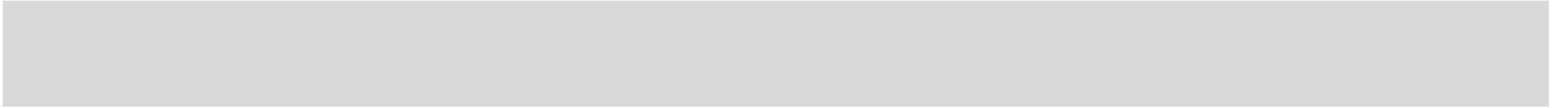


# Common Issues in Investigating Intimate Partner Violence

**Title IX In Focus**  
**October 31, 2024**







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The 2020 and 2024 Title IX regulations require training on several specific subjects

While the Title IX In Focus webinar series will discuss *some* of the required subject matter, none of these one-hour webinars will cover *all* of the material

Institutions subject to the 2020 Title IX Regulations are required by 106.45(b)(10)(i)(D) to post materials used to train Title IX personnel on its website.

Institutions subject to the 2024 Title IX Regulations are required to maintain training materials.



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Domestic Violence Awareness Month

Relevant definitions under the Title IX Regulations

Unique issues related to IPV

- Definitions
- Nature of IPV cases generally
- Things to know about the criminal process
- Heightened sensitivity re: communications to parties and supportive measures
- Reciprocal conduct
- Evidentiary Issues

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October

First observed in October 1987

Intended to unite communities and advocacy organizations to raise awareness

National Hotline: 1-800-799-SAFE (7233)

Go to [thehotline.org](https://thehotline.org) for live chat and text options



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Spelled out in 2024 Regulations – cross-referenced in the 2020 Regulations

Dating Violence means violence committed by a person--

(A) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and

(B) where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:

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## Spelled out in 2024 Regulations – cross-referenced in the 2020 Regulations

“Domestic violence” includes felony or misdemeanor crimes committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim under the family or domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant funding and, in the case of victim services, includes the use or attempted use of physical abuse or sexual abuse, or a pattern of any other coercive behavior committed, enabled, or solicited to gain or maintain power and control over a victim, including verbal, psychological, economic, or technological abuse that may or may not constitute criminal behavior, by a person who--

- (A) is a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, or person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim;
- (B) is cohabitating, or has cohabitated, with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- (C) shares a child in common with the victim; or
- (D) commits acts against a youth or adult victim who is protected from those acts under the family or domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction.

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Yup

Note: Sexual Assault, Stalking, and Sexual Harassment can all occur in a relationship where there's intimate partner violence

Comes from the 2015 Clery Act regulations

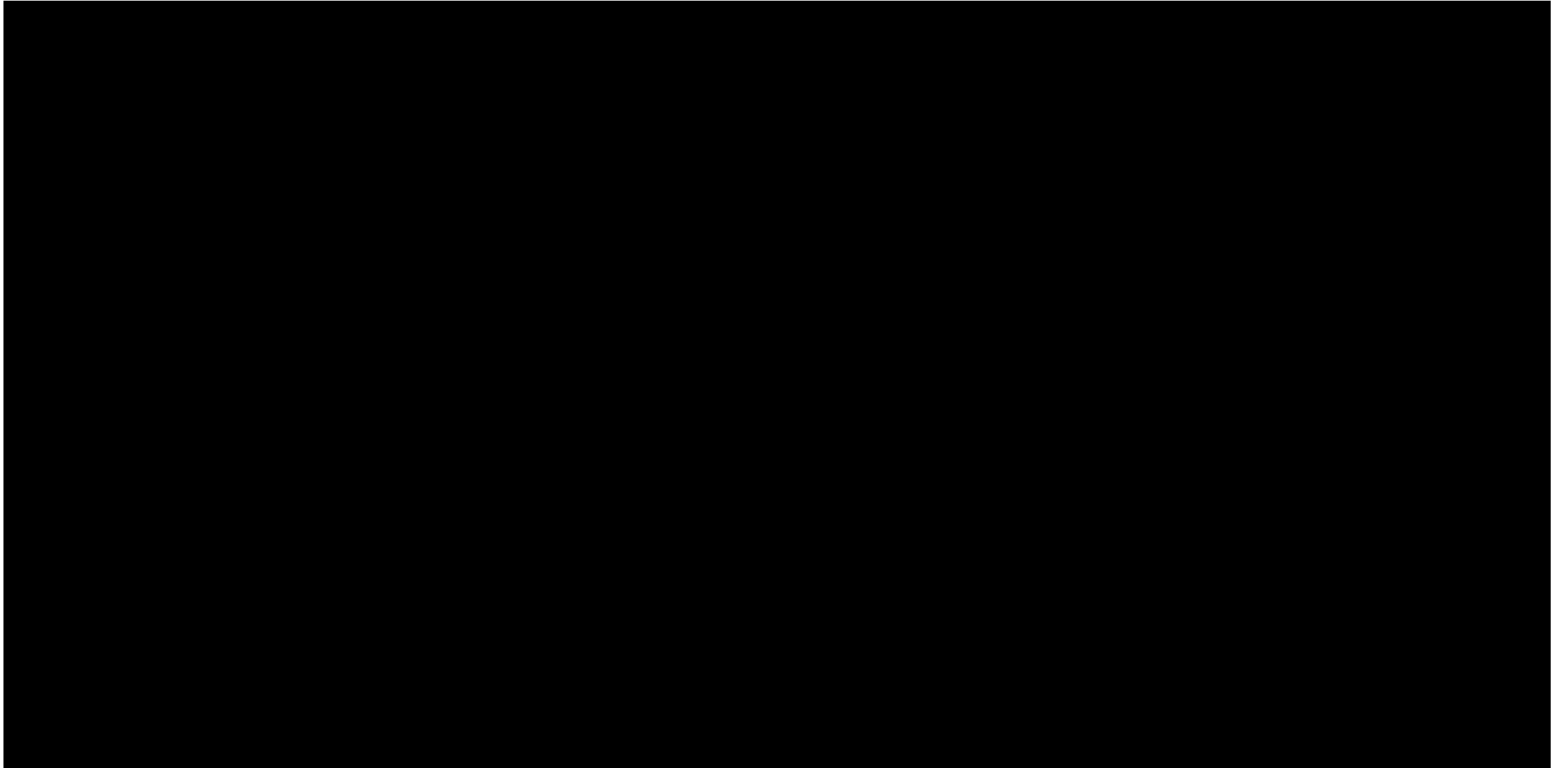
Note: inclusion of non-violent offenses in VAWA 2022 only applies to VAWA grant recipients, not for Title IX purposes

- o But importantly – what does policy say about non-violent offenses?

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What is "violence" on your campus?





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What's happening parallel to the Title IX process  
Protective Orders versus NCDs

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Are NCDs the right option?

Consider the method of communication



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Addressing Complainant conduct in general

What does your Policy say?

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November 21, 2024: Title IX  
Litigation Update

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February 27, 2025:  
Employee Sexual  
Misconduct Cases

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March 27, 2025: The  
Romanticizing of Stalking  
Behavior

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April 24, 2025:  
Sexual Misconduct  
Hearings

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May 29, 2025: Title  
IX Litigation Update

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Protecting Student Privacy in the Age of AI – January 15, 2025

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