Higher Education



TITLE IX DECISIONMAKER

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LESSON ONE

WELCOME AND REMINDER





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AGENDA

Lesson Two

Lesson One Welcome and Reminders Role and Scope Overview

Lesson Three

Title IX Grievance Procedures

Lesson Four

Grievance Procedures (cont'd) Pre-Hearing Preparation

Lesson Five Lesson Six

Hearing

<u>Les</u>son Seven

Determination Determination (cont'd)

Lesson Eight

Wrap-Up and Assessment of Knowledge

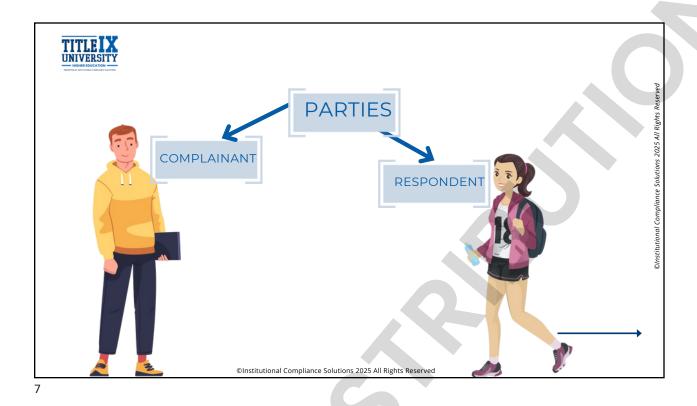


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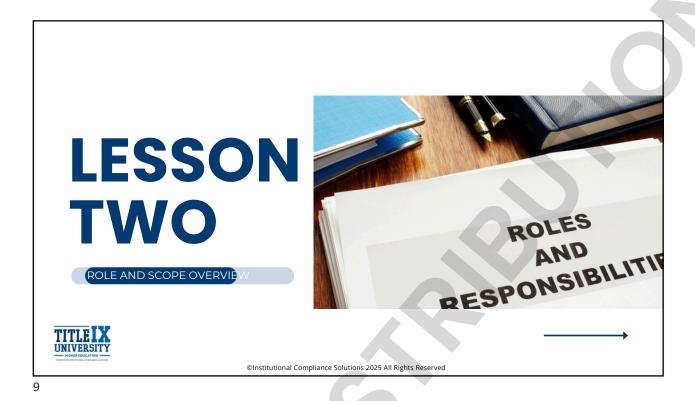












Review investigative report and evidence

Determine sanctions (if applicable)

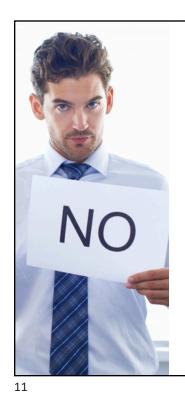
Make determination re: responsibility

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Parft and provide Written Determination to parties

Facilitate the Live Hearing and Cross

Avoid conflict of interest/bias



NOT YOUR ROLE:

- Investigate
- "Prosecute"
- Make a determination for behavior outside of the scope of the investigation

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REMINDER!!!

Investigator cannot serve as the Decision-Maker

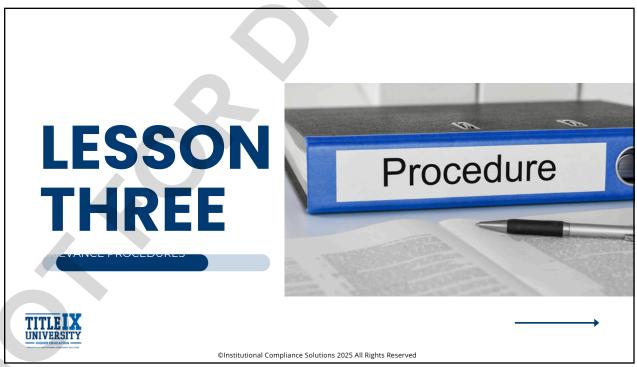
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Avoiding Conflicts A of Interest and Bias







WHAT TYPES OF CASES?

- Who are the parties involved?
- What is the conduct at issue?

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PARTIES INVOLVED:



01

Student on student

02

Employee on employee

03

Student on employee

04

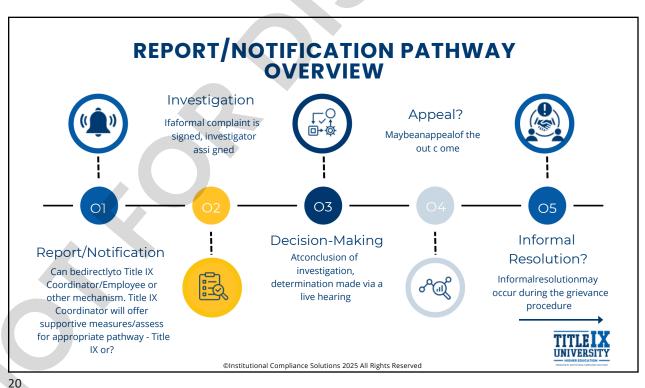
Employee on student

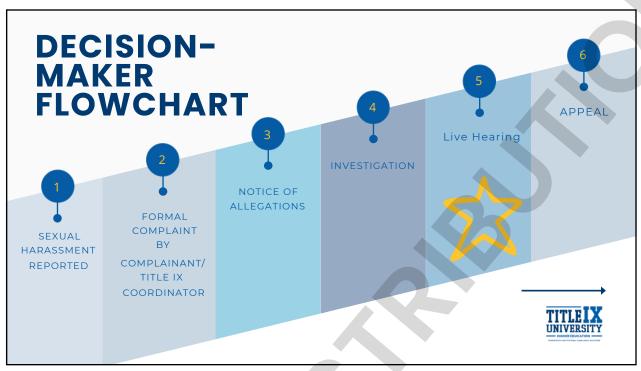
*WILL YOU BE ONLY HANDLING STUDENT CASES OR ONLY EMPLOYEE CASES?

