

**OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
106 Hancock Road
Peterborough, New Hampshire**

CONTOOCOOK VALLEY SCHOOL BOARD

POLICY COMMITTEE MEETING

Tuesday, February 1, 2022

6:00 PM

Location: SAU Finch Conference Room

Agenda

Committee Members: Keira Christian, Katherine Heck (Chair), Janine Lesser, Kevin Pobst, Stephen Ullman

1. Call to order

2. Approval of the January 18, 2022 Minutes

3. 1st Read

IKF - High School Graduation

The above policy will go before the School Board tonight for a first read.

4. Policy Review

a. ACAC- Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy & Grievance Process

b. JIC-Student Conduct

c. JLCJA- Emergency Plans for Sports Related Injuries and Additional Protocols for Athletics Participation

Non-Public Session RSA 91-A:3 II (If Required)

Policy Status Update:

JLCJ - Concussions and Head injuries

a. Under review

Under review by Education Committee

a. IK - Earning of Credit

b. IMBC - Alternative Credit Options

c. IHCD/LEB – Advanced Course Work

i. Related Policies: IK, IKFA, JLBAA & IMBC

LCC- Dual Enrollment

a. Under review by district personnel, the Equity Committee will review.

LC – Relations with Education Research Agencies

a. Under review by administration

Under review by Budget and Property

a. FAA – Annual Facility Plan -Recommended policy -Related Policies: FA

b. Capital Plan Policy

In legal review:

GBCD - Background Investigation and Criminal History Records Check

EBCF - Pandemic/Epidemic Emergencies

JLCE - Emergency Care and First Aid

EBCG - Communicable and Infectious Diseases

JLCG - Exclusion of Students Who Present a Hazard

JCA – Change of Class of School Assignment Best Interests and Manifest Hardship

Next Agenda Items:

“D” Financial Policy Review Schedule

DFA- Investments- Annual Review Required

DJE Bidding Requirements

DJ-Purchasing

DID-Fixed Assets

Requests for Policy Review:

JBAB -Transgender and Gender Non-Conforming Students

**OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
106 Hancock Road
Peterborough, New Hampshire**

CONTOOCOOK VALLEY SCHOOL BOARD

POLICY COMMITTEE MEETING

Tuesday, January 18, 2022

6:00 PM

Location: SAU Finch Conference Room

Minutes

Committee Members: Keira Christian, Katherine Heck (Chair), Janine Lesser, Kevin Pobst, Stephen Ullman

Present: Keira Christian, Janine Lesser, Kevin Pobst, Stephen Ullman, Dr. Kimberly Saunders, Dr. Ann Forrest, Lori Schmidt, Kat Foecking, Katherine Heck

1. Call to order

Kimberly Saunders called the meeting to order at 6:04 p.m.

1. Approval of the January 4, 2022 Minutes

Kevin Pobst moved to approve the minutes of January 4, 2022. Stephen Ullman second. Keira Christian abstained. All else in favor. Motion carried.

2. 2nd Read

DGA- Authorized Signatures

The above policy will go before the School Board tonight for a first read..

4. Policy Review

FAA – Annual Facility Plan -Recommended policy -Related Policies: FA

Policy FAA relates to the maintenance of annual records of facilities and usage, and to provide for organized long-term planning and efficiency in facility use. It also accounts for new statutory obligations requiring annual reports to the N.H. Department of Education germane to unused facilities for which there is no plan for usage in the next 2 years pursuant to RSA 194:61 (HB 278).

This policy is not required by law.

Katherine Heck said that she wanted to introduce it to the Policy Committee so that it could be introduced to Budget & Property Committee.

Kimberly Saunders said that she thought that the NHSBA policy was lacking.

Stephen Ullman spoke about the demographic differences in Montgomery County and that of ConVal.

Katherine Heck said that it is about the priorities in place and not the demographics. She suggested pulling out the principles that were appealing. The next step is to refer the policy to Budget & Property for them to return a recommendation to the Policy Committee.

Kimberly Saunders referenced a list of priority policies in her opinion which included, but were not limited to ACAC, JLCJA, and JIC.

JLCJ, IKF, IK, IMBC, IHCD, LEB, LCC, LC, GBCD, EBCF, JLCG, JLCE, EBCG, JCA, were policies noted as well as others.

Kimberly's list was cross referenced with those listed on the agenda.

Prioritizing the list was asked of the committee.

Kimberly Saunders suggested ACAC as the first to approach.

Lori Schmidt said that with regard to the bidding and purchasing policies, the threshold for grant funding is low for a policy.

LC can move forward with the NHSBA version. Parents will be met with as well.

IKF - High School Graduation

This version has been reviewed and recommended by the Education Committee

The half credit requirement for community service has been removed. Community service will be integrated into classroom work and will remain a core value.

A change in life science to align with the ED regulation and biological science was noted. The Civics Exam was added as a State requirement as well.

Waiving policy BGA to emergency adopt ACAC tonight was decided.

5. Non-Public Session RSA 91-A:3 II (If Required)

Policy Status Update:

JLCJ - Concussions and Head injuries

- a. Under review
- b. Under review by Education Committee
- a. IK - Earning of Credit
- b. IKF – High School Graduation Requirements
- c. IMBC - Alternative Credit Options
- d. IHCD/LEB – Advanced Course Work
 - i. Related Policies: IK, IKFA, JLBAA & IMBC

LCC- Dual Enrollment

- a. Under review by district personnel, the Equity Committee will review.

LC – Relations with Education Research Agencies

- a. Under review by administration

In legal review:

GBCD - Background Investigation and Criminal History Records Check

EBCF - Pandemic/Epidemic Emergencies

JLCE - Emergency Care and First Aid

EBCG - Communicable and Infectious Diseases

JLCG - Exclusion of Students Who Present a Hazard

JCA – Change of Class of School Assignment Best Interests and Manifest Hardship

Next Agenda Items:

“D” Financial Policy Review Schedule

DFA- Investments- Annual Review Required

DJE Bidding Requirements

DJ-Purchasing

DID-Fixed Assets

Requests for Policy Review:

JBAB -Transgender and Gender Non-Conforming Students

Stephen Ullman motioned to adjourn at 6:50 p.m. Janine Lesser second. Unanimous.

Respectfully submitted,

Brenda Marschok

TITLE IX SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICY AND GRIEVANCE PROCESS**ADOPTION NOTES –**

This text box, and all highlights within the policy should be removed prior to adoption.

- (a) *This policy is intended to replace former samples JBAA and GBAA. This policy is intended to reflect the requirements of new federal regulations pertaining to Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972. In general, the new regulations create a new definition of sexual harassment, require a district to respond promptly, equitably (to complainants and “respondents” (alleged perpetrators)), and in a manner that is not deliberately indifferent, whenever it has actual knowledge of sexual harassment in an educational program or activity of the District.*
- (b) *The new regulations create a complex process for addressing allegations of sexual harassment. Among other things, it makes a firm distinction between “reports” and “formal complaints” of sexual harassment, imposes different responsibilities upon the district and processes for each, changes the definition of sexual harassment, , and creates ancillary obligations relative to such things as training, record keeping, and dissemination. Because the numerous burdens imposed by the regulations (specific to sexual harassment under Title IX), NHSBA has determined not to include other forms of harassment (race, age, bullying, etc.) into this sample policy.*
- (c) *The Grievance Procedure included in this policy is structured according to requirements of the Title IX regulations. Because those requirements are numerous, and largely mandatory, NHSBA has included them as part of the policy. Districts may create additional, or more specific procedures, but any such additions, must apply equally to complainants and respondents. NHSBA strongly encourages Districts seeking to expand procedures or otherwise modify this policy to consult with the District’s attorney(s).*
- (d) ***Short term – Because the effective date of the regulations is August 14, 2020, NHSBA recommends that boards waive any policy requiring a pre-review by a policy committee and/or two readings, and approve on an emergency basis, and then reschedule the policy for a more complete review and approval. Additionally, it is important that districts implement the following as soon as possible:***
 - a. *designation and training of a Title IX Coordinator;*
 - b. *training of all employees as to reporting requirement;*
 - c. *training of all personnel involved in ordinary disciplinary processes as to the prohibition of any disciplinary sanction relative to sexual harassment without a “determination of responsibility” following the Title IX Grievance Process.*
- (e) *This policy includes several footnotes, some with yellow highlight, and some without. Those without indicate footnotes we recommend leaving in the policy, while the highlights, like highlighted in-line text, present options for districts to consider, information for the district to input, or simply, explanatory information, and should be removed. Highlighted footnotes should be removed from the approved policy.*
- (f) *Because of the numerous internal paragraph and section references (highlighted), it is important that districts take care before changing numbering and lettering of sections or paragraphs. The highlights should be removed.*
- (g) *General – As with all sample policies, NHSBA recommends that each district carefully review this sample prior to adoption to assure suitability with the district’s own specific circumstances, internal coding system, current policies, and organizational structures. Highlighted language or blank, underscored spaces indicate areas which Boards must change/complete to reflect local personnel titles, policy references, duty assignments etc.*
- (h) *{**} indicates a reference to another NHSBA sample policy. A district should check its own current policies and codes to assure internal consistency.*

Category: Priority/Required by Law

Related Policies: AC, AC-E, GBEAB,

JICK & JLF

**The definition of “Sexual Harassment” is found in Section II.B of this Policy.
Instructions for making a report or complaint of sexual harassment are found in**

TITLE IX SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICY AND GRIEVANCE PROCESS

Section II.J.1. The “Title IX Grievance Process” is Section III, and the procedure for filing a formal complaint to initiate the grievance process is found in Section III.A

I. RESTATEMENT OF POLICY PROHIBITING DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF SEX.

Per Board policy AC; Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972 (“Title IX”), as well as RSA 193:38, among others, the District does not discriminate on the basis of sex in its educational programs and activities, including employment and admissions. All forms of sex-based discrimination, including sexual harassment are prohibited in the District.

II. TITLE IX SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICY.**A. Application of This Policy.**

While all forms of sex-based discrimination are prohibited in the district, the purpose of this policy is to address, and only to address, *sexual harassment as defined in Title IX and Sec. II.B*, below, that occurs within the educational programs and activities of the district, and to provide a grievance process for investigating and reaching a final determination of responsibility for a formal complaint of sexual harassment. The “Title IX Grievance Process” is set out in Sec. III below. While the District must respond to all “reports” it receives of sexual harassment, the Title IX Grievance Process is initiated only with the filing of a formal complaint.

The purpose of this Policy, however, is to address, and only to address, sexual harassment as defined in Title IX that occurs within the educational programs and activities of the district. For harassing conduct which does not meet the definition of sexual harassment under Title IX and this Policy, the District’s response will be governed under other applicable laws and policies per Board policy [**]AC, and policies referenced therein.

This Policy shall apply to all students, employees, and any third party who contracts with the District to provide services to District students or employees, upon District property or during any school program or activity.

Nothing in this policy will be construed to confer on any third party a right to due process or other proceedings to which student and employee respondents are entitled under this policy unless such right exists under law.¹ Volunteers and visitors who engage in sexual harassment will be directed to leave school property and/or be reported to law enforcement, the NH Division of Children, Youth and Families (DCYF), as appropriate. A third party under the supervision and control of the school system will be subject to termination of contracts/agreements, restricted from access to school property, and/or subject to other consequences, as appropriate.

¹ [Remove this footnote] The status of respondents who are not students, applicants, or employees is not clear under the Regulations. The District has the right to dismiss a formal complaint at any time during the investigation or adjudication if the respondent is “no longer” employed or enrolled in the school system. However, there is no clear right to act against a third-party respondent for alleged sexual harassment before or after a formal complaint is filed and either adjudicated or dismissed. Consult the District’s attorney if a third party is a respondent in a sexual harassment case.

TITLE IX SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICY AND GRIEVANCE PROCESS

The Superintendent shall have overall responsibility for implementing this Policy, and shall annually appoint a District Title IX Coordinator² as that position is described in Section II.C, below. The name and contact information for the Title IX Coordinator is set forth in Board Policy AC-E/**/, which policy shall be updated and disseminated annually with the Title IX Coordinator's name as set forth in Board policy AC/**/.

B. Definitions.

As used in this Policy and the Title IX Grievance Process, the terms below shall have the meaning ascribed.

“Actual knowledge” occurs when the District's Title IX Coordinator or ANY employee of one of the District's schools (other than a “respondent” or alleged harasser) receives a notice, report or information or becomes aware of sexual harassment or allegations of sexual harassment.

“Complainant” is an individual who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment, whether or not that person files a report or formal complaint.

“Days” shall mean calendar days, but shall exclude non-weekend days on which the SAU office is closed (e.g., holidays, office-wide vacations), or any weekday during the school year on which school is closed (e.g., snow days).

“Decision Maker” means persons tasked with: the responsibility of making initial determinations of responsibility (at times referred to as “initial decision maker”); or the responsibility to decide any appeal (at times “appeals decision maker”) with respect to formal complaints of sexual harassment in accordance with the Title IX Grievance Process.

