

TITLE IX SEXUAL HARASSMENT GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

The following procedure is designed to resolve sexual harassment grievances by and against staff, students, parents, and third parties, as described in board policy, in a prompt and equitable manner. In accordance with Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972, the Unit prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex, including sexual harassment, in any unit education program or activity. The Unit shall respond when sexual harassment occurs in the Unit's education program or activity against a person in the United States. The procedure contained in this regulation supersedes the Unit's policies regarding complaints about personnel and bullying.

Definitions

- *Actual knowledge* means notice of sexual harassment is given to the Title IX Coordinator, an official with authority to institute corrective measures, or any elementary or secondary school employee. When the Unit has actual knowledge of alleged sexual harassment in a Unit education program or activity, Title IX requires the Unit to respond in a manner that is not clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances.
- *Complainant* is an individual who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute sex harassment.
- *Document filed by a complainant* is a document or electronic submission (such as by e-mail or through an online portal provided for this purpose by the Unit) that contains the complainant's physical or digital signature, or otherwise indicates that the complainant is the person filing the formal complaint.
- *Education program or activity* includes locations, events, or circumstances over which the Unit exercises control over both the respondent and the context over which the sexual harassment occurred. This includes locations or events that occur on or off school property, and may include computer and internet networks, digital platforms, and computer hardware or software owned or operated by, or used in the operations of, the Unit.
- *Exculpatory evidence* means evidence tending to exonerate a respondent or helps establish their innocence of the conduct alleged.
- *Formal Complaint* is a document filed by a complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging sexual harassment against a respondent and requesting that the school investigate the allegation of sexual harassment.
- *Inculpatory evidence* means evidence that shows, or tends to show, a person's involvement in an act, or evidence that can establish guilt of the conduct alleged.
- *Respondent* is an individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment.
- *School property* is defined in NDCC 15.1-19-10(6)(b) as all land within the perimeter of the school site and all school buildings, structures, facilities, and school vehicles, whether owned or leased by a school Unit, and the site of any school-sponsored event or activity.

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- *Sexual harassment* is a form of harassment based on sex. It is defined as unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and/or other verbal, written, or physical conduct or communication of a sexual nature, that:
 - a. Constitutes quid pro quo harassment, meaning submission to such conduct or communication is made a term or condition, either explicitly or implicitly, of the basis for employment decisions or educational decisions or benefits for students (e.g., receiving a grade);
 - b. Is so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the Unit's education program or activity; or
 - c. Constitutes sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking as those offenses are defined in the Clery Act, 20 U.S.C. § 1092(f) and the Violence Against Women Act, 34 U.S.C. § 12291(a).
- *Sexual harassment examples* may include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Sexual or "dirty" jokes;
 - b. Sexual advances;
 - c. Pressure for sexual favors;
 - d. Unwelcome touching, such as patting, pinching, or constant brushing against another's body;
 - e. Displaying or distributing of sexually explicit drawings, pictures, and written materials;
 - f. Graffiti of a sexual nature;
 - g. Sexual gestures;
 - h. Touching oneself sexually or talking about one's sexual activity in front of others;
 - i. Spreading rumors about or rating other's sexual activity or performance;
 - j. Remarks about an individual's sexual orientation; and
 - k. Sexual violence, including rape, sexual battery, sexual abuse, and sexual coercion.
- *Supportive Measures* are individualized services reasonably available that are non-punitive or non-disciplinary in nature, and not unreasonably burdensome to the other party while designed to ensure equal educational access, protect safety, or deter sexual harassment. Examples of possible supportive measures include, but are not necessarily limited to, counseling, extensions of deadlines or course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, a safety plan, school escort services, mutual contact restrictions, changes in work locations, leaves of absence, increased security and monitoring of certain areas on school property, and other similar measures.

Retaliation Prohibited

The Unit prohibits any person from intimidating, threatening, coercing, or discriminating against any individual, including complainants, respondents, and witnesses, for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by Title IX including but not limited to making a report or formal complaint of sexual harassment or participating (or refusing to participate) in a sexual harassment complaint investigation. This includes instances when a complaint is not substantiated. The consequences for violating this

prohibition are delineated in board policy AAC, Nondiscrimination and Anti-Harassment Policy. Complaints of retaliation shall be processed under board regulation AAC-BR1, Discrimination and Harassment Grievance Procedure.

