Title IX: Understanding Reporting Requirements, Rights and Resources

Date: April 14, 2016 Time: 11:30 a.m.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO

UIC Lincoln Hall

707South Morgan Street



### Please ...

- Avoid side conversations.
- Ask questions at any time
- Sign the attendance roster.
- Complete the evaluation at the end of the workshop.
- Turn on your phones <sup>(2)</sup> for a survey

## Presenter

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## **Learning Objectives**

- Increased awareness of Title IX reporting obligations
- Increased knowledge of confidential and other available resources
- Increased understanding of what to expect when a report is made to the Title IX Coordinator

### **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 educational program or activity receiving federal financial assistance."

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 Implementing Regulations at: 20 U.S.C. § 1681 & 34 C.F.R. Part 106

- Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 is a federal law intended to end sex discrimination in <u>all areas of</u> <u>education</u>
  - Non-discrimination based on sex or gender to all recipients of federal funds, both public and private institutions
  - Scope includes program equity, such as in athletics, and also to sexual and gender based harassment
  - U.S. Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights regulates and issues clarifications

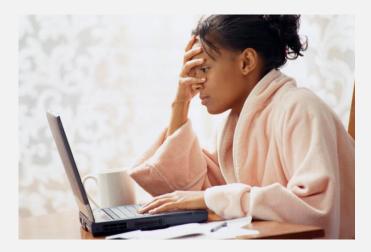
www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/shguide.html

# Dear Colleague Letter: Title IX Reformulation April 2011



- Sexual violence is a form of sexual harassment
  - ... A single instance of rape is sufficiently severe to create a hostile environment
- Serves as the basis for discrimination

# Aftermath of sexual violence and sex or gender-based harassment



Lack of concentration, nightmares, panic attacks, fear, anger, PTSD... Disruption in sleep, depression, anxiety, loss of appetite, isolation, triggers mental health issues