“Determination of Responsibility” is the formal finding by the decision-maker on each allegation of Sexual Harassment contained in a Formal Complaint that the Respondent did or did not engage in conduct constituting Sexual Harassment Under Title IX.

“Formal Complaint” means a document filed by a complainant, the complainant's parent/guardian, or the Title IX Coordinator, alleging sexual harassment against a respondent, and requesting that the district investigate the allegation of sexual harassment.

“Respondent” is an individual who is reported to be the individual accused of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment.

“Sexual harassment” prohibited under Title IX and by this policy *is conduct on the basis of sex* (including, without limitation, gender, sexual orientation, and/or gender identity), occurring in a school system education program or activity that satisfies one or more of the following:

1. A school district employee conditioning an aid, benefit, or service of an education program or activity on an individual's participation or refusal to participate in sexual

² [REMOVE] A specific position titled “Title IX Coordinator” is now mandated by federal regulations. NHSBA recommends that the person appointed as Title IX Coordinator also be designated as the District's Human Rights or Anti-Discrimination Officer (see sample policy AC). This dual appointment will help assure that a case is processed appropriately as a Title IX or other harassment case as the circumstances require – either from the outset, or as the case progresses (i.e., moving a case to a different track, e.g., bullying, or from another track).

TITLE IX SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICY AND GRIEVANCE PROCESS

conduct irrespective of whether the conduct is welcomed by the student or other employee;

2. Unwelcome sex-based/related conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, **AND** objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the education program or activity (this standard requires consideration of all the facts and circumstances, including, but not limited to, the ages and disability statuses of the harasser and victim and the number of individuals involved and their authority; **OR**
3. Sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking as defined in state or federal law.³

Behaviors that constitute sexual harassment may include, but are not limited to:

- i. Sexually suggestive remarks or jokes;
- ii. Verbal harassment or abuse;
- iii. Displaying or distributing sexually suggestive pictures, in whatever form (e.g., drawings, photographs, videos, irrespective of format);
- iv. Sexually suggestive gesturing, including touching oneself in a sexually suggestive manner in front of others;
- v. Harassing or sexually suggestive or offensive messages that are written or electronic;
- vi. Subtle or direct propositions for sexual favors or activities;
- vii. Touching of a sexual nature or groping; and
- viii. Teasing or name-calling related to sexual characteristics or the belief or perception that an individual is not conforming to expected gender roles or conduct.

Note: incidents of the above conduct would still need to satisfy one or more of the criteria in paragraphs 1-3 of this definition.

Sexual harassment may be directed against a particular person or persons, or a group, whether of the opposite sex or the same sex.

The context of behavior can make a difference between conduct falling within the technical definition of Sexual Harassment Under Title IX, and conduct of a sexual nature that is offensive or hostile in itself, but which does not arise to the level within that definition. **District policies prohibit both, but for purposes of its Title IX obligations the District must address reports or complaints of conduct which may constitute sexual harassment as defined above, under this specific, limited scope Policy and Title IX Grievance Process.** Except as used in other laws (e.g., Title VII) or policies (e.g., Board policy JICK{**}) pertaining to harassment, including of a sexual nature, other than Title IX sexual harassment, all references to “sexual harassment” in this policy mean sexual harassment that meets the above definition.

Conduct that satisfies this definition is not sexual harassment for purposes of this policy if the conduct occurred (1) outside the United States or (2) under circumstances in which the school

³ [REMOVE] NHSBA has purposefully refrained from including statutory definitions for the terms in section 3 of the definition of sexual assault. If a district WISHES to include definitions, refer to 34 CFR 106.30(a), and the corresponding state statutes.

TITLE IX SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICY AND GRIEVANCE PROCESS

system did not have substantial control over both the harasser/respondent and the context in which the harassment occurred.

***NOTE Regarding Concurrent Enrollment and Dual Enrollment, Extended Learning Opportunities, 3rd Party Distance Learning and Other Alternative Instructional Programs:** Under federal regulations, in order for the District to have jurisdiction over conduct that would otherwise meet the definition above of sexual harassment, the District must have substantial control over both the respondent and the context in which the harassment occurred. In general, this will mean that unless such learning program is occurring upon district property, conduct otherwise meeting the definition of sexual harassment within that program, may not be subject to this policy.*

“Supportive Measures” are free, non-disciplinary, non-punitive, individualized services and shall be offered to the complainant, and may be offered to the respondent, as appropriate. These measures may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Counseling;
2. Course modifications;
3. Schedule changes; and
4. Increased monitoring or supervision
5. [district may add additional types of supportive services (non-punitive/disciplinary)].

Such measures shall be designed to restore or preserve equal access to the District’s education programs and activities without unreasonably burdening the other party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the District’s educational environment and/or deter sexual harassment. Supportive measures shall remain confidential with exclusive exceptions stated required in Sec. II.E, below.

C. Title IX Coordinator.

The Title IX Coordinator shall respond promptly to all general reports as well as formal complaints of sexual harassment. the Title IX Coordinator shall receive general and specific reports of sexual harassment, and coordinate the District’s responses to both reports and formal complaints of sexual harassment so that the same are prompt and equitable. In addition to any other specific responsibilities assigned under this Policy, or as assigned by the Superintendent, the Title IX Coordinator will be responsible for:

1. meeting with a complainant, and informing the parent/guardian once the Title IX Coordinator becomes aware of allegations of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment as defined in this Policy;
2. identification and implementation of supportive measures;
3. signing or receiving formal complaints of sexual harassment;
4. engaging with the parents/guardians of parties to any formal complaint of sexual harassment;
5. coordinating with District and school-level personnel to facilitate and assure implementation of investigations, and remedies, and helping to assure that the District otherwise meets its obligations associated with reports and complaints of sexual harassment;
6. coordinating with the Superintendent with respect to assignment of persons to fulfill the District’s obligations, both general and case specific, relative to this Policy (e.g., investigator, decision makers, etc.; this may involve the retention of third party personnel.);

TITLE IX SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICY AND GRIEVANCE PROCESS

7. coordinating with District and school-level personnel to assure appropriate training and professional development of employees and others in accordance with Sec. II.D of this Policy; and
8. helping to assure that appropriate systems are identified and maintained to centralize sexual harassment records and data.

In cases where the Title IX Coordinator is unavailable, including unavailability due to a conflict of interest or other disqualifying reason (see Sec. II.G, below), the Superintendent shall assure that another person with the appropriate training and qualifications is appointed as acting Title IX Coordinator for that case, in such instances “Title IX Coordinator” shall include the acting Title IX Coordinators.

D. Training.

All District employees shall receive regular training relative to mandatory reporting obligations, and any other responsibilities they may have relative to this Policy.

Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision-makers, and any person who facilitates an informal resolution process, must receive training on the definition of sexual harassment, this Policy, the scope of the District’s education program or activity, and how to conduct an investigation (including the requirements of the reporting and the Title IX Grievance Process, including hearings, appeals, and information resolution processes). The training must also include avoiding prejudgment of the facts, conflicts of interest and bias.

Decision-makers must also receive training on issues of relevance of questions and evidence, including when questions about the complainant’s sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant.

Investigators must receive training on issues of relevance to create an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence.

Materials used to train Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision-makers, and any person who facilitates an informal resolution process, must not rely on sex stereotypes, must promote impartial investigations and adjudications of formal complaints of sexual harassment, and must be made available to the public as provided in Sec. II.H of this Policy.

E. Confidentiality.

The District will respect the confidentiality of the complainant and the respondent as much as possible, however, some information may need to be disclosed to appropriate individuals or authorities. All disclosures shall be consistent with the District’s legal obligations and the necessity to investigate allegations of harassment and take disciplinary action. Examples of required disclosure include:

1. information to either party to the extent necessary to provide the parties due process during the Title IX Grievance Process;
2. information to individuals who are responsible for handling the District’s investigation and determination of responsibility to the extent necessary to complete the District’s grievance process;
3. mandatory reports of child abuse or neglect to DCYF or local law enforcement (per Board policy JLF{**});
4. information to the complainant’s and the respondent’s parent/guardian as required under this Policy and or the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (“FERPA”); and

TITLE IX SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICY AND GRIEVANCE PROCESS

5. reports to the New Hampshire Department of Education as required under N.H. Code of Administrative Rules Ed 510 regarding violations of the NH Code of Conduct for Education Professionals.

Additionally, any supportive measures offered to the complainant or the respondent shall remain confidential to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the school district to provide the supportive measures.

Except as specified above, the District shall keep confidential the identity of:

1. Any individual who has made a report or complaint of sex discrimination;
2. Any individual who has made a report or filed a formal complaint of sexual harassment;
3. Any complainant;
4. Any individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of sex discrimination⁴;
5. Any respondent; and
6. Any witness.

Any supportive measures provided to the complainant or respondent shall be kept confidential to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality does not impair the ability of the District to provide the supportive measures.

F. Retaliation Prohibited.

Retaliation against any person who makes a report or complaint, or against any person who assists, participates, or refuses to participate⁵ in any investigation of an act alleged in this Policy is prohibited. Actions taken in response to **materially** false statements made in bad faith, or to submitting **materially** false information in bad faith, as part of a report or during the Title IX Grievance Process do not constitute retaliation. A finding of responsibility alone is insufficient to conclude that a person made a materially false statement in bad faith. Complaints of retaliation with respect to reports or formal complaints of sexual harassment shall be filed under the District's general grievance process.

G. Conflict of Interest.

No person designated as a Title IX Coordinator, investigator, decision-maker, nor any person designated by the District to facilitate an informal resolution process, may have a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or an individual complainant or respondent.

H. Dissemination and Notice.

The District shall include in all student and employee handbooks, and shall make *[publicly available on the district's website] {OR, **BUT only if the District does not maintain a website**} [available to members of the public as government records]* the following information:

1. The District's policy of non-discrimination on the basis of sex (included in Board policy AC{**});
2. the title, name, office address, email address, and telephone number of the Title IX Coordinator (to be provided pursuant to Board policy AC{**} and its addendum, updated annually, AC-E{**});

⁴ 34 CFR 106.71 (a).

⁵ 34 CFR 106.71 (a).

TITLE IX SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICY AND GRIEVANCE PROCESS

3. the complaint process;
4. how to file a complaint of sex discrimination or sexual harassment;
5. how the District will respond to such a complaint; and
6. a statement that Title IX inquiries may be referred to the Title IX Coordinator or to the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights.

The same information shall be provided to all persons seeking employment with the District, or seeking to enroll or participate in the District's educational programs or activities.

Additionally, the District will make this Policy, as well as any materials used to train personnel as required under Sec. II.D *[publicly available on the district's website]* ***{OR, BUT only if the District does not maintain a website}*** *[available to members of the public as government records]*.

I. Records and Record Keeping.

1. For each report or formal complaint of sexual harassment, the District, through the Title IX Coordinator, must create, and maintain for seven (7) years, record of:
 - a. Any actions, including any supportive measures,
 - b. The basis for the District's conclusion that its response was not deliberately indifferent; and
 - c. Documentation which:
 - If supportive measures were provided to the complainant, a description of the supportive measures taken designed to restore or preserve equal access to the District's education program or activity; or
 - If no supportive measures were provided to a complainant, explains the reasons why such a response was not clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances.
2. In addition, the District shall maintain the following records for a minimum of seven (7) years:
 - a. Records for each formal complaint of sexual harassment, including:
 - Any determination regarding responsibility, including dismissals;
 - Any disciplinary sanctions imposed on the respondent;
 - Any remedies provided to the complainant designed to restore or preserve equal access to the District's education program or activity;
 - Any appeal and the result therefrom;
 - Any informal resolution process and the result therefrom;
 - b. All materials used to train Title IX Coordinators, investigators, and decision-makers.

J. Reports of Sexual Harassment, Formal Complaints and District Responses.**1. Report of Sexual Harassment.**

NOTE: *A report does not initiate the formal Title IX Grievance Process. That process is begun only upon the filing of a formal complaint under the procedures set out in II.J.3, and III.A, below.*

Any person may report sexual harassment whether relating to her/himself or another person.

However, if any District employee – other than the employee harasser, or the Title IX Coordinator – receives information of conduct which may constitute sexual harassment under this Policy, s/he shall, without delay, inform the Title IX Coordinator⁶ of the alleged

⁶ [REMOVE] The new regulations charge the District with "actual knowledge" or a report of sexual harassment as soon as any employee of the district (other than a respondent/alleged harasser) receives the information. Accordingly, it is imperative that Districts adequately train all employees of the District about reporting responsibilities beginning with school year 2020-21.

TITLE IX SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICY AND GRIEVANCE PROCESS

sexual harassment. Failure to report will subject the employee to discipline up to and including dismissal.

A report of sexual harassment may be made at any time, in person, by mail, by telephone, electronic mail, or by any other means that results in the Title IX Coordinator receiving the person's verbal or written report. Additionally, while the District strongly encourages reports of sexual harassment to be made directly to the Title IX Coordinator, the report may be made to **any** District staff member, including, for instance, a counselor, teacher or principal.

If the Title IX Coordinator is the alleged respondent, the report or formal complaint may be made directly to the Superintendent, who shall thereafter fulfill the functions of the Title IX Coordinator regarding that report/complaint, or delegate the function to another person.

