

EDUCATIONAL PHILOSOPHY

The Board of Trustees is dedicated to educating students to develop desired moral, ethical, and cultural values, to simulate and expand a continual learning process, and to cultivate an understanding and appreciation of the rights and responsibilities of American citizens, which will enable them to function effectively as independent individuals in a democratic society. The Board's established philosophies and goals shall act as guides for the planning and evaluation of the district's educational program.

The educational programs will provide each child with the fundamental academic skills and basic knowledge required for maximum educational development, the opportunity for each child to develop interests and abilities to the fullest extent according to individual potential, and special services to promote the physical, mental, and emotional development of each child. It is the district's goal to foster good work habits, integrity, self-discipline, good sportsmanship, self-confidence, and a sense of purpose. Extracurricular activities will be offered, when possible, to enhance the academic program.

The Board Encourages parents, teachers and staff to offer their expertise in helping to develop a school environment that is academically challenging, psychologically satisfying, and socially fulfilling for students at all levels. The objectives of an educational program are best when mutual understanding, cooperation, and effective communications exist among the home, community and school.

The Mission of the Edinburg Common School is to provide a quality education and a caring environment for all students so that they may grow, achieve, and make a positive contribution to our ever-changing world.

Adoption date:	December 10, 1998
Revised:	July 24, 2013
Reviewed:	June 14, 2022

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION

The Board of Trustees, its officers and employees, will not discriminate in its programs or activities on the basis of legally protected classes, such as, but not limited to: race (including traits historically associated with race, such as hair texture and protective hairstyles like braids, locks, and twists), color, national origin, creed, religion (including religious practices), marital status, sex (including pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical condition) gender identity and expression (i.e., actual or perceived gender-related identity, appearance, behavior, expression, or other gender-related characteristic regardless of the sex assigned to that person at birth, including but not limited to the status of being transgender), age, sexual orientation, disability (mental or physical), predisposing genetic characteristic, military work, veteran status, domestic violence victim status or use of a guide dog, hearing dog, or service dog, as applicable. The district will provide notice of this policy in accordance with federal and state law and regulation.

This policy of non-discrimination includes: access by students to educational programs, counseling services for students, course offerings and student activities, as well as benefits, recruitment, appointment, compensation, promotion, discipline and/or termination of employees.

Specific protections for students under the Dignity for All Students Act are addressed in policy 0115, Student Bullying and Harassment Prevention and Intervention.

Website Accessibility

To promote the accessibility of the district's website and social media to persons with disabilities, and as required by federal regulations implementing the Americans With Disabilities Act, the district's website content and mobile apps will conform to the WCAG 2.1 Level AA standard for accessibility on or after April 26, 2027. If a technical or legal limitation prevents accessibility, conforming alternate versions of web content may be used. Exceptions to this requirement are outlined in federal regulations 28 CFR Part 35, and includes certain archived web content, certain preexisting electronic documents, certain third-party content, individualized secured electronic documents, and preexisting social media posts. The district's IT/Network Manager is responsible for addressing the accessibility of the district's website content and mobile apps.

Annual Notification

At the beginning of each school year, the district will publish a notice of the established grievance procedures for resolving complaints of discrimination to parents/guardians, employees, students and the community. The notice will:

1. Inform parents, employees, students and the community that education programs, including but not limited to vocational programs, are offered without regard to actual or perceived race, color, weight, national origin, ethnic group, religion, religious practice, disability, sex, sexual orientation, or gender (including gender identity and expression;)

2. Provide the name, address and telephone number of the person designated to coordinate activities concerning discrimination; and
3. Be included in announcements, bulletins, catalogues, and applications made available by the district.

Complaints of sex discrimination and sex-based harassment are addressed by the district's Title IX grievance procedure, and will also be addressed by other district policies if the conduct is not a violation of Title IX. Complaints of discrimination and harassment made by employees and applicants are also addressed by the process outlined in the policy 0110.2, Sexual Harassment in the Workplace. Complaints of discrimination and harassment by students are also addressed by the process outlined in policy 0115, Student Bullying and Harassment Prevention and Intervention.

