



ACAA-R(1) SEXUAL HARASSMENT – REGULATION

Section 1 – Policy Statement

The District is committed to a school environment which is free from sexual harassment and conducive to all students' educational opportunities. Sexual harassment can inhibit a student's educational opportunities and an employee's work. Sexual harassment of students attending school in the District or students from other schools who are at a District activity, and sexual harassment of school employees, school volunteers, parents, guests, visitors and vendors of the District shall also not be tolerated and is strictly prohibited.

All students, school employees, school volunteers, parents, guests, visitors, and vendors shall conduct themselves in a civil and responsible manner and in a manner consistent with school policies. This policy prohibiting sexual harassment shall apply to all students, school employees, school volunteers, parents, guests, visitors and vendors while on school property, while attending or participating in school activities, on school-owned property or on non-school property while in any school-owned or leased vehicle, while at a school bus stop, or when in a private vehicle located on school property during school or during school activities.

The District's policy prohibiting sexual harassment is ACAA. This regulation supplements that policy, and the policy and these regulations are consistent with the federal regulations set forth in 34 CFR Part 106.

Students who violate the policy prohibiting sexual harassment shall be subject to appropriate disciplinary action, up to and including expulsion. Employees who violate this policy shall be subject to appropriate disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment. School volunteers, parents, guests, visitors, and vendors who violate this policy may be prohibited from being on school property.

Complaints based on nondiscrimination in federal programs, complaints against school employees, and complaints related to bullying are addressed through other school district policies and not through the policy prohibiting sexual harassment and this regulation.

Section 2 – Definitions

- A. Sexual Harassment. Federal Law (34 CFR § 106.30) defines "sexual harassment" as conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:
1. An employee of the recipient conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the recipient on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct;
 2. 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 recipient's education program or activity; 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).

Sexually oriented words and actions which tend to annoy, alarm, or be physically or verbally abusive toward another person and which serve no legitimate or valid purpose regardless of the intent of the person accused of the sexually harassing conduct, constitutes sexual harassment. Not all harassment falls within the definition of sexual harassment (i.e., harassment that is of a sexual nature). Other laws, regulations, and policies also prohibit inappropriate conduct and provide a means for addressing inappropriate conduct should it occur.

Sexual harassment is a specific type of harassment which is prohibited under this policy. Examples of sexual harassment include, but are not limited to:

- Unwelcome sexual flirtations, advances or propositions;
- Verbal comments, jokes, or abuse of a sexual nature;
- Graphic verbal comments about an individual's body;
- Sexually degrading words used to describe an individual;
- Displaying pornographic material;
- Physical contact or language of a sexually suggestive nature.

B. Other definitions. Other definitions applicable to these Regulations are the definitions set forth in Policy ACAA, Sexual Harassment, Section V.

Section 3 – Sexual Harassment Reporting Procedure

Any person may report sexual harassment (whether or not the person reporting is the person alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute sex discrimination or sexual harassment), in person, by mail, by telephone, or by electronic 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 electronic mail address, or by mail to the office address, listed for the Title IX Coordinator.

Any student who believes that he or she has been or is being subjected to sexual harassment or has reason to suspect another person has been or is being subjected to sexual harassment may also report it to a teacher, guidance counselor, or school administrator. The report may be made verbally or in writing.

The written complaint or Sexual Harassment – Complaint Form, ACAA-E(1), must include the following:

- The date the written complaint was filed or the Sexual Harassment – Complaint Form was completed;
- The school employee receiving the complaint (if applicable);
- The name of the person reporting the sexual harassment;
- The specific conduct or nature of the sexual harassment complaint including the person(s) alleged to have sexually harassed the complaining party or another person, the date(s) and location where the conduct occurred, witnesses, etc.
- The date the school employee completed the form (if applicable);
- The date and signature of the person reporting the sexual harassment.

If the signed written complaint was given to a teacher, guidance counselor, or administrator, or if the Sexual Harassment – Complaint Report Form was completed by a teacher, guidance, counselor, or administrator, the teacher, guidance counselor, or administrator shall forward the complaint or Sexual Harassment – Complaint Report Form to the Title IX Coordinator.

Regardless of whether or not a formal complaint is filed, should the District have actual knowledge of sexual harassment in a District educational program or activity against another person in the United States, the District shall respond promptly in a manner that is not deliberately indifferent (i.e., if the District's response to sexual harassment is clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances).