NOTE: For any allegation of sexual assault on a student under the age of 18, such conduct shall be reported immediately to the DCYF per Board policy {**}JLF. If the alleged respondent (perpetrator) is a person holding a license or credential from the New Hampshire Department of Education (i.e., "credential holder"), then a report shall also be made pursuant to Board policy {**}GBEAB.

2. District Response to Report of Sexual Harassment.

The district will promptly respond when there is actual knowledge of sexual harassment, even if a formal complaint has not been filed. The district shall treat complainants and respondents equitably by providing supportive measures to the complainant⁷ and by following the Title IX Grievance Process prior to imposing any disciplinary sanctions or other actions that are not supportive measures against a respondent. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of supportive measures.

As soon as reasonably possible after receiving a report of alleged sexual harassment from another District employee or after receiving a report directly through any means, the Title IX Coordinator shall contact the complainant to:

- i. discuss the availability of and offer supportive measures;
- ii. consider the complainant's wishes with respect to supportive measures;
- iii. inform the complainant of the availability of supportive measures with or without the filing of a formal complaint; and
- iv. explain to the complainant the process for filing a formal complaint.

3. Formal Complaints.

Pursuant to federal regulations, and this Policy, a formal complaint that contains an allegation of sexual harassment and a request that the District investigate the allegations is required before the District may conduct a formal investigation of sexual harassment or take any action (other than supportive measures) against a person accused of sexual harassment. **Once a formal complaint of sexual harassment is received by the Title IX Coordinator, s/he shall commence the Title**

⁷ The Title IX Coordinator may offer supportive measures to a complainant, even if the information from the complainant does not/does not appear to meet the full definition of sexual harassment under this Policy. Districts should consult with counsel before it "imposes" any supportive measures against a respondent.

TITLE IX SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICY AND GRIEVANCE PROCESS

IX Grievance Process set out in Sec. III below. The process for filing a formal complaint is set forth in Sec. III.A.

4. Limitation on Disciplinary Action.

In no case shall the District impose disciplinary consequences or sanctions against a respondent who has been accused of conduct which may constitute sexual harassment, until the Title IX Grievance Process has been completed.

5. Emergency Removal and Administrative Leave.⁸

At any point after receiving a report or formal complaint of sexual harassment, the Title IX Coordinator (or other District official charged with a specific function under this Policy or the Title IX Process: e.g., investigator, decision maker, etc.) may request the Superintendent to direct that an individualized safety and risk analysis be performed to determine whether a respondent student is an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any person. In the event that the safety and risk analysis determines that the respondent student does present an immediate threat to the physical health and safety of any person, the District may remove that student, provided that such removal is in full compliance with the IDEA, a student's IEP and or 504 plan if applicable. Such emergency removal shall not be disciplinary. However, the District must provide the respondent with notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal, and shall continue to offer educational programming until a final determination is made pursuant to the Title IX Grievance Process.

The Title IX Coordinator shall keep the Superintendent of Schools informed of any employee respondents so that he/she can make any necessary reports to New Hampshire Department of Education in compliance with applicable administrative rules and the New Hampshire Code of Conduct for Educational Professionals. In appropriate cases, the Superintendent may place an employee respondent on non-disciplinary administrative leave pursuant to RSA 189:31.

III. TITLE IX GRIEVANCE PROCESS.

The Title IX Grievance Process is used only upon the filing of a formal complaint of sexual harassment as described in Sec. III.A, below. The provisions of Section I of the Policy are incorporated as part of the Title IX Grievance Process. Upon receipt of a formal complaint of sexual harassment, the Title IX Coordinator will coordinate the District's efforts to comply with its responsibilities related to the Title IX Grievance Process.

A. Process for Filing a Formal Complaint of Sexual Harassment.

The Title IX Grievance Process is initiated by way of a formal complaint ("complaint" or "formal complaint") filed by the complainant, the complainant's parent/guardian, or the Title IX Coordinator. The complainant may file a complaint or choose not to file a complaint and simply receive the supportive measures. If the Complainant does not file a complaint, the Title IX Coordinator may sign a formal complaint, but only if initiating the grievance process against the respondent is not clearly

⁸ [REMOVE] Emergency removal/administrative removal should not be seen as the equivalent or alternative to a disciplinary short or long-term suspension. The US DOE in the commentary to the regulations cautioned: The threshold for an emergency removal under § 106.44(c) is ... high to prevent recipients from using emergency removal as a pretense for imposing interim suspensions and expulsions. (85 Fed. Reg. Vol. 97, p. 30234). See also Sec. II.J.4.

TITLE IX SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICY AND GRIEVANCE PROCESS

unreasonable in light of the known circumstances, and in other cases where, in the exercise of good judgment and in consultation with the District's attorney as appropriate, the Title IX Coordinator determines that a grievance process is necessary to comply with the obligation not to be deliberately indifferent to known allegations of sexual harassment (e.g., reports of sexual assault, employee on student harassment, repeat reports, or the conduct in the complainant's report has not been adequately resolved through the provision of supportive measures). If the complaint is filed by the Title IX Coordinator, he/she is not a party to the action, and the District must comply with all of the provisions of the Title IX Grievance Process relative to respondents and complainants.

If no formal complaint is filed by the complainant or the Title IX Coordinator no disciplinary action may be taken against the respondent based upon conduct that would constitute sexual harassment under this policy.

Although there is no time limit per se to filing a formal complaint, for complaints initiated by the complainant or his/her parent/guardian, the complainant must be employed by the District or participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activities of the District at the time of filing. Additionally, although the District will initiate the Title IX Grievance Process regardless of when the formal complaint is submitted, delays in reporting may significantly impair the ability of school officials to investigate and respond to the allegations.

At a minimum, a formal complaint must:

1. contain the name and address of the complainant and the student's parent or guardian if the complainant is a minor student;
2. describe the alleged sexual harassment,
3. request an investigation of the matter, and
4. be signed by the complainant or otherwise indicate that the complainant is the person filing the complaint.

The complaint may be filed with the Title IX coordinator in person, by mail, or by email.⁹ Complaint forms may be obtained from the Title IX Coordinator[*or on the District and school websites*].

B. Initial Steps and Notice of Formal Complaint.

1. The Title IX Coordinator will provide notice to the complainant and the complainant's parent/guardian (if the complainant is a non-eligible student under FERPA), and to the respondent (if known) and the respondent's parent/guardian (if the respondent is a non-eligible student under FERPA), as well as to any other known parties, of the following:
 - a. this Title IX Grievance Process, including any informal resolution process;
 - b. the allegations of sexual harassment potentially constituting sexual harassment, including sufficient details known at the time and with sufficient time to prepare a response before any initial interview; "sufficient details" shall include to the extent known identities of persons involved, the conduct allegedly constituting sexual harassment, and the date and location of the incident;
 - c. a statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility will be made at the conclusion of the grievance process;

⁹[REMOVE] If the school system has an electronic portal for reporting sexual harassment to the Title IX coordinator, note it in the text.

TITLE IX SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICY AND GRIEVANCE PROCESS

- d. that each party may have an advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney;
 - e. that each party is entitled to inspect and review evidence; and
 - f. a reference to any provision in the District's code of conduct¹⁰ that prohibits knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information during the grievance process.
2. The Title IX Coordinator will contact the complainant to discuss and offer supportive measures.
3. The Title IX Coordinator may contact the respondent to discuss, and or impose, non-disciplinary supportive measures.
4. The Title IX Coordinator will examine the allegations in the formal complaint, to determine whether even if assumed true, the allegations are sufficient to sustain a finding of sexual harassment under this Policy. If the Title IX Coordinator was not involved with preparing the formal complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will contact the complainant to discuss the complaint and whether amendment is appropriate, in which case the process of Sec. III.C.4 will apply.
5. If the formal complaint fails to satisfy the definition of sexual harassment in this Policy, the complaint shall be dismissed as provided in Sec. III.G, below.
6. If the complaint is not dismissed, then Title IX Coordinator will consult with the Superintendent as to whether the Title IX Coordinator should act as the investigator or whether a different District or other employee shall act in that capacity. At the same time, the Title IX Coordinator and the Superintendent shall appoint the person who shall make the initial determination of responsibility (initial decision maker). *[The District's policy contains additional language regarding appointment of decision maker. Can be optional language, e.g., {"Ordinarily the building principal shall serve as the initial decision maker..." or "The Superintendent, in consultation with the Title IX Coordinator, shall appoint an initial decision maker on a case-by-case basis."}¹¹]* In all cases, the investigator and the initial decision maker must be properly trained and otherwise qualified (see Sec. II.D "Training", and Section II.G "Conflict of Interest").
7. If the report alleges sexual harassment by the Superintendent, the Title IX Coordinator will inform the School Board Chair and the *[_____ {state title of alternate} Assistant Superintendent/BA/BM]*, the latter of whom shall have authority to seek guidance from the District's general counsel, but shall not delay the District's response to the report as outlined in this Policy.

C. General Provisions and Additional Definitions Relative to Title IX Grievance Process.

1. **Copies and Notices.** Except as specifically stated elsewhere in this Policy, for any document, information or material required to be delivered to a party or to a person assigned with responsibility under the Title IX Grievance Process, the manner of transmittal may be by electronic mail, regular mail or such other manner reasonably calculated to assure prompt delivery with evidence thereof (such as a commercial carrier or other receipted delivery). Hand delivery will only be permitted if made to the District official charged with the specific function under this Policy (e.g., Title IX Coordinator, Superintendent, investigator, decision maker(s),

¹⁰ [REMOVE] NHSBA recommends that districts review their respective codes of conduct for a provision that prohibits making false statements or knowingly submitting false information during any investigation of discrimination, bullying or sexual harassment.

¹¹ [REMOVE] A district with enough trained personnel, can designate specific personnel as decision maker(s), or it may be addressed on a case-by-case basis. However, a decision maker must have adequate training as provided in Sec. II.D, and be free from conflict of interest as provided in Sec. II.G. Districts may find it more cost effective to retain an independent "decision maker", and even the investigator, rather than maintain staff trained in accordance with the standards discussed in Sec. II.D.

TITLE IX SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICY AND GRIEVANCE PROCESS

etc.). Any document required to be delivered to a minor or other non-eligible student, must also be delivered to the minor's parent/guardian. Copies should also be sent to a party's advisor if the information for the advisor has been previously communicated to the sending party. (Under federal regulations, copies of the investigative evidence, as well as the investigative report, must be forwarded to a party's advisor. See Sections III.E.3, and III.E.4).

2. **Risk Analysis and Emergency Removal.** At any point during the Title IX Grievance Process, the Title IX Coordinator may arrange for an individualized safety and risk analysis as described in Sec. II.J.5, following which a student may be removed.
3. **Administrative Leave.** At any point during the Title IX Grievance Process, the Superintendent, and at his/her own discretion, and with or without consulting the Title IX Coordinator, may place an employee on administrative leave pursuant to RSA 189:31.
4. **Additional Allegations.** If, in the course of an investigation, the District decides to investigate allegations about the complainant or respondent that were not included in the previous notice, the District shall simultaneously provide notice of the additional allegations to the parties whose identities are known.
5. **No Interference with Legal Privileges.** At no point in process will the Title IX Coordinator, the investigator, any decision maker, or any other person participating on behalf of the District, require, allow, rely upon, or otherwise use questions or evidence that constitutes, or seeks disclosure of, information protected under a legally recognized privilege (e.g., doctor/patient, attorney/client, clergy, etc.), unless the person holding such privilege (parent/guardian for minor student) has waived the privilege in writing to use the information with respect to the Title IX Grievance Process.
6. **Consolidation of Complaints.** The District may consolidate formal complaints of allegations of sexual harassment where the allegations of sexual harassment arise out of the same facts or circumstances and the formal complaints are against more than one respondent; or by more than one complainant against one or more respondents; or by one party against the other party. When the District has consolidated formal complaints so that the grievance process involves more than one complainant or more than one respondent, references to the singular "party", "complainant", or "respondent" include the plural, as applicable.
7. **Remedies: Range of Disciplinary Sanctions and Remedial Actions Upon Final Determination of Responsibility.**
 - a. "Disciplinary sanctions" are consequences imposed on a respondent when s/he is found responsible for sexual harassment under this Policy. Remedial actions are actions intended to restore or preserve a complainant's equal access to the educational programs and activities of the District.
 - b. "Disciplinary sanctions" against an employee respondent may include any available sanction available for the discipline of employees, up to and including dismissal or non-renewal for any other violation of Board policy, NH Code of Conduct for Educational Professionals, applicable individual or collective bargaining contract, or state or federal laws or regulations.
 - c. "Disciplinary sanctions" against a student may include any available discipline or sanction, up to and including expulsion, under the policies, rules and procedures that establish the district's comprehensive student code of conduct.
 - d. "Remedial actions" as to a respondent after a final finding of responsibility, whether employee or student, may include the imposition upon a responsible respondent of any additional non-disciplinary measures appropriate to effecting a remedy for sexual harassment, and may include such measures as no-contact requirements, scheduling

TITLE IX SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICY AND GRIEVANCE PROCESS

adjustments, removal or exclusion from extracurricular activities, class reassignments, limits on future class registrations, restrictions on access to various spaces in the school buildings, reassignment of attendance, and similar measures fine-tuned to respond appropriately to the circumstances surrounding a successful complainant's right to access the district's program and activity.