Reports of Sexual Harassment

Any person may report sexual harassment, whether or not the person reporting is the person alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment. A report may be filed in person, by mail, by telephone, by email, or by any additional method provided by the Unit using the contact information for the Title IX Coordinator as set forth in policy AAC. A report may be made at any time, including during non-business hours, by using the telephone number or email address, or by mail to the office address, listed for the Title IX Coordinator. A report should be filed as soon as possible after the alleged harassment or retaliation allegedly occurred. Delays in filing a report may cause difficulties in the investigation. Anonymous reports are permitted; however, the Unit's ability to offer supportive measures to a complainant, or to consider whether to initiate a grievance process against the respondent, will be affected by whether the report of sexual harassment disclosed the identity of the complainant or respondent.

With Whom Reports of Sexual Harassment May be Filed

A report of sexual harassment may be filed with the Title IX Coordinator or with any unit employee. Unit employees are required to report any discrimination or harassment to the Title IX Coordinator when they knew (e.g., received a report, directly observed it) or should have known it was occurring (e.g., overheard students talking about an incident, witnessed discriminatory or harassing conduct on school property or at a school activity). Failure by a unit employee to report under this regulation may result in disciplinary action.

Third-Party Assistance

The Title IX Coordinator or other unit official responsible for conducting or overseeing sexual harassment investigations is authorized to receive assistance from the unit's legal counsel throughout the process.

Responding to Reports of Sexual Harassment

After receiving a sexual harassment report or having actual knowledge of potentially harassing conduct, the Title IX Coordinator shall promptly contact the complainant to discuss the availability of supportive measures, 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. If supportive measures are not provided to or as requested by a complainant, the Title IX Coordinator shall document why supportive measures were not provided and why the lack of supportive measures is not clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances. The Title IX Coordinator shall also promptly contact the respondent, who must also be offered supportive measures.

Supportive measures must be designed to preserve the complainant and respondent's access to the Unit's education programs or activities without unreasonably burdening the other party. Supportive measures must be coordinated by the Title IX Coordinator and kept confidential to the extent reasonably possible. Supportive measures should be

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equitably offered to both the complainant and the respondent and should be reasonably available before or after the filing of a formal complaint or where no formal complaint has been filed.

Disciplinary sanctions or other actions that are not supportive measures shall not be taken against the respondent unless a formal complaint is filed and an investigation is conducted in accordance with the process set forth herein.

Emergency Removal of the Respondent

In the event a situation arises from the allegations of sexual harassment and the respondent poses an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual, the Title IX Coordinator may remove the respondent from the district's/unit's education program or activity, or place the respondent on administrative leave on an emergency basis, with or without a grievance process pending. The decision whether to remove the respondent on an emergency basis may be made at any time during the grievance process, but must only be made after an individualized, fact-based safety and risk analysis. An emergency removal decision may not be based on general assumptions about sex, or research that purports to profile characteristics of sex offense perpetrators, or statistical data about the frequency or infrequency of false or unfounded sexual misconduct allegations. Emergency removal decisions must comply with applicable state law regarding suspensions, and applicable state and federal law and board policies regarding removal of students with disabilities.

The Title IX Coordinator shall promptly provide notice of the emergency removal decision to the respondent explaining the reasons for the removal decision. The respondent shall have the opportunity to challenge the removal decision of the Title IX Coordinator to the Board President or other designated decision-maker, whose decision regarding removal shall be final.

Administrative Leave for the Respondent Employee

In the event the respondent is an employee (teacher, administrator, or ancillary staff), the Director is authorized to place the respondent on administrative leave during the pendency of the grievance procedure, and the Director identifies a need to temporarily remove the employee from their duties and/or job placement to protect district/unit property, school/unit operations, students and/or other employees. If the respondent is the Director or Business Manager, the Board President is authorized to place the Director or Business Manager on administrative leave.

The duration of administrative leave shall be until the investigation is complete and the Director determines that the employee's potential threat or disruption to district/unit property, school/unit operations, students and/or other employees has passed.

