



Title IX's New Regulations

Implications for Campus Safety

34 CFR Part 106

Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance

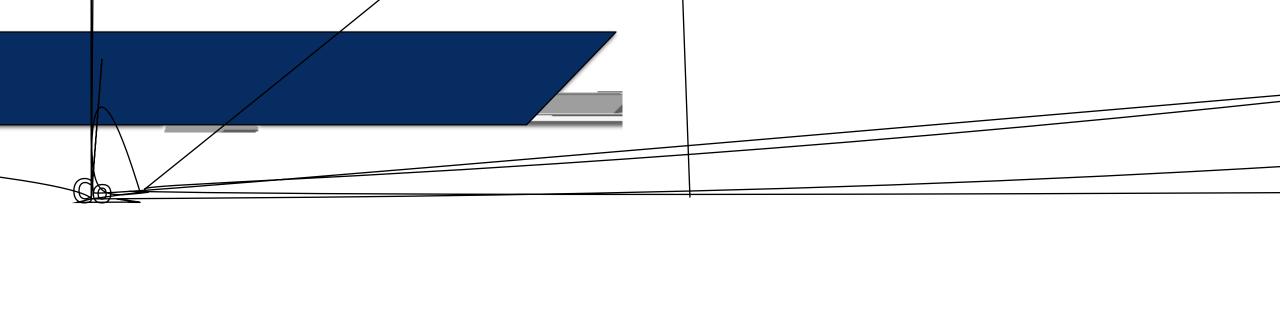
AGENCY: Office for Civil Rights, Department of Education.

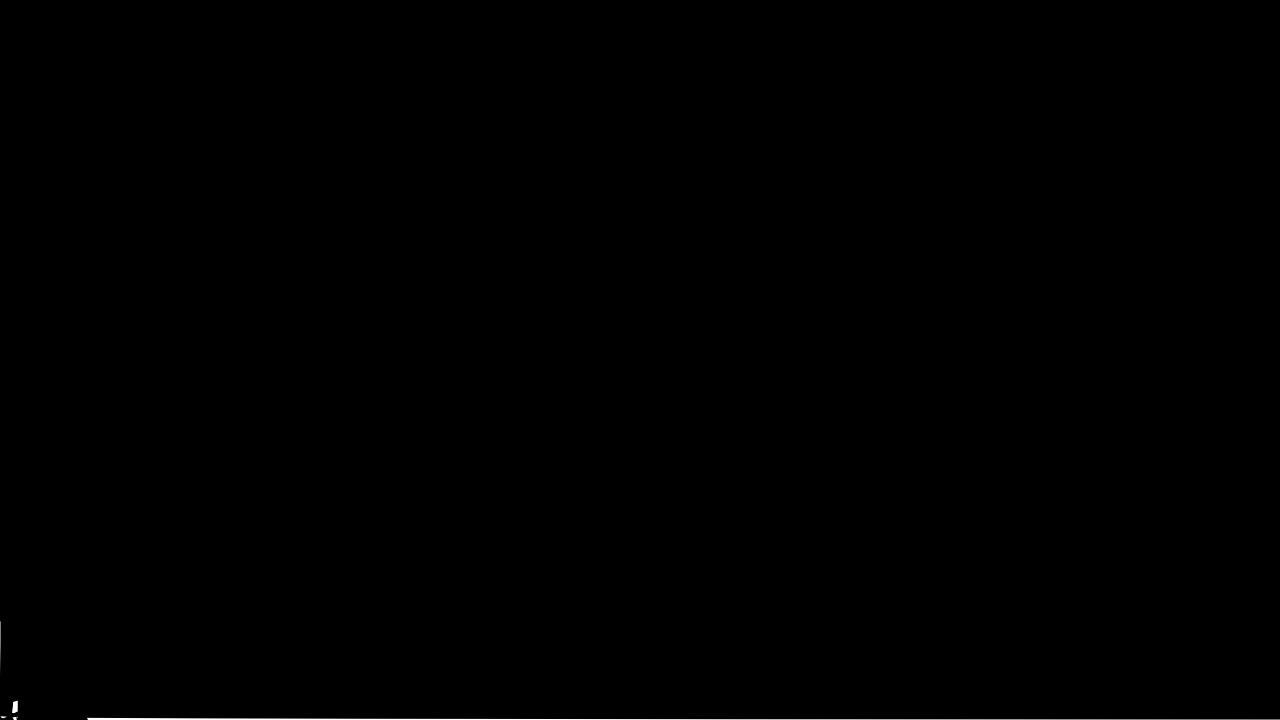




Prior to August 14, 2020, the last time the OCR of DOE passed Title IX regulations was 1997. (Ronald Reagan Administration)