Additional remedial actions may include recommendations that a school-wide or system-wide response is needed in order to respond to the sexual harassment in a way that is not clearly unreasonable under the circumstances. In such cases, the Superintendent shall provide additional staff training, harassment prevention programs, or such other measures as determined appropriate to protect the safety of the educational environment and/or to deter sexual harassment.

D. Timeframe of Grievance Process.

The District shall make a good faith effort to conduct a fair, impartial grievance process in a timely manner designed to provide all parties with a prompt and equitable resolution. It is expected that in most cases, the grievance process will be concluded through at least the determination of responsibility decision within 80 days after filing the formal complaint.¹² In more complex cases, the time necessary to complete a fair and thorough investigation or other circumstances mean that a determination of responsibility cannot reasonably be made within that timeframe.

1. Summary of Grievance Process Timeline. *[With the exception of paras b&c, the below are timeframes recommended by NHSBA. Both para. b & c, however, are minimum timeframes mandated under the federal regulations.]*
 - a. Investigation 20 +/- days as the complexity of the case demands (Sec. III.E.1)
 - b. 10 days for reviewing information prior to conclusion of investigation
 - c. 10 days after receiving report to respond to report
 - d. 10 days for decision maker to allow initial questions
 - e. 10 days for responses to questions
 - f. 10 days for questions and responses to follow-up questions.
 - g. 10 days for determination of responsibility decision
 - h. 10 days for appeal (6 additional days for administrative steps)
 - i. 10 days for argument/statement challenging or supporting determination
 - j. 10 days for decision on appeal
2. Delays and Extensions of Time. At any stage of the grievance process, the District (through the Superintendent, or if the Superintendent is the respondent, the Title IX Coordinator or designee) may for good cause allow for temporary delays or extensions of time upon request of either party, or on his/her own initiative. Examples of good cause may include such things as availability of parties or witnesses, school or school administrative office holidays or vacations, referral back to an earlier stage of the grievance process, concurrent law enforcement or other agency activity, or need to obtain interpreters or accommodation of disabilities. For any such delay or extension of time, the Superintendent or the Title IX Coordinator will provide written notice to the parties of the delay/extension and the reason(s).

¹² [REMOVE] This time frame may be modified. The board should establish a realistic time frame that is achievable and may want to seek a recommendation from the board attorney. The board is required to provide a "prompt" resolution of formal complaints and should strive to balance the need for an expeditious process with the need to provide school officials and parties sufficient time for action at each step in the grievance process. Additional time is provided for the appeals phase of the process.

TITLE IX SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICY AND GRIEVANCE PROCESS**E. Investigation.**

The Title IX Coordinator will coordinate the investigation. The investigator shall be as appointed pursuant to Sec. III.B.5.

1. The Title IX Coordinator may conduct the investigation, or, in consultation with the Superintendent, designate another qualified person to investigate. The investigation and investigator must:
 - a. Include objective evaluation of all relevant evidence, including inculpatory and exculpatory evidence. (Evidence about the complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant, unless such evidence about the complainant's prior sexual behavior is offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the conduct alleged by the complainant, or if the evidence concerns specific incidents of the complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the respondent and is offered to prove consent.)
 - b. Ensure that the burden of proof and the burden of gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding responsibility rests on the District and not on either of the parties;
 - c. Provide an equal opportunity for the parties to present witnesses, and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence;
 - d. Not restrict the ability of either party to discuss the allegations under investigation or to gather and present relevant evidence;
 - e. Provide the parties with the same opportunities to have others present during any interview or other part of the investigation, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice. The investigator may restrict any others from participating, as long as the restrictions apply equally to both parties;
 - f. Provide, to a party (e.g., respondent or complainant – and parent/guardian as appropriate) whose participation is invited or expected, written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all hearings, investigative interviews, or other meetings, with sufficient time for the party to prepare to participate within the timeframes established in Sec. III.D, below.
 - g. Provide both parties an equal opportunity to inspect and review any evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in a formal complaint;
2. Prior to completion of the investigative report, the District, through the Title IX Coordinator, must send to each party and 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 days to submit a written response, which the investigator will consider prior to completion of the investigative report;
3. The investigator must prepare a written investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence, including, without limitation, witness credibility, discrepancies, inculpatory and exculpatory information, and relevant District policies, rules and regulations, and the manner in which the same were made known to the pertinent school populations or specific parties. The investigative report shall include a description of the procedural steps taken, starting with the receipt of the formal complaint, and continuing through the preparation of the investigative report, including any notifications to the parties, interview with parties and witnesses, site visit, and methods used to gather evidence.
4. The investigator shall provide the investigative report in hard copy or electronic format to the Title IX Coordinator, to each party and each party's advisor, if any. Each party will have 10 days from receipt to provide the Title IX Coordinator a written response to the investigative report.

TITLE IX SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICY AND GRIEVANCE PROCESS

5. It serves all parties when investigations proceed diligently and conclude within a reasonable time, which may vary case by case. In most cases, it is expected that the investigator will conclude the initial investigation, and provide the parties the evidence and other information required under Sec. III.E.2. Not more frequently than every other week, any party may request the Title IX Coordinator to obtain and provide the parties with a basic status report on the investigator's progress toward completion. In most cases, the investigator should conclude the investigation within 10-20 days *[NHSBA recommends]* after receiving a Formal Complaint.

F. Determination of Responsibility and Initial Decision Maker.

The determination of responsibility of the respondent shall be made by the initial decision maker as appointed pursuant to Section III.B.5.

1. Prior to making a determination of responsibility, the initial decision maker will afford each party 10 days *[NHSBA recommends]* to submit written, relevant questions to the initial decision maker that the party wants asked of any party or witness.
2. The initial decision-maker must explain to the party proposing the questions any decision to exclude a question as not relevant. Questions and evidence about the complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant, unless such questions and evidence about the complainant's prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the conduct alleged by the complainant, or if the question and evidence concern specific incidents of the complainants prior sexual behavior with respect to the respondent and are offered to prove consent¹³.
3. The initial decision maker will provide the questions to the party/witness, with copies to each party, and provide no less than 10 days *[NHSBA recommends]* for written responses, likewise to be provided to each party.
4. The initial decision maker will provide 5 days *[NHSBA recommends]* each for supplementary, limited follow-up questions and 5 days *[NHSBA recommends]* for answers, and may provide for additional rounds of follow-up questions, as long as the provision is extended to both parties equally.
5. The initial decision maker may not make any credibility determinations based on the person's status as a complainant, respondent or witness.
6. The respondent must be deemed to be not responsible for the alleged conduct until a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process.
7. The initial decision maker may impose disciplinary sanctions and remedies as described in Section III.C7, above.
8. The standard to be used for formal complaints in determining whether a violation has occurred and/or that the respondent is responsible is the preponderance of the evidence standard,¹⁴ which is only met when the party with the burden convinces the fact finder (the initial decision maker) that there is a greater than 50% chance that the claim is true (i.e., more likely than not).
9. The initial decision-maker must issue a written determination/decision within 10 days *[NHSBA recommends]* after the close of the period for responses to the last round of follow-up questions. The written "Initial Determination of Responsibility" must include:

¹³ [REMOVE] The Federal regulations neither provide a definition for consent, nor require a District to have a specific definition.

¹⁴ [REMOVE] The regulations allow districts to choose between the "preponderance of the evidence" or "clear and convincing" standard, as long as it applies the same standard to both employee and student cases. NHSBA recommends using the preponderance standard as that is the one used in all other cases heard within the school context. If a district determines to elect the higher evidentiary standard, it should consult with its private attorneys for language and advice.

TITLE IX SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICY AND GRIEVANCE PROCESS

- a. Identification of the allegations potentially constituting sexual harassment;
 - b. A description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the formal complaint through the Initial Determination of Responsibility, including any notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits, methods used to gather evidence, and hearings held;
 - c. Findings of fact supporting the determination;
 - d. Conclusions regarding the application of the District's applicable codes of conduct, policies, administrative regulations or rules to the facts;
 - e. A statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility (i.e., whether or not the respondent is responsible for sexual harassment), and any disciplinary sanctions or remedies; and
 - f. The District's procedures and permissible bases for the complainant and respondent to appeal (as set forth in Section III.H, below).
10. The decision maker shall provide the Initial Determination of Responsibility to the Title IX Coordinator, the Superintendent and the parties simultaneously.

G. Dismissal of a Formal Complaint.

1. The District must dismiss a formal complaint with regard to Title IX sexual harassment if the alleged conduct:
 - a. Would not constitute sexual harassment, even if proved;
 - b. Did not occur in the District's education program or activity; or
 - c. Did not occur against a person in the United States.
2. The District may dismiss a formal complaint with regard to Title IX sexual harassment if at any time during the investigation or determination of responsibility stage(s):
 - a. A complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing that the complainant would like to withdraw the formal complaint or any allegations therein;
 - b. The respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by the District; or
 - c. Specific circumstances prevent the recipient from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination as to the formal complaint or allegations therein.
3. Prior to dismissal of a complaint, the person responsible at that stage shall consult with the Superintendent.
4. Upon dismissal of a formal complaint, the District must promptly send written notice of the dismissal and the reason(s) therefor simultaneously to the parties.

The dismissal of a formal complaint under Title IX does not preclude the District from continuing any investigation or taking action under other District policies, code of conduct or administrative rules/regulations. In some cases, the District may have an obligation to continue an investigation and proceed under a different policy or mandated process.

H. Appeals Process.

1. Either party may appeal the Initial Determination of Responsibility or the dismissal of a formal complaint or any allegation in a formal complaint by notifying the Superintendent in writing ("written appeal"), with a copy to the Title IX Coordinator. If there are multiple determinations of responsibility, the written appeal shall specify which ones are included in the appeal. The written appeal must be received by the Superintendent within 10 days *[NHSBA recommends]* of the Initial Determination of Responsibility or written notice of dismissal being communicated to the parties.

TITLE IX SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICY AND GRIEVANCE PROCESS

2. An appeal under this Policy may only be based upon one or more of the following bases, which must be stated specifically in the party's written appeal:
 - i. Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter;
 - ii. New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, that could affect the outcome of the matter; or
 - iii. The Title IX Coordinator, investigator(s), or decision-maker(s) 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.
 - iv. *[Additional bases may be added by a district if made available equally to both parties].*

Appeals for any other reason or upon any determination of responsibility not included in the written appeal will not be heard.

Appeals pertain only to the determination of responsibility and non-disciplinary remedies. Once a determination of responsibility is final per Sec. III.I, below, appeals of disciplinary sanctions may be made pursuant to the District's ordinary review process for discipline, or, to the extent applicable, any statutory or other processes provided under collective bargaining agreements or individual contracts.

3. Within 3 days *[NHSBA recommends]* of receipt of the written appeal, the Superintendent shall appoint a decision maker for appeal ("appeals decision maker"),¹⁵ who must have adequate training as provided in Section II.D, be free from conflict of interest as provided in Section II.G, and may not be the same person as the initial decision maker, the person who ordered dismissal, the investigator(s), or the Title IX Coordinator. Upon the appointment of the appeals decision maker, the Superintendent shall provide a Notice of Appeal to each party and to the Title IX Coordinator, with a copy of the written appeal. The Notice of Appeal must include information about all deadlines and timeframes in the appeal stage.
4. Each party shall have 10 days *[NHSBA recommends]* from the date the Notice of Appeal is delivered to the parties to submit to the appeals decision maker a written statement, with copies to the Superintendent, Title IX Coordinator, and other party a statement ("appeal statement") in support of, or challenging, the determination of responsibility or dismissal.
5. Each party shall provide copies of the appeal statement to the other party, the Superintendent, and the Title IX Coordinator at the same time the appeal statement is given to the appeals decision maker. If the basis of the appeal is newly available evidence affecting the outcome, the party shall submit such evidence or a summary of such evidence along with the party's appeal statement.
6. The appeals decision maker may refer an appealed issue back to a prior point in the grievance process, with written notice to the parties, the Superintendent and the Title IX Coordinator.
7. The appeals decision maker shall provide a written appeals decision after considering the record and the parties' appeal statements. The appeals decision maker will only overturn the Initial Determination of Responsibility upon a conclusion that it was clearly erroneous (i.e., either made on unreasonable grounds, or without any proper consideration of the circumstances). If the basis or one of the bases for the appeal was new evidence, the appeals decision maker may either make a determination of responsibility regarding that evidence, or refer it back to the appropriate stage of the Title IX Grievance Process. The written appeals decision will describe the result(s) of the

¹⁵ Although the school board is not precluded from serving as a decision maker with respect to appeals, before it may do so, each member of the board must meet both the training and conflict of interest requirements described in Sections II.D and II.G. Such training may be provided on an as-needed basis, but because of necessary timelines, the framework will need to be in place long before a case is appealed.