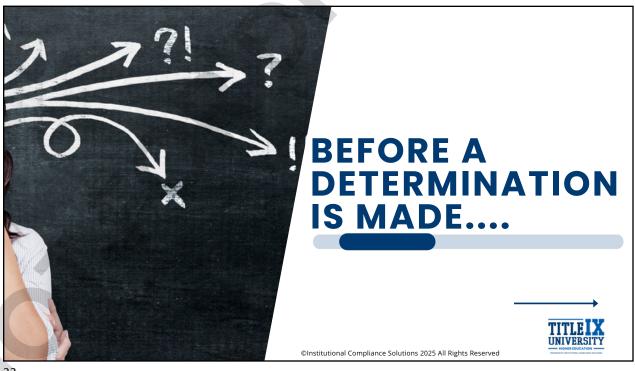
TITLE IX
UNIVERSITY
HIGHER EDUCATION
TRISECTE OF RESIDENCE CONTROLLED

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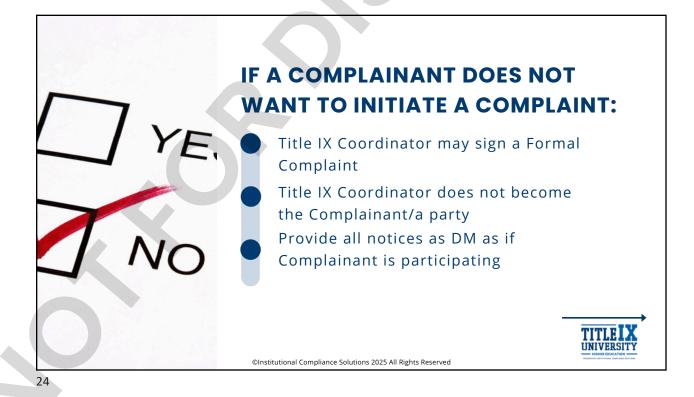














CONSOLIDATION OF COMPLAINTS

SchoolMAY consolidate:

- •Complaints related to more than one Respondent.
- •Complaints related to or more than one Complainant against one or more Respondents.
- •Complaints by one party against another party (cross-complaint).



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Notice of Allegations tells investigator WHAT they are investigating, and it should be updated if needed. It also tells the decision-maker what you are making a determination on!



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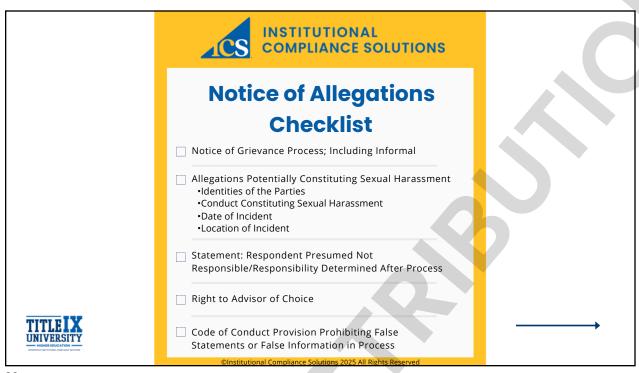
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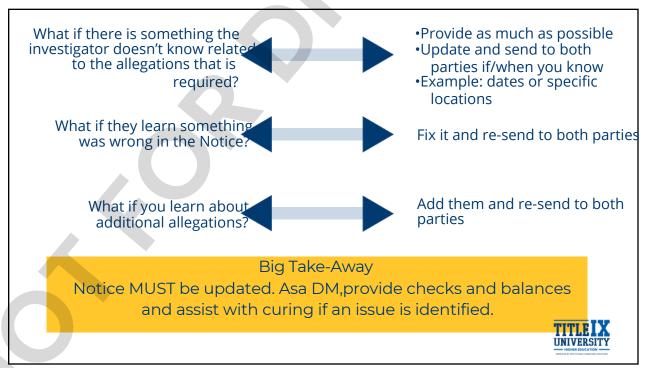
NOTICE OF ALLEGATIONS



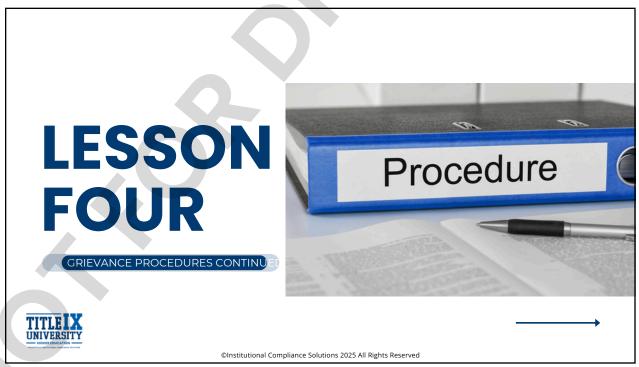
- NoticeofGrievance Process(includinginformalresolutionprocess if one exists)
- Allegations potentiallyconstitutingSexualHarassment
 - Oldentities of the parties
 - Conduct constituting Sexual Harassment
 - ODate of incident
 - Location of incident
- Statement: Respondent presumed not responsible and responsibility is determined after Grievance Process
- Right to Advisor of choice
- Code of Conduct provision(s) prohibiting false statements or false information in process

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CONDUCT AT ISSUE

*Reviewdefinitionsfrom Introduction and OverviewCourse and yourpolicies and procedures

*Reminder that you need a definition of consent in your policies and procedures



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OTHER TITLE IX CONDUCT UNIVERSITY SUBJECT TO GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES

Discriminationbased on"sex"

Failure to provide pregnancy accommodations

Discrimination based on pregnancy

Gender-equity in athletics

Big Take-Away:

Gain clarity now and in each case on your role if there are multiple policies at issue and/or whether you will be a DM on matters outside of Title IX Sexual Harassment.

