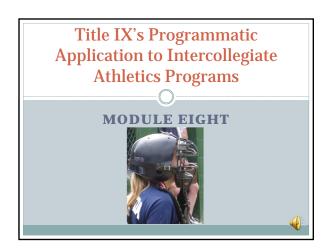


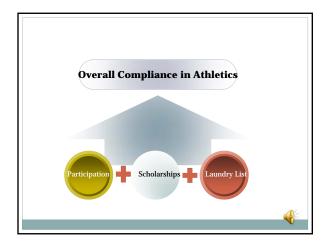


Training Training Title IX's Application to Athletics Policy and Complaint Procedure Balance of Power – No Relationship Quid Pro Quo Hostile Environment Harassment Inappropriate Behavior Unwelcome Subjective Objective Alters Environment Totality of the Circumstances

Same Sex Sexual Harassment Gender based harassment, including that predicated on sex-stereotyping, is covered by Title IX if it is sufficiently serious Title IX's prohibition against sexual harassment does not extend to legitimate nonsexual touching or other nonsexual conduct. A high school athletic coach hugging a student who made a goal . . . will not be considered sexual harassment. A student's demonstration of a sports maneuver or technique requiring contact with another student will not be considered sexual harassment. However, in some circumstances, nonsexual conduct may take on sexual connotations and rise to the level of sexual harassment. For example, a teacher repeatedly hugging and putting his or her arms around students under inappropriate circumstances could create a hostile environment.

Additional Issues: Title IX, Student Behavior and Social Media: Tweeting Hazing Facebook Google Plus Hazing (I know I said it already) Party with a Theme Sexting

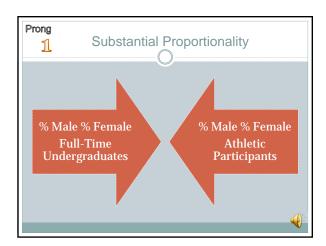


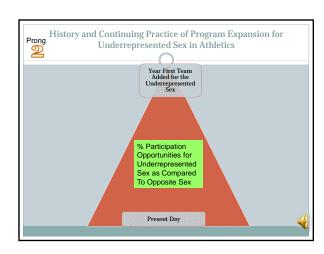


What's a SPORT for Title IX Purposes? Who are Countable Participants under Title IX? a. Normal Support; and b. Regular Activities; and c. On the Squad List; or d. Injured on Scholarship. In short, participants are those student-athletes that are included on the squad list as eligible as of the first date of competition, plus others added shortly after and minus other taken off shortly after ... but case by case basis.

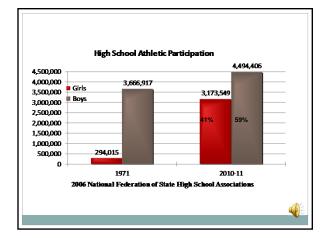


Prong 1. Intercollegiate-level participation opportunities for male and female students are provided in numbers substantially proportionate to their respective enrollment, or Prong 2. The institution can show a history and continuing practice of program expansion that is demonstrably responsive to the developing interests and abilities of the members of the underrepresented gender, or Prong 3. It can be demonstrated that the interests and abilities of the members of the underrepresented gender have been fully and effectively accommodated by the present program.







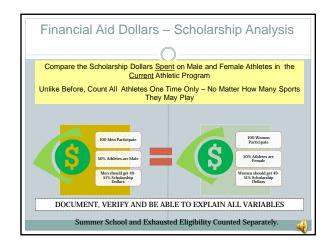


Levels of Competition

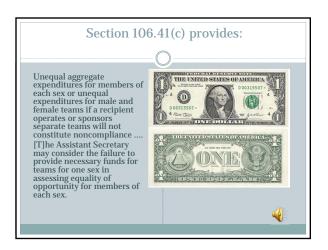
In addition to demonstrating that the athletic program offers gender-equitable participation opportunities as measured above, Title IX requires that those participation opportunities are <u>meaningful</u> opportunities. Accordingly, institutions must be able to demonstrate that an athletic program complies with either of the following two-part test assessing levels of competition:

- the competitive schedules for men's and women's teams, on a programwide basis, afford proportionately similar numbers of male and female athletes equivalently advanced competitive opportunities; or,
- the institution can demonstrate a history and continuing practice of upgrading the competitive opportunities available to the historically disadvantaged sex as warranted by developing abilities among the athletes of that sex.