TITLE IX SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICY AND GRIEVANCE PROCESS

appeal and the rationale, with copies provided to the parties, Superintendent and Title IX Coordinator, no more than 10 days [*NHSBA recommends*] after receiving the last of the parties' written statements per Section III.H.5.

- I. Finality of Determination of Responsibility.** The determination regarding responsibility becomes final either on the date that the recipient, through the Superintendent, provides the parties with the written determination of the result of the appeal, if an appeal is filed, or if an appeal is not filed, the date on which an appeal of the Initial Determination of Responsibility would no longer be considered timely. The final determination shall be identified as the Title IX Decision.

Once the Title IX Decision is final, the District may implement remedies and disciplinary sanctions. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for effective implementation of any non-disciplinary remedies, with the assistance of building and District administrative personnel, while disciplinary sanctions will be imposed by persons charged with such responsibilities under other Board policies, regulations or administrative procedures. The District may also proceed against the respondent or complainant pursuant to the District's applicable code of conduct or other Board policies, collective bargaining agreement, individual contract or administrative rules/regulations/procedures. The issue of responsibility for the conduct at issue shall not be subject to further review or appeal within the District.

J. Informal Resolution.

At any time prior to reaching a determination regarding responsibility (but only after the filing of a formal complaint), the District may offer an optional informal resolution process¹⁶ (e.g., mediation, arbitration), provided that the District:

1. Provides written notice to the parties disclosing:
 - a. The allegations of the formal complaint;
 - b. The requirements of the information resolution process including the circumstances under which it precludes the parties from resuming a formal complaint arising from the same allegations, provided, however, that at any time prior to agreeing to an informal final resolution, any party has the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process and resume the grievance process with respect to the formal complaint; and
 - c. Any consequences resulting from participating in the informal resolution process, including the records that will be maintained or could be shared.
2. Obtains the parties' voluntary written consent to the informal resolution process; and

In no event may the District offer or facilitate an informal resolution process to resolve allegations that an employee sexually harassed a student.

District Policy History:

NHSBA recommends that all districts adopt this sample policy as quickly as possible. Accordingly, we are recommending that districts waive any requirement of "2 readings" before

¹⁶ [REMOVE] The regulations do not require districts to offer an information resolution process. When it does offer the process, it must adhere to the provisions included in this Sec. III.J.

TITLE IX SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICY AND GRIEVANCE PROCESS

adopting this policy. The board could also at the same time require that the policy be scheduled for review and revision over the succeeding months after the initial adoption.

Legal References:

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, 20 U.S.C 1681, et seq 20 U.S.C. §1232g, Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act

34 CFR. Part 99, Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act Regulations

34 CFR 106.8, Designation of responsible employee and adoption of grievance procedures.

34 CFR 106.30, Definitions

34 CFR 106.44, Recipient's response to sexual harassment

34 CFR 106.4, Grievance process for formal complaints of sexual harassment

34 CFR 106.71, Retaliation

RSA 193:38, Discrimination in Public Schools

NH Dept of Ed. Rules Ed 303.01 (i), School Board Substantive Duties

Ed 303.01 (j), Substantive Duties of School Boards; Sexual Harassment Policy

Legal References Disclaimer: *These references are not intended to be considered part of this policy, nor should they be taken as a comprehensive statement of the legal basis for the Board to enact this policy, nor as a complete recitation of related legal authority. Instead, they are provided as additional resources for those interested in the subject matter of the policy.*

When adopting this sample or variation of the same, a district should not include the NHSBA history or NHSBA policy notes appearing below. The district should, to the extent possible, include its own adoption/revision history, as well as the legal references and disclaimer as indicated above.

NHSBA history: New policy – June 2020.

NHSBA revision notes, June 2020, this new policy is intended to replace former samples JBAA and GBAA. This policy is intended to reflect the requirements of new federal regulations pertaining to Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972. In general, the new regulations impose several procedural steps in responding to sexual harassment, create a new definition of sexual harassment, and require a district to respond promptly, equitably (to complainants and “respondents” (alleged perpetrators)), and in a manner that is not deliberately indifferent whenever it has actual knowledge of sexual harassment in an educational program or activity of the District.

w/p-update/2020/spring/ACAC Sexual Harassment (f) 2020-U2

DISCLAIMER: This sample policy is copyrighted to the New Hampshire School Boards Association and is intended for the sole and exclusive use of NHSBA Policy Service Subscribers. This sample is provided for general information only and as a resource to assist subscribing Districts with policy development. School Districts and boards of education should consult with legal counsel and revise all sample policies and regulations to address local facts and circumstances prior to adoption. NHSBA continually makes revisions based on school Districts' needs and local, state and federal laws, regulations and court decisions, and other relevant education activity.

NON-DISCRIMINATION, EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYMENT and DISTRICT ANTI-DISCRIMINATION PLAN

Category: Priority/Required by Law
JICK KED, KEE

Related Policies: ACD, ACE, GBAA, JBAA,
See also: EF, EFAA, IKG, AC-E & AC-R

ADOPTION NOTES –

This text box, and all highlights within the policy should be removed prior to adoption.

- (a) *The November 2019 revision is intended to meet the basic policy requirements of SB263, (2019 N.H. Laws 282) while more extensive revisions to related NHSBA sample discrimination policies and procedures undergo review and revision. See NHSBA Revision Note, below.*
- (b) *Additionally, this revision incorporates the provisions (revised) of previous NHSBA sample GBA, which has been withdrawn as of December 2019.*
- (c) **††** *Many districts have adopted policies other than NHSBA's policies relative to discrimination, harassment, etc., and used different policy codes than NHSBA. Districts should take extra care to cross-reference according to their own policies and policy codes.*
- (d) *General – As with all sample policies, NHSBA recommends that each district carefully review this sample prior to adoption to assure suitability with the district's own specific circumstances, internal coding system, current policies, and organizational structures. Highlighted language or blank, underscored spaces indicate areas which Boards must change/complete to reflect local personnel titles, policy references, duty assignments etc.*
- (e) *Withdrawn and earlier versions of revised policies should be maintained as permanent records of the District. Some districts maintain a "Repealed/Revised" section within their manuals.*
- (f) *{**} indicates a reference to another NHSBA sample policy. A district should check its own current policies and codes to assure internal consistency.*

A. **†† see adoption note (c) Prohibition Against Discrimination of Students in Educational Programs and Activities.**

Under New Hampshire law and Board policy, no person shall be excluded from, denied the benefits of, or subjected to discrimination in the District's public schools because of their age, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, race, color, marital status, familial status, disability, religion or national origin. Discrimination, including harassment, against any student in the District's education programs, on the basis of any of the above classes, or a student's creed, is prohibited. Finally, there shall be no denial to any person of the benefits of educational programs or activities, on the basis of any of the above classes, or economic status.

Harassment of students other than on the basis of any of the classes or categories listed above is prohibited under Board policy JICK {**} Pupil Safety and Violence Prevention.

B. **Equal Opportunity of Employment and Prohibition Against Discrimination in Employment.**

The School District is an Equal Opportunity Employer. The District ensures equal employment opportunities without regard to age, color, creed, disability, gender identity, marital status, national origin, pregnancy, race, religion, sex, or sexual orientation. The District will employ individuals who meet the physical and mental requirements, and who have the education,

**NON-DISCRIMINATION, EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYMENT
and DISTRICT ANTI-DISCRIMINATION PLAN**

training, and experience established as necessary for the performance of the job as specified in the pertinent job description(s).

Discrimination against and harassment of school employees because of age, sex, race, creed, religion, color, marital status, familial status, physical or mental disability, genetic information, national origin, ancestry, sexual orientation, or gender identity are prohibited. Additionally, the District will not discriminate against any employee who is a victim of domestic violence, harassment, sexual assault, or stalking.

C. Policy Application.

This Policy is applicable to all persons employed or served by the District. It applies to all sites and activities the District supervises, controls, or where it has jurisdiction under the law, including where it (a) occurs on, or is delivered to, school property or a school-sponsored activity or event on or off school property; or (b) occurs off of school property or outside of a school-sponsored activity or event, if the conduct interferes with a student's educational opportunities or substantially disrupts the orderly operations of the school or school-sponsored activity or event, as set forth in Board policy JICK{**}, Pupil Safety and Violence Prevention. Examples of sites and activities include all District buildings and grounds, school buses and other vehicles, field trips, and athletic competitions.

D. District Anti-Discrimination Plan.

No later than October 15, 2020, the Superintendent shall develop and provide to the Board for approval, a coordinated written District Anti-Discrimination Plan (the "Plan") to include guidelines, protocols and procedures intended to prevent, assess the presence of, intervene in, and respond to incidents of discrimination.

Among other things, the Plan should include provisions, and recommendations with respect to resources, policies, complaint procedures, student education programs, Plan dissemination and training appropriate to carrying out the Plan objectives stated in the preceding paragraph.

In developing the Plan, the Superintendent is encouraged to seek input from appropriate groups of the school and local community and coordinate with the District's Human Rights [*Non-Discrimination*] Officer and Title IX and 504 Coordinators.

No less than once every two years (off years from review of the District's Suicide Prevention Plan per Policy JLDBB{**}), the Superintendent shall update the District Anti-Discrimination Plan, and present the same to the Board for review. Such Plan updates should be submitted to the Board in time for appropriate budget consideration.

E. Human Rights [or Non-Discrimination], Title IX, 504 and other Coordinators or Officers.

The Superintendent shall assure that District and or building personnel are assigned to the positions listed below. Each year, the Superintendent shall prepare and disseminate as an Appendix AC-E {**} to this Policy an updated list of the person or persons acting in those positions, along with their District contact information, including telephone number, email, postal and physical addresses.

NON-DISCRIMINATION, EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYMENT and DISTRICT ANTI-DISCRIMINATION PLAN

Human Rights [or Non-Discrimination] Officer _____ [check district policies for title]

Title IX Coordinator _____ [check district policies (e.g., JBAA, GBAA?) for title]

504 Coordinator _____ [check district policies for title]

The Appendix will also include current contact for relevant state and federal agencies including:

U.S. Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Civil Rights

N.H. Human Rights Commission

N.H. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Unit

N.H. Department of Education, Commissioner of Education

F. **Complaint and Reporting Procedures.**

Any person who believes that he or she has been discriminated against, harassed, or bullied in violation of this policy by any student, employee, or other person under the supervision and control of the school system, or any third person who knows or suspects conduct that may constitute discrimination, harassment, or bullying, should contact the District Human Rights Officer, or otherwise as provided in the policies referenced below under this same heading.

Any employee who has witnessed, or who has reliable information that another person may have been subjected to discrimination, harassment, or bullying in violation of this policy has a duty to report such conduct to his/her immediate supervisor, the District Human Rights Officer, or as provided in one of the policies or administrative procedures referenced below under this same heading. Additionally, employees who observe an incident of harassment or bullying are expected to intervene to stop the conduct in situations in which they have supervisory control over the perpetrator and it is safe to do so. If an employee knows of an incident involving discrimination, harassment, or bullying and the employee fails to report the conduct or take proper action or knowingly provides false information in regard to the incident, the employee will be subject to disciplinary action up to, and including, dismissal.

Investigations and resolution of any complaints shall be according to the policies listed below and related administrative procedures or regulations. Complaints or reports regarding matters not covered in one or the other of those policies should be made to the District Human Rights Officer.

1. Reports or complaints of sexual harassment or sexual violence by employees or third party contractors should be made under Board policy GBAA{**};
2. Reports or complaints of sexual harassment or sexual violence by students should be made under Board policy JBAA{**};
3. Reports or complaints of discrimination on the basis of disability should be made under Board policy ACE{**}, except for complaints regarding facilities accessibility by

NON-DISCRIMINATION, EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYMENT and DISTRICT ANTI-DISCRIMINATION PLAN

disabled non-students or employees, which should be made under Board policy KED{**}; and

4. Reports or complaints of bullying or other harassment of pupils should be made under Board policy JICK{**}.

G. Alternative Complaint Procedures and Legal Remedies.

At any time, whether or not an individual files a complaint or report under this Policy, an individual may file a complaint with the Office for Civil Rights (“OCR”), of the United States Department of Education, or with the New Hampshire Commissioner for Human Rights.

1. Office for Civil Rights, U.S. Department of Education, 5 Post Office Square, 8th Floor, Boston, MA 02109-3921; Telephone number: (617) 289-0111; Fax number: (617) 289-0150; Email: OCR.Boston@ed.gov

Note: Complaints to OCR must be filed in writing no later than 180 days after the alleged act(s) of discrimination. OCR may waive its 180 day time limit based on OCR policies and procedures.

2. New Hampshire Commission for Human Rights, 2 Industrial Park Drive, Concord, NH 03301; Telephone number: (603) 271-2767; Email: humanrights@nh.gov

Notwithstanding any other remedy, any person may contact the police or pursue a criminal prosecution under state or federal criminal law.