Prior to placing an employee on administrative leave, the Director may consider if a transfer or reassignment of the employee would be an appropriate alternative to administrative leave. A decision to transfer or reassign an employee shall not violate the terms of the employee's contract with the Unit or negotiated agreement, if applicable.

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For certified or contract employees, administrative leave shall be with pay, and the employee shall not be required to take any applicable paid leave benefits as part of the administrative leave. For ancillary staff, administrative leave may be without pay and the employee may be permitted to take paid leave if available under the applicable leave policies.

Filing of Formal Complaint

A formal complaint regarding sexual harassment may be filed by the complainant with the Title IX Coordinator in person, by mail, by email, or by any online submission system provided by the Unit. A formal complaint may also be initiated and signed by the Title IX Coordinator. A formal complaint may not be filed anonymously by a complainant. At the time of filing a formal complaint, the complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in an education program or activity of the District/Unit. The Unit must respect the complainant's wishes with respect to whether the Title IX Coordinator initiates a formal complaint and investigation unless the Title IX Coordinator determines that signing a formal complaint to initiate an investigation over the wishes of the complainant is not clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances. The Title IX Coordinator is authorized to exercise discretion to consolidate formal complaints when allegations of sexual harassment arise out of the same facts or circumstances.

Written Notice of Allegations

Upon receipt or signing of a formal sexual harassment complaint, the Title IX Coordinator must provide written notice of the allegations to the complainant and to the respondent. The written notice must:

1. Advise the parties of the unit's grievance process;
2. Identify by name the known parties involved in the alleged misconduct, including the complainant and the respondent;
3. Include known details of the misconduct that potentially constitutes sexual harassment alleged against the respondent, including the date(s) and location(s) of the alleged conduct;
4. Advise the parties of the presumption of non-responsibility on the part of the respondent as to the allegations of sexual harassment until a determination of responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process;
5. Advise the parties of the right of each to an adult advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be an attorney, throughout the grievance process;
6. Advise the parties of the prohibition against knowingly making a materially false statement or providing materially false information in connection with the allegations of sexual harassment set forth in the report or formal complaint and of any potential disciplinary actions that may result if false statements or false information are knowingly provided;
7. Advise the parties of the informal resolution procedure, including the circumstances under which such procedure is available, and the right of either party to end the informal process at any time and begin the formal resolution procedure;

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8. Advise the parties of the Unit's obligation to conduct a formal investigation;
9. Advise the parties of their right to advance written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all investigative interviews;
10. Advise the parties of their right to review all evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in the formal complaint and their right to submit a written response to the evidence prior to the conclusion of the investigation;
11. Advise the parties of their right to submit, to the designated decision-maker, written, relevant questions that a party wants asked of any party or witness, be provided the answers, and have opportunity for additional, limited follow-up questions;
12. Describe or list the range of remedies and disciplinary actions the Unit may impose following a determination of responsibility;
13. Inform the parties of the standard of evidence applied by the Unit to all complaints of sexual harassment under Title IX;
14. Describe the range of supportive measures available to both parties;
15. Explain the appeal procedures; and
16. Advise the parties not to discuss or disseminate the allegations in a manner that constitutes retaliation or unlawful tortious conduct.

Written notice of allegations must be provided with sufficient time for the parties to prepare for an initial interview and so that both parties understand the scope of the investigation and can prepare to meaningfully participate by advancing the party's own interests in the outcome of the matter. The Title IX Coordinator may use age-appropriate measures in choosing how to convey the information required to be included in the written notice. In the event allegations in the formal complaint change or additional potential violations are discovered, the Title IX Coordinator must promptly provide written notice of the changes or additional potential violations to the complainant and the respondent.

Informal and Formal Resolution Timeframes

The District/Unit is required to follow the formal resolution procedure when a formal complaint containing allegations of sexual harassment is filed. Before proceeding with the formal resolution process, the District/Unit may offer the informal resolution procedure to the complainant and the respondent when deemed appropriate and only when both parties voluntarily agree in writing to attempt the informal resolution procedure. The informal resolution procedure may not be offered to resolve allegations that an employee sexually harassed a student.

