

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

REGION III DELAWARE KENTUCKY MARYLAND PENNSYLVANIA WEST VIRGINIA

THE WANAMAKER BUILDING, SUITE 515 100 PENN SQUARE EAST PHILADELPHIA, PA 19107-3323

July 11, 2022

IN RESPONSE, PLEASE REFER TO OCR DOCKET #03212167

Via e-mail only (president@umd.edu)

Dr. Darryll J. Pines President University of Maryland, College Park 1101 Main Administration Building 7901 Regents Drive College Park, MD 20742-5025

Re: OCR Complaint No.: 03-21-2167

Dear Dr. Pines:

Specifically, the Complainant alleged that the University:

- 1. Retaliated against her for filing a discrimination complaint in 2020 with the University's Office of Civil Rights and Sexual Misconduct against the XXXXXXXXX and with OCR in February 2021 by:
 - a. denying her request to have XXXXXXX from another school rated as equivalent to XXXXXX at the University;
 - b. failing to rate XXXXXXX from another school as acceptable as a XXXXXXXXX elective at the University;

 - d. declining to approve XXXXXXXXXX at the University XXXXX for her to transfer, but stating it could be approved for other students;
 - e. taunting her by continuing to offer her opportunities to take XXXXXX at the University, but giving no additional consideration to the transfer credit evaluations she submitted; and
 - f. failing to disburse financial aid for her summer courses, including XXXXXX, taken at another school, even after the necessary documents and enrollment verification were submitted.
- 2. Discriminated on the basis of race by:
 - a. failing to give her transfer-credit request equal consideration as her white counterparts when it comes to consideration/decisions regarding transfer credit evaluation; and

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b. failing to rate XXXXXXX from another school as acceptable as a XXXXXXXXX elective at the University.

OCR enforces Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VI) and its implementing regulation at 34 C.F.R. Part 100, which prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin in any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance from the Department. Title VI also prohibits retaliation.

During our investigation, we interviewed the Complainant and University administrators and staff, and reviewed documents submitted by the Complainant and the University. OCR completed its investigation of Allegations 1(a), 1(c)-(f), and 2(a)-(b) and determined that there was insufficient evidence to support these allegations. Prior to completing the investigation of Allegation 1(b), the University requested to resolve the allegation under Section 302 of OCR's *Case Processing Manual* (CPM). On [DATE], the University signed a Resolution Agreement to resolve Allegation 1(b). When fully implemented, the Resolution Agreement will fully resolve Allegation 1(b).

Set forth below are a summary of the facts determined, OCR's conclusions, and the Resolution Agreement for this investigation.

LEGAL STANDARDS

Title VI

The Title VI regulation at 34 C.F.R. § 100.3(b)(1)(i), (ii), and (v) prohibits recipients from, on the basis of race, denying students any service or benefit provided under the program; providing services or benefits that are different from or provided in a different manner from services or benefits provided to other students; and restricting students in the enjoyment of any privilege or advantage enjoyed by others.

Different Treatment

When investigating an allegation of different treatment, OCR first determines whether there is sufficient evidence to establish an initial, or *prima facie*, case of discrimination. Specifically, OCR determines whether the University treated students of a particular race less favorably than similarly situated individuals of a different race. If so, OCR then determines whether the University had a legitimate, nondiscriminatory reason for the different treatment. Finally, OCR determines whether the reason given by the University is a pretext, or excuse, for unlawful discrimination.

Retaliation

Title IV prohibits retaliation at 34 C.F.R. §100.7. To establish a *prima facie* case of retaliation, OCR must determine whether: (1) an individual experienced an adverse action caused by the recipient; (2) the recipient knew that the individual engaged in a protected activity; and (3) there is evidence of a causal connection between the adverse action and the protected activity. While OCR would need to address all the elements in order to find a violation, it is not necessary to address all these elements in order to find insufficient evidence of a violation, where the evidence otherwise demonstrates that retaliation cannot be established. If these elements are present, then a *prima facie* case of retaliation is established, and OCR next considers whether the recipient has identified a legitimate, nondiscriminatory reason for taking the adverse action. If so, OCR then considers whether the reason asserted is a pretext for discrimination.