H. Retaliation Prohibited.

No reprisals or retaliation of any kind will be taken by the Board or by any District employee against the complainant or other individual on account of his or her filing a complaint or report or participating in an investigation of a complaint or report filed and decided pursuant to this policy, unless that person knew the complaint or report was false or knowingly provided false information.

I. Administrative Procedures and Regulations.

The Superintendent shall develop such other procedures and regulations as are necessary and appropriate to implement this Policy.

J. Notice of Compliance.

The Superintendent will provide notice of compliance with federal and state civil rights laws to all applicants for employment, employees, students, parents, and other interested persons, as appropriate.

District Policy History:

First reading: _____

NON-DISCRIMINATION, EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYMENT and DISTRICT ANTI-DISCRIMINATION PLAN

Second reading/adopted: _____

District revision history:

Legal References:

RSA 186:11, XXXIII, Discrimination
 RSA 193:38, Discrimination in Public Schools
 RSA 193-F, Student Safety and Violence Protection Act
 RSA 275:71, Prohibited Conduct by Employer
 RSA 354-A, State Commission for Human Rights
 The Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, 29 U.S.C. 621, et seq.
 The Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C. 705 and 794
 Title II of The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. 12101, et seq.
 Title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. §2000c
 Title VII of The Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. 2000d, et seq
 Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, 20 U.S.C 1681, et seq
 NH Dept of Ed. Rule 303.01 (i), School Board Substantive Duties

Legal References Disclaimer: These references are not intended to be considered part of this policy, nor should they be taken as a comprehensive statement of the legal basis for the Board to enact this policy, nor as a complete recitation of related legal authority. Instead, they are provided as additional resources for those interested in the subject matter of the policy.

When adopting this sample or variation of the same, a district should not include the NHSBA history or NHSBA policy notes appearing below. The district should, to the extent possible, include its own adoption/revision history, as well as the legal references and disclaimer as indicated above.

NHSBA history: Revised - November 2019; September 2018; September 2008; February 2005; February 2004, July 1998

NHSBA Notes, November 2019: Sample policy AC was revised to reflect the 2019 passage of SB263, 2019 N.H. Laws Ch. 282, which among other things: (1) identifies education as a civil right protected under RSA 354-A; (2) expanded (or clarified) the list of classes protected against discrimination under state law; (3) created specific right of claimants or the state attorney General's office to bring discrimination complaints to the NH Human Rights Commission and Superior Court, and (3) requires each district to adopt a policy that sets the framework for developing a coordinated plan to prevent and address incidents of discrimination. The November 2019 revision is intended to meet the minimum requirements of SB263, while more extensive revisions to related NHSBA sample discrimination policies and procedures undergo review and revision. Additionally, incorporates the substantive provisions of former NHSBA sample policy GBA. **September 2018:** Addition of provision prohibiting discrimination in employment practices on the basis of gender identity is required by the passage of HB1319 (2018), which, among other things, amended

**NON-DISCRIMINATION, EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYMENT
and DISTRICT ANTI-DISCRIMINATION PLAN**

RSA 354-A:6, and 354-A:7. NHSBA Note, September 2014: Addition of provision prohibiting discrimination on the basis of economic status, per RSA 186:11, XXXIII (effective July 2014). Addition of new paragraph prohibiting discrimination in employment matters against victims of domestic violence, harassment, sexual assault, or stalking, per RSA 275:71 (effective July 2014).

w/p-update/2019 Fall/ /AC Non Discrimination Eq Opp 2019 (d3)

DISCLAIMER: This sample policy is copyrighted to the New Hampshire School Boards Association and is intended for the sole and exclusive use of NHSBA Policy Service Subscribers. This sample is provided for general information only and as a resource to assist subscribing Districts with policy development. School Districts and boards of education should consult with legal counsel and revise all sample policies and regulations to address local facts and circumstances prior to adoption. NHSBA continually makes revisions based on school Districts' needs and local, state and federal laws, regulations and court decisions, and other relevant education activity.

**ANNUAL NOTICE OF CONTACT INFORMATION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICER, TITLE IX COORDINATOR, 504 COORDINATOR AND CIVIL
RIGHTS AGENCIES**

ADOPTION NOTES –

This text box, and all highlights within the policy should be removed prior to adoption.

- (a) ***{**}*** indicates a reference to another NHSBA sample policy. A district should check its own current policies and codes to assure internal consistency.
- (b) ***General*** – As with all sample policies or procedural documents, NHSBA recommends that each district carefully review this sample prior to adoption to assure suitability with the district's own specific circumstances, internal coding system, current policies, and organizational structures. Highlighted language or blank, underscored spaces indicate areas which Boards must change/complete to reflect local personnel titles, policy references, duty assignments etc.

Related Policy: AC

Pursuant to Board policy AC{**}, ***Non-Discrimination, Equal Opportunity Employment, and District Anti-Discrimination Plan***, the District administration is directed to update and publish a list of current personnel and contact information for various positions and outside agencies relating to the District's anti-discrimination policies.

DISTRICT PERSONNEL:

Human Rights [or Non-Discrimination] Officer _____ [check district policies for title]

Name:

Address:

Telephone:

Email Address:

Title IX Coordinator _____ [check district policies (e.g., JBAA, GBAA?) for title]

Name:

Address:

Telephone:

Email Address:

504 Coordinator _____ [check district policies for title]

Name:

Address:

Telephone:

Email Address:

ANNUAL NOTICE OF CONTACT INFORMATION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICER, TITLE IX COORDINATOR, 504 COORDINATOR AND CIVIL RIGHTS AGENCIES

OUTSIDE AGENCIES:

Office for Civil Rights, U.S. Department of Education; 5 Post Office Square, 8th Floor, Boston, MA 02109-3921; Telephone - 617-289-0111; Email - OCR.Boston@ed.gov

Office of Civil Rights, U.S. Dept of Agriculture; 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C., 20250-9410; Telephone - 866-632-9992; Email – program.intake@usda.gov

N.H. Commission for Human Rights, 2 Industrial Park Drive, Concord 0330, Telephone - 603-271-2767; Email – humanrights@nh.gov

N.H. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Unit; 33 Capitol Street, Concord, NH 03301; Telephone – 603-271-1181

N.H. Department of Education, Commissioner of Education; 101 Pleasant Street, Concord, NH 03301, Telephone – 603-271-3494; Email - info@doe.nh.gov

District revision history:

When adopting this sample or variation of the same, a district should not include the NHSBA history or NHSBA policy notes appearing below. The district should, to the extent possible, include its own adoption/revision history.

NHSBA history: New policy appendix – November 2019

NHSBA revision notes, November 2019; This appendix was created to help meet statutory requirements that LEA policies include the specific name and contact information for persons serving in certain capacities (e.g., Title IX Coordinator).

w/p-update/2019 Fall//AC-E Non Discrimination Annual Personnel 2019-11 (f)

DISCLAIMER: This sample policy is copyrighted to the New Hampshire School Boards Association and is intended for the sole and exclusive use of NHSBA Policy Service Subscribers. This sample is provided for general information only and as a resource to assist subscribing Districts with policy development. School Districts and boards of education should consult with legal counsel and revise all sample policies and regulations to address local facts and circumstances prior to adoption. NHSBA continually makes revisions based on school Districts' needs and local, state and federal laws, regulations and court decisions, and other relevant education activity.

Summary of Major Provisions of the Department of Education's Title IX Final Rule

Issue	The Title IX Final Rule: Addressing Sexual Harassment in Schools
<p>1. <i>Notice to the School, College, University ("Schools"):</i> <i>Actual Knowledge</i></p>	<p>The Final Rule requires a K-12 school to respond whenever <i>any</i> employee has notice of sexual harassment, including allegations of sexual harassment. Many State laws also require all K-12 employees to be mandatory reporters of child abuse. For postsecondary institutions, the Final Rule allows the institution to choose whether to have mandatory reporting for all employees, or to designate some employees to be confidential resources for college students to discuss sexual harassment without automatically triggering a report to the Title IX office.</p> <p>For all schools, notice to a Title IX Coordinator, or to an official with authority to institute corrective measures on the recipient's behalf, charges a school with actual knowledge and triggers the school's response obligations.</p>
<p>2. <i>Definition of Sexual Harassment for Title IX Purposes</i></p>	<p>The Final Rule defines sexual harassment broadly to include any of three types of misconduct on the basis of sex, all of which jeopardize the equal access to education that Title IX is designed to protect: Any instance of <i>quid pro quo</i> harassment by a school's employee; any unwelcome conduct that a reasonable person would find so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it denies a person equal educational access; any instance of sexual assault (as defined in the Clery Act), dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking as defined in the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Final Rule prohibits sex-based misconduct in a manner consistent with the First Amendment. <i>Quid pro quo</i> harassment and Clery Act/VAWA offenses are <u>not</u> evaluated for severity, pervasiveness, offensiveness, or denial of equal educational access, because such misconduct is sufficiently serious to deprive a person of equal access. - The Final Rule uses the Supreme Court's <i>Davis</i> definition (severe <i>and</i> pervasive <i>and</i> objectively offensive conduct, effectively denying a person equal educational access) as one of the three categories of sexual harassment, so that where unwelcome sex-based conduct consists of speech or expressive conduct, schools balance Title IX enforcement with respect for free speech and academic freedom. - The Final Rule uses the Supreme Court's Title IX specific definition rather than the Supreme Court's Title VII workplace standard (severe <i>or</i> pervasive conduct creating a hostile work environment). First Amendment concerns differ in educational environments and workplace environments, and the Title IX definition provides First Amendment protections appropriate for educational institutions where students are learning, and employees are teaching. Students, teachers, faculty, and others should enjoy free speech and academic freedom protections, even when speech or expression is offensive.

Summary of Major Provisions of the Department of Education's Title IX Final Rule

<p>3. Sexual Harassment Occurring in a School's "Education Program or Activity" and "in the United States"</p>	<p>The Title IX statute applies to persons in the United States with respect to education programs or activities that receive Federal financial assistance. Under the Final Rule, schools must respond when sexual harassment occurs in the school's education program or activity, against a person in the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Title IX statute and existing regulations contain broad definitions of a school's "program or activity" and the Department will continue to look to these definitions for the scope of a school's education program or activity. <p>Education program or activity includes locations, events, or circumstances over which the school exercised substantial control over both the respondent and the context in which the sexual harassment occurred, and also includes any building owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by a postsecondary institution (such as a fraternity or sorority house).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Title IX applies to all of a school's education programs or activities, whether such programs or activities occur on-campus or off-campus. A school may address sexual harassment affecting its students or employees that falls outside Title IX's jurisdiction in any manner the school chooses, including providing supportive measures or pursuing discipline.
<p>4. Accessible Reporting to Title IX Coordinator</p>	<p>The Final Rule expands a school's obligations to ensure its educational community knows how to report to the Title IX Coordinator.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The employee designated by a recipient to coordinate its efforts to comply with Title IX responsibilities must be referred to as the "Title IX Coordinator." - Instead of notifying only students and employees of the Title IX Coordinator's contact information, the school must also notify applicants for admission and employment, parents or legal guardians of elementary and secondary school students, and all unions, of the name or title, office address, e-mail address, and telephone number of the Title IX Coordinator. - Schools must prominently display on their websites the required contact information for the Title IX Coordinator. - Any person may report sex discrimination, including sexual harassment (whether or not the person reporting is the person alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute sex discrimination or sexual harassment), in person, by mail, by telephone, or by e-mail, using the contact information listed for the Title IX Coordinator, or by any other means that results in the Title IX Coordinator receiving the person's verbal or written report. - Such a report may be made at any time, including during non-business hours, by using the telephone number or e-mail address, or by mail to the office address, listed for the Title IX Coordinator.
<p>5. School's Mandatory Response Obligations: The Deliberate Indifference Standard</p>	<p>Schools must respond promptly to Title IX sexual harassment in a manner that is not deliberately indifferent, which means a response that is not clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances. Schools have the following mandatory response obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Schools must offer supportive measures to the person alleged to be the victim (referred to as the "complainant").

