

## Title IX Regulations and State Law Side-by-Side<sup>1</sup>

Title IX		State Law
<b>Definitions - Complainant</b>	<i>Complainant</i> means an individual who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment. 34 C.F.R. § 106.30(a).	
<b>Definitions - Respondent</b>	<i>Respondent</i> means an individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment. 34 C.F.R. § 106.30(a).	
<b>Definitions - Sexual Harassment</b>	<p><i>Sexual harassment</i> means conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. An employee of the recipient conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the recipient on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct;</li> <li>2. Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the recipient's education program or activity; or</li> <li>3. <i>Sexual assault</i> as defined in 20 U.S.C. § 1092(f)(6)(A)(v), <i>dating violence</i> as defined in 34 U.S.C. § 12291(a)(10), <i>domestic violence</i> as defined in 34 U.S.C. § 12291(a)(8), or <i>stalking</i> as defined in 34 U.S.C. § 12291(a)(30).</li> </ol> <p>34 C.F.R. § 106.30(a).</p>	<p><i>Sexual harassment</i> means unwelcome, sex-based verbal or physical conduct that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In the employment context, unreasonably interferes with a person's work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment; or</li> <li>2. In the education context, is sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive that the conduct interferes with a student's ability to participate in or benefit from educational programs or activities.</li> </ol> <p>Tex. Educ. Code §§ 51.251(5), .281(4); 19 Tex. Admin. Code § 3.3(e).</p>
<b>Definitions - Dating Violence,</b>	See <i>sexual harassment</i> , above.	<i>Dating violence</i> , <i>sexual assault</i> , and <i>stalking</i> have the same meanings assigned by the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and

<sup>1</sup> An electronic version of this document is available on TASB College eLaw at [tasb.org/services/community-college-services/resources/tasb-college-elaw/documents/title-ix-regulations-and-state-law-side-by-side.pdf](http://tasb.org/services/community-college-services/resources/tasb-college-elaw/documents/title-ix-regulations-and-state-law-side-by-side.pdf).

Title IX		State Law
<b>Sexual Assault, Stalking</b>		Campus Crime Statistics Act, 20 U.S.C. § 1092(f)(6)(A). Tex. Educ. Code §§ 51.251(2), .281(2); 19 Tex. Admin. Code § 3.3(c).
<b>Definitions - Employee</b>		<i>Employee of a postsecondary educational institution</i> does not include a student enrolled at the institution. Tex. Educ. Code § 51.251(4).
<b>Definitions - Course and Scope of Employment</b>		<i>Course and scope of employment</i> means an employee performing duties in the furtherance of the institution's interests. 19 Tex. Admin. Code § 3.3(b).
<b>Definitions - Formal Complaint</b>	<p><i>Formal complaint</i> means a document filed by a complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging sexual harassment against a respondent and requesting that the recipient investigate the allegation of sexual harassment. At the time of filing a formal complaint, a complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activity of the recipient with which the formal complaint is filed. A formal complaint may be filed with the Title IX Coordinator in person, by mail, or by electronic mail, by using the contact information required to be listed for the Title IX Coordinator under 34 C.F.R. § 106.8(a), and by any additional method designated by the recipient. As used in this paragraph, the phrase <i>document filed by a complainant</i> means a document or electronic submission (such as by electronic mail or through an online portal provided for this purpose by the recipient) that contains the complainant's physical or digital signature, or otherwise indicates that the complainant is the person filing the formal complaint. Where the Title IX Coordinator signs a formal complaint, the Title IX Coordinator is not a complainant or otherwise a party under 34 C.F.R. part 106 or under 34 C.F.R. § 106.45, and must comply with the requirements of 34 C.F.R. part 106, including 34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(1)(iii). 34 C.F.R. § 106.30(a).</p>	
<b>Definitions - Actual Knowledge</b>	<p><i>Actual knowledge</i> means notice of sexual harassment or allegations of sexual harassment to a recipient's Title IX Coordinator or any official of the recipient who has authority to institute corrective measures on behalf of the recipient, or to any employee of an elementary and secondary school. Imputation of knowledge based solely on vicarious</p>	

Title IX		State Law
	liability or constructive notice is insufficient to constitute actual knowledge. This standard is not met when the only official of the recipient with actual knowledge is the respondent. The mere ability or obligation to report sexual harassment or to inform a student about how to report sexual harassment, or having been trained to do so, does not qualify an individual as one who has authority to institute corrective measures on behalf of the recipient. <i>Notice</i> as used in this paragraph includes, but is not limited to, a report of sexual harassment to the Title IX Coordinator as described in 34 C.F.R. § 106.8(a). 34 C.F.R. § 106.30(a).	
<b>Definitions – Supportive Measures</b>	<i>Supportive measures</i> means non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the complainant or the respondent before or after the filing of a formal complaint or where no formal complaint has been filed. Such measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient’s education program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the recipient’s educational environment, or deter sexual harassment. Supportive measures may include counseling, extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, campus escort services, mutual restrictions on contact between the parties, changes in work or housing locations, leaves of absence, increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus, and other similar measures. The recipient must maintain as confidential any supportive measures provided to the complainant or respondent, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the recipient to provide the supportive measures. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of supportive measures. 34 C.F.R. § 106.30(a).	
<b>Designation of Title IX Coordinator</b>	Each recipient must designate and authorize at least one employee to coordinate its efforts to comply with its responsibilities under this part, which employee must be referred to as the “Title IX Coordinator.” 34 C.F.R. § 106.8(a).	