The informal resolution procedure must be completed within 30 days of the receipt or signing of a formal complaint by the Title IX Coordinator, unless the Title IX Coordinator documents good cause for a temporary or limited delay and communicates the cause for the delay to the complainant and the respondent.

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The formal resolution procedure, including any appeal process, must be completed within 60 school days of the receipt or signing of a formal complaint by the Title IX Coordinator or a complainant or a respondent terminating the informal resolution procedure, unless the Title IX Coordinator documents good cause for a temporary or limited delay and communicates the cause for the delay to the complainant and the respondent.

Good cause for a temporary or limited delay in the completion of the informal resolution procedure or the formal resolution procedure 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.

The Unit recognizes that conduct that constitutes sexual harassment may also constitute child abuse, sexual abuse, or other crimes resulting in law enforcement investigations. In such situations and when good cause exists, the Title IX resolution procedures may be temporarily delayed in order to coordinate or cooperate with a concurrent law enforcement investigation. The existence of a concurrent law enforcement investigation does not relieve the Unit of its obligation to respond to reports or complaints of sexual harassment as provided by Title IX and applicable regulations.

Prohibition on Meeting with the Respondent

At no time during the informal or formal resolution process shall the complainant be required to meet in person, be confronted by, or speak directly with the respondent.

Informal Resolution Procedure

This procedure may only be used when a formal complaint is filed containing allegations of sexual harassment, when the Title IX Coordinator deems it appropriate under the circumstances, and the complainant and respondent voluntarily consent in writing to participate in the informal resolution procedure. This procedure may not be used when the complainant is a student and the respondent is a unit employee. Participation in the informal resolution procedure may not be a condition of enrollment or employment, or enjoyment of any other right. The informal resolution procedure may be facilitated at any time prior to reaching a determination regarding responsibility under the formal resolution procedure. The formal resolution procedure must be used whenever the informal procedure is not permitted or deemed appropriate.

Prior to commencing the informal resolution process, the Title IX Coordinator or other designated facilitator shall inform the parties of the informal resolution parameters, the potential consequences of participation in the process (e.g., no formal investigation undertaken, no admission of responsibility), and any confidentiality implications.

Upon commencement of the informal resolution process, the Title IX Coordinator or other designated facilitator shall gather information necessary to understand the allegations set forth in the formal complaint and to facilitate the informal resolution process. Based on this information-gathering process, the Title IX Coordinator or other designated facilitator shall propose to the parties an informal resolution process, which may include, but is not limited to:

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1. Participation by the parties in mediation or other alternative dispute resolution procedure facilitated by the Title IX Coordinator, other designated facilitator, or third-party mutually agreed upon by the parties;
2. Holding a meeting (or series of meetings) with the parties and their advisors (provided all parties consent to participation) to discuss a potential resolution;
3. Development by Title IX Coordinator or other designated facilitator of written behavior expectations of the respondent to redirect conduct; or
4. Arranging a documented meeting with the respondent that involves a discussion of the sex discrimination and sexual harassment policies and requirements for compliance.

The informal resolution process may result in agreements made between the parties, facilitated by the Title IX Coordinator or other designated facilitator, that result in the provision or continuation of supportive measures, as well as disciplinary or punitive measures. These agreements may contain confidentiality requirements. Disciplinary or punitive measures may include, but are not limited to:

1. Requiring the respondent to undergo training on harassment;
2. Requiring the respondent to undergo counseling;
3. Recommend alternative placement or transfer of the respondent to different class(es), building, or campus;
4. Instituting protection mechanisms for the complainant (e.g., no-contact order, security escort, safety plan);
5. Creation of behavioral adjustment plan for the respondent;
6. In-school or out-of-school suspension for a respondent student;
7. Expulsion of a respondent student for a period not to exceed the remainder of the current school year provided the respondent and the respondent's parent(s)/legal guardian(s) consent and waive any applicable due process rights in writing;
8. Written reprimand placed in a respondent employee's personnel file; or
9. Termination of employment for a respondent employee provided the respondent employee consents and waives any applicable due process or continuing contract rights in writing.