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INVESTIGATION







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WHEN YOU ARE ASSIGNED AS A **DECISION-MAKER, CONSIDER:**

Student/Employee?





What policies may be implicated?

Notice of Allegations

Capacity



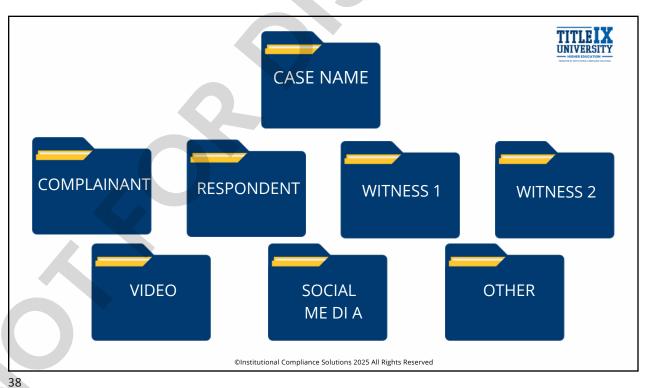
When did the conduct occur

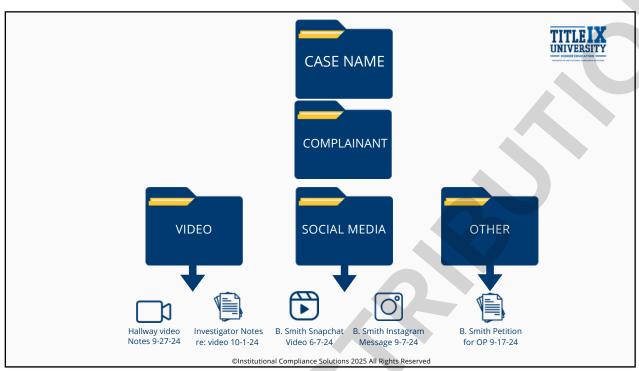
Timeframes outlined in your policies/procedures

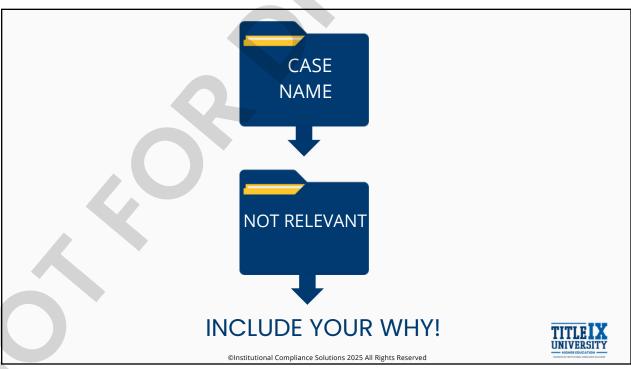


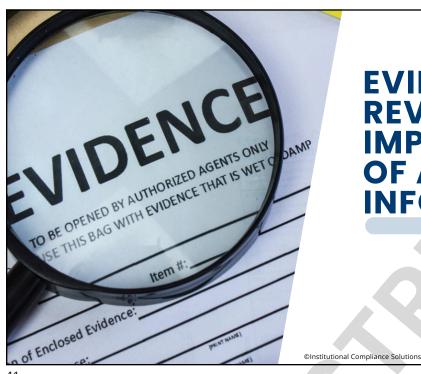
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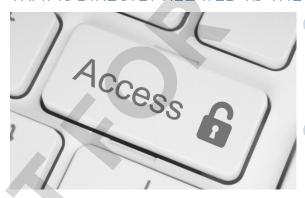


EVIDENCE REVIEW: THE IMPORTANCE OF ACCESS TO INFORMATION



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MUST: PROVIDE BOTH PARTIES AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY TO INSPECT AND REVIEW ANY EVIDENCE OBTAINED AS PART OF THE INVESTIGATION THAT IS DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE ALLEGATIONS INCLUDING:



The evidence upon which the school does not intend to rely in reaching a



Inculpatory or exculpatory evidence

The purpose is so that each party can meaningfully respond to the evidence prior to conclusion of the investigation.



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REMINDER!!!

* How Long? Ø10 days Ø(business or calendar) ØDefine in policy

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THE **INVESTIGATIVE REPORT**



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WHAT YOU SHOULD RECEIVE...



Easy to Follow, Clear, Concise Can the reader follow the report and understand who reported/said what?



Roadmap for the Decision-Maker

This report will guide the decisionmaker, help them ask questions, and provide a roadmap for their process



Includes the Basics Assume the reader knows NOTHING



Reviewed by Colleague Trusted counterpart



Consistent but Not Identical There is room for a little flexibility



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A TITLE IX REPORT IS A SUMMARY OF RELEVANT EVIDENCE

THIS IS NOT A DUMP OR COPY OF INVESTIGATOR NOTES.





