

Regulation 4119.12: Title IX Sexual Harassment Complaint Procedures

Status: ADOPTED

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The complaint procedures described in this administrative regulation shall be used to address any complaint governed by Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 ("Title IX") alleging that a District employee, or when applicable, a job applicant, unpaid intern, volunteer, or individual providing services pursuant to a contract, was subjected to conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following forms of sexual harassment:

1. A District employee conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the District on a covered person's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct;
2. Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable individual to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a covered person equal access to the terms and/or conditions of employment; and/or
3. "Sexual assault" as defined in 20 U.S.C. § 1092 (f)(6)(A)(v), "dating violence" as defined in 34 U.S.C. § 12291(a)(10), "domestic violence" as defined in 34 U.S.C. § 12291(a)(8), or "stalking" as defined in 34 U.S.C. § 12291(a)(30).

"Sexual assault" means actual or intentional physical sexual acts against an individual without consent that may include: rape, rape and seduction, sodomy, lewd and lascivious acts, oral copulation, sexual penetration, sexual battery, and sexual assault, as defined under Education Code section 48900(n) and Penal Code sections 261, 266c, 286, 288, 288a, 289 and 243.4.

"Dating violence" means violence committed by an individual who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim (34 U.S.C. § 12291(a)(10)).

"Domestic violence" means felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by an individual with whom the victim shares a child in common, by an individual who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by an individual similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other individual against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that individual's acts under the domestic or family violence laws (Ed. Code § 48900, subd. (n)).

"Stalking" means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific individual that would cause a reasonable individual to: (A) fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or (B) suffer substantial emotional distress (34 U.S.C. § 12291(a)(30)).

"Without consent" or "against that individual's will" may include force, duress, violence, fear of immediate harm, or an individual's inability to consent.

The District shall respond to allegations of sexual harassment that, if true, meet the definition of sexual harassment under Title IX, when the alleged conduct occurs in the school's education program or activity, and against a person in the United States. "Education program or activity" includes locations, events, or circumstances over which the school exercised substantial control over both the individual accused of sexual misconduct (respondent) and the context in which the sexual harassment occurs.

All other sexual harassment complaints or allegations, brought by or on behalf of a District employee or other person covered by BP 4119.11 – Sexual and Gender-Based Harassment, shall be investigated and/or resolved in accordance with AR 4030 – Nondiscrimination in Employment.

(cf. 4030 – Nondiscrimination in Employment)

The determination as to whether the allegations meet the definition of sexual harassment under Title IX shall be made by the Title IX Coordinator.

Reporting and Filing a Formal Complaint of Sexual Harassment Under Title IX

All incidents of sexual harassment meeting the definition above and/or formal complaints alleging the same, shall be submitted directly to or forwarded to the District's Title IX Coordinator using the contact information listed in AR

4119.11 – Sexual and Gender-Based Harassment.

Upon receiving a report of sexual harassment, the Title IX Coordinator shall promptly meet with the complainant. A “complainant” under Title IX means an individual who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment, or that victim’s parent(s)/guardian(s). The Title IX Coordinator shall listen to the complainant’s concerns, and inform the complainant of the process for filing a formal complaint, and their right to file or not file a formal complaint. The Title IX Coordinator shall also discuss supportive measures with the complainant, and explain that supportive measures will be available regardless of whether a formal complaint is filed. The Title IX Coordinator may, as appropriate, designate these duties to a trained administrator.

A “formal complaint” under Title IX means a document filed by or signed by a Title IX Coordinator alleging sexual harassment against a respondent, or individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment, and requesting that the District investigate the allegation. At the time of filing a formal complaint, the complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in the District’s educational program or activity.

A formal complaint, with the complainant’s physical or digital signature, may be filed with the Title IX Coordinator, using the contact information listed in BP 4119.11 – Sexual and Gender-Based Harassment, in person, by mail, by email, or by any other method authorized by the District. (34 C.F.R. § 106.30)

(cf. 4119.11 –Sexual and Gender-Based Harassment)

Even if the alleged victim chooses not to file a formal complaint, the Title IX Coordinator shall file a formal complaint in situations in which a safety threat exists. In addition, the Title IX Coordinator may file a formal complaint in other situations as permitted under the Title IX regulations, including as part of the District’s obligation to not be deliberately indifferent to known allegations of sexual harassment. In such cases, the Title IX Coordinator is not a party to the case, and the victim will be treated as a party and receive notices as required under Title IX at specific points in the complaint process.

