## Updated Title IX Process

SPRING 2021

Overview of Session Changes to Title IX Roles and Responsibilities In-depth Review of Policies and Procedures Title IX Non-Title IX Next Steps

#### What has changed?

Regulations—no longer guidance

- More narrow, specific definition of what falls under TIX
- Requires a formal complaint to enact Title IX process

Colleges must provide the parties with equal access to inspect and review the evidence

#### What has changed?

Investigator must submit an investigation report summarizing the relevant evidence to decision maker

Hearing and "live" cross examination

Very specific rules of evidence and defined procedures

Unable to use any statements if a person refuses to be subjected to cross examination

# In-depth Review of Policies and Procedures

- 2.01.19 Prohibition of Sexual Discrimination and Sexual Harassment (Title IX Allegations)
  - 2.01.19.00 Procedure (general)
  - ▶ 2.01.19.01 Advisors
  - ▶ 2.01.19.02 Grievance
  - > 2.01.19.03 Appeal

2.01.01 Prohibition of Sexual Discrimination, Harassment and Interpersonal Misconduct (Non-Title IX Allegations)

## **Pre-Investigation**

Report received by TIX Coordinator or Deputies

Title IX Coordinator/Deputy Coordinator roles

TIX Coordinator: Tracy Morris

Deputy Coordinators: Cynthia Vasquez-Barrios Judy Connelly Jorie Kulczak Meet explain options/supportive measures

If no formal complaint/does not meet criteria, TIX process ends If formal complaint, process begins

**TIX Coordinator** 

evaluates

#### Title IX Coordinator

- (8-10 hours of Annual training required 110 ILCS 155/25(b) and 30(c))
  - Intake of all complaints and initial documentation, including outreach to complainant in accordance with 2.01.19
  - Gate-keeper function for informal review
  - Communicate/enact interim measures to both parties
  - Determine the need for campus-wide communications/evaluate requests for confidentiality
  - Ensure completion of required training for Title IX team, campus, and students
  - Assignment of Investigators and/or Deputy to cases

- Title IX Coordinator (continued)
  - Monitor timely completion
  - Review findings and make determination
  - Communicate final determinations to both parties and provide information related to appeal process
  - Monitor changes to federal and state law/statute/regulations and communicate changes to Design Team and Investigators as needed
  - Should not investigate cases-only provide oversight

#### Title IX Deputies

- (8-10 hours of Annual training required 110 ILCS 155/25(b) and 30(c))
- Serve on Hearing Board—not as Chair—if not involved in complaint or preliminary review
- May be an initial intake for a complaint-which will be routed to the Title IX Coordinator for assignment
- Assist with assignment of investigators/determining interim measures, where needed
- May provide assistance to investigators during investigation/development of questions \*\*
- May conduct investigations in select circumstances\*\*

#### Title IX Investigators

- (8-10 hours of Annual training required 110 ILCS 155/25(b) and 30(c))
  - Conduct investigations as assigned, individually or in a team
  - Presents information gathered in alignment with Title IX. Does not make assessment on complaint.
  - Present findings and information to the Hearing Board in alignment with Title IX
  - Submit required documentation into Maxient

#### Title IX Appellate

- (Annual training required 110 ILCS 155/25(b) and 30(c))
- Satisfies 1 level of appeal best practice
- Defined in 2.01.19.04
- Both parties have the opportunity to appeal to the Appellate-in select situations
- Should not investigate cases
- Review policy/procedure change recommendations for approval (with Title IX Coordinator)

#### Advisors

- Both parties are entitled to have an advisor present during any meetings regarding the process.
- The advisor's function is defined in 2.01.19.01.
- During meetings and hearings, the advisor may talk quietly with the student or pass notes in a non-disruptive manner.
- The advisor must ask the cross-examination questions in a Title IX process.
- The advisor may not, in any way, intervene in the meeting/hearing or address the investigator/hearing board.
- The advisor cannot be someone who has a current formal role (e.g., academic advisor, coach, faculty member) with either the respondent or complainant.

#### Hearing Officer

In Title IX cases, the hearing board will consist of 2 individuals who will work with the Hearing Board Chair.

The Chair may be an outside entity with specialized training in the rules of evidence, questioning, etc.

Hearing Board members will be present at any hearings to hear and review all evidence. Members will provide input to the Hearing Board Chair, who will ultimately make the decision and recommend the sanctions.

Questions?

## Walk through Policy

Definitions
Jurisdiction
Reporting Processes

If it does not meet these thresholds, must dismiss under TIX
 Dismissal under TIX does not mean the allegations can't be investigated/processed under 2.01.01

## Walk through Procedure (general)

#### Supportive measures to both parties

- non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge
- designed to restore or preserve equal access for all parties to their educational program or employment without unreasonably burdening the other party and to protect the safety of all parties, and to deter sexual harassment
- Suspensions are to be used only in limited situations

## Walk through Procedure (Advisors)

Available to both parties at all meetings

- Must have an advisor at hearing-advisor must crossexamine
- May be from JJC or outside of JJC
- Rules are the same for all advisors/will be given a document at the time advisor is determined
- Can't speak for the party—each party must answer for themselves at all phases of process

## Walk through Procedure (Grievance Process)

Notifications ► Timelines Investigation Hearing Live and real-time Can be virtual Hearing Officer rules on each question before answered

## Walk through Procedure (Grievance Process) continued

- Preponderance of the Evidence standard
- Hearing Board provides input
- Determination made by Hearing Officer
- Sanctions (if applicable) determined in conjunction with institutional representative
- Timelines/Notices

## Walk through Procedure (Appeals)

- Timelines are important
- An appeal must be based on one or more of the following grounds:
  - 1. A procedural irregularity occurred;
  - 2. New evidence or information exists that could affect the outcome of the matter;

3. The Title IX Coordinator, Investigator or Hearing Officer had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally, or the individual Complainant or Respondent, that affected the outcome of the matter; and/or

4. The sanction is disproportionate with the violation.

#### Next Steps



 Continued training opportunities (summer/fall) both virtual and on-demand
 In the case of an allegation, materials and support will be provided
 Presidential Changes will not have a quick impact

#### Teams Site

< All teams	TI General Posts Files Staff Notebook +			
	+ New ∨ ↑ Upload ∨ ⊗ Copy link	eq Download	+ Add cloud storage	🏟 Open in SharePoint
	General			
Title IX Team_Team	$\square$ Name $\checkmark$	Modified $\lor$	Modified By $\smallsetminus$	
General	JJC Documents for Active Processes	April 6	Morris, Tracy	
	Policies and Procedures	April 6	Morris, Tracy	
	Training Resources (do not post publicly)	April 6	Morris, Tracy	
	Updated Title IX Process Spring 2021.pptx	April 6	Morris, Tracy	