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MUST: PROVIDE BOTH PARTIES AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY TO INSPECT AND REVIEW THE REPORT



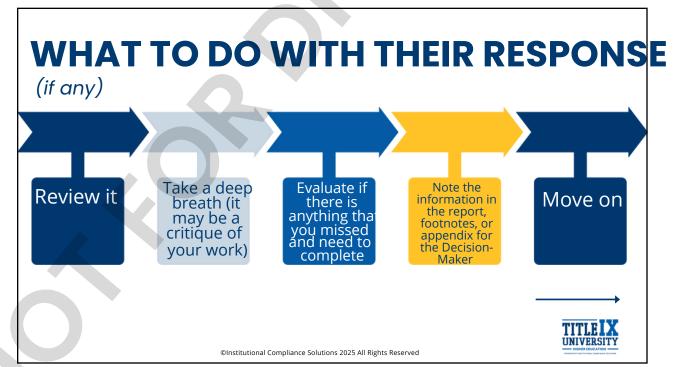
Required 10-day review and response period (before determination)

Encourage schools to wait on response before sending to DM

TITLE IX UNIVERSITY

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NOTICE OF HEARING

Must "provide, to a party whose participation is invited or expected, written notice of the date, time, location, participants and purpose of all hearings, investigative interviews, and other meetings, with sufficient time for the party to participate." ØHow long? Not specified; recommend 10 days minimum ØStates name of DM in order to ensure no objections/conflict ØWho issues the notice?

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- Ø Dateof thehearing
- Ø Location (virtual/in-person)
- Ø Decision-Maker appointed
- Ø Opportunity to challenge for conflict (within a specified timeframe)
- Ø Disability accommodations
- Ø Retaliation reminders
- Ø Copy advisors

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ARE YOU MAKING A
DETERMINATION ON MORE THAN
JUST TITLE IX?

Title IX

Title VI

Title VII

Code of Conduct

Ot her?

WHAT INFORMATION DO YOU HAVE?



- Is there anything missing?
- Were procedures followed?
- Reminder: You are a check on the process



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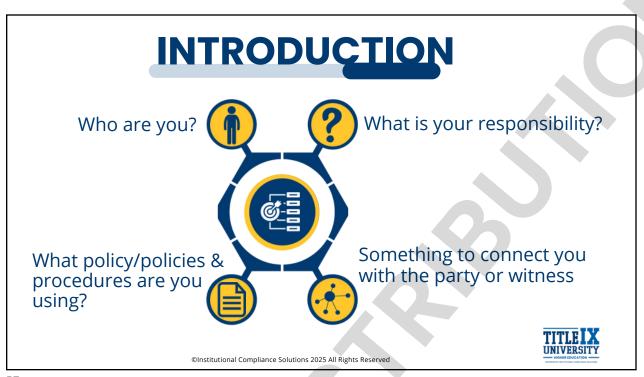
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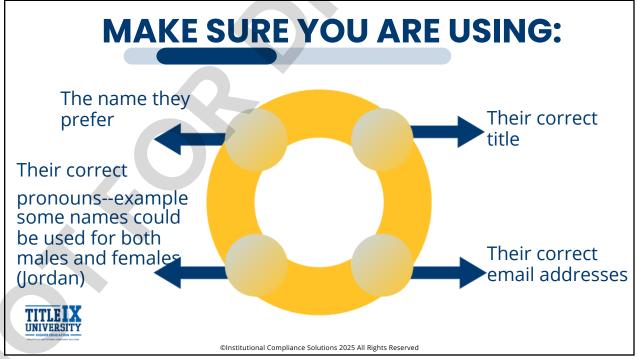
CHECK YOUR BIASES

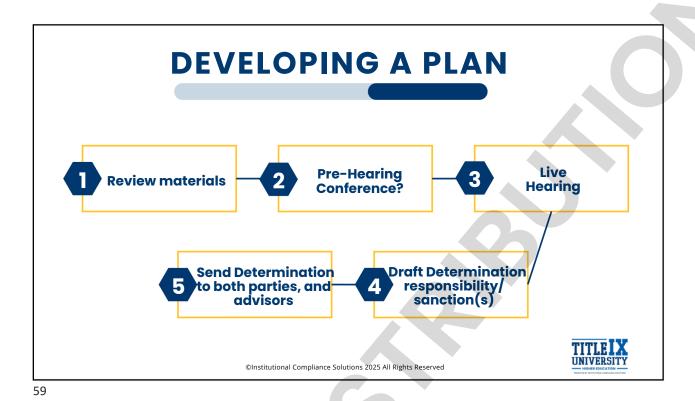
- Where are your potential biases in the case?
- Can you overcome any biases that exist?
- Is your mind in a neutral position?



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Pre-Hearing Preparation

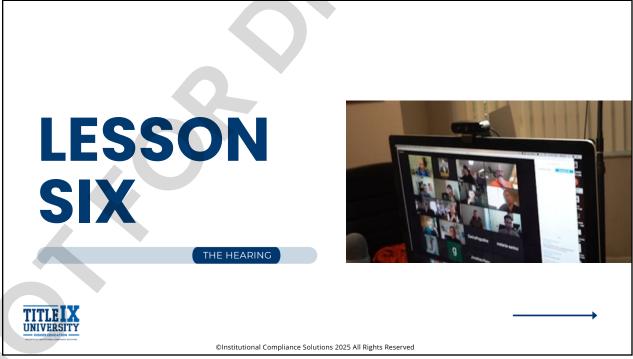


- Review all documents, evidence, statements, information provided to you, as the Decision-Maker prior to the hearing.
- Do not pre-judge, keep an open mind.
- Review resolution/hearing process, rules of decorum, role of advisor.
- Test technology prior to the hearing or resolution (if emailing, triple check email addresses).
- Do not discuss the case.
- Give the process your full, undivided attention.
- Use a script if conducting a hearing.