FACTUAL SUMMARY – ALLEGATIONS 1(a), (b), (c), (e) and (f), and 2(a) and 2(b)

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According to University policy, all current University students must obtain permission from their advising college to take courses at another University by completing a Permission to Enroll (PTE) form. Students are required to complete the form with the college of their primary major. If the course has a valid, current entry in the University's Transfer Course Database (Database), the University equivalent and applicability to the major would be entered onto the PTE form by the college (in the section labeled Official Use Only) and if the student meets the eligibility requirements, the PTE request form can be approved. If the requested course is not in the Database (e.g., the course may have never been reviewed for transfer previously), or if a course has an end date and no new start date, that means the previous evaluation has expired, the PTE form is either sent back or disapproved, and the student is then directed to begin the course evaluation process.

The University's Transfer Credit Services (Transfer Credit) oversees the evaluation of undergraduate transfer courses for acceptability by the University. It is the academic department (administering the course content) that completes the evaluation to determine the acceptability of the courses for transfer to the University. A transfer course cannot be applied toward satisfying a degree requirement until the course has been deemed acceptable for transfer by the University. Regarding "acceptability," the University's website states that, "A course that is deemed acceptable for transfer to the University will receive one of the following types of evaluations:

- direct equivalency to a University of Maryland course (whether within or outside of the major),
- no direct equivalency, but satisfies a general education requirement, or
- no direct equivalency but is accepted as a general elective.

Later, on XXXXXXXX, the Complainant also submitted a standard PTE form and a supplemental PTE agreement and a checklist (PTE Checklist) to the XXXX advising college. On the PTE Checklist, the Complainant indicated XXXXXXX was equivalent to the University's XXXXXX and would fulfill a "XXXXXXXX (elective)" requirement. At the time of Complainant's request on XXXXXXXX, the course evaluations that rated XXXXXXX and XXXXXXX as equivalent to certain University courses had expired since XXX and were no longer valid. Thus, according to the University policy, the Complainant was required to request the courses be reevaluated and submit a detailed syllabus from the semester/term when the courses were taken.

On XXXXXXXX, XXXX approved the PTE request for XXXXXXXX and applied it to the Complainant's major as an elective. However, XXXX did not approve XXXXXXX since the academic department

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evaluation had expired. XXXX informed Complainant that XXXXXXX "was not transferable" and told her that a new evaluation would be needed for XXXXXXX before XXXX could approve the course.

On XXXXXXX, the Complainant received an email from the XXXXXXXXXXX's Advisor for XXX transfer evaluation noting that XXXXXXXXXXXXXX's syllabus, specifically its description of topics, did not contain enough information for a full evaluation. The Advisor asked the Complainant to provide a daily/weekly schedule or list of homework assigned that lists the topics covered in the course in more detail or the sections from the textbook, so the Advisor could evaluate the course. On XXXXXXXX, the Complainant provided the Advisor with the course topical outline/weekly schedule for XXXXXXXX.

On XXXXXXX, the Advisor informed the Complainant that she was having difficulty evaluating the course based on the textbook for XXXXXXXX that the Advisor found online using information in the syllabus Complainant provided. As a result, the Advisor asked the Complainant to confirm which textbook was being used for the course and to provide a link to the table of contents. The Complainant stated she provided the topical outline and explained she was not sure which textbook was used or if there would be a different edition used in XXXXXXXXX. The Complainant informed the Advisor that she checked the XXX Department's website and found that all topics covered in XXXXXXXX at the University paralleled those of XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX and asked the Advisor to evaluate XXXXXXXXXXXXX based on the semester outline provided.

The Advisor explained to OCR that she does not enroll transfer courses for elective credit unless the student asks for it because students usually do not request a XXX course to be evaluated as general elective credit. The Advisor further explained that in her experience, students take XXX courses to meet some degree requirement or some general education requirement when it is part of a PTE. The Advisor explained that because the Complainant was not a XXXXXXX, she did not see the PTE Complainant submitted to XXXX, did not know that the Complainant indicated on her PTE form she was looking for elective credit, and would have considered elective credit if someone had told her.

Although the Advisor stated to OCR that "Acceptability" meant to rate for equivalent, elective credit or denied credit, the Advisor stated it did not cross her mind to rate XXXXXXX as an elective and explained

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that she may have inferred that the Complainant wanted to get equivalent credit because the other course, XXXXXXX, the Complainant requested was already rated as an elective.

The University provided OCR with comparative documentation and data including information regarding several other University students who sought permission to transfer XXX credits to the University from other universities and colleges around the country and world. This includes students who were denied full transfer credit but were given elective credit for the non-University XXX course. It is believed these students followed the same or similar process as did the Complainant. OCR notes that there was no documentation demonstrating that the students specifically requested consideration for the elective credit in order to receive lower-level elective (L1) credit. In fact, the documentation shows that students were granted lower-level elective (L1) credit without specifically requesting it.