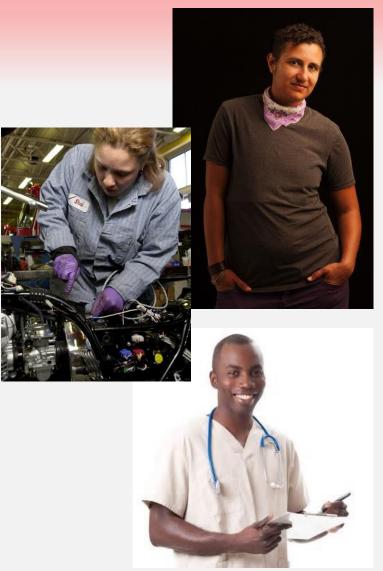


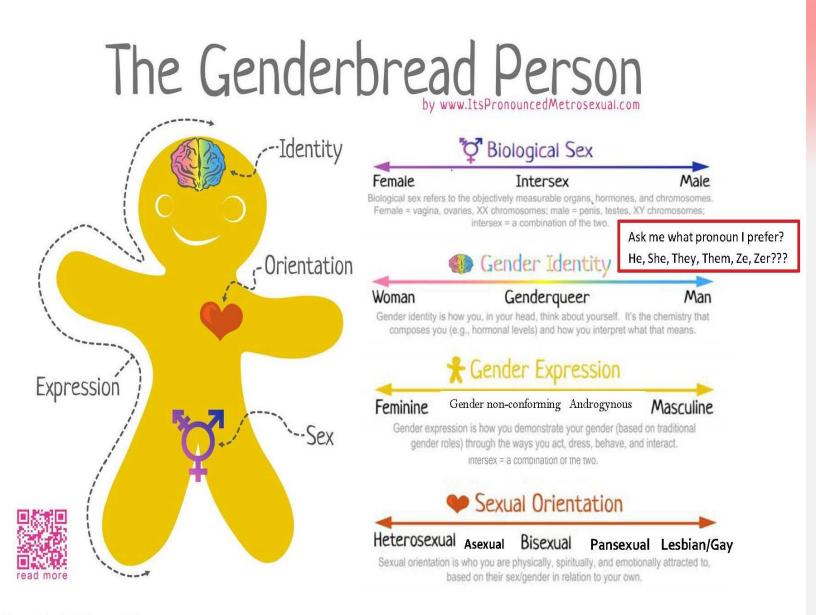
### **Types of Sexual Misconduct**

- Gender Harassment
- Sexual Harassment
- Sexual Violence/Misconduct

# **Gender Harassment**

- Based on real or perceived biological sex (Male, Female, Intersex)
- or Gender (individual's gender identity, e.g. masculine, feminine, transgender, gender queer, gender non-conforming...)
- Not conforming to gender stereotypes





Adapted for UIC Honors 140 Intergroup Dialogue Initiative

### **Sexual Harassment**

2 types:

- 1. Hostile Environment
- 2. Quid Pro Quo

### **Hostile Environment**

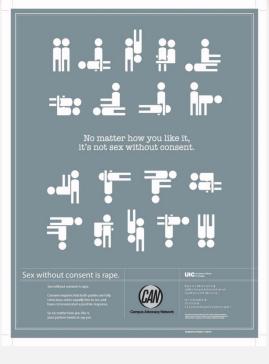
- 1. Unwelcome/offensive
- 2. Verbal or physical conduct based on sex
- 3. Severe or pervasive
- Denies or limits a person's ability to participate in or benefit from a school's educational program or impact's an employee's work performance

## **Quid Pro Quo**

When the submission or rejection of sexual advances are used as the basis for employment or educational decisions

- Assumes a power differential
- Advances are unwelcome even if the target of harassment engages in the sexual behavior

# **Types of Sexual** Violence/Misconduct



Sexual Assault



Stalking and Cyber stalking

## Key to an Effective Response: Responsible Employee

Responsible Employees are defined as anyone having the authority or responsibility to respond to disclosures of sexual violence

or who student's perceive as having the authority or responsibility to report sexual harassment to school officials.

### **Deliberate Indifference**

- OCR requires that a college or university may be held accountable for harassment of students if <u>any person perceived</u> to be a <u>responsible school employee was put on notice and</u> <u>took no corrective action</u>
- The courts, imposes liability when a <u>school official with</u> <u>authority to take corrective action fails to respond, or is</u> <u>deliberately indifferent</u>
- 42 U.S. Code § 1983 Civil action for deprivation of rights provides the means to enforce the rights of an aggrieved person against school officials, teachers or other individuals in their personal capacity

UIC's Policy Considers all Employees Responsible Employees

- It should be made clear to staff and faculty their duties as Responsible Employees
- should know the role play in reporting



### Informed Consent (OCR, 2014)



- Employees and students need to be informed of your role to report
- 2. When necessary interrupt
- Tell the individual about confidential resources (i.e. Campus Advocacy Network, Employee Assistance Services or Counseling Center)

### **Role of Responsible Employee**

- Listen
- Be a support



- Connect to Resources
- Provide Resources Handout
- Report to your supervisor
- Contact the Title IX Coordinator

# Campus Advocacy Network 413-

### WE BELIEVE YOU.

The Campus Advocacy Network's advocates are experts in understanding the dynamics of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating, violence and stalking. We have extensive knowledge of on and off campus systems and agencies in which you can access resources. We provide a safe and confidential environment for you to share your story.

You are the expert about your situation, and we will support your work to regain control over your life and begin healing from your experience.

### Our services are free and confidential.

Advocacy services are available to students, faculty and staff. We are welcoming to all gender identities and are sensitive to how culture and other social identities can shape your experience with violence.

### **IT'S NOT YOUR FAULT.**

Many survivors of interpersonal violence blame themselves for being the victim of sexual assault, domestic or dating violence or stalking. They can get messages from others that convey that they were somehow responsible for what was done to them.