The Title IX Coordinator shall monitor the implementation and effectiveness of the informal resolution and initiate the formal resolution procedure if the alleged harassment persists.

Both the complainant and the respondent have the right to terminate or withdraw from the informal resolution procedure and resume the formal resolution procedure at any time prior to agreeing to a resolution.

Formal Resolution Procedure

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This procedure must be used whenever the informal resolution procedure is not used or is terminated before resolution. The Title IX Coordinator or other designated investigator shall conduct a fair and impartial investigation of the allegations of sexual harassment set forth in a formal complaint. If the Title IX Coordinator or other designated investigator is the respondent or has a conflict or is biased in such a manner that may prevent a fair and impartial investigation, the Board President shall designate another appropriate person to conduct the investigation.

The fact-gathering portion of the investigation must be carried out or overseen by the Title IX Coordinator or other designated investigator and may consist of interviews with the complainant, the respondent, and any others who may have witnessed or otherwise have knowledge of the circumstances giving rise to the allegations in the complaint and may involve gathering and review of other information relevant to the complaint. Questions and evidence about the complainant's sexual behavior or predisposition must be deemed irrelevant, unless offered to prove someone other than the respondent committed the alleged conduct, 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. The Title IX Coordinator or other designated investigator will investigate formal complaints in a manner that:

1. Keeps the burden of proof and burden of gathering evidence on the Unit while protecting every party's right to consent to the use of the party's own medical, psychological, and similar treatment records;
2. Provides the parties equal opportunity to present facts and expert witnesses and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence before any determination regarding responsibility is made;
3. Does not restrict the parties from discussing the allegations or gathering evidence (e.g., gag orders) except as specifically provided herein or as required by applicable law;
4. Gives the parties equal opportunity to select an advisor of the party's choice (who may be, but does not need to be, an attorney). The investigator may establish restrictions regarding the extent to which the parties and/or their advisor(s) may participate in the grievance proceedings, as long as the restrictions apply equally to both parties;
5. Prohibits the gathering of information protected by a legally recognized privilege (e.g., doctor-patient, attorney-client) without the appropriate party's voluntary, written waiver;
6. Provide, to a party whose participation is invited or expected, written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of the investigative interviews or meetings, with sufficient time for the party to prepare to participate; and
7. Provides both parties and their advisors, if any, an equal opportunity to review and respond to the evidence gathered during the investigation when such evidence is directly related to the allegations set forth in the formal complaint. The parties must be provided at least ten school days to review and submit a written response to the

evidence gathered, which the investigator will consider prior to the completion of the investigative report.

The Title IX Coordinator or other designated investigator must recognize a presumption of non-responsibility on the part of the respondent until conclusion of the investigation. The investigation must be completed as soon as reasonably practical and in line with the deadlines for completion of the formal resolution procedure as set forth herein.

Investigation Report

After the investigation process is complete, the Title IX Coordinator or other designated investigator shall complete a written report summarizing the relevant evidence and provide a copy of the completed report to the complainant, respondent, and their advisor(s), if any. The Title IX Coordinator or other designated investigator shall provide a copy of the investigation report to the designated decision-maker.

Submission of Questions and Responses to Report

Within five school days of receipt of the investigation report, the parties may submit relevant written questions to the Board President or other designated decision-maker for the other parties and/or witnesses to answer before a determination regarding responsibility is reached. At no time will the complainant be required to answer questions or provide evidence regarding the complainant's sexual behavior or predisposition, unless offered to prove someone other than the respondent committed the alleged conduct, 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 to sexual contact.

Upon receipt of written questions from a party, the Board President or other designated decision-maker will pass on appropriate and relevant questions to the party or witness for response. Written responses shall be promptly submitted to the Board President or other designated decision-maker, who will then provide the written responses to both parties. The parties may submit reasonable and relevant follow-up questions to the Board President or other designated decision-maker for answer by the other party or a witness in the same manner as initial written questions.

The Board President or other designated decision-maker must explain to the party proposing the questions any decision to exclude a question as not relevant.

Within ten school days of receipt of the investigation report, the parties may submit a written response to the report to the Title IX Coordinator or other designated investigator. The deadline to submit a written response to the investigation report may not be delayed by the submission or pendency of written questions.