Title IX		State Law
<b>Notification of Nondiscrimination</b>	Each recipient must notify persons entitled to a notification under 34 C.F.R. § 106.8(a) that the recipient does not discriminate on the basis of sex in the education program or activity that it operates, and that it is required by title IX and 34 C.F.R. part 106 not to discriminate in such a manner. Such notification must state that the requirement not to discriminate in the education program or activity extends to admission (unless 34 C.F.R. part 106, subpart C does not apply) and employment, and that inquiries about the application of title IX and 34 C.F.R. part 106 to such recipient may be referred to the recipient's Title IX Coordinator, to the Assistant Secretary, or both. 34 C.F.R. § 106.8(b)(1).	
<b>Publication of Title IX Coordinator Information and Notice of Nondiscrimination</b>	<p>The recipient must notify applicants for admission and employment, students, parents or legal guardians of elementary and secondary school students, employees, and all unions or professional organizations holding collective bargaining or professional agreements with the recipient, of the name or title, office address, electronic mail address, and telephone number of the employee or employees designated as the Title IX Coordinator pursuant to 34 C.F.R. § 106.8(a). 34 C.F.R. § 106.8(a).</p> <p>Each recipient must prominently display the contact information required to be listed for the Title IX Coordinator under 34 C.F.R. § 106.8(a) and the policy described in 34 C.F.R. § 106.8(b)(1) on its website, if any, and in each handbook or catalog that it makes available to persons entitled to a notification under 34 C.F.R. § 106.8(a).</p> <p>A recipient must not use or distribute a publication stating that the recipient treats applicants, students, or employees differently on the basis of sex except as such treatment is permitted by title IX or 34 C.F.R. part 106.</p> <p>34 C.F.R. § 106.8(b)(2).</p>	
<b>Policy/Process</b>	A recipient must adopt and publish grievance procedures that provide for the prompt and equitable resolution of student and employee complaints alleging any action that would be prohibited by this part	Each postsecondary educational institution, including each community college, shall adopt a policy on sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking applicable to each enrolled student and

	Title IX	State Law
	<p>and a grievance process that complies with 34 C.F.R. § 106.45 for formal complaints as defined in 34 C.F.R. § 106.30. 34 C.F.R. § 106.8(c).</p> <p>The requirements of 34 C.F.R. § 106.8(c) apply only to sex discrimination occurring against a person in the United States. 34 C.F.R. § 106.8(d).</p> <p>For the purpose of addressing formal complaints of sexual harassment, a recipient's grievance process must comply with the requirements of 34 C.F.R. § 106.45. Any provisions, rules, or practices other than those required by Section 106.45 that a recipient adopts as part of its grievance process for handling formal complaints of sexual harassment as defined in 34 C.F.R. § 106.30, must apply equally to both parties. 34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b).</p>	<p>each employee of the institution and have the policy approved by the institution's governing body. Tex. Educ. Code § 51.282(a), (e); 19 Tex. Admin. Code § 3.4(a), (d)(2)(C).</p>
<p><b>Policy/Process Contents</b></p>	<p>A recipient's grievance process must—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Treat complainants and respondents equitably by providing remedies to a complainant where a determination of responsibility for sexual harassment has been made against the respondent, and by following a grievance process that complies with 34 C.F.R. § 106.45 before the imposition of any disciplinary sanctions or other actions that are not supportive measures as defined in 34 C.F.R. § 106.30, against a respondent. Remedies must be designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity. Such remedies may include the same individualized services described in 34 C.F.R. § 106.30 as <i>supportive measures</i>; however, remedies need not be non-disciplinary or non-punitive and need not avoid burdening the respondent;</li> <li>2. Require an objective evaluation of all relevant evidence – including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence – and provide that credibility determinations may not be based on a person's status as a complainant, respondent, or witness;</li> </ol>	<p>The policy must include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Definitions of prohibited behavior;</li> <li>2. Sanctions for violations;</li> <li>3. Protocol for reporting and responding to reports of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking that complies with the electronic reporting requirement in 19 Administrative Code section 3.7;</li> <li>4. Interim measures to protect victims of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking pending the institution's disciplinary process, including protection from retaliation, and any other accommodations or supportive measures available to those victims at the institution. This section is not intended to limit an institution's ability to implement accommodations to others as needed; and</li> <li>5. A statement regarding: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The importance of a victim of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking going to a hospital for</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

Title IX

State Law

3. Require that any individual designated by a recipient as a Title IX Coordinator, investigator, decision-maker, or any person designated by a recipient to facilitate an informal resolution process, not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or an individual complainant or respondent. A recipient must ensure that Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision-makers, and any person who facilitates an informal resolution process, receive training on the definition of sexual harassment in 34 C.F.R. § 106.30, the scope of the recipient's education program or activity, how to conduct an investigation and grievance process including hearings, appeals, and informal resolution processes, as applicable, and how to serve impartially, including by avoiding prejudgment of the facts at issue, conflicts of interest, and bias. A recipient must ensure that decision-makers receive training on any technology to be used at a live hearing and on issues of relevance of questions and evidence, including when questions and evidence about the complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant, as set forth in 34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(6). A recipient also must ensure that investigators receive training on issues of relevance to create an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence, as set forth in 34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(5)(vii). Any materials used to train Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision-makers, and any person who facilitates an informal resolution process, must not rely on sex stereotypes and must promote impartial investigations and adjudications of formal complaints of sexual harassment;
4. Include a presumption that the respondent is not responsible for the alleged conduct until a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process;
5. Include reasonably prompt time frames for conclusion of the grievance process, including reasonably prompt time frames for filing and resolving appeals and informal resolution processes if the recipient offers informal resolution processes, and a process that allows for the temporary delay of the grievance process or the limited extension of time frames for good cause with written

- treatment and preservation of evidence, if applicable, as soon as practicable after the incident;
- b. The right of a victim of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking to report the incident to the institution and to receive a prompt and equitable resolution of the report; and
  - c. The right of a victim of a crime to choose whether to report the crime to law enforcement, to be assisted by the institution in reporting the crime to law enforcement, or to decline to report the crime to law enforcement.

As part of the protocol for responding to reports of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking adopted under this section, each postsecondary educational institution shall:

1. To the greatest extent practicable based on the number of counselors employed by the institution, ensure that each alleged victim or alleged perpetrator of an incident of a sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking and any other person who reports such an incident are offered counseling provided by a counselor who does not provide counseling to any other person involved in the incident; and
2. Notwithstanding any other law, allow an alleged victim or alleged perpetrator of an incident of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking to drop a course in which both parties are enrolled without any academic penalty.