The Superintendent or designee shall ensure that the Title IX Coordinator, investigator, decision-maker, or a facilitator of an informal resolution process does not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally, or an individual complainant or respondent, and that such persons receive training in accordance with 34 C.F.R. § 106.45. (34 C.F.R. § 106.45)

Supportive Measures

Upon receipt of a report of Title IX sexual harassment, even if a formal complaint is not filed, the Title IX Coordinator shall promptly contact the complainant to discuss the availability of supportive measures which are nondisciplinary, nonpunitive, and do not unreasonably burden the other party. Supportive measures shall be designed to restore or preserve equal access to the District’s educational program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other party. They shall also be designed to protect the safety of all parties or the District’s educational environment, and to deter sexual harassment. Such supportive measures may include, but are not limited to, counseling, modifications of work schedules, changes in work location, mutual restrictions on contact, leaves of absence, increased security, and monitoring of certain areas of the campus. The Title IX Coordinator shall consider the complainant’s wishes with respect to supportive measures. Supportive measures, including those detailed herein, shall also be offered to the respondent upon receipt of a formal complaint. (34 C.F.R. § 106.30, 106.44)

The District shall maintain as confidential any supportive measures provided to the complainant or respondent, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the District’s ability to provide the supportive measures. (34 C.F.R. 106.30)

Administrative Leave and Emergency Removals

If a District employee is the respondent, the employee may be placed on administrative leave during the pendency of the formal complaint process.

If the respondent is a student, the District may, on an emergency basis, remove the student from the District’s education program or activity, provided that the District conducts an individualized safety and risk analysis, determines that removal is justified due to an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising from the allegations, and provides the student with notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal. This authority to remove a student does not modify a student’s

rights under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act or Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (34 C.F.R. § 106.44).

Mandatory and Discretionary Dismissals of Title IX Complaints

The Title IX Coordinator shall dismiss a formal complaint if the alleged conduct would not constitute sexual harassment as defined in 34 C.F.R. § 106.30, even if proved. The Title IX Coordinator shall also dismiss any complaint wherein the alleged conduct did not occur in the District's education program or activity or did not occur against a person in the United States, or wherein the complainant-victim was not participating or attempting to participate in the educational program at the time the complaint was filed. The Title IX Coordinator may dismiss a formal complaint if the complainant notifies the District in writing that the complainant would like to withdraw the complaint or any allegations in the complaint, the respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by the District, or sufficient circumstances prevent the District from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination with regard to the complaint. (34 C.F.R. § 106.30(a), 34 C.F.R. § 106.45)

Upon dismissal, the Title IX Coordinator shall promptly and simultaneously send written notice of the dismissal and the reasons for the dismissal to the parties (i.e., the complainant and respondent). (34 C.F.R. § 106.45) Both parties have the right to appeal a dismissal in accordance with the appeal procedures set forth below.

If a complaint is dismissed on the grounds that the alleged conduct does not constitute sexual harassment as defined in 34 C.F.R. § 106.30, or on another appropriate basis, the allegations shall still be addressed pursuant to AR 4030 – Nondiscrimination in Employment or other District policies and procedures, as is deemed appropriate under the circumstances.

Informal Resolution Process

When a formal complaint is filed, the District may offer an informal resolution process, such as mediation, at any time prior to reaching a determination regarding responsibility. The District shall not require a party to participate in the informal resolution process or to waive the right to an investigation and adjudication of a formal complaint (34 C.F.R. § 106.45).

The District may facilitate an informal resolution process provided that the District:

1. Provides the parties with written notice disclosing the allegations, the requirements of the informal resolution process, the right to withdraw from the informal process and resume the formal complaint process, and any consequences resulting from participating in the informal resolution process, including that records will be maintained or could be shared.
2. Obtains the parties' voluntary, written consent to the informal resolution process.

(34 C.F.R. § 106.45)

Formal Complaint Process

Written Notice

If a formal complaint is filed, the Title IX Coordinator or designee shall provide the known parties (complainant and respondent) with written notice of the following:

1. The District's complaint process, including any informal resolution process.
2. The allegations potentially constituting sexual harassment with sufficient details known at the time, including the identity of parties involved in the incident if known, the conduct allegedly constituting sexual harassment, and the date and location of the alleged incident if known. Such notice shall be provided with sufficient time for the parties to prepare a response before any initial interview. If, during the course of the investigation, the District investigates allegations about the complainant or respondent that are not included in the initial notice, the Title IX Coordinator or designee shall provide notice of the additional allegations to the parties.
3. A statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a

determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the complaint process.