Standard of Evidence

The Unit designates the preponderance of the evidence standard for use in all formal complaints of sexual harassment, including formal complaints against students and formal complaints against employees. To meet this standard, the

decision-maker must determine that conduct constituting sexual harassment in violation of Title IX more likely than not occurred.

Determination of Responsibility by Decision-Maker

Following the receipt of responses to any written questions and the responses to the investigation report by the complainant and respondent, the Board President or other designated decision-maker shall reach a determination regarding responsibility by applying the preponderance of the evidence standard.

In reaching a determination on responsibility, the Board President or other designated decision-maker must objectively evaluate all relevant evidence, including inculpatory and exculpatory evidence. In doing so, the Board President or other designated decision-maker may make credibility judgments based on, for example, factors of plausibility and consistency in party and witness statements. Credibility determinations may not be based on a person's status as a complainant, respondent, or witness. Corroborating evidence is not required to reach a determination of responsibility on the part of the respondent.

If the Board President or other designated decision-maker determines the respondent engaged in sexual harassment in violation of Title IX, the Board President or other designated decision-maker must determine whether disciplinary or punitive sanctions against the respondent are warranted, and if so, what those sanctions should be. Disciplinary or punitive measures may include, but are not limited to:

1. Requiring the respondent to undergo training on harassment;
2. Requiring the respondent to undergo counseling;
3. Recommend alternative placement or transfer of the respondent to different class(es), building, or campus;
4. Instituting protection mechanisms for the complainant (e.g., no-contact order, security escort, safety plan);
5. Creation of behavioral adjustment plan for the respondent;
6. In-school or out-of-school suspension for a respondent student;
7. Recommendation for expulsion of a respondent student in accordance with policy FFK;
8. Written reprimand placed in a respondent employee's personnel file; or
9. Termination of employment for a respondent employee in accordance with board policy, law, and when applicable, the negotiated agreement.

In making a decision regarding disciplinary or punitive measures, the Board President or other designated decision-maker may consider the following criteria:

1. Ages of the parties involved;
2. Relationship between the parties involved;
3. Severity of the conduct;
4. How often the conduct occurred, if applicable, and

5. How the Unit resolved similar complaints, if any, in the past.

Upon making a determination of responsibility, the Board President or other designated decision-maker must also determine any appropriate remedies to be offered to the complainant to restore or preserve the complainant's equal access to the Unit's education programs or activities. Such remedies may include supportive measures and need not be non-disciplinary or non-punitive in nature and need not avoid burdening the respondent.

Notice of Determination of Responsibility

The Board President or other designated decision-maker shall provide written notice of the determination of responsibility to the complainant and the respondent simultaneously. The notice of determination must identify:

1. The allegations alleged to constitute sexual harassment;
2. The procedural steps taken from the receipt of the formal complaint through the determination of responsibility, including notifications to parties, interviews of parties and witnesses, site visits, and other methods used to gather evidence;
3. Findings of fact supporting the determination;
4. Conclusions regarding the application of the Unit's code of conduct to the facts of the conduct allegedly constituting Title IX sexual harassment;
5. A determination regarding responsibility for each allegation and the decision-maker's rationale for the result;
6. Any disciplinary sanctions the Unit will impose on the respondent and whether the Unit will provide remedies to the complainant; and
7. Information regarding the appeals process and the Unit's procedures and permissible bases for the complainant and the respondent to appeal.

The notice of determination must not describe the individualized remedies to be provided to the complainant. The Title IX Coordinator shall communicate such remedies separately to the complainant to discuss what remedies are appropriately designed to preserve or restore the complainant's equal access to the Unit's education programs or activities. The Title IX Coordinator shall create a monitoring plan to evaluate the effectiveness of the disciplinary sanctions, remedies and/or supportive measures identified in the determination of responsibility to help prevent recurrence.