Tex. Educ. Code § 51.282(a), (e); 19 Tex. Admin. Code § 3.4(a), (d)(2)(C).

Title IX

State Law

	<p>notice to the complainant and the respondent of the delay or extension and the reasons for the action. Good cause may include considerations such as the absence of a party, a party's advisor, or a witness; concurrent law enforcement activity; or the need for language assistance or accommodation of disabilities;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Describe the range of possible disciplinary sanctions and remedies or list the possible disciplinary sanctions and remedies that the recipient may implement following any determination of responsibility;</li> <li>7. State whether the standard of evidence to be used to determine responsibility is the preponderance of the evidence standard or the clear and convincing evidence standard, apply the same standard of evidence for formal complaints against students as for formal complaints against employees, including faculty, and apply the same standard of evidence to all formal complaints of sexual harassment;</li> <li>8. Include the procedures and permissible bases for the complainant and respondent to appeal;</li> <li>9. Describe the range of supportive measures available to complainants and respondents; and</li> <li>10. Not require, allow, rely upon, or otherwise use questions or evidence that constitute, or seek disclosure of, information protected under a legally recognized privilege, unless the person holding such privilege has waived the privilege.</li> </ol> <p>34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(1).</p>	
<p><b>Policy/Process Review</b></p>		<p>Each postsecondary educational institution shall review its sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking policy at least each biennium and revise the policy as necessary and obtain approval from the institution's governing board. Tex. Educ. Code § 51.282(f); 19 Tex. Admin. Code § 3.4(e).</p>

Title IX		State Law
<b>Policy/Process Distribution</b>	A recipient must provide to persons entitled to a notification under 34 C.F.R. § 106.8(a) notice of the recipient's grievance procedures and grievance process, including how to report or file a complaint of sex discrimination, how to report or file a formal complaint of sexual harassment, and how the recipient will respond. 34 C.F.R. § 106.8(c).	Each postsecondary educational institution shall make its policy on sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking available to students, faculty, and staff members by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Including the policy in the student handbook and personnel handbook or the institution's equivalent(s); and</li> <li>2. Creating and maintaining a web page dedicated solely to the policy that is easily accessible through a clearly identifiable link on the institution's homepage.</li> </ol> <p>Tex. Educ. Code § 51.282(b); 19 Tex. Admin. Code § 3.4(b).</p>
<b>Responsible Employee</b>		Each postsecondary educational institution shall designate one or more employees to act as responsible employees for purposes of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, 20 U.S.C. § 1681, et seq and inform each student enrolled at the institution of the designated responsible employees. Tex. Educ. Code § 51.290(a); 19 Tex. Admin. Code § 3.14(a).
<b>Reporting - Generally</b>	Any person may report sex discrimination, including sexual harassment (whether or not the person reporting is the person alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute sex discrimination or sexual harassment), in person, by mail, by telephone, or by electronic mail, using the contact information listed for the Title IX Coordinator, or by any other means that results in the Title IX Coordinator receiving the person's verbal or written report. Such a report may be made at any time (including during non-business hours) by using the telephone number or electronic mail address, or by mail to the office address, listed for the Title IX Coordinator. 34 C.F.R. § 106.8(a).	
<b>Reporting - Employee Reporting</b>		An employee of a postsecondary educational institution who, in the course and scope of employment, witnesses or receives information regarding the occurrence of an incident that the employee reasonably believes constitutes sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking and is alleged to have been committed by or against a person who was a student enrolled at or an employee of the institution



Title IX		State Law
		<p>at the time of the incident shall promptly report the incident to the institution's Title IX coordinator or deputy Title IX coordinator.</p> <p>The employee is required to report an incident regardless of when or where the incident occurred. Institutions may establish additional reporting avenues to comply with this section provided that the reports are promptly routed to the Title IX coordinator or deputy Title IX coordinator.</p> <p>Tex. Educ. Code § 51.252(a); 19 Tex. Admin. Code § 3.5(a).</p>
<b>Reporting - Exceptions</b>		<p>A person is not required to make a report under this section concerning:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. An incident in which the person was a victim of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking;</li> <li>2. An incident of which the person received information due to a disclosure made at a sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking public awareness event sponsored by a postsecondary educational institution or by a student organization affiliated with the institution; or</li> <li>3. A sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking incident in which the person has either learned of the incident during the course of his or her institution's review or process or has confirmed with the person or office overseeing the review or process, that the incident has been previously reported.</li> </ol> <p>Tex. Educ. Code § 51.252(d); 19 Tex. Admin. Code § 3.5(d).</p>
<b>Reporting - Contents</b>		<p>The report must include all information concerning the incident known to the reporting person that is relevant to the investigation and, if applicable, redress of the incident, including whether an alleged victim has expressed a desire for confidentiality in reporting the incident. Tex. Educ. Code § 51.252(b); 19 Tex. Admin. Code § 3.5(b).</p>

Title IX		State Law
<b>Reporting – Limitations – Designated Confidential Employees</b>		<p>Each postsecondary educational institution shall designate one or more employees as persons to whom students enrolled at the institution may speak confidentially concerning sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking and inform each student enrolled at the institution of the designated confidential employees.</p> <p>A confidential employee designated under this section may not disclose any communication made by a student to the employee unless the student consents to the disclosure or the employee is required to make the disclosure under 19 Texas Administrative Code section 3.5(c), state law, or federal law.</p> <p>Absent consent from the reporting student, an employee designated by the institution as a person with whom students may speak confidentially concerning sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking shall only state the type of incident reported and may not include any information that would violate a student's expectation of privacy.</p> <p>Tex. Educ. Code §§ 51.252(c), .290(a), (c); 19 Tex. Admin. Code §§ 3.5(c), .14.</p>
<b>Reporting – Limitations – Confidential Employees Under Other Law</b>		<p>Absent consent from the reporting individual, an employee who receives information regarding an incident of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking under circumstances that render the employee's communications confidential or privileged under other law shall only state the type of incident reported and may not include any information that would violate an expectation of privacy. Tex. Educ. Code § 51.252(c); 19 Tex. Admin. Code § 3.5(c).</p>
<b>Reporting – Limitations – Medical Providers</b>		<p>Absent consent from the victim(s), an employee who receives information regarding an incident of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking in the course and scope of employment as a health-care provider, mental health-care provider, or other medical provider shall only state the type of incident reported and may not include any information that would violate an expectation of privacy. Tex. Educ. Code § 51.291(d); 19 Tex. Admin. Code § 3.5(c).</p>