Guidance is recommendations for policy and practice. They are not mandatory and do not





Incident

Notice to TIX C

Strategy Development

Assessment

Jurisdiction?

Policy violation?

Non-formal, administrative, resolution?

Formal Investigation



Appeal

Notice

Identification of

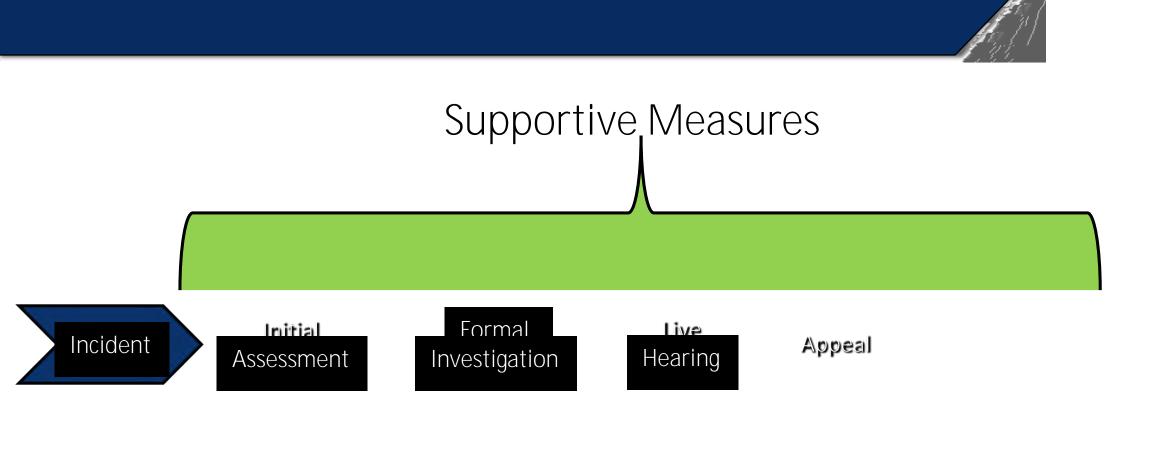
witnesses

Interview scheduling

Evidence collection

Evidence & Inv. Report

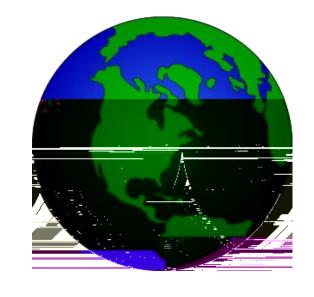
Shared





Under the former administration Title IX jurisdiction extended to anywhere in the world.

Coordinators with investigators led the grievance process.