### It is never the victim's fault

Nothing you did caused this to happen and nothing you could have done would likely have prevented it.

Advocates are not counselors but we provide a safe, supportive and confidential environment where you can talk, ask questions, figure out what you want to do and how to restore your life.

### YOU HAVE OPTIONS.

Advocacy staff will identify the options available to you based on the specifics of your situation. We explain the processes and evaluate the benefits and drawbacks of each option, and then help you newgate those options that **you choose.** 

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### **Examples of Services**

Salety planning

Campus Adv

- Coordinating with State's Attorney's Office. Police and Dean of Students' Office
- Reporting to UIC police or area law enforcement
- Explaining and assisting in obtaining an Orders of Protection (OPICNCO)
- Requesting, preparing for and accompanying to a student conduct hearing
- Requesting academic accommodations
- Identifying potential Financial Aid options and refemals to appropriate FA staff
- Escorting you to classes
- Assisting with emergency housing.
- Providing referrals to on and off campus resources
- Assistance making a Title IX report.

### This is not a comprehensive list. For

other options and resources please contact an advocate to discuss your needs

### Who do you report to?

Chief of Police Kevin Booker



Title IX Coordinator Rebecca Gordon

OR



# Why is reporting to the police optional?



- We are required to assist in reporting to the police
- Reporting to the Title IX Coordinator is not optional unless you are a designated confidential resource

### Once the school is put on notice for...

### Sexual or Gender based Harassment or violence



Stop

Prevent

### Interim safety measures

No Contact

# No Retaliation



Interim Suspension or Administrative Leave

### **Police Investigation**



- Title IX investigation can be delayed to prevent interfering with active evidence collection
- Title IX investigation cannot be delayed until the completion of the criminal proceedings

### Title IX Investigation Investigate

# Thorough

# Reliable

# Impartial

## Prompt

# Equitable

### **Rights for Both Parties**

- Receive policy and process in writing
- Have a support person, union representative, legal counsel for both parties, or an advocate for the complainant
- Present witnesses and corroborating information
- Review the Investigative Report and provide corrections, clarifications, and rebuttals
- Finding letter submitted in writing simultaneously to both parties

## **Evidence evaluated based on Preponderance Standard**



50% plus a feather

# Confidentiality



- OCR strongly supports confidentiality (OCR, 2014)
- The Title IX Coordinator can make the determination to take confidential reports or not reveal the name of the Complainant
- Exception is when there is individual or campus risk

## **Remedy Effects**

Victim has a right 1 to reasonable remedies



1. Academic Accommodations

- 2. Academic support like tutoring
- 3. Access to Counseling Services

### **Title IX Process**

### Title IX Review

- Investigation
- Confidentiality Requests
- Interim safety measures
- Academic accommodation requests

### Title IX Findings

- Does the information support a policy violation
- Based on preponderance of evidence
- 50 % plus a feather

Employee Action or Student Conduct Hearing

- Sanctions based on Title IX Findings
- Appeals

## Sanctions

- Educational
- Coaching and Counseling
- Reassignment of Duties
- Reprimands
- Sanctions short of discharge

- Suspension with or without pay
- Suspension pending discharge
- Request to Resign
- Dismissal,
  Discharge, or
  termination of
  contract

### **Campus Policies**

- University Wide: Sex Discrimination, Sexual Harassment and Sexual Misconduct <u>http://oae.uic.edu/UnlawfulDiscrimination/Policies.htm</u>
- 2. Campus Level: Sexual Misconduct Policy <u>www.uic.edu/depts/cas/**sexualmisconduct**/</u>
- 3. Campus Violence Prevention Policy
- 4. Annual Security and Fire Safety Report http://www.uic.edu/securityreport/
- 5. Student Code of Conduct
- 6. ANCRA

http://www.uic.edu/depts/oae/docs/Protection%20of%20Minors.pdf

### Question