Title IX		State Law
<b>Reporting – Limitations – Multiple Confidential Employees</b>		When multiple confidential employees receive information about the same incident (e.g., student health center or counseling center), only a single report stating the type of incident is required. 19 Tex. Admin. Code. § 3.5(c).
<b>Reporting – Limitations – Reporting Under Other Law</b>		These limitations on disclosure do not affect the employee's duty to report an incident under any other law, including but not limited to, the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, 20 U.S.C. § 1092(f), Texas Family Code section 261.101, or Texas Health and Safety Code section 611.004. Tex. Educ. Code § 51.290(c); 19 Tex. Admin. Code § 3.5(c).
<b>Reporting – Failure to Report or False Report</b>		<p>A person commits an offense if the person is required to make a report under Texas Education Code section 51.252 and knowingly fails to make the report or with the intent to harm or deceive, knowingly makes a report under Section 51.252 that is false.</p> <p>A postsecondary educational institution shall terminate the employment of an employee whom the institution determines in accordance with the institution's disciplinary procedure to have committed the offense.</p> <p>Tex. Educ. Code § 51.255(a), (c); 19 Tex. Admin. Code § 3.8.</p>
<b>Reporting – Student Advocate</b>		<p>A postsecondary educational institution may designate one or more students enrolled at the institution as student advocates to whom other students enrolled at the institution may speak confidentially concerning sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking. The institution shall notify each student enrolled at the institution of the student advocate(s) designated under this section.</p> <p>A student advocate designated under this section may not disclose any communication made by a student to the advocate unless the student consents to the disclosure or the advocate is required to make the disclosure under state or federal law.</p> <p>Tex. Educ. Code § 51.290(b)-(c); 19 Tex. Admin. Code § 3.15.</p>

Title IX		State Law
<b>Reporting - Electronic Reporting</b>		<p>Each postsecondary educational institution shall provide an option for a student enrolled at or an employee of the institution to electronically report to the institution an allegation of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking committed against or witnessed by the student or employee, regardless of the location at which the alleged offense occurred. The electronic reporting option must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Allow for anonymous reporting; and</li> <li>2. Be easily accessible via a clearly identifiable link on the institution's website home page.</li> </ol> <p>A protocol for reporting sexual assault adopted under Texas Education Code section 51.282 must comply with this section.</p> <p>Tex. Educ. Code § 51.283(a)-(c); 19 Tex. Admin. Code § 3.7.</p>
<b>Reporting - Reporting on Reports - Title IX Coordinator</b>		<p>Not less than once every three months, the Title IX coordinator of a postsecondary educational institution shall submit to the institution's chief executive officer a written report on the reports received for the institution's reporting period under 19 Texas Administrative Code section 3.5, including information regarding:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The investigation of those reports;</li> <li>2. The disposition, if any, of any disciplinary processes arising from those reports; and</li> <li>3. The reports for which the institution determined not to initiate a disciplinary process, if any.</li> </ol> <p>The Title IX coordinator or deputy Title IX coordinator of a postsecondary educational institution shall immediately report to the institution's chief executive officer an incident reported to the coordinator under Section 3.5 if the coordinator has cause to believe that the safety of any person is in imminent danger as a result of the incident.</p> <p>Tex. Educ. Code § 51.253(a)-(b); 19 Tex. Admin. Code § 3.6(a)-(b).</p>

Title IX		State Law
<b>Reporting - Reporting on Reports - Chief Executive Officer</b>		<p>At least once annually, during each fall or spring semester, the chief executive officer of a postsecondary educational institution shall submit to the institution's governing body and post on the institution's internet website a report concerning the reports received under 19 Texas Administrative Code section 3.5. The chief executive officer report may not identify any person and must include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The number of reports received under Section 3.5;</li> <li>2. The number of investigations conducted as a result of those reports;</li> <li>3. The disposition, if any, of any disciplinary processes arising from those reports;</li> <li>4. The number of those reports for which the institution determined not to initiate a disciplinary process, if any; and</li> <li>5. Any disciplinary actions taken under 19 Texas Administrative Code section 3.8.</li> </ol> <p>If for any semester a postsecondary educational institution has fewer than 1,500 enrolled students, the chief executive officer of the institution shall submit and post a report required for that semester only if more than five reports were received under 19 Texas Administrative Code section 3.5 during that semester.</p> <p>Tex. Educ. Code § 51.253(c)-(d); 19 Tex. Admin. Code § 3.6(c)-(d).</p>
<b>Response to Sexual Harassment</b>	<p>A recipient with actual knowledge of sexual harassment in an education program or activity of the recipient against a person in the United States, must respond promptly in a manner that is not deliberately indifferent. A recipient is deliberately indifferent only if its response to sexual harassment is clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances. For the purposes of this section, 34 C.F.R. § 106.30, and 34 C.F.R. § 106.45, <i>education program or activity</i> includes locations, events, or circumstances over which the recipient exercised substantial control over both the respondent and the context in which the sexual harassment occurs, and also includes any building owned or</p>	<p>See Policy/Process for discussion of interim and supportive measures.</p>