Section 4 – Retaliation Prohibited

- A. Neither the District or other person may intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against any individual for the purpose or interfering with any right or privilege secured by Title IX or this policy, or because the individual has made a report or complaint, testified, assisted, or participated or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this policy.
- B. The prohibition against retaliation related to a sexual harassment complaint is set forth in full in Policy ACAA Sexual Harassment, Section XIII, and by this reference incorporated herein as if set forth in full.

Section 5 – Procedure for Addressing Sexual Harassment Complaints

- A. General Provisions
 - 1. The Title IX Coordinator shall promptly contact the complainant to discuss the availability of supportive measures (see Policy ACAA, V(m)) and 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.
 - 2. The timeframes set forth in these regulations shall be considered as a maximum length of time within which the related step is to be completed, however, the timeframe within which the District is required to complete a step may be extended for good cause upon written notice to the complainant and the respondent of the delay or extension and the reason(s) for the action. Good cause includes, but is not limited to, utilization of the informal resolution process, availability of an investigator if not a school employee, complexity of the investigation, absence of a party, a party's advisor, a witness, or decision-maker (including a person necessary for addressing an appeal), concurrent law enforcement activity, or the need for language assistance or accommodation of disabilities;
 - 3. Nothing in the policy or these regulations prohibit the District from removing a respondent from the District's education program or activity on an emergency basis, provided that the District undertakes an individualized safety and risk analysis, determines that an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising from the allegations of sexual harassment justifies removal, and provides the respondent with notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal, however, nothing in the policy or regulations may be construed to modify any rights under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, or the Americans with Disabilities Act. Additionally, nothing in the policy or regulations prohibits the District from placing an employee respondent on administrative leave during the pendency of a grievance process, however, nothing in the policy or regulations may be construed to modify any rights under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 or the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- B. Confidentiality
 - 1. The District shall keep confidential the identity of any individual who has made a report or complaint of sex discrimination, including any individual who has made a report or filed a formal complaint of sexual harassment, any complainant, any individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of sex discrimination, any respondent, and any witness, except as may be

permitted by Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), or as required by law, or to carry out the purposes of Title IX (34 CFR part 106), including the conduct of any investigation, hearing, or judicial proceeding arising thereunder.

2. 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 ability of the District to provide the supportive measures.

C. Informal Resolution

1. The District 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 an investigation and adjudication of formal complaints of sexual harassment consistent with this policy, may not require the parties to participate in an informal resolution process under this policy, and may not offer an informal resolution process unless a formal complaint is filed.
2. Policy ACAA Sexual Harassment, Section VII, is the section explaining informal resolution and by this reference incorporated herein as if set forth in full.

D. Formal Complaint

1. Upon receipt of a formal complaint, the Title IX Coordinator shall provide the following written notice to the parties who are known:
 - a. Notice of the District's grievance process, including any informal resolution process.
 - b. Notice of the allegations of sexual harassment potentially constituting sexual harassment as defined in this policy, including sufficient details known at the time and with sufficient time to prepare a response before any initial interview. Sufficient details include the identities of the parties involved in the incident, if known, the conduct allegedly constituting sexual harassment, and the date and location of the alleged incident, if known. The written notice must include a statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a written notice shall inform the parties that they may have an advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, and may inspect and review evidence. The written notice shall inform the parties of any provision in the District's code of conduct that prohibits knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information during the grievance process.
2. The District shall treat complainants and respondents equitably by providing remedies to a complainant where a determination of responsibility of sexual harassment has been made against the respondent. Remedies may be disciplinary in nature. Such remedies may include the same individualized services identified as supportive measures. Remedies must be designed to restore or preserve equal access to the District's education program or activity.
3. The District shall follow the grievance process before the imposition of any disciplinary sanctions or other actions that are not supportive measures against a respondent.