Appeal Procedure

The complainant or the respondent may appeal the determination of responsibility, including the severity or proportionality of any disciplinary sanction instituted as a result of the determination of responsibility. The complainant and the respondent may also appeal any dismissal, whether discretionary or mandatory, of a formal complaint or allegation contained in a formal complaint. An appeal must be based on the existence of one or more of the following:

1. Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter;

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2. New evidence that was not reasonably available when the determination of responsibility or dismissal decision was made that could affect the outcome of the matter; or
3. The Title IX Coordinator, investigator, or decision-maker 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.

An appeal must be submitted in writing to the Board Vice President within ten school days after receipt of the notice of determination or dismissal, and must identify the base(s) on which the appeal is being filed. Upon receipt of an appeal, the Board Vice President shall promptly provide written notice of the appeal to both parties and inform them of their right to submit written statements supporting or challenging the outcome and the deadline by which such statements must be submitted.

In considering the appeal, the Board Vice President must review all relevant evidence submitted to the investigator during the investigation, responses to any written questions, responses to the investigation report by the complainant and respondent, the decision-makers written determination, and any written statements filed by the complainant or respondent following initiation of appeal to determine if the determination of responsibility or dismissal decision was appropriate. The Board Vice President shall provide written notice of the appeal decision and the rationale of that decision to the complainant and the respondent simultaneously.

The determination of responsibility or dismissal decision becomes final after the time period to file an appeal has expired, or if a party does file an appeal, after notice of the appeal decision has been sent to the parties. Until the determination of responsibility is final, the Unit must refrain from acting on the determination of responsibility while maintaining the status quo through supportive measures designed to ensure equal access to the Unit's education programs or activities.

The complainant need not file an appeal to challenge the selection of remedies resulting from a determination of responsibility. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for effective implementation of remedies and the complainant may work with the Title IX Coordinator to select and effectively implement remedies designed to restore or preserve the complainant's equal access to the Unit's education programs or activities.

Nothing herein shall prevent the parties from seeking available judicial redress through a court of competent jurisdiction or through any applicable state or federal complaint procedures.

Discretionary and Mandatory Dismissals

The Unit may dismiss a formal complaint or allegations therein when:

1. A complainant requests the dismissal in writing to the Title IX Coordinator;
2. The respondent is no longer enrolled with or employed by the Unit; or
3. Specific circumstances prevent the Unit from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding responsibility.

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The Unit must dismiss a formal complaint or allegations when:

1. The allegations set forth do not meet the definition of sexual harassment even if proved;
2. The alleged sexual harassment did not occur against a person in the United States; or
3. The alleged sexual harassment did not occur in a district/unit education program or activity.

The Title IX Coordinator must provide written notice of any dismissal decision to the complainant and the respondent simultaneously. The dismissal notice must state the reasons for dismissal and explain the parties' right to appeal the decision in accordance with the procedure set forth herein.

If the allegations in a formal complaint do not meet the definition of sexual harassment, or did not occur in a district/unit education program or activity against a person in the United States, the Unit must dismiss such allegations for purposes of Title IX but may still address the allegations in any manner the Unit deems appropriate under the unit's policies relating to code of conduct.

Training Requirements

The Title IX Coordinator, investigator, decision-makers, and persons who facilitate the informal resolution procedure, shall receive training. This training must include:

1. The definition of sexual harassment contained in Title IX and associated regulations;
2. How to identify conduct that may constitute sexual harassment;
3. The scope of the district's/unit's education program or activity so that the Unit may accurately identify situations that require a response under Title IX;
4. How to conduct an investigation and grievance process including appeals and informal resolution processes, as applicable;
5. How to make relevancy determinations, as applicable; and
6. How to serve impartially, including by avoiding prejudgment of the facts at issue, conflicts of interest, or bias.

The Unit shall publish on the unit website all current, up-to-date materials used to train Title IX personnel. If the Unit does not maintain a website, such materials shall be made available for public inspection upon request.

Records Retention

The Unit shall maintain all records of each sexual harassment report or complaint, regardless of later dismissal or other resolution of the allegation(s), for no less than seven years from the date of the record's creation. This includes records relating to investigations, disciplinary sanctions, remedies, appeals, and informal resolutions. Such records include, but are not necessarily limited to, formal complaints, notes, notices,

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statements, reports, and audio or audiovisual recordings or transcripts, as well as training materials used to train Title IX personnel as required by Title IX.

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