Title IX

State Law

	<p>controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by a postsecondary institution. A recipient's response must treat complainants and respondents equitably by offering supportive measures as defined in 34 C.F.R. § 106.30 to a complainant, and by following a grievance process that complies with 34 C.F.R. § 106.45 before the imposition of any disciplinary sanctions or other actions that are not supportive measures as defined in 34 C.F.R. § 106.30, against a respondent. The Title IX Coordinator must promptly contact the complainant to discuss the availability of supportive measures as defined in 34 C.F.R. § 106.30, consider the complainant's wishes with respect to supportive measures, inform the complainant of the availability of supportive measures with or without the filing of a formal complaint, and explain to the complainant the process for filing a formal complaint. The U.S Department of Education may not deem a recipient to have satisfied the recipient's duty to not be deliberately indifferent under 34 C.F.R. part 106 based on the recipient's restriction of rights protected under the U.S. Constitution, including the First Amendment, Fifth Amendment, and Fourteenth Amendment. 34 C.F.R. § 106.44(a).</p>	
<p><b>Response to a Complaint</b></p>	<p>In response to a formal complaint, a recipient must follow a grievance process that complies with 34 C.F.R. § 106.45. With or without a formal complaint, a recipient must comply with 34 C.F.R. § 106.44(a).</p> <p>The U.S. Department of Education Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights will not deem a recipient's determination regarding responsibility to be evidence of deliberate indifference by the recipient, or otherwise evidence of discrimination under title IX by the recipient, solely because the Assistant Secretary would have reached a different determination based on an independent weighing of the evidence.</p> <p>A recipient's treatment of a complainant or a respondent in response to a formal complaint of sexual harassment may constitute discrimination on the basis of sex under title IX.</p> <p>34 C.F.R. §§ 106.44(b), .45(a).</p>	

Title IX

State Law

<p><b>Removal</b></p>	<p>Nothing in 34 C.F.R. part 106 precludes a recipient from removing a respondent from the recipient's education program or activity on an emergency basis, provided that the recipient undertakes an individualized safety and risk analysis, determines that an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising from the allegations of sexual harassment justifies removal, and provides the respondent with notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal. This provision may not be construed to modify any rights under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, or the Americans with Disabilities Act.</p> <p>Nothing in 34 C.F.R. part 106, subpart D precludes a recipient from placing a non-student employee respondent on administrative leave during the pendency of a grievance process that complies with 34 C.F.R. § 106.45. This provision may not be construed to modify any rights under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 or the Americans with Disabilities Act.</p> <p>34 C.F.R. § 106.44(c)-(d).</p>	
<p><b>Consolidation of Complaints</b></p>	<p>A recipient may consolidate formal complaints as to allegations of sexual harassment against more than one respondent, or by more than one complainant against one or more respondents, or by one party against the other party, where the allegations of sexual harassment arise out of the same facts or circumstances. Where a grievance process involves more than one complainant or more than one respondent, references in this section to the singular <i>party</i>, <i>complainant</i>, or <i>respondent</i> include the plural, as applicable. 34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(4).</p>	
<p><b>Notice of Allegations</b></p>	<p>Upon receipt of a formal complaint, a recipient must provide the following written notice to the parties who are known:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Notice of the recipient's grievance process that complies with this section, including any informal resolution process.</li> </ol>	

Title IX

State Law

	<p>2. Notice of the allegations of sexual harassment potentially constituting sexual harassment as defined in 34 C.F.R. § 106.30, including sufficient details known at the time and with sufficient time to prepare a response before any initial interview. Sufficient details include the identities of the parties involved in the incident, if known, the conduct allegedly constituting sexual harassment under 34 C.F.R. § 106.30, and the date and location of the alleged incident, if known. The written notice must include a statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process. The written notice must inform the parties that they may have an advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, under 34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(5)(iv), and may inspect and review evidence under Section 106.45(b)(5)(vi). The written notice must inform the parties of any provision in the recipient's code of conduct that prohibits knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information during the grievance process.</p> <p>If, in the course of an investigation, the recipient decides to investigate allegations about the complainant or respondent that are not included in the notice provided pursuant to item 2, above, the recipient must provide notice of the additional allegations to the parties whose identities are known.</p> <p>34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(2).</p>	
<p><b>Informal Resolution</b></p>	<p>A recipient may not require as a condition of enrollment or continuing enrollment, or employment or continuing employment, or enjoyment of any other right, waiver of the right to an investigation and adjudication of formal complaints of sexual harassment consistent with 34 C.F.R. § 106.45. Similarly, a recipient may not require the parties to participate in an informal resolution process under this section and may not offer an informal resolution process unless a formal complaint is filed. However, at any time prior to reaching a determination regarding responsibility the recipient may</p>	



Title IX		State Law
	<p>facilitate an informal resolution process, such as mediation, that does not involve a full investigation and adjudication, provided that the recipient:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provides to the parties a written notice disclosing: the allegations, the requirements of the informal resolution process including the circumstances under which it precludes the parties from resuming a formal complaint arising from the same allegations, provided, however, that at any time prior to agreeing to a resolution, any party has the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process and resume the grievance process with respect to the formal complaint, and any consequences resulting from participating in the informal resolution process, including the records that will be maintained or could be shared;</li> <li>2. Obtains the parties' voluntary, written consent to the informal resolution process; and</li> <li>3. Does not offer or facilitate an informal resolution process to resolve allegations that an employee sexually harassed a student.</li> </ol> <p>34 C.F.R. § 106.45(9).</p>	
<p><b>Request Not to Investigate</b></p>		<p>If an alleged victim of an incident of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking reported to a postsecondary educational institution requests the institution not to investigate the alleged incident, the institution may investigate the alleged incident in a manner that complies with the confidentiality requirements under Texas Education Code section 51.291 and 19 Texas Administrative Code section 3.17. In determining whether to investigate the alleged incident, the institution shall consider:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The seriousness of the alleged incident;</li> <li>2. Whether the institution has received other reports of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking committed by the alleged perpetrator or perpetrators;</li> </ol>