Summary of Major Provisions of the Department of Education’s Title IX Final Rule

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Title IX Coordinator must promptly contact the complainant confidentially 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. - Schools must follow a grievance process that complies with the Final Rule before the imposition of any disciplinary sanctions or other actions that are not supportive measures, against a respondent. - Schools must not restrict rights protected under the U.S. Constitution, including the First Amendment, Fifth Amendment, and Fourteenth Amendment, when complying with Title IX. - The Final Rule requires a school to investigate sexual harassment allegations in any formal complaint, which can be filed by a complainant, or signed by a Title IX Coordinator. - The Final Rule affirms that a complainant’s wishes with respect to whether the school investigates should be respected 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. - If the allegations in a formal complaint do not meet the definition of sexual harassment in the Final Rule, or did not occur in the school’s education program or activity against a person in the United States, the Final Rule clarifies that the school must dismiss such allegations <i>for purposes of Title IX</i> but may still address the allegations in any manner the school deems appropriate under the school’s own code of conduct.
<p>6. <i>School’s Mandatory Response Obligations:</i></p> <p><i>Defining</i></p> <p><i>“Complainant,”</i></p> <p><i>“Respondent,”</i></p> <p><i>“Formal Complaint,”</i></p> <p><i>“Supportive Measures”</i></p>	<p>When responding to sexual harassment (e.g., by offering supportive measures to a complainant and refraining from disciplining a respondent without following a Title IX grievance process, which includes investigating formal complaints of sexual harassment), the Final Rule provides clear definitions of complainant, respondent, formal complaint, and supportive measures so that recipients, students, and employees clearly understand how a school must respond to sexual harassment incidents in a way that supports the alleged victim and treats both parties fairly.</p> <p>The Final Rule defines “complainant” as an individual <i>who is alleged to be the victim</i> of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This clarifies that any third party as well as the complainant may report sexual harassment. - While parents and guardians do not become complainants (or respondents), the Final Rule expressly recognizes the legal rights of parents and guardians to act on behalf of parties (including by filing formal complaints) in Title IX matters. <p>The Final Rule defines “respondent” as an individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment.</p>

Summary of Major Provisions of the Department of Education’s Title IX Final Rule

	<p>The Final Rule defines “formal complaint” as 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 and states:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At the time of filing a formal complaint, a complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activity of the school with which the formal complaint is filed. - A formal complaint may be filed with the Title IX Coordinator in person, by mail, or by electronic mail, by using the contact information required to be listed for the Title IX Coordinator under the Final Rule, and by any additional method designated by the school. - The phrase “document filed by a complainant” means a document or electronic submission (such as by e-mail or through an online portal provided for this purpose by the school) that contains the complainant’s physical or digital signature, or otherwise indicates that the complainant is the person filing the formal complaint. - Where the Title IX Coordinator signs a formal complaint, the Title IX Coordinator is not a complainant or a party during a grievance process, and must comply with requirements for Title IX personnel to be free from conflicts and bias. <p>The Final Rule defines “supportive measures” as individualized services reasonably available that are non-punitive, non-disciplinary, and not unreasonably burdensome to the other party while designed to ensure equal educational access, protect safety, or deter sexual harassment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Final Rule evaluates a school’s selection of supportive measures and remedies based on what is not clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances, and does not second guess a school’s disciplinary decisions, but requires the school to offer supportive measures, and provide remedies to a complainant whenever a respondent is found responsible.
7. <i>Grievance Process, General Requirements</i>	<p>The Final Rule prescribes a consistent, transparent grievance process for resolving formal complaints of sexual harassment. Aside from hearings (see Issue #9 below), the grievance process prescribed by the Final Rule applies to all schools equally including K-12 schools and postsecondary institutions. The Final Rule states that a school’s grievance process must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Treat complainants equitably by providing remedies any time a respondent is found responsible, and treat respondents equitably by not imposing disciplinary sanctions without following the grievance process prescribed in the Final Rule. - Remedies, which are required to be provided to a complainant when a respondent is found responsible, must be designed to maintain the complainant’s equal access to education and may include the same individualized services described in the Final Rule as supportive measures; however, remedies need not be non-disciplinary or non-punitive and need not avoid burdening the respondent. - Require objective evaluation of all relevant evidence, inculpatory and exculpatory, and avoid credibility determinations based on a person’s status as a complainant, respondent, or witness.

Summary of Major Provisions of the Department of Education's Title IX Final Rule

- Require Title IX personnel (Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision-makers, people who facilitate any informal resolution process) to be free from conflicts of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents.
- Training of Title IX personnel must include training on the definition of sexual harassment in the Final Rule, the scope of the school's education program or activity, how to conduct an investigation and grievance process including hearings, appeals, and informal resolution processes, as applicable, and how to serve impartially, including by avoiding prejudgment of the facts at issue, conflicts of interest, and bias.
- A school must ensure that decision-makers receive training on any technology to be used at a live hearing.
- A school's decision-makers and investigators must receive training on issues of relevance, including how to apply the rape shield protections provided only for complainants.
- Include a presumption that the respondent is not responsible for the alleged conduct until a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process.
- Recipients must post materials used to train Title IX personnel on their websites, if any, or make materials available for members of the public to inspect.
- Include reasonably prompt time frames for conclusion of the grievance process, including appeals and informal resolutions, with allowance for short-term, good cause delays or extensions of the time frames.
- Describe the range, or list, the possible remedies a school may provide a complainant and disciplinary sanctions a school might impose on a respondent, following determinations of responsibility.
- State whether the school has chosen to use the preponderance of the evidence standard, or the clear and convincing evidence standard, for all formal complaints of sexual harassment (including where employees and faculty are respondents).
- Describe the school's appeal procedures, and the range of supportive measures available to complainants and respondents.
- A school's grievance process must not use, rely on, or seek disclosure of information protected under a legally recognized privilege, unless the person holding such privilege has waived the privilege.
- Any provisions, rules, or practices other than those required by the Final Rule that a school adopts as part of its grievance process for handling formal complaints of sexual harassment, must apply equally to both parties.

Summary of Major Provisions of the Department of Education’s Title IX Final Rule

<p>8. Investigations</p>	<p>The Final Rule states that the school must investigate the allegations in any formal complaint and send written notice to both parties (complainants and respondents) of the allegations upon receipt of a formal complaint. During the grievance process and when investigating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The burden of gathering evidence and burden of proof must remain on schools, not on the parties. - Schools must provide equal opportunity for the parties to present fact and expert witnesses and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence. - Schools must not restrict the ability of the parties to discuss the allegations or gather evidence (e.g., no “gag orders”). - Parties must have the same opportunity to select an advisor of the party’s choice who may be, but need not be, an attorney. - Schools must send written notice of any investigative interviews, meetings, or hearings. - Schools must send the parties, and their advisors, evidence directly related to the allegations, in electronic format or hard copy, with at least 10 days for the parties to inspect, review, and respond to the evidence. - Schools must send the parties, and their advisors, an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence, in electronic format or hard copy, with at least 10 days for the parties to respond. - Schools must dismiss allegations of conduct that do not meet the Final Rule’s definition of sexual harassment or did not occur in a school’s education program or activity against a person in the U.S. Such dismissal is only for Title IX purposes and does not preclude the school from addressing the conduct in any manner the school deems appropriate. - Schools may, in their discretion, dismiss a formal complaint or allegations therein if the complainant informs the Title IX Coordinator in writing that the complainant desires to withdraw the formal complaint or allegations therein, if the respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by the school, or if specific circumstances prevent the school from gathering sufficient evidence to reach a determination. - Schools must give the parties written notice of a dismissal (mandatory or discretionary) and the reasons for the dismissal. - Schools may, in their discretion, consolidate formal complaints where the allegations arise out of the same facts. - The Final Rule protects the privacy of a party’s medical, psychological, and similar treatment records by stating that schools cannot access or use such records unless the school obtains the party’s voluntary, written consent to do so.
<p>9. Hearings:</p>	<p>The Final Rule adds provisions to the “live hearing with cross-examination” requirement for postsecondary institutions and clarifies that hearings are optional for K-12 schools (and any other recipient that is not a postsecondary institution).</p>

Summary of Major Provisions of the Department of Education's Title IX Final Rule

(a) <i>Live Hearings & Cross-Examination (for Postsecondary Institutions)</i>	<p>(a) For postsecondary institutions, the school's grievance process must provide for a live hearing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At the live hearing, the decision-maker(s) must permit each party's advisor to ask the other party and any witnesses all relevant questions and follow-up questions, including those challenging credibility. - Such cross-examination at the live hearing must be conducted directly, orally, and in real time by the party's advisor of choice and never by a party personally. - At the request of either party, the recipient must provide for the entire live hearing (including cross-examination) to occur with the parties located in separate rooms with technology enabling the parties to see and hear each other. - Only relevant cross-examination and other questions may be asked of a party or witness. Before a complainant, respondent, or witness answers a cross-examination or other question, the decision-maker must first determine whether the question is relevant and explain to the party's advisor asking cross-examination questions any decision to exclude a question as not relevant. - If a party does not have an advisor present at the live hearing, the school must provide, without fee or charge to that party, an advisor of the school's choice who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney to conduct cross-examination on behalf of that party. - If a party or witness does not submit to cross-examination at the live hearing, the decision-maker(s) must not rely on any statement of that party or witness in reaching a determination regarding responsibility; provided, however, that the decision-maker(s) cannot draw an inference about the determination regarding responsibility based solely on a party's or witness's absence from the live hearing or refusal to answer cross-examination or other questions. - Live hearings may be conducted with all parties physically present in the same geographic location or, at the school's discretion, any or all parties, witnesses, and other participants may appear at the live hearing virtually. - Schools must create an audio or audiovisual recording, or transcript, of any live hearing.
(b) <i>Hearings are Optional, Written Questions Required (for K-12 Schools)</i>	<p>(b) For recipients that are K-12 schools, and other recipients that are not postsecondary institutions, the recipient's grievance process may, <i>but need not</i>, provide for a hearing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With or without a hearing, after the school has sent the investigative report to the parties and before reaching a determination regarding responsibility, the decision-maker(s) must afford each party the opportunity to submit written, relevant questions that a party wants asked of any party or witness, provide each party with the answers, and allow for additional, limited follow-up questions from each party.
(c) <i>Rape Shield Protections for Complainants</i>	<p>(c) The Final Rule provides rape shield protections for complainants (as to all recipients whether postsecondary institutions, K-12 schools, or others), deeming irrelevant questions and evidence about a complainant's prior sexual behavior unless offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the alleged misconduct or offered to prove consent.</p>

Summary of Major Provisions of the Department of Education's Title IX Final Rule

<p><i>10. Standard of Evidence & Written Determination</i></p>	<p>The Final Rule requires the school's grievance process to state whether the standard of evidence to determine responsibility is the preponderance of the evidence standard or the clear and convincing evidence standard. The Final Rule makes each school's grievance process consistent by requiring each school to apply the same standard of evidence for all formal complaints of sexual harassment whether the respondent is a student or an employee (including faculty member).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The decision-maker (who cannot be the same person as the Title IX Coordinator or the investigator) must issue a written determination regarding responsibility with findings of fact, conclusions about whether the alleged conduct occurred, rationale for the result as to each allegation, any disciplinary sanctions imposed on the respondent, and whether remedies will be provided to the complainant. - The written determination must be sent simultaneously to the parties along with information about how to file an appeal.
<p><i>11. Appeals</i></p>	<p>The Final Rule states that a school must offer both parties an appeal from a determination regarding responsibility, and from a school's dismissal of a formal complaint or any allegations therein, on the following bases: procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter, newly discovered evidence that could affect the outcome of the matter, and/or Title IX personnel had a conflict of interest or bias, that affected the outcome of the matter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A school may offer an appeal equally to both parties on additional bases.
<p><i>12. Informal Resolution</i></p>	<p>The Final Rule allows a school, in its discretion, to choose to offer and facilitate informal resolution options, such as mediation or restorative justice, so long as both parties give voluntary, informed, written consent to attempt informal resolution. Any person who facilitates an informal resolution must be well trained. The Final Rule adds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A school may not require as a condition of enrollment or continuing enrollment, or employment or continuing employment, or enjoyment of any other right, waiver of the right to a formal investigation and adjudication of formal complaints of sexual harassment. Similarly, a school may not require the parties to participate in an informal resolution process and may not offer an informal resolution process unless a formal complaint is filed. - At any time prior to agreeing to a resolution, any party has the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process and resume the grievance process with respect to the formal complaint. - Schools must not offer or facilitate an informal resolution process to resolve allegations that an employee sexually harassed a student.

Summary of Major Provisions of the Department of Education's Title IX Final Rule

13. Retaliation Prohibited

The Final Rule expressly prohibits retaliation.

- Charging an individual with code of conduct violations that do not involve sexual harassment, but arise out of the same facts or circumstances as a report or formal complaint of sexual harassment, for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by Title IX constitutes retaliation.
- The school must keep confidential the identity of complainants, respondents, and witnesses, except as may be permitted by FERPA, as required by law, or as necessary to carry out a Title IX proceeding.
- Complaints alleging retaliation may be filed according to a school's prompt and equitable grievance procedures.
- The exercise of rights protected under the First Amendment does not constitute retaliation.
- Charging an individual with a code of conduct violation for making a materially false statement in bad faith in the course of a Title IX grievance proceeding does not constitute retaliation; however, a determination regarding responsibility, alone, is not sufficient to conclude that any party made a bad faith materially false statement.

U.S. Department of Education Title IX Final Rule Overview

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- **Historic Recognition of Sexual Harassment as Sex Discrimination**

For the first time, the Department’s Title IX regulations recognize that sexual harassment, including sexual assault, is unlawful sex discrimination. The Department previously addressed sexual harassment only through guidance documents, which are not legally binding and do not have the force and effect of law. Now, the Department’s regulations impose important legal obligations on school districts, colleges, and universities (collectively “schools”), requiring a prompt response to reports of sexual harassment. The Final Rule improves the clarity and transparency of the requirements for how schools must respond to sexual harassment under Title IX so that every complainant receives appropriate support, respondents are treated as responsible only after receiving due process and fundamental fairness, and school officials serve impartially without bias for or against any party.