4. The opportunity for the parties to have an advisor of their choice who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, and the ability to inspect and review evidence.
5. The prohibition against knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information during the complaint process.

(34 C.F.R. § 106.45)

Investigation Procedures

During the investigation process, the District and/or the District's designated investigator shall: (34 C.F.R. § 106.45)

1. Provide an equal opportunity for the parties to present witnesses, including fact and expert witnesses, and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence.
2. Not restrict the ability of either party to discuss the allegations under investigation or to gather and present relevant evidence.
3. Provide the parties with the same opportunities to have others present during any grievance proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney.
4. Not limit the choice or presence of an advisor for either the complainant or respondent in any meeting or grievance proceeding, although the District may establish restrictions regarding the extent to which the advisor may participate in the proceedings as long as the restrictions apply equally to both parties.
5. Provide, to a party whose participation is invited or expected, written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all investigative interviews or other meetings, with sufficient time for the party to prepare to participate.
6. Send in an electronic format or hard copy to both parties and their advisors, if any, the evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in the complaint, and provide the parties at least 10 days to submit a written response for the investigator to consider prior to the completion of the investigative report.
7. Objectively evaluate all relevant evidence, including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence, and determine credibility in a manner that is not based on a person's status as a complainant, respondent, or witness.
8. Create an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence and, at least 10 days prior to the determination of responsibility, send to the parties and their advisors, if any, the investigative report in an electronic format or a hard copy, for their review and written response.

After sending the investigative report to the parties and before reaching a determination regarding responsibility, the decision-maker, who shall not be the Title IX Coordinator or investigator assigned to the matter, shall afford each party the opportunity to submit written, relevant questions that the 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.

Questions and evidence about the complainant-victim's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant, unless such questions and evidence are offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the conduct alleged by the complainant-victim, or if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the complainant-victim's prior sexual behavior with respect to the respondent and are offered to prove consent.

Privacy rights of all parties to the complaint shall be maintained in accordance with applicable state and federal laws.

If the complaint is against an employee, rights conferred under an applicable collective bargaining agreement shall be applied to the extent they do not conflict with the Title IX requirements.

Written Decision

The decision-maker shall issue, and simultaneously provide to both parties, a written decision as to whether the respondent is responsible for the alleged conduct. (34 C.F.R. § 106.45)

The written decision shall be issued within 60 calendar days of the receipt of the formal complaint. However, the timeline may be extended for good cause with written notice to the complainant and respondent.

In making this determination, the decision-maker shall use the “preponderance of the evidence” standard for all formal complaints of sexual harassment. The same standard of evidence shall be used for formal complaints against students as for complaints against employees. (34 C.F.R. § 106.45)

The written decision shall include the following: (34 C.F.R. § 106.45)

1. Identification of the allegations potentially constituting sexual harassment as defined in 34 C.F.R. § 106.30.
2. A description of the procedural steps taken from receipt of the formal complaint through the written decision, including any notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits, methods used to gather other evidence, and hearings held if the District includes hearings as part of the grievance process.
3. Findings of fact supporting the determination.
4. Conclusions regarding the application of the District’s code of conduct or policies to the facts.
5. A statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including a decision regarding responsibility, all corrective actions, including any disciplinary sanctions the District imposes on the respondent, and whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to the District’s educational program or activity will be provided by the District to the complainant.
6. The District’s procedures and permissible bases for the complainant and respondent to appeal, as well as any civil law remedies that may be available under state or federal laws.

Appeals and Alternative Complaint Procedures

Either party may appeal the District’s decision or dismissal of a formal complaint or any allegation in the complaint, if the party believes that a procedural irregularity affected the outcome, new evidence is available that could affect the outcome, or a conflict of interest or bias by the Title IX Coordinator, investigator(s), or decision-maker(s) affected the outcome. If an appeal is filed, the District shall: (34 C.F.R. § 106.45)

1. Notify the other party in writing when an appeal is filed and implement appeal procedures equally for both parties.
2. Ensure that the decision-maker(s) for the appeal is trained in accordance with 34 C.F.R. § 106.45 and is not the same decision-maker(s) who reached the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal, the investigator(s), or the Title IX Coordinator.
3. Give both parties a reasonable, equal opportunity to submit a written statement in support of, or challenging, the outcome.
4. Issue a written decision describing the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result.
5. Provide the written decision simultaneously to both parties.