Title IX		State Law
		<p>3. Whether the alleged incident poses a risk of harm to others; and</p> <p>4. Any other factors the institution determines relevant.</p> <p>If a postsecondary educational institution decides not to investigate an alleged incident of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking based on the alleged victim's request not to investigate, the institution shall take any reasonable steps the institution determines necessary and consistent with the institution's policy and applicable law to protect the health and safety of the institution's community in relation to the alleged incident.</p> <p>Tex. Educ. Code § 51.285(a)-(b); 19 Tex. Admin. Code § 3.9(a)-(b). A postsecondary educational institution shall inform an alleged victim of an incident of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking who requests the institution not to investigate the alleged incident of the institution's decision whether to investigate the alleged incident. Tex. Educ. Code § 51.285(c); 19 Tex. Admin. Code § 3.9(c).</p>
<p><b>Investigation</b></p>	<p>When investigating a formal complaint and throughout the grievance process, a recipient must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure that the burden of proof and the burden of gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding responsibility rest on the recipient and not on the parties provided that the recipient cannot access, consider, disclose, or otherwise use a party's records that are made or maintained by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, or other recognized professional or paraprofessional acting in the professional's or paraprofessional's capacity, or assisting in that capacity, and which are made and maintained in connection with the provision of treatment to the party, unless the recipient obtains that party's voluntary, written consent to do so for a grievance process under this section (if a party is not an <i>eligible student</i>, as defined in 34 C.F.R. § 99.3, then the recipient must obtain the voluntary, written consent of a <i>parent</i>, as defined in 34 C.F.R. § 99.3);</li> </ol>	

Title IX

State Law

2. Provide an equal opportunity for the parties to present witnesses, including fact and expert witnesses, and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence;
3. Not restrict the ability of either party to discuss the allegations under investigation or to gather and present relevant evidence;
4. Provide the parties with the same opportunities to have others present during any grievance proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, and not limit the choice or presence of advisor for either the complainant or respondent in any meeting or grievance proceeding; however, the recipient may establish restrictions regarding the extent to which the advisor may participate in the proceedings, as long as the restrictions apply equally to both parties;
5. 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, or other meetings, with sufficient time for the party to prepare to participate;
6. 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 raised in a formal complaint, including the evidence upon which the recipient does not intend to rely in reaching a determination regarding responsibility and inculpatory or exculpatory evidence whether obtained from a party or other source, so that each party can meaningfully respond to the evidence prior to conclusion of the investigation. Prior to completion of the investigative report, the recipient must send to each party and the party's advisor, if any, the evidence subject to inspection and review in an electronic format or a hard copy, and the parties must have at least 10 days to submit a written response, which the investigator will consider prior to completion of the investigative report. The recipient must make all such evidence subject to the parties' inspection and review

Title IX

State Law

	<p>available at any hearing to give each party equal opportunity to refer to such evidence during the hearing, including for purposes of cross-examination; and</p> <p>7. Create an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence and, at least 10 days prior to a hearing (if a hearing is required under this section or otherwise provided) or other time of determination regarding responsibility, send to each party and the party's advisor, if any, the investigative report in an electronic format or a hard copy, for their review and written response.</p> <p>34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(5).</p>	
<p><b>Hearings</b></p>	<p>For postsecondary institutions, the recipient's grievance process must provide for a live hearing. At the live hearing, the decision-maker(s) must permit each party's advisor to ask the other party and any witnesses all relevant questions and follow-up questions, including those challenging credibility. Such cross-examination at the live hearing must be conducted directly, orally, and in real time by the party's advisor of choice and never by a party personally, notwithstanding the discretion of the recipient under 34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(5)(iv) to otherwise restrict the extent to which advisors may participate in the proceedings. At the request of either party, the recipient must provide for the live hearing to occur with the parties located in separate rooms with technology enabling the decision-maker(s) and parties to simultaneously see and hear the party or the witness answering questions. Only relevant cross-examination and other questions may be asked of a party or witness. Before a complainant, respondent, or witness answers a cross-examination or other question, the decision-maker(s) must first determine whether the question is relevant and explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant. If a party does not have an advisor present at the live hearing, the recipient must provide without fee or charge to that party, an advisor of the recipient's choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, to conduct cross-examination on behalf of that party. Questions and evidence about the complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant, unless such questions and evidence about the complainant's prior sexual behavior</p>	

Title IX

State Law

	<p>are offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the conduct alleged by the complainant, or if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the respondent and are offered to prove consent. If a party or witness does not submit to cross-examination at the live hearing, the decision-maker(s) must not rely on any statement of that party or witness in reaching a determination regarding responsibility; provided, however, that the decision-maker(s) cannot draw an inference about the determination regarding responsibility based solely on a party's or witness's absence from the live hearing or refusal to answer cross-examination or other questions. Live hearings pursuant to this paragraph may be conducted with all parties physically present in the same geographic location or, at the recipient's discretion, any or all parties, witnesses, and other participants may appear at the live hearing virtually, with technology enabling participants simultaneously to see and hear each other. Recipients must create an audio or audiovisual recording, or transcript, of any live hearing and make it available to the parties for inspection and review. 34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(6)(i).</p>	
<p><b>Determination of Responsibility</b></p>	<p>The decision-maker(s), who cannot be the same person(s) as the Title IX Coordinator or the investigator(s), must issue a written determination regarding responsibility. To reach this determination, the recipient must apply the standard of evidence described in 34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(1)(vii). The written determination must include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identification of the allegations potentially constituting sexual harassment as defined in 34 C.F.R. § 106.30;</li> <li>2. A description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the formal complaint through the determination, including any notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits, methods used to gather other evidence, and hearings held;</li> <li>3. Findings of fact supporting the determination;</li> </ol>	

Title IX		State Law
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Conclusions regarding the application of the recipient's code of conduct to the facts;</li> <li>5. A statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility, any disciplinary sanctions the recipient imposes on the respondent, and whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity will be provided by the recipient to the complainant; and</li> <li>6. The recipient's procedures and permissible bases for the complainant and respondent to appeal.</li> </ol> <p>The recipient must provide the written determination to the parties simultaneously.</p> <p>The determination regarding responsibility becomes final either on the date that the recipient provides the parties with the written determination of the result of the appeal, if an appeal is filed, or if an appeal is not filed, the date on which an appeal would no longer be considered timely.</p> <p>The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for effective implementation of any remedies.</p> <p>34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(7).</p>	
<p><b>Dismissal of Complaint</b></p>	<p>The recipient must investigate the allegations in a formal complaint. If the conduct alleged in the formal complaint would not constitute sexual harassment as defined in 34 C.F.R. § 106.30 even if proved, did not occur in the recipient's education program or activity, or did not occur against a person in the United States, then the recipient must dismiss the formal complaint with regard to that conduct for purposes of sexual harassment under title IX or 34 C.F.R. part 106; such a dismissal does not preclude action under another provision of the recipient's code of conduct.</p>	