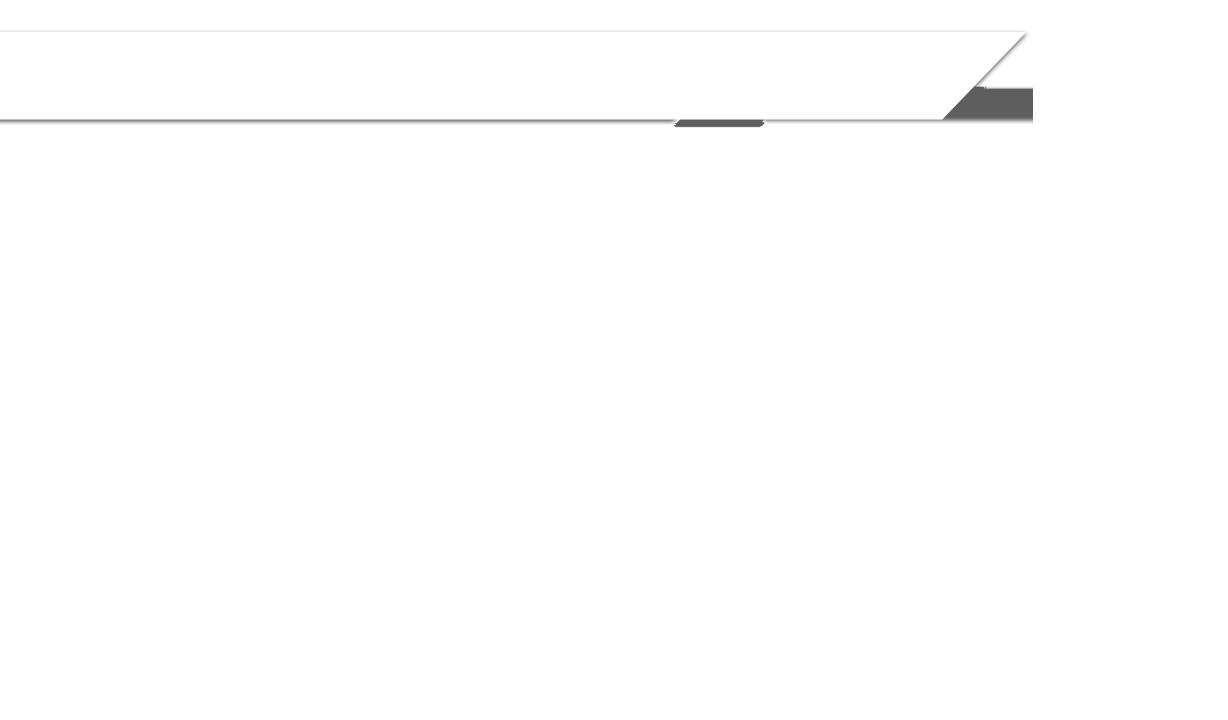


Most recently, the courts have reversed sanctions on respondents because the recipient was not accorded his/her constitutional rights.

34 e.g. Duke Lacrosse, UVA Frat t Rolling Stone, Doe v U. Michigan,

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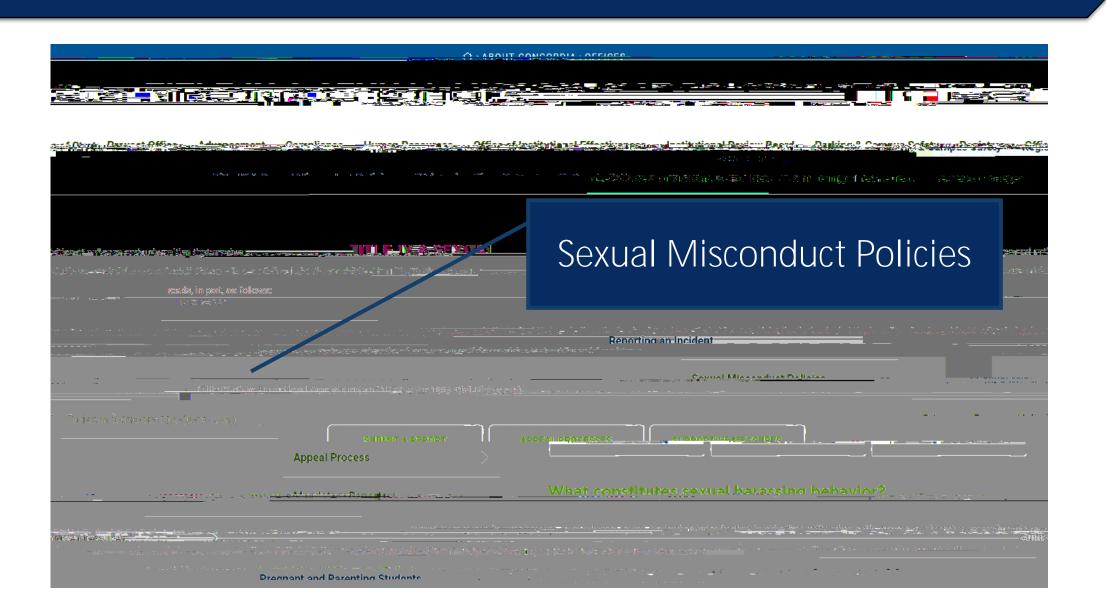






