

1. Cedar Springs Public Schools

Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy

A. Grievance Process

1. Generally

The Grievance Process begins when a Formal Complaint is filed or when the Title IX Coordinator signs a Formal Complaint. The District will endeavor to complete the Grievance Process within 45-60 days, absent extenuating circumstances or delays as described below. The District will treat both the Complainant and the Respondent equitably throughout the Grievance Process.

Neither the Title IX Coordinator, the Decision-Maker, the Investigator, nor any person designated to facilitate an informal resolution process will have a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or for or against an individual Complainant or Respondent.

The Grievance Process requires an objective evaluation of all relevant evidence – including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence. Credibility determinations may not be based on a person's status as a Complainant, Respondent, or witness.

Throughout the Grievance Process, there is a presumption that the Respondent is not responsible for the alleged conduct unless, in the determination of responsibility at the conclusion of the Grievance Process, the Decision-Maker finds the Respondent responsible for the alleged conduct.

At any point during the process, the Title IX Coordinator, Investigator, or Decision-Maker may temporarily delay the Grievance Process or permit a limited extension of time frames for good cause. Good cause may include absence of a party, party's advisor, or witness; concurrent law enforcement activity; or the need for accommodations (e.g., language assistance or accommodation of disabilities). If there is a delay or extension, the parties will receive written notice of the delay or extension and the reasons for the action.

Any disciplinary action resulting from the Grievance Process will be issued in accordance with applicable policies, codes of conduct, handbooks, collective bargaining agreements, and individual employee contracts.

After the investigation portion of the Grievance Process has concluded, the Decision-Maker will endeavor to issue determinations of responsibility within 10 days, absent extenuating circumstances.

2. Notice of Allegations

Upon receipt of a Formal Complaint, the District must provide written notice to the parties who are known at the time that includes:

- a. A copy of this Policy, which includes the District's Grievance Process, and any informal resolution process;

- b. The sexual harassment allegations, including sufficient details known at the time and with sufficient time so that parties may prepare a response before the initial interview. Sufficient details include parties involved in the incident, if known, the alleged conduct constituting sexual harassment, and the date and time of the alleged incident;
- c. A statement that the Respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct;
- d. A statement that a determination of responsibility is made at the Grievance Process's conclusion;
- e. A statement that the parties may have an advisor of their choice, who may be an attorney, although any attorney or advisor who is not a District employee will be at the party's own cost;
- f. A statement that the parties will be provided an opportunity to inspect and review any evidence before the investigation report is finalized; and
- g. If the Complainant or Respondent is a student, and the District's Student Code of Conduct addresses false statements by students during the disciplinary process, a citation to that portion of the Code of Conduct. If the Code of Conduct does not address false statements by students, the notice is not required to include any reference.

If, during the course of an investigation, the Investigator decides to investigate allegations that are not included in this notice, the District will provide notice of the additional allegations to the Complainant and Respondent.

3. Investigation

The District has the burden of proof and the burden to gather evidence sufficient to reach a determination of responsibility.

The District will 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 in writing.

The District may not access, consider, disclose, or otherwise use a party's medical records, including mental health records, which are made and maintained by a healthcare provider in connection with the party's treatment unless the District obtains that party's voluntary, written consent to do so for the Grievance Process.

The Investigator must provide an equal opportunity for the parties to present witnesses, including fact and expert witnesses, and other inculpatory or exculpatory evidence. The Investigator cannot restrict parties from discussing the allegations under investigation, nor can the Investigator restrict parties from gathering or presenting relevant evidence.

Parties may be accompanied by an advisor of their choice, including an attorney, in any meeting or Grievance Process proceeding. If a party chooses an advisor who is not a District employee, it will be at that party's own cost. The Superintendent or designee 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 (e.g., abusive, disruptive behavior or language will not be tolerated; advisor will not interrupt the investigator to ask questions of witnesses).

The Investigator must provide the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all hearings (if any), investigative interviews, and meetings, to a party whose participation is invited or expected. Written notice must be provided a sufficient time in advance so that a party may prepare to participate.

As described in Section N of this Policy, retaliation against a person for making a complaint or participating in an investigation is prohibited.

The Investigator must ensure that the Complainant and Respondent have an equal opportunity to inspect and review any evidence obtained as part of the investigation so that each party has the opportunity to meaningfully respond to the evidence before the investigation's conclusion. This evidence includes (1) evidence upon which the District does not intend to rely in reaching a determination regarding responsibility and (2) inculpatory or exculpatory evidence obtained from any source.