An appeal must be filed in writing within 10 calendar days of receiving the notice of dismissal of a Title IX complaint or a written determination, stating the grounds for the appeal and including any relevant documentation in support of the appeal. Appeals submitted after this deadline are not timely and shall not be considered. A written decision on the appeal shall be provided to the parties within 20 calendar days from the receipt of the appeal.

Additionally, a person may file a complaint with either the Department of Fair Housing and Employment (DFEH) or the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). The time limits for filing such complaints are as follows:

1. For filing a complaint with DFEH alleging a violation of Government Code [12940-12952](#), within three years of the alleged discriminatory act(s), unless an exception exists pursuant to Government Code [12960](#) (Government Code [12960](#))

2. For filing a complaint with EEOC, within 180 days of the alleged discriminatory act(s) (42 USC [2000e-5](#))
3. For filing a complaint with EEOC after first filing a complaint with DFEH, within 300 days of the alleged discriminatory act(s) or within 30 days after the termination of proceedings by DFEH, whichever is earlier (42 USC [2000e-5](#))

Either party has the right to file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights with 180 days from the date of most recently alleged misconduct.

Remedies

When a determination of responsibility for sexual harassment has been made against the respondent, the District shall provide remedies to the complainant. Such remedies may include the same individualized services described above in the section "Supportive Measures," but need not be nondisciplinary or nonpunitive and need not avoid burdening the respondent. (34 C.F.R. § 106.45)

Corrective/Disciplinary Actions

The District shall not impose any disciplinary sanctions or other actions against a respondent, other than supportive measures as described above in the section "Supportive Measures," until the complaint procedure has been completed and a determination of responsibility has been made. (34 C.F.R. § 106.44)

For students in grades 4-12, discipline for sexual harassment may include suspension and/or expulsion. After the completion of the complaint procedure, if it is determined that a student at any grade level has committed sexual assault or sexual battery at school or at a school activity off school grounds, the principal or Superintendent shall immediately suspend the student and shall recommend expulsion. (Ed. Code § 48900.2, 48915)

(cf. 5144 - Discipline)

(cf. 5144.1 - Suspension and Expulsion/Due Process)

Other actions that may be taken with a student who is determined to be responsible for sexual harassment include, but are not limited to:

1. Transfer from a class or school as permitted by law.
2. Parent/guardian conference.
3. Education of the student regarding the impact of the conduct on others.
4. Positive behavior support.
5. Referral of the student to a student success team.
6. Denial of participation in extracurricular or cocurricular activities or other privileges as permitted by law.

(cf. 6145 - Extracurricular And Cocurricular Activities)

When an employee is found to have committed sexual harassment or retaliation, the District shall take appropriate disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal, in accordance with applicable law and collective bargaining agreement.

(cf. 4118 - Dismissal/Suspension/Disciplinary Action)

(cf. 4119.11/4219.11/4319.11 - Sexual Harassment And Gender-Based Harassment)

Record-Keeping

The Superintendent or designee shall maintain for a period of seven years a record of the following:

For formal complaints, the District shall maintain record of each Title IX investigation of sexual harassment, including any determinations of responsibility, any audio or audiovisual recording and transcript if applicable, any disciplinary sanctions imposed, any remedies provided to the complainant, and any appeal or informal resolution and the results therefrom. (34 C.F.R. § 106.45)

Where a Title IX allegation was reported, regardless of whether or not a formal complaint was filed, the District shall maintain a record of any actions, including supportive measures, taken in response to a report or formal complaint, or why it is reasonable that no supportive actions were taken, why the District's response was not deliberately indifferent, and the measures taken that were designed to restore or preserve equal access to the education program or activity.

The Superintendent or designee shall also maintain for a period of seven years all materials used to train the Title IX Coordinator, investigator(s), decision-maker(s), and any person who facilitates an informal resolution process. The District shall make such training materials publicly available on its web site, or if the District does not maintain a web site, available upon request by members of the public. (34 C.F.R. § 106.45)