Title IX

State Law

	<p>The recipient may dismiss the formal complaint or any allegations therein, if at any time during the investigation or hearing: a complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing that the complainant would like to withdraw the formal complaint or any allegations therein; the respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by the recipient; or specific circumstances prevent the recipient from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination as to the formal complaint or allegations therein.</p> <p>Upon a dismissal required or permitted pursuant to this section, the recipient must promptly send written notice of the dismissal and reason(s) therefor simultaneously to the parties.</p> <p>34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(3).</p>	
<p><b>Appeals</b></p>	<p>A recipient must offer both parties an appeal from a determination regarding responsibility, and from a recipient’s dismissal of a formal complaint or any allegations therein, on the following bases:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter;</li> <li>2. 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; and</li> <li>3. The Title IX Coordinator, investigator(s), or decision-maker(s) 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.</li> </ol> <p>A recipient may offer an appeal equally to both parties on additional bases. As to all appeals, the recipient must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Notify the other party in writing when an appeal is filed and implement appeal procedures equally for both parties;</li> <li>2. Ensure that the decision-maker(s) for the appeal is not the same person as the decision-maker(s) that reached the determination</li> </ol>	

Title IX		State Law
	<p>regarding responsibility or dismissal, the investigator(s), or the Title IX Coordinator;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Ensure that the decision-maker(s) for the appeal complies with the standards set forth in 34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(1)(iii);</li> <li>4. Give both parties a reasonable, equal opportunity to submit a written statement in support of, or challenging, the outcome;</li> <li>5. Issue a written decision describing the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result; and</li> <li>6. Provide the written decision simultaneously to both parties.</li> </ol> <p>34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(8).</p>	
<p><b>Confidentiality</b></p>	<p>The recipient must keep confidential the identity of any individual who has made a report or complaint of sex discrimination, including any individual who has made a report or filed a formal complaint of sexual harassment, any complainant, any individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of sex discrimination, any respondent, and any witness, except as may be permitted by the FERPA statute, 20 U.S.C. § 1232g, or FERPA regulations, 34 C.F.R. part 99, or as required by law, or to carry out the purposes of 34 C.F.R. part 106, including the conduct of any investigation, hearing, or judicial proceeding arising thereunder. 34 C.F.R. § 106.71(a).</p>	<p>Unless waived in writing by the person, the identity of a person described below is confidential and not subject to disclosure under the Texas Public Information Act (PIA) and may be disclosed only to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Persons employed by or under contract with the postsecondary educational institution to which the report is made who are necessary to conduct an investigation or the report or any related hearings;</li> <li>2. A law enforcement officer as necessary to conduct a criminal investigation of the report;</li> <li>3. A health-care provider in an emergency, as determined necessary by the institution;</li> <li>4. The person or persons alleged to have perpetrated the incident, to the extent required by other law; and</li> <li>5. Potential witnesses to the incident as necessary to conduct an investigation of the report and to the extent required by other law.</li> </ol> <p>The protections provided by this section apply to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. An alleged victim;</li> </ol>



Title IX		State Law
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. A person who reports an incident to an institution;</li> <li>3. A person who sought guidance from the institution concerning an incident;</li> <li>4. A person who participated in the institution's investigation of an incident; or</li> <li>5. A person who is alleged in a report made to an institution to have committed or assisted in the commission of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking, if after completing an investigation, the institution determines the report to be unsubstantiated or without merit.</li> </ol> <p>Tex. Educ. Code §§ 51.256, .291(a), (c); 19 Tex. Admin. Code § 3.17.</p>
<b>Retaliation – Employees</b>		<p>A postsecondary educational institution may not discipline or otherwise discriminate against an employee who in good faith makes a report as required by 19 Texas Administrative Code section 3.5 or cooperates with an investigation, a disciplinary process, or a judicial proceeding relating to a required report made by the employee. Tex. Educ. Code § 51.257(a); 19 Tex. Admin. Code § 3.18(a).</p> <p>The prohibition does not apply to an employee who:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reports an incident of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking perpetrated by the employee; or</li> <li>2. Cooperates with an investigation, a disciplinary process, or a judicial proceeding relating to an allegation that the employee perpetrated an incident of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking.</li> </ol> <p>Tex. Educ. Code § 51.257(b); 19 Tex. Admin. Code § 3.18(b).</p>
<b>Retaliation – Any Person</b>	No recipient or other person may intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by title IX or this part, or because the individual has made a report or complaint, testified, assisted, or	A person acting in good faith who reports or assists in the investigation of a report of an incident described by 19 Texas Administrative Code section 3.5 or who testifies or otherwise participates in a disciplinary process or judicial proceeding arising from a report of such an incident