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Pre-Hearing Checklist:

- → Introduction of HearingOfficer or Panel
- → Introduction of the Parties and Advisor
- > Explain the Purpose of the Hearing- Due Process
- > Explain Role of Advisors
- Address Any Conflicts of Interest
- > Explanation of Process per the Policy
- > Explain How Breakout Rooms Will Work
- Coordination of Witnesses
- Confirmation of Zoom Link and Privacy
- Access to Evidence?
- Procedural Questions



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Be Prepared for Delays

- Party doesn't appear/participate
- Advisor doesn't appear/dismissed
- Parties move to informal resolution
- Witness doesn't appear/participate
- Technology issues
- Illness
- Emergency
- Other



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Other Considerations:

- Time Zone
 Consi der at i ons
- Modifications or Other
 Accommodations





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Create a Comfortable Space

Private space

Comf or t abl e

Quiet

Convenient

Access to technology (internet connection)

Desk/table space

Sufficient space between parties

Private room for breaks/discussion with advisor

Waiting room for witnesses (and virtual waiting rooms if appearing virtually)



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Hearing Process Panel/Hearing Officer Role

- Breakout Rooms created; who is handling witnesses
- Recording turned on
- Introductions
- Discuss schedule/breaks
- Allegations/Policy Violations read into the record (Acceptance?)
- Opening Statements (Limit?)
- Cross-Examinations and Relevancy Determinations
- Evidence Issues
- Witnesses
- Closing Statements



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SET THE TONE, ENFORCE THE RULES

- The parties and advisors mustabideby the rulesofdecorumsetbytheinstitution
 - •Provide the rules to the partiesprior to thehearing
- The decision-maker must:
 - •Set the tone for the process
 - •Ensure that the rules are clearly outlined
 - •Ensure that the rules are explicitly followed
 - •Have the ability to take breaks as necessary

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MUST PROVIDE AN ADVISOR IF A PARTY DOES NOT HAVE ONE

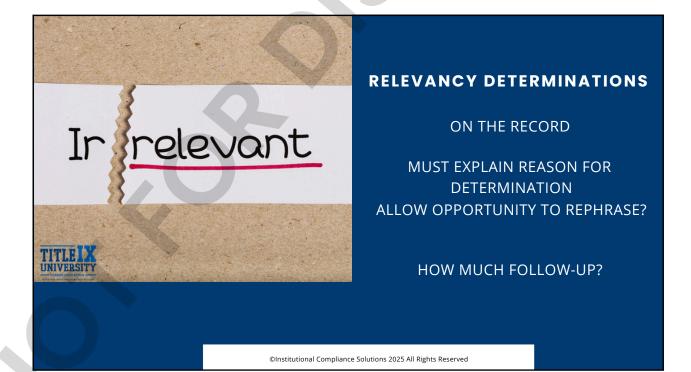
- Ø Of choice through the process
- Ø Must be provided to the parties at a hearing if they do not have one
- Ø Must be provided and present even if the party is not
- Ø Nothing in the regulations that allows an advisor to "object"





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RELEVANT

related to the allegations of sex discrimination

*From 2024 Regulations but still appropriate

- Questions are relevant when they seek evidence that may aid in showing whether the alleged sexual harassment occurred.
- Evidence is relevant when it may aid a Decision-Maker in determining whether the alleged sexual harassment occurred.



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Require objective evaluation of ALL RELEVANT evidence	Relevant	Exclude the following types of evidence as not relevant
Include inculpatory and exculpatory evidence.	Questions are relevant when they seek evidence that may aid in knowing whether the alleged sexual harassment occurred.*	Evidence protected under privilege as recognized by Federal or State law OR evidence provided to a confidential employee – unless the person with whom the privilege or confidentiality is owed has voluntarily waived the privilege or confidentiality.
Credibility determinations MUST NOT be based on status as Complainant, Respondent, or witness.	Evidence is relevant when it may aid a decision-maker in determining whether the alleged sexual harassment occurred.*	A party's or witness' records that are made or maintained by a physician, psychologist, or other recognized professional or paraprofessional in connection with treatment to the party or witness - unless the school obtains the party's or witness' voluntary, written consent for use in the grievance procedures.
TITLE IX UNIVERSITY	*Specific to vacated 2024 regulations but still instructive	Evidence that relates to the COMPLAINANT'S prior sexual conduct – UNLESS: ©Evidence about the Complainant's prior sexual conduct is offered to prove that someone OTHER than the Respondent committed the alleged conduct OR ©Evidence about specific incidents of the Complainant's prior sexual conduct WITH THE RESPONDENT that is offered to PROVE CONSENT to the alleged sexual harassment. ■Prior consensual sexual conduct between the parties does NOT, by itself, demonstrate or imply consent to the alleged sexual harassment OR preclude determination that sexual harassment occurred.
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As the Decision-Maker, you can and should also ask questions of the parties or any witnesses.