Before the investigation's completion, the Investigator 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 calendar days to submit a written response to the Investigator. The party's response must be considered by the Investigator before completing the final investigation report.

4. Investigation Report

The Investigator must create an investigation report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence and submit the investigation report to the Decision-Maker.

At least 10 calendar days before a determination of responsibility is issued, the Investigator must send the investigation report to each party for review and written response. Written responses to the investigation report must be submitted directly to the Decision-Maker.

5. Determination of Responsibility

The Decision-Maker cannot be the same person as the Title IX Coordinator, Investigator, or Appeals Officer.

Before the Decision-Maker reaches a determination of responsibility, and after the Investigator has sent the investigation report to the parties, the Decision-Maker must:

- a. Afford each party the opportunity to submit written, relevant questions that a party wants asked of any party or witness; and
- b. Provide each party with the answers, and allow for additional, limited follow-up questions from each party.

Questions and evidence about the Complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant unless offered to prove that someone other than the Respondent committed the alleged misconduct, or 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 the Decision-Maker decides to exclude questions from either party as not relevant, the Decision-Maker must explain the decision to the party proposing the questions.

The Decision-Maker must issue a written determination of responsibility based on a preponderance of the evidence standard (i.e., more likely than not) simultaneously to both parties. The written determination of responsibility must include:

- c. Identification of the sexual harassment allegations;
- d. Description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the Formal Complaint through the determination of responsibility, including any:
 - i. Notification to the parties;
 - ii. Party and witness interviews;
 - iii. Site visits;
 - iv. Methods used to collect evidence; and
 - v. Hearings held.
- e. Factual findings that support the determination;
- f. Conclusions about the application of any relevant code of conduct, policy, law, or rule to the facts;
- g. A statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including:
 - i. A determination of responsibility;
 - ii. Any disciplinary action taken against the Respondent (consistent with applicable policies, codes of conduct, handbooks, collective bargaining agreements, or individual employee contracts); and
 - iii. Whether remedies designed to restore and preserve equal access to the District's education program or activity will be provided to the Complainant.
- h. Appeal rights

See Section G of this Policy for appeal rights and procedures.

The determination of responsibility is final upon the date the parties receive the Appeals Officer's written decision or on the date on which an appeal is no longer timely.

B. Appeals

Notice of the determination of responsibility or dismissal decision must include notice of the parties' appeal rights.

Both parties may appeal a determination of responsibility or the decision to dismiss a Formal Complaint in whole or in part for the following reasons only:

1. A procedural irregularity that affected the outcome.
2. New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination of responsibility or dismissal decision was made that could affect the outcome.
3. The Title IX coordinator, Investigator, or Decision-Maker had a conflict of interest or bias for or against the Complainant or Respondent, generally or individually, that affected the outcome.

An appeal must be filed with the Decision-Maker or Title IX Coordinator within 5 days of the date of the determination of responsibility or dismissal decision.

Upon receipt of an appeal, the Appeals Officer will provide both parties written notice of the appeal and an equal opportunity to submit a written statement in support of, or challenging, the determination or dismissal decision.

The Appeals Officer must provide a written decision describing the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result to both parties simultaneously. Appeals based on procedural irregularity, conflict of interest, or bias must be decided within 10 days. Appeals based on new evidence must be decided within 30 days.

The Appeals Officer cannot be the same person who acts as the Title IX Coordinator, Investigator, or Decision-Maker on the same matter. The Appeals Officer also cannot have a conflict of interest or bias against Complainants and Respondents generally or individually.

C. Informal Resolution

During the Grievance Process, *after* a Formal Complaint has been filed but *before* a determination of responsibility has been made, the District may offer to facilitate an informal resolution process. A Formal Complaint must be filed to initiate the informal resolution process.

Informal resolution does not require a full investigation and may encompass a broad range of conflict resolution strategies, including, but not limited to, arbitration, mediation, or restorative justice.

Informal resolution is not available for a Formal Complaint alleging that an employee sexually harassed a student.

A party is not required to participate in an informal resolution process.

When offering informal resolution, the Title IX Coordinator or Investigator must (1) provide both parties written notice of their rights in an informal resolution and (2) obtain written, voluntary consent from both parties to enter into the informal resolution process. The written notice must contain the:

1. Allegations;
2. Informal resolution requirements, including the circumstances under which the informal resolution precludes the parties from resuming a Formal Complaint arising from the same allegations;

3. Right to withdraw from informal resolution and resume the Grievance Process at any time prior to agreeing to a resolution; and
4. Any consequences resulting from participating in the informal resolution process, including the records that will be maintained or could be shared.

