

Astrid and Jan are university students. They engage in sexual activity at an off-campus apartment. Astrid files a Title IX complaint. IE STATEL

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Dismiss because this conduct occurred off-campus.

Dismiss if the university does not exercise control over this off-campus apartment.

Dismiss because the university does not exercise control over respondent.

Dismiss if the Title IX Coordinator believes the activity was consensual.

None of the above



TILLE K: COVERED LOCATONS





An institution may be liable for incidents occurring on campus, as well as off school grounds **IF** "the recipient exercises **substantial control** over both the harasser and the context in which the known harassment occurs."



TILLE IX: DAVIS V.MONROE

Image credit: Joe Ravi, CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php? curid=16959908

Davis Next Friend LaShonda D. v. Monroe Cty. Bd.

(1999).

of Educ., 526 U.S. 629

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Institution has a duty to prevent and address discrimination through **all of its operations**, "whether they take place in the facilities of the school, on a school bus, at a class or training program sponsored by the school at another location, or elsewhere."

TILE X:2001 DEPARIMENT GUDANCE



TITLE IX FINAL RULES: PLACES



- Only within the United States
- On-campus, or
- · Off-campus, only if
 - It occurred as part of the institution's "operations"; or
 - Institution exercised substantial control over the respondent & the context of the conduct; or
 - It occurred at an off-campus building owned or controlled by a student organization recognized by the institution.

Astrid and Jan are university students. They engage in sexual activity off-campus. Jan emails graphic videos of this activity to their friends using their campus email. Astrid files a Title IX complaint

Dismiss because the sexual activity occurred off-campus

Dismiss because the videos were created off-campus

Investigate because distributing graphic videos will always constitute Title IX sexual harassment

Investigate because the videos were distributed through campus software and may constitute Title IX sexual harassment

None of the above



Astrid is sexually harassed at the off-campus "swim house," which is not actually leased by the Swim team but houses several members of the team each year. Astrid files a Title IX complaint.

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Always dismiss because the swim house is not leased by an officially-recognized organization.

Always investigate because the Swim Team is an officially-recognized team.

Possibly dismiss if the university does not exercise substantial control over the swim house.

Possibly investigate if the harassment is severe, pervasive, or objectively offensive.

None of the above

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TITLE IX FINAL RULES: ONLINE HARASSMENT



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Possibly covered where network, software, or hardware is part of the institution's "operations" and institution has substantial control over the context where it occurs

Personal device during classBlackboard chats

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TITLE IX FINAL RULES: STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

- Bright Line Rule: for officially recognized institutions, there will be Title IX jurisdiction even if the building is off-campus. See, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30197 (May 19, 2020)
- Even if the event occurs in a place not owned or rented by the organization, any misconduct occurring in that location could fall under the institution's jurisdiction if it involves members of that affiliated organization.





STUDENT

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- Title IX:
 - Obligation to investigate could be triggered by anyone: students, faculty, staff, and third parties
 - Jurisdiction over both parties was <u>not required</u> for obligations to kick in.
- Education Law 129-B: Same



OLD PARADIGM : PERSONS



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Who can file a formal complaint?

- A person who is currently participating in the education programs or activities of the institution
- A person who is attempting to participate in those programs or activities The Title IX Coordinator

Who can be a respondent?

Institutions may dismiss complaints if Respondent is not enrolled/employed by the institution

TILLE IX FINAL RULE: PERSONS COVEREL





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Any member of the public might have a claim if they could show that they "are either taking part or trying to take part of a funding recipient institution's educational program or activity." Doe v. Brown University, 896 F.3d 127, 132 n.6 (1st Cir. 2018)

Examples? Accessing (or trying to use) college resources, such as its libraries, computer labs, vocational resources, campus tours, public lectures, sporting events, and other activities.

See, also, Doe v. Univ. of Kentucky, 971 F.3d 553 (6th Cir. 2020)



COVERED PERSONS: CASE LAW



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Our duty here is to *not be deliberately indifferent* in deciding whether something is covered or not covered.

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- Use good faith
- Use your best judgment
- Clearly document your reasoning





IN SUMMARY