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Consider your words:

Guilty v. Not Responsible

You did not prove

The evidence does not support

You lied when you said . . .

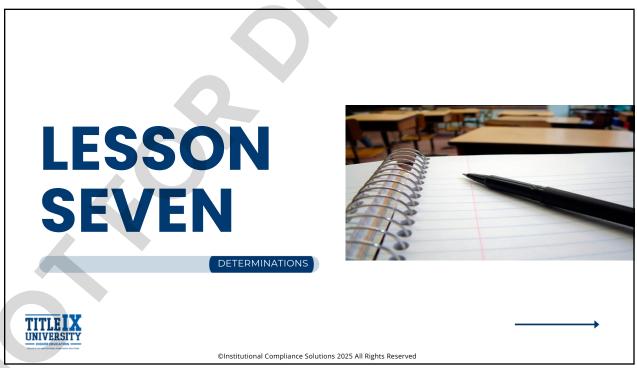
You were inconsistent when you said . . .





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BURDEN Ineburdenisontheinstitution...NOT the parties.



No ONE has to "prove" anything



Does the information you have SUPPORT a finding of responsibility

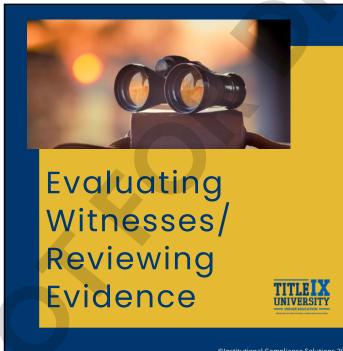


Be careful with your language



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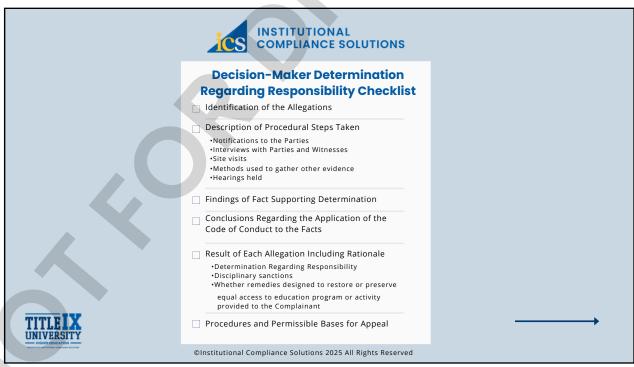
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- ·Focus on behavior, not character.
- •What information is known?
- •What information is unknown?
- ·What questions could clarify your unknowns?

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DROP IN YOUR TIMELINES:

Youshouldhavethemfrom the investigative report (procedural steps taken)



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USE THE ALLEGATIONS





DROP THEM IN THE REPORT

INCLUDE THE DEFINITIONS

BREAK THEM INTO ELEMENTS

THEN- PUT THE PIECES TOGETHER

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Allegation: On January 7, 2025 Laura grabbed Phil's genitals over his shorts and squeezed while making a sexual comment.

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 incapacitation.

Elem ents:

- Touching
- Of a private body part
- Of another person
- For the purpose of sexual gratification
- Consent



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IMPORTANT UPDATE



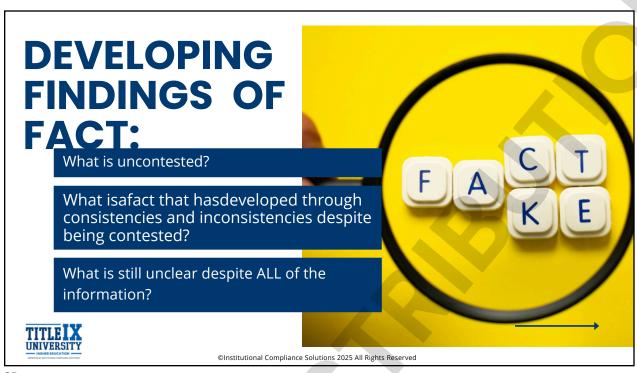
In June 23, 2025, the FBI issued its annual update to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) User Manual. This update broadens the Title IX definition of "fondling" to "criminal sexual contact". The new

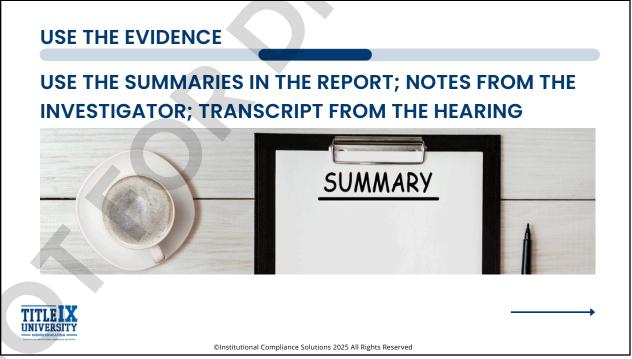
- The intentional touching of the clothed or unclothed body parts without consent of the victim for the purpose of sexual degradation, sexual gratification, or sexual humiliation.
- The forced touching by the victim of the actor's clothed or unclothed body parts, without consent of the victim, for the purposes of sexual degradation, sexual gratification, or sexual humiliation.
- This includes instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of age or incapacity due to temporary or permanent mental or physical impairment or intoxication for the purpose of sexual degradation, sexual gratification, or sexual humi l i at i on.