Title IX Offenses

1





Incident Assessment Investigation I ive Hearing Appeal

Only following a formal complaint

Must be voluntary & written (signed)

Either party may withdraw at any time

Conducted by trained facilitator

Agreement t signed contract

Made in



Incident Initial Formal Hearing Appeal Investigation



[T]hesefinal regulations prescribe that the only recipient official who is authorized to initiate a grievance process against a respondent is the Title IX Coordinator.(p. 71)

The Department believes that the final regulations benefit respondents by ensuring that recipients do not impose disciplinary sanctions against a respondent without following a grievance process that complies with § 106.45, 560 and that the prescribed grievance process gives strong due process protections to both parties (p. 371)



The Emergency Removal Committee (hereafter ERC) has the authority to remove any University community member who poses an immediate threat to the physical health or physical safety of a complainant, respondent, or any other person participating in the investigation or adjudication of the Title IX process.

The ERC will be composed of 3 members as follows:

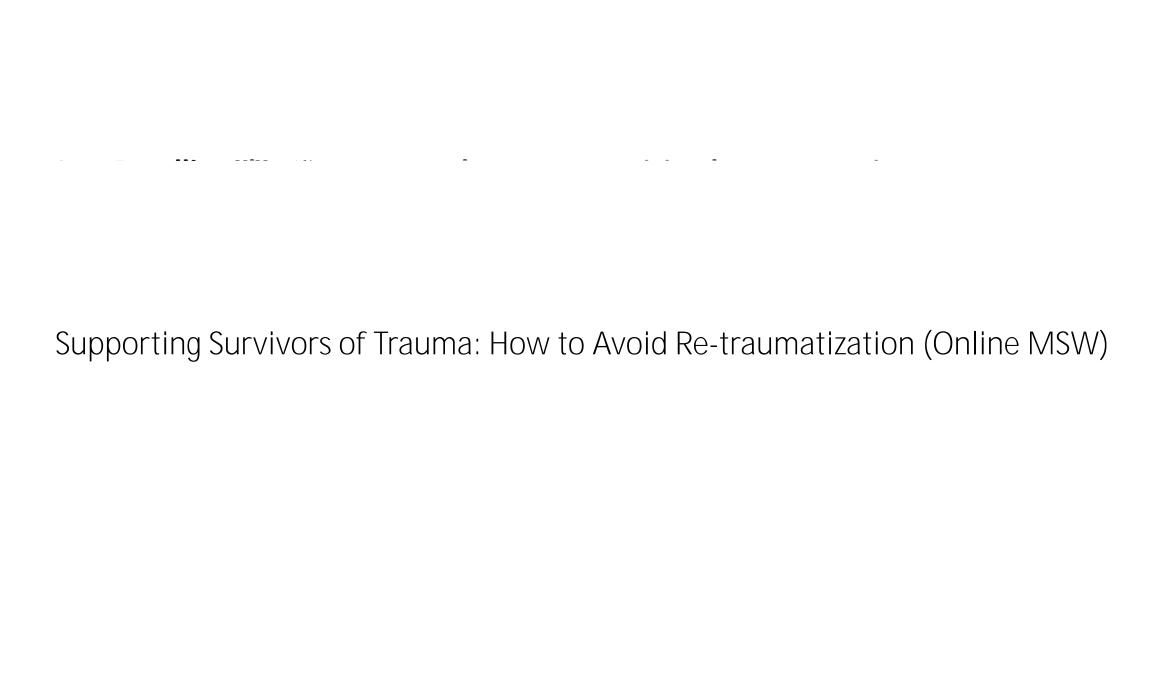
- Student has alleged a threat: Title IX Coordinator (or designee), Member of the Counseling staff appointed by the T9C (with designee back-up), Dean of Students (or designee)
- Employee has alleged a threat: Title IX Coordinator (or designee), Member of the Counseling staff appointed by the T9C (with designee back-up), Human Resource Administrator appointed by the T9C (or designee).