The Advisor explained that the University rated XXXXXXX as an acceptable lower-level (L1) XXX elective at the University for Student 2, even after it did not rate it as an elective for Complainant, because the course was already on Student 2's records. When asked why Student 2 was able to receive elective credit when he did not follow the PTE process, the University responded that its policy instructing students to seek permission to enroll using a PTE form prior to taking a course at another institution is not required and explained that Complainant could have taken XXXXXXX and submitted the course for transfer after taking it like Student 2 and receive the same outcome of Student 2.

The University also provided a detailed list of students who had transfer courses evaluated. The list included a breakdown of each course evaluated, the need for additional information, the outcome of the evaluation, and the race of the student requesting the evaluation. The University's documentation shows that white, Asian, foreign, Hispanic, and Black students, who were not the Complainant, were asked to provide additional information during the transfer course evaluation process related to XXXXXX. The University's documentation also shows that white, Hispanic, and foreign students were asked to provide additional information during the transfer course evaluation process related to XXXXXX.

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The University's documentation further shows that Black, white, Hispanic, Asian, and foreign students submitted courses from other institutions that were evaluated as being equivalent to XXXXXX, and at least one other Black student submitted a transfer credit request for XXXXXX and received lower-level (L1) elective credit for the course.

LEGAL ANALYSIS – ALLEGATIONS 1(a), (c), (e) and (f), and 2(a) and 2(b)

There is no dispute that the Complainant engaged in a prior protected activity when she filed her first complaint with OCR, and that the University had notice of the protected activity. As each of the adverse actions named in Allegations 1(a)-(f) occurred subsequent to her first OCR complaint, a causal connection between the protected activity and adverse action can be inferred. Thus, because a *prima facie case* of retaliation has been established for Allegations 1(a)-(f), OCR's legal analysis will focus on whether the University articulated a legitimate, non-retaliatory rationale for each adverse action, and whether the articulated rationale appears to be a pretext for retaliation.

Allegation 1(a): The University retaliated against the Complainant by denying her request to have XXXXXXX from XXXX rated as equivalent to XXXXXXX at the University

Allegation 1(c): The University retaliated against the Complainant by requiring her to submit additional information and documents regarding XXXXXXXXXXX with no intention of rating the courses acceptability.

The Complainant asserts that, in providing the Advisor with syllabi, course outline, and a course textbook for XXXXXXX, she presented University with more than enough material for a transfer credit evaluation. The Complainant makes the same allegation as to XXXXXXX. The Complainant argues that even though she provided ample information as to both courses, the Advisor requested more for the purpose of retaliating against her for her protected activity of filing discrimination complaints.

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OCR finds the Advisor's request that the Complainant provide the syllabus and outline of topics/ weekly schedule from the professor teaching the course in XXXXXXXXX was consistent with the University's policy as to transfer course evaluation requests. Furthermore, the University's documentation shows that other students were also asked to provide additional information during the transfer course evaluation process related to both XXXXXXX and XXXXXXX. We, therefore, find the University provided a legitimate, non-retaliatory rational for requesting the documentation it did from the Complainant. Furthermore, we found no evidence of pretext. For these reasons, OCR concludes that the evidence is insufficient to conclude that the University retaliated against the Complainant, as alleged.

Allegation 1(e): The University retaliated against the Complainant by taunting her by continuing to offer her opportunities to take XXXXXX at the University but giving no additional consideration to the transfer credit evaluations she submitted.

The Complainant asserts she believed that XXXXXXX was acceptable for equivalent transfer credit for the University's XXXXXX. However, the evidence indicates that this status expired in XXXXXX. In fact, XXXXXXXXXXXX was reevaluated by the University and approved as a general education credit, meaning it was found not to be the equivalent to XXXXXXX.

The University asserts that the Complainant was awarded the same opportunities to enroll in XXXXXX as other students. The University noted that the Complainant had the option to either enroll in XXXXXX at the University or complete an approved equivalent course at another college or university and then transfer the credits back to the University. The University further asserts that the XXXXXXX course evaluation the Complainant submitted was reviewed but XXXXXXX was not deemed equivalent to University's XXXXXX course. The University cited its comprehensive Database of approved transfer courses and noted that the Complainant also had the opportunity to select a course from any number of institutions that were already approved to transfer as XXXXXX.

OCR's also finds the University followed its policy when it did not rate XXXXXXX as direct equivalent to XXXXXX and, thus, provided a legitimate, non-retaliatory reason for its action. We also find no evidence of pretext. For these reasons, OCR concludes that the evidence is insufficient to conclude that the University retaliated against the Complainant, as alleged.