Talk with your Coordinator and review your policies and procedures regarding your school's response to this change



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Evaluating Evidence



Don't just rely on the description of a video, audio recording, or other evidence



Watch it--Review it— Multiple times

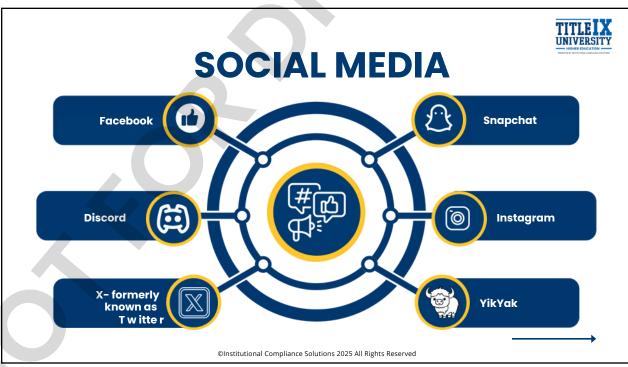


Look for consistencies and inconsistencies

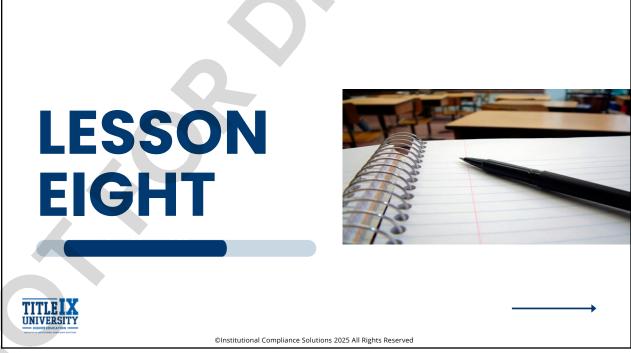


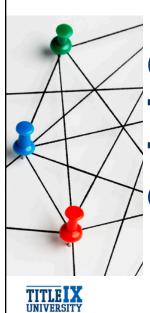
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Connect the facts to the elements

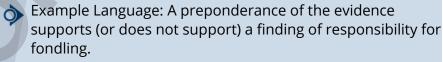
This is your opportunity to connect the dots...or... put the puzzle together.

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DETERMINE RESPONSIBLITY Using Preponderance of the Evidence

or Clear and Convincing



- NEVER: The Respondent did not prove...
- Make sure to include your WHY--summarize your rationale



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INCLUDE THE SANCTIONS IF THERE IS A FINDING OF RESPONSIBILITY









IF A FINDING, REVIEW PRIOR DISCIPLINE



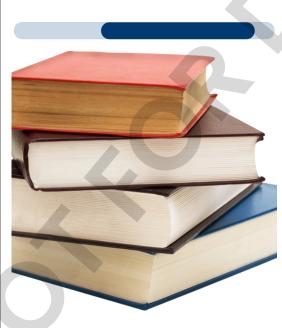
DISCUSS WITH ADMINISTRATORS OR HUMAN RESOURCES TO ENSURE YOUR SANCTIONS CAN BE CARRIED OUT



MAKE SURE TO BE EQUITABLE (WOULD YOU INCLUDE THE SAME SANCTION IF THE SEX OF THE RESPONDENT WAS DIFFERENT?)

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CONSIDER MORE THAN PUNITIVE ACTIONS... INCLUDE:

- EDUCATIONAL
 OPPORTUNITIES
- RESTORATIVE PRACTICES



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Appeal Options

Need to be included in the determination



Link to policy, who to appeal to, etc.



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DETERMINATION MUST HAVES

Page

numbers

Footnotes?

Investigation Timeline(s)



Appendix/Attachments WITH PAGE NUMBERS

 Table of Contents for appendix/ attachments



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WHO IS YOUR AUDIENCE?





Family



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THE DELIVERY OF THE REPORT CAN BE TRAUMATIC



Witnesses may say things that are surprising to the parties



Changing the trajectory of individual's lives



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CONSIDERATIONS





WHAT IS THE BEST WAY TO DELIVER THE REPORT



ARE THERE SUPPORT RESOURCES IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE

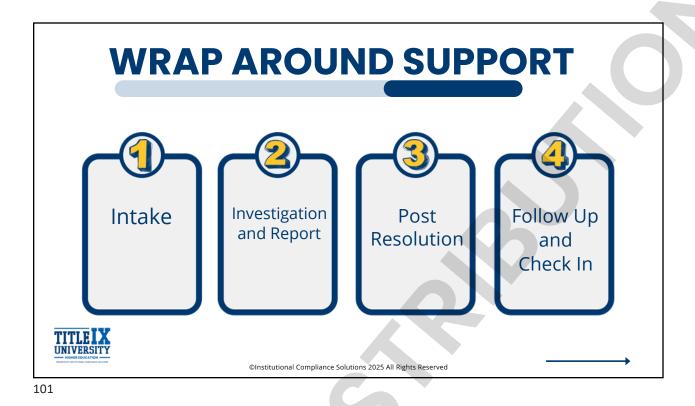


DO YOU NEED TO PROVIDE A HEADS UP THAT IT IS COMING



NEXT STEPS APPEAL OPTIONS

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Offered to both parties

Can appeal dismissal of Formal Complaint or any allegations therein or determination regarding responsibility
On the following basis.