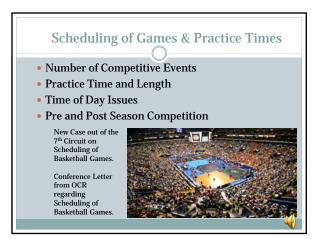






• Institutional Funds • Donations • Gifts • Equipment Contracts • Guarantees • In-Kind • Bequests • Spontaneous Acts of Kindness





Travel & Per Diem Allowance

- Type of Transportation
- Where Do the Athletes Stay?
- Length of Stay
- o Before
- o After
- Per Diem Allowances
- Dining Arrangements

Coaches

• Opportunity to Receive Coaching

- Full-Time Coaches Part-Time and Assistant Coaches Graduate Assistants
- Assignment
- Training, Experience & Other Professional Standing

Compensation

- **Duration of Contracts & Renewa**

- Experience
 Nature of Coaching Duties
 Working Conditions
 Other Terms and Conditions of Employment

Academic Tutors

- Opportunity to Receive Academic Tutoring
 - Availability
 - Procedures
- Assignment and Compensation of Tutors
- Tutor Qualifications Tutor Experience
- o Rate of Pay
- o Relative Workload



Facilities • Locker Rooms • Availability • Quality • Practice & Competitive Facilities • Quality & Availability • Exclusive Use • Maintenance • Preparation

Medical & Training Services • Availability of Medical Personnel • Practice and Games • Travel Issues • Health, Accident & Injury Insurance • Availability & Qualifications of Certified Athletic Trainers • Practice and Games • Travel Issues • Availability & Quality of: • Weight Facilities • Training Facilities • Conditioning Facilities



Publicity/Marketing • Availability & Quality of Personnel • Access to other Publicity Sources • Quantity & Quality of Publications and other Promotional Materials • Travel Issues

Support Services

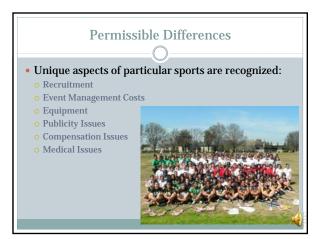
- Amount of Administrative Assistance
- Amount of Secretarial & Clerical Assistance
- Office Space
- Computers, Phones, Office Machines

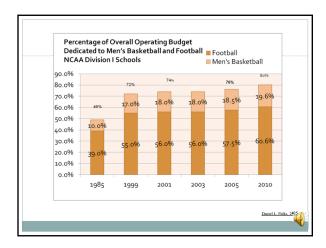
Recruiting

- Provision of Substantially Equal Opportunities to Recruit
- Provision of Financial and Other Resources
- Whether Differences in Benefits, Opportunities, and Treatment Afforded Prospective Student Athletes have a Disproportionately Limiting Effect on Recruitment

Laundry List Area of Review	Men's Program		Women's Program
Iteview	Trogram	_	Trogram
Equipment and Supplies			
Scheduling			
Per Diem and Travel			
Tutors			
Coaches			
Facilities			
Medical & Training Services			
Housing			
Publicity			
Support Services			
Recruiting			
OVERALL ASSESSMENT			

Are the Disparities Significant? Difference, on the Basis of Sex in benefits or services that has a . . . negative impact on athletes of one sex . . . when compared with benefits or services available to athletes of the other sex. Significant Disparity: So Substantial as to Deny Equal Opportunity to Athletes of One Sex. Disparities that are not Significant. . . Evidence to be Evaluated on a case by case basis.





Common (Mis)Perception

Football and men's basketball finance other men's sports and all women's sports in colleges.

Reality: It costs a good deal of money to finance football and basketball. Most football and men's basketball teams spend much more money than they bring in.

A 2009 study shows that almost half of Division I-FBS football and men's basketball programs -- the ones that are making money -- do not generate enough revenue to pay for themselves. These programs reported annual deficits averaging \$2.7 million and \$870,000 respectively.



Jackson v. Birmingham Bd. of Education

- Supreme Court Decision/Retaliation
- Resolved Circuit Split
- Supreme Court Holding:
- Retaliation is intentional discrimination on the basis of sex
- One who witnesses and complains about discrimination is protected from adverse action imposed <u>because</u> of the complaints
- Coaches, teachers, administrators and students in best position to witness and alert schools
- Enforcement scheme would unravel if no action for retaliation existed.