- **Supporting Complainants & Respecting Complainants’ Autonomy**

Under the Final Rule, schools must offer free supportive measures to every alleged victim of sexual harassment (called “complainants” in the Final Rule). Supportive measures are individualized services to restore or preserve equal access to education, protect student and employee safety, or deter sexual harassment. Supportive measures must be offered even if a complainant does not wish to initiate or participate in a grievance process. Every situation is unique, and individuals react to sexual harassment differently. Therefore, the Final Rule gives complainants control over the school-level response best meeting their needs. It respects complainants’ wishes and autonomy by giving them the clear choice to file a formal complaint, separate from the right to supportive measures. The Final Rule also provides a fair and impartial grievance process for complainants, and protects complainants from being coerced or threatened into participating in a grievance process.

- **Non-Discrimination, Free Speech, and Due Process**

The Final Rule reflects core American values of equal treatment on the basis of sex, free speech and academic freedom, due process of law, and fundamental fairness. Schools must operate free from sex discrimination, including sexual harassment. Complainants and respondents must have strong, clear procedural rights in a predictable, transparent grievance process designed to reach reliable outcomes. The Final Rule ensures that schools do not violate First Amendment rights when complying with Title IX.

A SCHOOL’S RESPONSE TO SEXUAL HARASSMENT

- Under the Final Rule, any of the following conduct on the basis of sex constitutes sexual harassment:
 - A school employee conditioning an educational benefit or service upon a person’s participation in unwelcome sexual conduct (often called “*quid pro quo*” harassment);
 - Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the school’s education program or activity; or
 - 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)).

U.S. Department of Education Title IX Final Rule Overview

- Consistent with Supreme Court precedent and the text of Title IX, a school must respond when: (1) the school has actual knowledge of sexual harassment; (2) that occurred within the school's education program or activity; (3) against a person in the United States. The Final Rule expands "actual knowledge" to include notice to any elementary or secondary school employee, and states that any person (e.g., the alleged victim or any third party) may report to a Title IX Coordinator in person or by e-mail, phone, or mail. The Final Rule also specifies that a school's "education program or activity" includes situations over which the school exercised substantial control, and also buildings owned or controlled by student organizations officially recognized by a postsecondary institution, such as many fraternity and sorority houses.
- Consistent with Supreme Court precedent, a school violates Title IX when its response to sexual harassment is clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances, and the Final Rule adds mandatory response obligations such as offering supportive measures to every complainant, with or without a formal complaint.
- Schools must investigate every formal complaint (which may be filed by a complainant or by a school's Title IX Coordinator). If the alleged conduct does not fall under Title IX, then a school may address the allegations under the school's own code of conduct and provide supportive measures.

A FAIR GRIEVANCE PROCESS

The Final Rule requires schools to investigate and adjudicate formal complaints of sexual harassment using a grievance process that incorporates due process principles, treats all parties fairly, and reaches reliable responsibility determinations. A school's grievance process must:

- Give both parties written notice of the allegations, an equal opportunity to select an advisor of the party's choice (who may be, but does not need to be, an attorney), and an equal opportunity to submit and review evidence throughout the investigation;
- Use trained Title IX personnel to objectively evaluate all relevant evidence without prejudgment of the facts at issue and free from conflicts of interest or bias for or against either party;
- Protect parties' privacy by requiring a party's written consent before using the party's medical, psychological, or similar treatment records during a grievance process;
- Obtain the parties' voluntary, written consent before using any kind of "informal resolution" process, such as mediation or restorative justice, and not use an informal process where an employee allegedly sexually harassed a student;
- Apply a presumption that the respondent is not responsible during the grievance process (often called a "presumption of innocence"), so that the school bears the burden of proof and the standard of evidence is applied correctly;
- Use either the preponderance of the evidence standard or the clear and convincing evidence standard (and use the same standard for formal complaints against students as for formal complaints against employees);
- Ensure the decision-maker is not the same person as the investigator or the Title IX Coordinator (i.e., no "single investigator models");
- For postsecondary institutions, hold a live hearing and allow cross-examination by party advisors (never by the parties personally); K-12 schools do not need to hold a hearing, but parties may submit written questions for the other parties and witnesses to answer;
- Protect all complainants from inappropriately being asked about prior sexual history ("rape shield" protections);

U.S. Department of Education Title IX Final Rule Overview

- Send both parties a written determination regarding responsibility explaining how and why the decision-maker reached conclusions;
- Effectively implement remedies for a complainant if a respondent is found responsible for sexual harassment;
- Offer both parties an equal opportunity to appeal;
- Protect any individual, including complainants, respondents, and witnesses, from retaliation for reporting sexual harassment or participating (or refusing to participate) in any Title IX grievance process;
- Make all materials used to train Title IX personnel publicly available on the school's website or, if the school does not maintain a website, make these materials available upon request for inspection by members of the public; and
- Document and keep records of all sexual harassment reports and investigations.

SEX DISCRIMINATION REGULATIONS

Relating to sex discrimination generally, and not only to sexual harassment, the final regulations also:

- Affirm that the Department may require schools to take remedial action for discriminating on the basis of sex or otherwise violating the Department's Title IX regulations;
- Expressly state that in response to any claim of sex discrimination under Title IX, schools are never required to deprive an individual of rights guaranteed under the U.S. Constitution;
- Account for the interplay of Title IX, Title VII, and FERPA, as well as the legal rights of parents or guardians to act on behalf of individuals with respect to exercising Title IX rights;
- Update the requirement for schools to designate and identify a Title IX Coordinator, disseminate their non-discrimination policy and the Title IX Coordinator's contact information to ensure accessible channels for reporting sex discrimination (including sexual harassment), and notify students, employees, parents, and others of how the school will respond to reports and complaints of sex discrimination (including sexual harassment); and
- Clarify that an institution controlled by a religious organization is not required to submit a written statement to the Department to qualify for the Title IX religious exemption.

JIC – Student Conduct CV Current Version

Students have a responsibility to know and respect the rules and regulations of the school.

Students shall receive annually, at the opening of school, a publication (student handbook) listing the rules and regulations to which they are subject. Such publication will be made available in another language or presented orally upon request.

Legal References:

RSA 189:15, Regulations

NH Code of Administrative Rules, Section Ed. 306.04(f)(4), Student Discipline

NH Code of Administrative Rules, Section Ed. 306.06, Culture and Climate

NH Code of Administrative Rules, Section Ed. 317.04(b), Disciplinary Procedures

See Appendix: JICD – R

Category: R

See also JICD

1st Reading: July 16, 2013

2nd Reading: September 17, 2013

Adopted: September 17, 2013

EMERGENCY PLAN FOR SPORTS RELATED INJURIES and ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS FOR ATHLETICS PARTICIPATION

Category: Priority/Required by Law

*Related Policies: EBBB, EBBC, EBCA, JJIB,
JLCE/EBBC, JLCEA & JLCJ*

Related Administrative Procedures: JJA-R

~~~~~

## **ADOPTION/REVISION NOTES**

*Text between the highlighted lines “~~~~”, and highlights in this sample should be removed prior to adoption.*

- (a) NOTE – Newly enacted RSA 200:40-c requires an emergency plan for sports related injuries for school districts with any grades 4-12. It is optional for grades preK – 3.*
- (b) General – As with all sample policies, NHSBA recommends that each district carefully review this sample prior to adoption/revision to assure suitability with the district’s own specific circumstances, internal coding system, current policies, and organizational structures.*
- (c) Highlighted language or blank, underscored spaces indicate areas which Boards should review, change or complete to reflect local personnel titles, internal/ external policy references, duty assignments etc.*
- (d) {\*\*} indicates a reference to another NHSBA sample policy. A district should check its own current policies and codes to assure internal consistency.*
- (e) Withdrawn & earlier versions of revised policies should be maintained separately as part of the permanent records of the District.*

~~~~~

A. **Creation of Plan.** No later than August 1, 2022,¹ the Superintendent or his/her designee [in consultation with each building Principal, the Athletic Director/Coordinator_____, district athletic trainer(s) and school nurse(s)], shall establish a “Sports Injury Emergency Action Plan” (at times referred to in this policy as the “Plan”) for responding to serious or potentially life-threatening injuries sustained from sports or other school sponsored athletic activities. The Sports Injury Emergency Action Plan shall:

- a. Document the proper procedures to be followed when a student sustains a serious injury or illness while participating in school sponsored sports or other athletic activity;
- b. List the employees, team coaches, and licensed athletic trainers in each school who are trained in first aid or cardiopulmonary resuscitation;
- c. Identify the employees, team coaches, or licensed athletic trainers responsible for carrying out the emergency action plan;

¹ [Delete footnote.] The “effective date” language pertaining to RSA 200:40-c (see 2021 N.H. Laws Chapter 210, Pt. III, §210:2) suggests that districts which begin the 2022-23 school year before September 1, 2022 might have until the beginning of the 2023-24 to develop and institute the plan. NHSBA cautions against that reading and recommends that districts wishing to wait until the 2023-24 school consult with private counsel.

- d. Identify the activity location, address, or venue for the purpose of directing emergency personnel;
- e. Identify the equipment and supplies and location thereof needed to respond to the emergency;
- f. Identify the location of any automated external defibrillators and personnel trained in the use of the automated external defibrillator; and
- g. Document policies related to cooling for an exertional heat stroke victim consistent with guidelines established by the American College of Sports Medicine and the National Athletic Trainers' Association.

B. Dissemination of Sports Injury Emergency Action Plan. The Sports Injury Emergency Action Plan shall be posted within each school and disseminated to, and coordinated with, pertinent emergency medical services, fire department, and law enforcement.

C. Additional Written Protocols and Procedures Required. No later than August 1, 2022, the Superintendent or his/her designee [in consultation with each building Principal, the Athletic Director/Coordinator____, district athletic trainer(s) and school nurse(s)], shall develop written procedures and protocols as described below:

1. Hydration, Heat Acclimatization and Wet Globe Temperature – protocols relating to hydration, heat acclimatization and wet bulb globe temperature as established by the American College of Sports Medicine and the National Athletic Trainers' Association;
2. Student Medical History – procedures for obtaining student-participant medical information for each student athlete prior to engaging in sports. Such information must include:
 - a. injury or illness related to or involving any head, face, or cervical spine;
 - b. cardiac injury or diagnosis;
 - c. exertional heat stroke;
 - d. sickle cell trait;
 - e. asthma;
 - f. allergies; or
 - g. diabetes.

Access, filing, and confidentiality of student-participant medical information shall be managed in accordance with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), and the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)².

3. Student Return to Play - Procedures governing a student's to return to play after a sports or illness related injury pertaining to this policy are in addition to the return to play provisions specific to head injuries set forth in Board policy {**}JLCJ, and copies of the procedures

² [Delete footnote.] As most districts are aware, HIPAA does not apply to student records, including health records, maintained by the District. Accordingly, maintaining such information in the same manner as other student health records should be sufficient. Consult with District counsel for specific inquiries.

must be maintained at the SAU office and available to the Department of Education and public upon request.

- D. **Annual Review and Update.** The Superintendent and/or designee shall assure that the Sports Injury Emergency Action Plan, and all procedures and protocols adopted pursuant to this policy are reviewed no less than annually and updated as necessary. Copies of the updated Plan and procedures should be provided to the Board no later than the start of each school year.
- E. **Inclusion of Sports Injury Emergency Action Plan with Emergency Response Plan.** The Sports Injury Emergency Action Plan shall be included with each school's annual Emergency Response Plan (see Board policy {**}EBCA).

District Policy History:

First reading: _____

Second reading/adopted: _____

District revision history:

Legal References:

20 U.S.C. §1232g, *Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)*

34 C.F.R. Part 99, *Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act Regulations*

RSA 200:40-c, *Emergency Plan for Sports Related Injuries*

Legal References Disclaimer: These references are not intended to be considered part of this policy, nor should they be taken as a comprehensive statement of the legal basis for the Board to enact this policy, nor as a complete recitation of related legal authority. Instead, they are provided as additional resources for those interested in the subject matter of the policy.

When adopting this sample or variation of the same, a district should not include the NHSBA history or NHSBA policy notes appearing below. The district should, to the extent possible, include its own adoption/revision history, as well as the legal references and disclaimer as indicated above.

NHSBA history: New policy – Sept. 2021

NHSBA Notes, September 2021: This new sample policy was created to facilitate compliance with RSA 200:40-c, as enacted by passage of SB 148 Part III, which requires the creation of emergency plans for sports related injuries, protocols for gathering health records from student-athletes engaging in sports, and procedures overseeing return to play following injury.

w/p-update/2021-U2 Fall/JLCJA Sports Injuries 2021-U2 (vF)

© 2021 NHSBA

DISCLAIMER: This sample policy is copyrighted to the New Hampshire School Boards Association and is intended for the sole and exclusive use of NHSBA Policy Service Subscribers. This sample is provided for general information only and as a resource to assist subscribing Districts with policy development. School Districts and boards of education should consult with legal counsel and revise all sample policies and regulations to address local facts and circumstances prior to adoption. NHSBA continually makes revisions based on school Districts' needs and local, state and federal laws, regulations and court decisions, and other relevant education activity.