- •Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter
- •New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made that could affect the outcome of the matter
- •Title IX Coordinator, investigator, or decision-maker 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
- Additional bases if offered equally to both parties

Notify the other party in writing when an appeal is filed

Give both parties a reasonable opportunity to submit a written statement in support of or challenging the outcome

Written decision describing the result and rationale for the result

Provide written decision simultaneously to both parties

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PRESENT A MÉTITION DE LONGUES SOUTONS

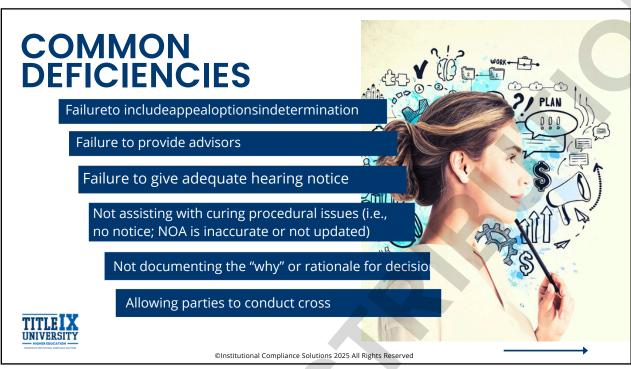
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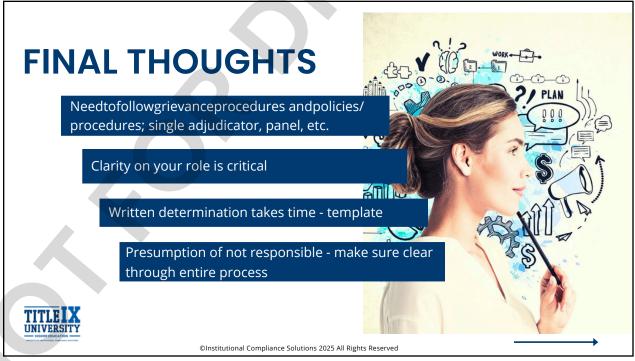


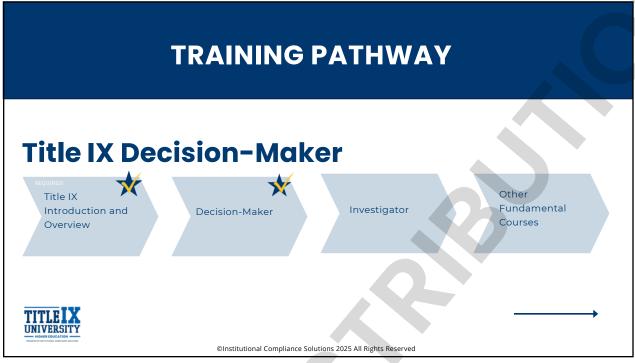




















Notice of Allegations Checklist

Notice of Grievance Process; Including Informal
Allegations Potentially Constituting Sexual Harassment • Identities of the Parties • Conduct Constituting Sexual Harassment • Date of Incident • Location of Incident
Statement: Respondent Presumed Not Responsible/Responsibility Determined After Process
Right to Advisor of Choice
Code of Conduct Provision Prohibiting False Statements or False Information in Process



Notice of Hearing Checklist

A specific Notice of Hearing is not a required under the Title IX Regulations. However, it is required that you provide notice of ANY meeting which a party is invited to participate, including the live hearing (§106.45(b)(5)(v)). This checklist provides you with the best practice for drafting this notice for hearings.

Purpose of the hearing
 Date, time, and location of the hearing If the hearing will take place virtually, provide the link to the appropriate paltform (e.g., Google Meet, Zoom, Teams)
 Participants in the hearing Provide a list of individuals who have confirmed they will attend the hearing as well as their role Provide the names of the Hearing Officer(s)
 Opportunity to raise a concern regarding the Hearing Officer(s) bias or conflict of interest Specify the process by which a party can object to the Hearing Officer(s) Note the deadline by which a party must submit their concern



Notice of Hearing Checklist

Additional items to consider including:		
	Call for accommodations	
	 Allow parties the opportunity to request special accommodations, if needed 	
	Links to important documentsRelevant policiesInvestigation reportEvidence file	
	Statements regarding:RetaliationConfidentiality/Privacy	
As alway	ays, please draft using language that is consistent with your institutional	
	Use of this checklist does not guarantee compliance with the Title IX Reguations.	



Pre-Hearing Meeting Checklist

The pre-hearing meeting is an optional brief meeting with the Parties and their Advisors to prepare the participants for the upcoming live hearing. It is your opportunity to clarify expectations, confirm logistics, and address any final questions. Use the checklist below to guide the structure of your pre-hearing meeting and ensure consistency across cases.

Introduction of the Hearing Officer or Panel
Allow Party and Party's Advisor to introduce themselves
 Explain the purpose of the hearing Affords due process Allows for live cross-examination of Parties and witnesses through an Advisor
Explain the role of Advisors
Address any potential conflicts of interest or biases Parties may raise regarding the Hearing Officer(s)
Walk through procedures and expectationsThis will be informed by your policy
Coordination of witness attendance



Pre-Hearing Meeting Checklist

Use of this checklist does not guarantee compliance with the Title IX Reguations.



Decision-Maker Determination Regarding Responsibility Checklist

Identification of the Allegations
 Description of Procedural Steps Taken Notifications to the Parties Interviews with Parties and Witnesses Site visits Methods used to gather other evidence Hearings held
Findings of Fact Supporting Determination
Conclusions Regarding the Application of the Code of Conduct to the Facts
 Result of Each Allegation Including Rationale Determination Regarding Responsibility Disciplinary sanctions Whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to education program or activity provided to the Complainant
Procedures and Permissible Bases for Appeal