the evidence. To meet this higher standard, a party must present sufficient evidence to produce ‘in the ultimate factfinder an abiding conviction that the truth of its factual contentions are [sic] highly probable.’”

# 4

# DECISION-MAKING

The written determination of responsibility should be sent simultaneously to both parties, and should include:

- The allegations
- Procedural steps from formal complaint through determination
- Findings of fact
- Conclusions of fact
- Results of each allegation and rationale (responsible or not responsible)
- Sanctions and if remedies provided
- Appeal bases and procedures

34 CFR § 106.45(b)(7)



Parties must be allowed to appeal on at least three grounds:

- Procedural irregularity
- Newly discovered or available evidence
- Bias or conflict of interest

Schools may designate other grounds and set time limits on appeals. Appeals are **one level**.

**OREGON LAW  
INTERSECTION:**

In Oregon, individuals may appeal the final result of a discrimination complaint process (including sex-based discrimination such as sexual harassment) to ODE. (8)



# 6

# SANCTIONS AND REMEDIES

If there is a finding of responsibility, sanctions and remedies must be implemented.

- **Sanctions** are disciplinary measures imposed on the respondent.
- **Remedies** are designed to restore educational access for the complainant.

Regardless of finding, supportive measures may stay in place or be further implemented for the complainant and respondent.

34 CFR § 106.45(b)(7)



# Examples of Sanctions and Remedies

## Sanctions

- Detention
- Suspension
- Expulsion
- Community service
- Counseling
- Evaluation and treatment
- Removal from activities, classes, sports, etc.

## Individual Remedies

- Academic remediation
- Counseling
- Waiver/adjustment of academic, cocurricular requirements
- Additional supportive measures

## Community Remedies

- Educational programs
- Policy reviews
- Staff training



# Break for Questions



# CONFLICTS OF INTEREST & BIAS

# Bias

“A tendency, inclination, or prejudice toward or against something or someone.”

-Psychology Today

# Implicit Bias

“The attitudes or stereotypes that affect our understanding, actions, and decisions in an unconscious manner.”

-The Kirwin Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity



# Confirmation Bias

“The tendency to bolster a hypothesis by seeking consistent evidence while disregarding inconsistent evidence.”

-O'Brien & Ellsworth, 2006, Confirmation Bias in Criminal Investigations

We bring **implicit bias** into the room with us....



...and then we're vulnerable to **confirmation bias** in order to prove our "hunch" was correct.

# The Impact of Bias: An Example

Teachers view Black students as “less innocent,” “more sexual,” and “older for their age” than their White peers.<sup>1</sup>



Black girls make up 8% of enrollment in K-12 schools, but 13% of students suspended.<sup>2</sup>

Black girls are 2-3x as likely as their White peers to be disciplined for subjective infractions like class disruption and dress code violations; compared to White boys, Black boys are 1.5x as likely.<sup>1</sup>



Black girls are 2.7x as likely to be referred to the juvenile justice system than their White peers.<sup>1</sup>



1. Epstein, R., Blake, J.J., & Gonzalez, T. (2017). *Girlhood interrupted: The erasure of Black girls' childhood*. Center on Poverty and Inequality, Georgetown Law. <https://www.law.georgetown.edu/poverty-inequality-center/wp-content/uploads/sites/14/2017/08/girlhood-interrupted.pdf>
2. Office for Civil Rights, US Dept of Ed, Civil Rights Data Collection. (2016). *First look: Key data highlights on equity & opportunity gaps in our nation's public schools*.

What biases does society hold about victims and perpetrators of sexual harassment and assault?

# A study found that we are more likely to believe someone experienced sexual assault if...

- They are female
- They are emotionally distressed
- They display more stereotypically gendered behaviors in terms of clothing, mannerisms, way of speaking, and social interactions

Schuller, McKimmie, Masser, & Klippenstine, 2010. Judgements of Sexual Assault. *New Criminal Law Review*, 13(4)

# Conversely, what phrases, personality traits, or dispositions are commonly associated with perpetrators of sexual assault?

- evil
- angry
- hostile
- unwilling to submit to authority
- unapologetic
- pattern of previously documented bad behavior
- outbursts
- uncontrolled



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When complainants and respondents conform to OR defy our expectations, it can bias us.



How do I avoid bias in my  
Title IX work?

# Implicit bias affects us most when we have...

- Ambiguous or incomplete information
- Compromised cognitive loads (stress, too much multi-tasking)
- Time constraints
- Overconfidence in our objectivity



# Strategies to Address Bias

- Increase your knowledge and research multiple perspectives about: sexual harassment, identities you don't share, investigation methods, etc.
- Slow down!
- Reduce subjectivity where possible – checklists? Templates?
- Question the subjective and objective
- Use peer-collaboration models
- Get an external evaluation
- Use hard data to check your processes – case reviews, statistics, etc
- ***What else?***



# Break for Questions

# Conflict of Interest

“A situation in which a person has a duty to more than one person or organization, but cannot do justice to the actual or potentially adverse interests of both parties.”

-The People's Law Dictionary

“A conflict of interest arises when what is in a person's best interest is not in the best interest of another person or organization to which that individual owes loyalty... A conflict of interest can also exist when a person must answer to two different individuals or groups whose needs are at odds with each other.”

-McCombs School of Business at University of Texas

# Does this present a conflict of interest?

One of your school board members, who serves as your decision-making panel, used to teach in one of the district's elementary schools. She taught both the complainant and respondent approximately five years ago, when they were in second grade.

# Does this present a conflict of interest?

The respondent tells you that they have a witness who saw what really happened, and who can definitely refute the allegations. The Title IX investigator, who is also the Assistant Principal, was involved in disciplining this witness last semester, which resulted in two suspensions and several tense meetings with the witness's parents.

# Strategies to Address Conflict of Interest

- Develop a district-specific conflict of interest protocol (*consider integrating it into your Title IX policy*)
- Cross-train multiple individuals to account for potential conflict of interest
- Develop partnerships or external contracts to share personnel\* when necessary
- ***What else?***



# Break for Questions

# What's next?

- Update your policies
  - Draft notification documents
- Update website
  - Title IX Coordinator contact info
  - Nondiscrimination notice
- Train all Title IX personnel
  - Seek additional, role-specific training where applicable; best practice is to go above and beyond compliance!
- Train all employees on new definition of sexual harassment



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