E. Investigation of a Formal Complaint

1. The District must investigate the allegations in a formal complaint. If the conduct alleged in the formal complaint would not constitute sexual harassment as defined in this policy even if proved, did not occur in the District's education program or activity, or did not occur against a person in the United States, then the District must dismiss the formal complaint with regard to that does not preclude action another provision of the District's code of conduct.
2. Unless the nature of the complaint and investigation dictate otherwise, the Investigation should be completed within sixty (60) calendar days of the receipt of the complaint.
3. When investigating a formal complaint and throughout the grievance process, the District:
 - a. Shall have the burden of proof and the burden of gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding responsibility;

- b. Shall provide an equal opportunity for the parties to present witnesses, including fact and expert witnesses, and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence.
 - c. Shall not restrict the ability of either party to discuss the allegations under investigation or to gather and present relevant evidence, provided, however, nothing in this provision prohibits the District from taking disciplinary action due to a party retaliating against any person due to that person having made a report or complaint, testified, assisted, or participated or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this policy.
 - d. Shall 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 or presence of advisor for either the complainant or respondent in any meeting or grievance proceeding; however, 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.
4. If, in the course of an investigation, the District decides to investigate allegations about the complainant or respondent that are not included in the notice provided pursuant to provision D.1., the District shall provide notice of the additional allegations to the parties whose identities are known.
 5. Any party whose participation is invited or expected, shall be given 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.
 6. All parties shall have 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, including the evidence upon which the recipient does not intend to rely in reaching a determination regarding responsibility and inculpatory or exculpatory evidence whether obtained from a party or other source, so that each party can meaningfully respond to the evidence prior to the conclusion of the investigation.
 7. Prior to completion of the investigative report, the District must send to each party and the party's advisor, if any, the evidence subject to inspection and review in an electronic format or a hard copy, and the parties must have at least ten (10) calendar days to submit a written response, which the investigator will consider prior to completion of the investigative report. The District shall make all such evidence subject to the parties' inspection and review available at any hearing to give each party equal opportunity to refer to such evidence during the hearing, including for purposes of cross-examination.
 8. The investigator shall create an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence and, at least ten (10) calendar days prior to a determination a decision-maker regarding responsibility, send to each party and the party's advisor, if any, the investigative report in an electronic format or a hard copy, for their review and written response.

F. Determination

1. The decision-maker shall not be the same person as the Title IX Coordinator or investigator(s).
2. After the investigator has sent the investigative report to the parties, and before reaching a determination regarding responsibility, the decision-maker 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. All parties shall have ten (10) calendar days from the date the investigatory report was sent to the parties to submit written, relevant questions to the decision-maker, who shall forward the questions to the other party following the ten (10) day period, unless all parties submitted questions prior to the end of the ten (10) day period and in such case the decision-maker shall forward the questions upon receipt of the questions by all

parties. All parties shall have five (5) calendar days to submit to the decision-maker and the other parties any written responses to the questions.

3. The decision-maker shall have fourteen (14) calendar days, after the expiration of time frame set forth in E.8. above, to issue a written determination as to the complaint.
4. The decision-maker shall not conduct an adversarial hearing unless the Board conducts a hearing following an appeal of the Superintendent's decision to the Board, or following the Superintendent's recommendation to the Board that a student determined to have sexually harassed another person be suspended long-term or expelled or recommend to the Board that an employee determined to having sexually harassed another person be suspended without pay or the person's employment with the District be terminated.
5. Standard of evidence. For all formal complaints of sexual harassment filed against students and employees, the standard of evidence to be used to determine responsibility is the preponderance of the evidence standard.
6. Upon recommendation of a decision-maker, or following an appeal of the decision-maker's determination, the Superintendent may make a recommendation to the Board that a student determined to have sexually harassed another person be suspended long-term or expelled (ARSD 24:07:01:01). The Superintendent may also make a recommendation to the Board that an employee determined to having sexually harassed another person be suspended without pay or the person's employment with the District be terminated. Should either recommendation be given by the Superintendent, a formal adversarial hearing shall be held before the Board.
7. Disciplinary sanctions. Following any determination of responsibility the District may implement disciplinary sanctions and remedies that include, but are not limited to:
 - a. If a student:
 1. Loss of privileges;
 2. Detention;
 3. In-School Suspension;
 4. Long-Term Suspension;
 5. Expulsion.
 - b. If an employee:
 1. Written reprimand;
 2. Written plan of improvement, which may include directive to obtain training related to sexual harassment and the prohibition against sexual harassment;
 3. Suspension without pay;
 4. Termination of employment.
 - c. If a guest or vendor:
 1. Restrict access to school property;
 2. Deny access to school property.
8. The decision-maker must issue a written determination regarding responsibility. To reach this determination, the decision-maker shall apply the preponderance of evidence standard of evidence.
9. The written determination shall include:
 - a. Identification of the allegations potentially constituting sexual harassment.
 - b. A description of the procedural steps taken from receipt of the formal complaint through the determination, including any notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits, methods used to gather other evidence, and hearings held;
 - c. Findings of fact supporting the determination.
 - d. Conclusions regarding the application of the District's code of conduct to the facts.