D. Dismissal

1. Mandatory Dismissals

The Title IX Coordinator *must* dismiss a Formal Complaint if:

- a. The Formal Complaint's allegations, even if proven, would not constitute sexual harassment as defined in this Policy;
- b. The Formal Complaint's allegations did not occur in the District's programs or activities; or
- c. The Formal Complaint's allegations did not occur in the United States.

2. Discretionary Dismissals

The Title IX Coordinator or Investigator *may* dismiss a Formal Complaint if:

- a. The Complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing that the Complainant wishes to withdraw the Formal Complaint in whole or in part;
- b. The Respondent's enrollment or employment ends; or
- c. Specific circumstances prevent the District from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination (e.g., several years have passed between alleged misconduct and Formal Complaint filing, Complainant refuses or ceases to cooperate with Grievance Process).

The Title IX Coordinator or Investigator will promptly and simultaneously notify both parties when a Formal Complaint is dismissed. The notice must include the reasons for mandatory or discretionary dismissal and the right to appeal. Appeal rights are discussed above in Section G of this Policy.

Dismissal of a Formal Complaint under this Policy does not excuse or preclude the District from investigating alleged violations of other policy, rule, or law, or from issuing appropriate discipline based on the results of the investigation.

E. Consolidation of Complaints

The Title IX Coordinator or Investigator may consolidate Formal Complaints where the allegations 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 Policy to the singular "party," "Complainant," or "Respondent" include the plural, as applicable.

F. Remedies

The District will take appropriate and effective measures to promptly remedy the effects of sexual harassment. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for the effective implementation of any remedies.

Appropriate remedies will be based on the circumstances and may include, but are not limited to:

1. Providing an escort to ensure that the Complainant and Respondent can safely attend classes and school activities;
2. Offering the parties school-based counseling services, as necessary;
3. Providing the parties with academic support services, such as tutoring, as necessary;
4. Rearranging course or work schedules, to the extent practicable, to minimize contact between the Complainant and Respondent;
5. Moving the Complainant's or the Respondent's locker or work space;
6. Issuing a "no contact" directive between the Complainant and Respondent;
7. Providing counseling memoranda with directives or recommendations;
8. Imposing discipline consistent with applicable policies, codes of conduct, handbooks, collective bargaining agreements, or individual employee contracts.

These remedies may also be available to any other student or person who is or was affected by sexual harassment.

After a determination of responsibility, the Title IX Coordinator should consider whether broader remedies are required, which may include, but are not limited to:

9. Assemblies reminding students and staff of their obligations under this Policy and applicable handbooks;
10. Additional staff training;
11. A climate survey; or
12. Letters to students, staff, and parents/guardians reminding them of their obligations under this Policy and applicable handbooks.

If the Complainant or Respondent is a student with a disability, the District will convene an IEP or Section 504 Team meeting to determine if additional or different programs, services, accommodations, or supports are required to ensure that the Complainant or Respondent continues to receive a free appropriate public education. Any disciplinary action taken against a Respondent who is a student with a disability must be made in accordance with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act or Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act.

G. False Statements

Any person who knowingly makes a materially false statement in bad faith in a Title IX investigation will be subject to discipline, up to and including discharge or permanent

expulsion. A dismissal or determination that the Respondent did not violate this Policy is not sufficient, on its own, to conclude that a person made a materially false statement in bad faith.

H. Confidentiality

The District will keep confidential the identity of a person who reports sexual harassment or files a Formal Complaint, including parties and witnesses, except as permitted or required by law or to carry out any provision of this Policy, applicable regulations, or laws.

I. Retaliation

Retaliation (e.g., intimidation, threats, coercion) for the purpose of interfering with a person's rights under Title IX is prohibited. This prohibition applies to retaliation against any person who makes a report, files a Formal Complaint, or participates in, or refuses to participate in a Title IX proceeding. Complaints alleging retaliation may be pursued in accordance with the District's anti-discrimination and anti-harassment policies.

The exercise of rights protected under the First Amendment does not constitute retaliation prohibited by this Section.

When processing a report or Formal Complaint of sexual harassment, pursuing discipline for other conduct arising out of the same facts or circumstances constitutes retaliation if done for the purpose of interfering with that person's rights under Title IX.

Any person who engages in retaliation will be disciplined in accordance with the applicable policies, codes of conduct, handbooks, collective bargaining agreements, and individual employee contracts.