Title IX		State Law
	<p>participated or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this part. Intimidation, threats, coercion, or discrimination, including charges against an individual for code of conduct violations that do not involve sex discrimination or sexual harassment, but arise out of the same facts or circumstances as a report or complaint of sex discrimination, or a report or formal complaint of sexual harassment, for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by title IX or this part, constitutes retaliation. Complaints alleging retaliation may be filed according to the grievance procedures for sex discrimination required to be adopted under 34 C.F.R. § 106.8(c). 34 C.F.R. § 106.71(a).</p> <p>The exercise of rights protected under the First Amendment does not constitute retaliation prohibited under 34 C.F.R. § 106.71(a).</p> <p>Charging an individual with a code of conduct violation for making a materially false statement in bad faith in the course of a grievance proceeding under this part does not constitute retaliation prohibited under 34 C.F.R. § 106.71(a), provided, however, that a determination regarding responsibility, alone, is not sufficient to conclude that any party made a materially false statement in bad faith.</p> <p>34 C.F.R. § 106.71(b).</p>	<p>may not be subjected to any disciplinary action by the postsecondary educational institution at which the person is enrolled or employed for any violation by the person of the institution's policy or code of conduct reasonably related to the incident for which suspension or expulsion from the institution is not a possible punishment. This provision does not apply to a person who perpetrates or assists in the perpetration of the incident reported under Section 3.5. Tex. Educ. Code § 51.254; 19 Tex. Admin. Code § 3.5(e)–(f).</p>
<b>Awareness – Orientation on Policy</b>		<p>Each postsecondary educational institution shall require each entering freshman or undergraduate transfer student to attend an orientation on the institution's sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking policy before or during the first semester or term of enrollment at the institution. The institution shall establish the format and content of the orientation. The orientation may be provided online and must include the statements described by 19 Texas Administrative Code section 3.4(a)(5). Tex. Educ. Code § 51.282(c); 19 Tex. Admin. Code § 3.4(c).</p>
<b>Awareness – Prevention and</b>		<p>Each postsecondary educational institution shall develop and implement a comprehensive prevention and outreach program on</p>

Title IX		State Law
<b>Outreach Program</b>		<p>sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking for enrolled students and employees of the institution. The program must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Address a range of strategies to prevent sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking, including a public awareness campaign; a victim empowerment program; primary prevention; bystander intervention; and risk reduction; and</li> <li>2. Provide students with information regarding the protocol for reporting incidents of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking, including the name, office location, and contact information of the institution's Title IX coordinator, by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Emailing the information to each student at the beginning of each semester or other academic term; and</li> <li>b. Including the information in the institution's orientation, which may be provided online.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>Tex. Educ. Code § 51.282(d); 19 Tex. Admin. Code § 3.4(d).</p>
<b>Equal Access</b>		<p>In implementing the requirements under 19 Texas Administrative Code chapter 3, subchapter A, a postsecondary educational institution shall, to the greatest extent practicable, ensure equal access for students enrolled at or employees of the institution who are persons with disabilities. The institution shall make reasonable efforts to consult with a disability services office of the institution, advocacy groups for people with disabilities, and other relevant stakeholders to assist the institution with complying with the institution's duties under this section. Tex. Educ. Code § 51.293; 19 Tex. Admin. Code § 3.16.</p>
<b>Recordkeeping</b>	<p>A recipient must maintain for a period of seven years records of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Each sexual harassment investigation including any determination regarding responsibility and any audio or audiovisual recording or transcript required under paragraph (b)(6)(i) of this section, any disciplinary sanctions imposed on the respondent, and any remedies provided to the complainant</li> </ol>	

Title IX		State Law
	<p>designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Any appeal and the result therefrom;</li> <li>3. Any informal resolution and the result therefrom; and</li> <li>4. All materials used to train Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision-makers, and any person who facilitates an informal resolution process. A recipient must make these training materials publicly available on its website, or if the recipient does not maintain a website the recipient must make these materials available upon request for inspection by members of the public.</li> </ol> <p>For each response required under 34 C.F.R. § 106.44, a recipient must create, and maintain for a period of seven years, records of any actions, including any supportive measures, taken in response to a report or formal complaint of sexual harassment. In each instance, the recipient must document the basis for its conclusion that its response was not deliberately indifferent, and document that it has taken measures designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity. If a recipient does not provide a complainant with supportive measures, then the recipient must document the reasons why such a response was not clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances. The documentation of certain bases or measures does not limit the recipient in the future from providing additional explanations or detailing additional measures taken.</p> <p>34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(10).</p>	
<p><b>Memoranda of Understanding</b></p>		<p>To facilitate effective communication and coordination regarding allegations of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking at the institution, a postsecondary educational institution shall enter into one or more memoranda of understanding with an entity from one or more of the following categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Local law enforcement agencies;</li> </ol>

Title IX		State Law
		<p>2. Sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking advocacy groups; and</p> <p>3. Hospitals or other medical resource providers.</p> <p>Tex. Educ. Code § 51.289; 19 Tex. Admin. Code § 3.13.</p>
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>If the Assistant Secretary finds that a recipient has discriminated against persons on the basis of sex in an education program or activity under 34 C.F.R. part 106, or otherwise violated Part 106, such recipient must take such remedial action as the Assistant Secretary deems necessary to remedy the violation, consistent with 20 U.S.C. § 1682. 34 C.F.R. § 106.3(a).</p>	<p>The chief executive officer of each postsecondary educational institution shall annually certify in writing to the Coordinating Board, in October of each year, that the institution is in substantial compliance with Texas Education Code chapter 51, subchapter E-2. The Coordinating Board shall make available to institutions a required template for the certification, which satisfies the requirements of this section.</p> <p>If the Coordinating Board determines that a postsecondary educational institution is not in substantial compliance with Subchapter E-2 and Texas Education Code chapter 51, subchapter E-3, the Coordinating Board may assess an administrative penalty against the institution in an amount not to exceed \$2 million. In determining the amount of the penalty, the Coordinating Board shall consider the nature of the violation and the number of students enrolled at the institution.</p> <p>If the Coordinating Board assesses an administrative penalty against a postsecondary educational institution, the Coordinating Board shall provide to the institution written notice of the Coordinating Board's reasons for assessing the penalty. A postsecondary educational institution assessed an administrative penalty may appeal the penalty in the manner provided by Texas Government Code chapter 2001. A postsecondary educational institution may not pay the administrative penalty using state or federal money.</p> <p>Tex. Educ. Code §§ 51.258(a)-(e), .292(a)-(d); 19 Tex. Admin. Code § 3.19(a)-(e).</p>

For more information on community college law topics,  
visit TASB Community College eLaw online at [colleges.tasb.org/elaw](https://colleges.tasb.org/elaw).

*This document is provided for educational purposes only and contains information to facilitate a general understanding of the law. It is neither an exhaustive treatment of the law on this subject nor is it intended to substitute for the advice of an attorney. It is important for the recipient to consult with the college's own attorney in order to apply these legal principles to specific fact situations.*