Allegation 1(f): The University retaliated against the Complainant by failing to disburse financial aid for her summer courses, including XXXXXX, taken at another school, even after the necessary documents and enrollment verification were submitted.

OCR finds that the University disbursed XXXXXXX financial aid to Complainant's account on XXXXXXXXXXX. OCR's investigation reflects that the University had a legitimate, non-retaliatory reason for delaying disbursement of Complainant's XXXXXXX financial aid. The University made an error in processing the financial aid that it corrected as soon as the error was discovered. OCR's investigation revealed no evidence of pretext. For these reasons, OCR concludes that the evidence is insufficient to conclude that the University retaliated against the Complainant, as alleged.

Allegation 2(a): The University discriminated against the Complainant based on race by failing to give her transfer-credit request equal consideration as her white counterparts when it comes to consideration/decisions regarding transfer credit evaluation.

The email documentation provided by the University shows that the Advisor engaged in a discussion with the Complainant about the table of contents, the organization of the chapters of the textbook, and debated whether the topics of the textbook matched with the course outline/weekly schedule the Complainant

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submitted in her evaluation request for XXXXXXX. The University's documentation shows that the Advisor asked the Complainant and her white counterparts to provide additional information to evaluate the courses. The documentation also shows that Black, white, Hispanic, Asian, and foreign students submitted courses from other institutions that were evaluated as being equivalent to XXXXXX, and at least one other Black student submitted a transfer-credit request for XXXXXXX and received lower-level elective credit for the course. Thus, OCR did not find that the preponderance of the evidence supported the Complainant's assertion the University failed to give her transfer-credit request equal consideration as her white counterparts. Based on the foregoing, OCR finds insufficient evidence to substantiate Allegation 2(a).

Allegation 2(b): The University discriminated against the Complainant based on race by failing to rate XXXXXXX from another school as acceptable as a lower-level XXX elective at the University.

Although the Complainant's request that XXXXXXX be rated for "acceptability" meant the Advisor should have also determined whether the Complainant could receive elective credit for XXXXXXX, OCR found no evidence that the Advisor's decision not to rate XXXXXXX as a lower-level (L1) elective was based on the Complainant's race. In fact, documentation shows that at least one other Black student received lower-level (L1) elective credit after the Complainant submitted a transfer credit request for a course to be considered as equivalent to the University's XXXXXX. Based on the foregoing, OCR finds insufficient evidence to substantiate that the University discriminated against the Complainant based on her race pursuant to Allegation 2(b).

FACTUAL SUMMARY – ALLEGATION 1(d)

Allegation 1(d): The University retaliated against the Complainant by declining to approve XXXXXXXXX at the University XXXXX for her to transfer

On XXXXXXXX, the Complainant submitted a transfer credit course evaluation request for XXXXXXXXXX at the University XXXXXXXXXXX. The Complainant asserts she was supposed to XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX, so she had classes evaluated by someone in the Registrar's office who handles XXXXXXXXXXX class transfers. She noted that when she submitted a proposal to take XXXXXXXXX at the University XXXXX, the class was forwarded to the University's XXXXXXXXXXX and the request for transfer was placed under her name.

The University did not rate XXXXXXXXXX for transfer to the University. The Complainant asserts that the University did not rate XXXXXXXXXXX for transferability in retaliation for the discrimination complaint she made internally with the University and her previous OCR complaint (XXXXXXXXXXX). The Complainant further asserts that the Advisor received her request for XXXXXXXXXX at the University XXXXX before the Advisor made a decision on Complainant's request for XXXXXXXXX. The Complainant believes the Advisor retaliated against her when she did not rate XXXXXXXX knowing it would impact the Complainant's ability to take XXXXXXXXXXX at the University XXXXX.

According to the University, there are two steps to an evaluation of a course requested to be taken at a foreign university like the University XXXXX. The first step is to evaluate the syllabus for the course at the host university, and the second step is to evaluate the requesting student's academic record to determine if it is appropriate for the student to take the requested course. The University stated that the course evaluations for XXXXXX classes may sometimes be approved conditionally to ensure that a student has met all the prerequisites necessary to be academically successful in the course if the student XXXXXXX. The University concluded that the XXXXXXXXXX course at the University XXXXX is X

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The Advisor also noted that, for students desiring to XXXXXXXX she considers the probability of a student's success when determining the course's transferability. As such, the Advisor stated she contacted a faculty member in the XXXXXXXX office regarding the Complainant's request, who told the Advisor that the University XXXXXX significantly also contained elements that could be considered to be within the realm of statistics, which underscored that XXXXXXXXX was an advanced XXXXXX.