- e. A statement of , and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility, any disciplinary sanctions the District places on the respondent, and whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity will be provided by the District to the complainant; and
 - f. The District's procedures and permissible bases for the complainant and respondent to appeal.
10. The District shall provide the written determination to the parties simultaneously.
 11. The determination regarding responsibility becomes final either on the date the recipient 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 would no longer be considered timely.

G. Appeal

1. Both parties have the right to appeal to the Board the Superintendent's determination regarding responsibility, and from a dismissal of a formal complaint or any allegations therein, on the following bases:
 - a. Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter;
 - b. 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; and
 - c. The Title IX Coordinator, investigator(s), or decision-maker(s) had a conflict of interest or bias for or against the complainants or respondents generally or the individual complainant or respondent that affected the outcome of the matter.
2. As to all appeals, the Title IX Coordinator shall:
 - a. Notify the other party in writing when an appeal is filed and implement appeal procedures equally for both parties.
 - b. Ensure that the decision-maker(s) for the appeal is not the same person as the decision-maker(s) that reached the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal, the investigator(s), or the Title IX Coordinator;
 - c. Ensure that the decision-maker(s) for the appeal complies with the standard of evidence as required in this policy;
 - d. Give both parties a reasonable, equal opportunity to submit a written statement in support of, or challenging, the outcome;
 - e. Ensure that a written decision is issued describing the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result, and provide the written decision simultaneously to both parties.
3. Appeal to the Superintendent. The following procedure shall be used to address an appeal of the decision-maker's determination to the Superintendent:
 - a. If a party is not satisfied with the decision-maker's written determination, or if the decision-maker does not without good cause render a written decision within fourteen (14) calendar days of the expiration of time frame set forth in E.8., that party may appeal to the Superintendent by filing form ACAA-E(2), Sexual Harassment – Complaint Appeal to the Superintendent. The appeal must be filed within ten (10) calendar days of the receipt of the decision-maker's written decision, or ten (1) days of the deadline for the decision-maker's written decision, whichever comes first. The appealing party must attach the decision-maker's written determination.
 - b. Within fourteen (14) calendar days from the date the appeal was filed, the Superintendent shall render a decision in writing. All parties shall receive copies of the decision. The Superintendent shall uphold, reverse, modify the decision-maker's

decision, or the Superintendent may refer the matter back to the decision-maker for further investigation and supplemental decision which decision may restate, modify or reverse the decision-maker's initial decision. A supplemental decision by the decision-maker after a referral back to the decision-maker may be appealed to the Superintendent.

4. Appeal to the School Board. If a party is not satisfied with the Superintendent's decision, or if the Superintendent does not without good cause render a written decision within fourteen (14) calendar days of the receipt of the appeal, that party may appeal to the School Board by filing with the Business Manager using form ACAA-E(3), Sexual Harassment – Complaint to the School Board, within ten (10) calendar days of receipt of the Superintendent's written decision, or ten (10) days of the deadline for the Superintendent's written decision, whichever comes first. The appeal shall be in writing and the appealing party must attach to the appeal the decision-maker's written decision, the appeal to the Superintendent, and the Superintendent's written decision or notice of the Superintendent's failure to render a decision.

The following procedure shall be used by the Board to address an appeal of the Superintendent's decision on the merits related to sexual harassment complaint:

1. Upon receipt by the Board President/Chairperson of an appeal by the Complainant, a copy of the appeal shall be given to the person alleged to have violated the sexual harassment policy;
2. Upon receipt of an appeal, the Board shall at its next meeting schedule a date, time and location for the appeal hearing.
3. The following procedure shall be applicable at the appeal hearing before the Board.
 - A. The Board shall appoint a board member or a person who is not an employee of the school district as the hearing officer;
 - B. Within thirty (30) calendar days of an appeal being filed with the Board, the Board shall conduct a hearing in executive session;
 - C. The Complainant, person alleged to have violated the sexual harassment policy, and Superintendent each have the right to be represented at the hearing;
 - D. The Board shall make a verbatim record of the hearing by means of an electronic or mechanical device or by court reporter. This record and any exhibits must be sealed and must remain with the hearing officer until the appeal process has been completed;
 - E. The issue on appeal is whether the Superintendent's decision should be upheld, reversed, or modified;
 - F. All parties shall be given the opportunity to make an opening statement, with the appealing party being given the first opportunity, followed by the other party, and then the Superintendent;
 - G. The appealing party shall present his or her case first, and the other party shall then present his or her case. Both parties shall have the opportunity to ask questions of the other's witnesses. The hearing officer and board members may ask questions of any witness;
 - H. The Superintendent shall present the basis of his/her decision which led to the appeal. Both parties shall have the opportunity to ask the Superintendent questions. The hearing officer and board members may also ask questions of the Superintendent;
 - I. Unless a witness is a party to the appeal, witnesses may be present only when testifying unless the hearing officer rules otherwise. All witnesses must take an oath or affirmation administered by the School Board President, hearing officer or other person authorized by law to take oaths and affirmations;

- J. The hearing officer shall admit all relevant evidence. The hearing officer may limit unproductive or repetitious evidence. The strict rules of evidence do not apply. *Moran v. Rapid City Area School Dist.*, 281 N.W.2d 595. 602 (SD 1979).
- K. All parties shall be given the opportunity to make a closing statement, with the appealing party having the first opportunity, followed by the other party, and then the Superintendent. The appealing party shall be given the opportunity for a brief rebuttal;
- L. After the evidentiary hearing, the Board shall continue to meet in executive session for deliberations. No one other than the hearing officer may meet with the Board during deliberations. The Board may seek advice during deliberation from an attorney who has not represented any of the parties to the hearing. Consultation with any other person during deliberation may occur only if a representative of both parties and Superintendent are present. The Board may, in its sole discretion, continue the proceedings and make a final decision on the appeal at a later date. Within twenty (20) calendar days of the hearing, the Board shall render its decision and issue its written Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Decision. The time frame for rendering a decision may be extended by the Board President for good cause and upon written notification to both parties and the Superintendent, and the notification shall identify the reason for the extension and the date on or before which the decision is rendered;
- M. The decision of the School Board must be based solely on the evidence presented at the hearing and must be formalized by a motion made in open meeting. The Board will convene in open session and a motion to uphold, reverse, or modify the Superintendent's decision shall be made and voted upon. Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Decision, consistent with the Board motion shall be made in writing and approved by the Board. Both parties, the decision-maker, and the Superintendent will receive copies after the Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Decision are approved by the Board.
- N. Following the Board hearing, should the Board determine there has been a violation of this policy prohibiting sexual harassment, Board action may include but is not limited to the following: (1) suspend or expel a student from any or all school programs, including but not limited to classes, extracurricular activities, or attendance at school activities; (2) pursuant to statute, reprimand, suspend without pay, or terminate the contract of an employee, or (3) prohibit a third person from being on school property or at school activities for such time as may be determined by the Board.
- O. If either party is dissatisfied with the Board's decision, that party may appeal the decision by filing an appeal pursuant to law.

Section 6 – Miscellaneous

- A. Consolidation of formal complaints. The District may consolidate formal complaints as to allegations of sexual harassment against one or more than one respondent, or by more than one complainant against one or more respondents, or by one party against another party, where the allegations of sexual harassment arise out of the same facts or circumstances. Where a grievance process involves more than one complainant or more than one respondent, references in this section to the singular "party," "complainant," or "respondent" include the plural, as applicable.
- B. Dismissal of Complaint:
 - 1. The District may dismiss the formal complaint or any allegations therein, if at any time during the investigation or hearing:

- 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 in or employed by the District; or specific circumstances prevent the District from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination as to the formal complaint or allegations therein.
2. Upon a dismissal required or permitted pursuant to B.1. above, the District shall promptly send written notice of the dismissal and reason(s) therefor simultaneously to the parties.
3. Any party whose participation is invited or expected, shall be given 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.
4. Both parties shall have 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, including the evidence upon which the recipient does not intend to rely in reaching a determination regarding responsibility and inculpatory or exculpatory evidence whether obtained from a party or other source, so that each party can meaningfully respond to the evidence prior to conclusion of the investigation.