In making the decision to remove a respondent on a temporary basis, the ERC will use the following criteria.

- This meeting would include interviewing any individual who has relevant information regarding the immediate threat of the respondent.
- Before making a decision, the ERC must meet with the respondent and allow the respondent to address the allegations of the immediate threat.
- Consider only the physical safety oP ≮MCID 11 9(ego(I imI)3.n1.46 Twae(3

- Assess the credibility and relevance of the information received.
- Assess the nature and severity of the potential harm.
- Assess the duration of the risk.
- Assess how likely it is that the potential harm will occur.
- Assess the imminence of the potential harm.
- Determine that there is no other reasonable or restrictive remedies available other than emergency removal.

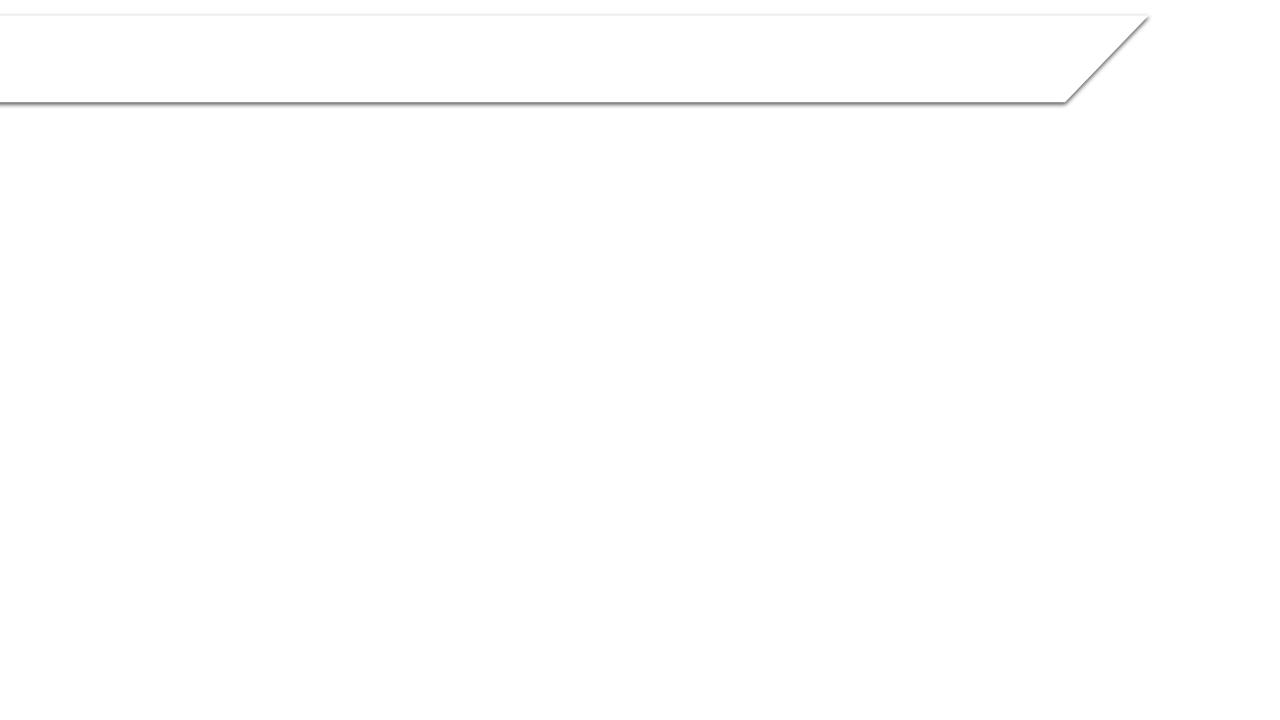






- 9 Parents
- 9 Siblings
- 9 Other Relatives

9



CUW Title IX Staff

Dr. Andrew Luptak

Title IX Coordinator

Office: S001

O: (262) 243-4331

andrew.luptak@cuw.edu

Ms. Marie Terlinden

Coordinator for Students

Office: RE 103

O: (262) 243-4579

marie.terlinden@cuw.edu