LEGAL ANALYSIS – ALLEGATION 1(d)

There is no factual support for the Complainant's argument that the Advisor denied the transfer of XXXXXXX in an effort to undermine the Complainants request regarding XXXXXXXXXXX. The information OCR received from the parties demonstrates that the Advisor denied the transfer of XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX, which was two weeks before XXXXXXXXX, when Transfer Credit forwarded the Complainant's request related to XXXXXXXXXXX to the Advisor. Accordingly, the information presented to OCR does not support the Complainant's argument regarding XXXXXXXX.

For the reasons stated above, OCR finds that the University made an academic determination and followed its policy for evaluating study abroad courses. We, therefore, find the University provided a legitimate, non-retaliatory rational for denying the Complainant's request to receive transfer credits for XXXXXXXXXX at the University XXXXX, and because OCR found no inconsistency in the University's exercise of its policy in handling similar requests from other students, we find no evidence of pretext. For these reasons, OCR concludes that the evidence is insufficient to conclude that the University retaliated against the Complainant, as alleged.

SUMMARY OF CONCERNS – Allegation 1(b)

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Regarding Allegation 1(b), OCR has concerns with the University's handling of the Complainant's request to rate XXXXXXX for acceptability after the Complainant engaged in the protected activity of filing complaints against the University's XXXXXXXXXX based on race and disability. Specifically, the Advisor from the XXXXXXXXXX failed to rate XXXXXXXXXX as acceptable as a lowerlevel XXXXXXX at the University but did so for other students. While the University asserts that the Advisor did not rate XXXXXXX as a lower level elective for the Complainant because the Complainant did not request it to be rated as an elective, the documentation shows that when the Advisor evaluated a course and determined it was not the full equivalent to a University XXXXXXX, the Advisor indicated to other students that the course could receive some other credit, including lower-level elective (L1) credit. The Advisor did not do the same with Complainant's request. Instead, the Advisor rated XXXXX XXXXXXX for equivalency to the University's XXXXXX and failed to determine if Complainant could receive elective credit. In addition, the University approved XXXXX XXXXXXX for lower-level elective credit for another student even though this student failed to follow the PTE process and did not request XXXXXXX be rated or evaluated for lower-level elective (L1) credit. Given that the University gave other students, who had not engaged in prior protected activity, lower-level (L1) XXX elective credit even though these students did not specifically request "elective" credit, OCR is concerned that the University handled Complainant's transfer credit request for XXXXXXX differently than it handled the requests of other students who did not engage in a protected activity.

To resolve the compliance concerns outlined above, the University entered into the attached Resolution Agreement, signed on July 8, 2022. The Resolution Agreement aligns with OCR's compliance concerns by requiring that the University distribute a memorandum to all faculty, staff and administrators in the XXX Department, reminding them of the prohibition against retaliation, train all staff in the XXX Department regarding the requirements of Title VI and its prohibition against retaliation, offer to the Complainant the opportunity to choose and take one (1) math course at another university at no cost, and ensure the Complainant's request for financial aid for up to three (3) additional math courses at NC State is processed in a timely manner. As is our usual practice, OCR will monitor the University's implementation of the Agreement.

CONCLUSION

This concludes OCR's investigation of the complaint. This letter should not be interpreted to address the University's compliance with any other regulatory provision or to address any issues other than those addressed in this letter. This letter sets forth OCR's determination in an individual OCR case. This letter is not a formal statement of OCR policy and should not be relied upon, cited, or construed as such. OCR's formal policy statements are approved by a duly authorized OCR official and made available to the public. The Complainant may have the right to file a private suit in federal court whether or not OCR finds a violation.

Please be advised that the University must not harass, coerce, intimidate, discriminate, or otherwise retaliate against an individual because that individual asserts a right or privilege under a law enforced by OCR or files a complaint, testifies, or participates in an OCR proceeding. If this happens, the individual may file a retaliation complaint with OCR.

Under the Freedom of Information Act, it may be necessary to release this document and related correspondence and records upon request. If OCR receives such a request, we will seek to protect personally identifiable information that could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy if released, to the extent provided by law.

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If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Tashell Jenkins, Team Attorney, at 215-656-6021 or tashell.jenkins@ed.gov, or Randle Haley, Team Attorney, at 215-656-8532 or randle.haley@ed.gov.

Sincerely,

/s/

Craig D. Ginsburg Supervisory Attorney Philadelphia Office Office for Civil Rights