All complainants and those who participate in the investigation of a complaint in conformity with state law and district policies, who have acted reasonably and in good faith, have the right to be free from retaliation of any kind.

The Board authorizes the Superintendent to establish such rules, regulations, and procedures necessary to implement and maintain this policy.

Cross-ref: 0110, Sexual Harassment
0111, Sex Discrimination and Sex-Based Harassment Under Title IX

0115, Student Bullying and Harassment Prevention and Intervention
5030, Student complaints and Grievances
5300, Code of Conduct
5300, Code of Conduct
9140.1, Staff Complaints and Grievances,
9400, Equal Employment Opportunity

Ref: Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 29 U.S.C. §§621 *et seq.*
Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §§12101 *et seq.*
Title VI, Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. §§2000d *et seq.* (nondiscrimination based on race, color, and national origin in federally assisted programs)
Title VII, Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. §§2000e *et seq.* (nondiscrimination based on race, color, and national origin in employment)
Title IX, Education Amendments of 1972, 20 U.S.C. §§1681 *et seq.*
(nondiscrimination based on sex)§504, Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C. §794
Individuals with Disabilities Education Law, 20 U.S.C. §§1400 *et seq.*
Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008 P.L. 110-233
28 CFR Part 35
34 C.F.R. §§ 100.6; 104.8; 106.9; 110.25
Executive Law §§290 *et seq.* (New York State Human Rights Law)
Education Law §§10-18 (The Dignity for All Students Act)
Education Law §§313(3); 3201; 3201-a
Creating a Safe, Supportive, and Affirming School Environment for Transgender and Gender Expansive Students: 2023 Legal Update and Best Practices,
<https://www.nysed.gov/sites/default/files/programs/student-support-services/creating-a-safe-supportive-and-affirming-school-environment-for-transgender-and-gender-expansive-students.pdf>

Adoption date: December 10, 1998

Revised: July 24, 2013

Revised: December 16, 2015

Revised: January 11, 2017

Revised: August 10, 2021

Reviewed: June 14, 2022

Revised: October 8, 2024

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION REGULATION

The procedures set forth in this regulation do not supersede any protection complainants are provided under existing state or federal law.

Definitions:

1. *Complainant* means an applicant, employee, student, or vendor who alleges that they have been subjected to discrimination, which may be a violation of this policy, as well as a violation of federal or state law or associated regulations, which has affected him/her.
2. *Complaint* means any alleged act of discrimination which may be a violation of this policy, which may also violate federal and state civil rights law or associated regulations.
3. *Director of Health and Safety* means the employee designated by the Board of Trustees to coordinate efforts to comply with and carry out responsibilities under the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 and the ADA. The district's Director of Health and Safety can be reached at 518-863-8412.

The investigation and resolution of any complaints alleging an action prohibited by the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, Section, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act or ADA will be dealt with in the following prompt, equitable and impartial manner.

- A. Stage I *Director of Health and Safety*
 1. As soon as possible with 30 days after the events giving rise to the allegation, the complainants must file a complaint, preferably in writing using the district's complaint form, with the Director of Health and Safety. The Director of Health and Safety may informally discuss the complaint with the complainant and will promptly and thoroughly investigate the matter. All employees and students of the school district must cooperate with the Director of Health and Safety in such investigation.
 2. Within 15 days of the complaint, the Director of Health and Safety will make a finding in writing that there has or has not been a violation of the Civil Rights Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act or the ADA. In the event the Director of Health and Safety finds that there has been a violation they will propose a resolution of the complaint.
 3. If the complainant is not satisfied with the finding of the Director of Health and Safety, or with the proposed resolution of the complaint, the complainant may, within 15 days after receiving the report, file a written request for a review by the Superintendent.

B. *Stage II—Superintendent of Schools*

1. The Superintendent may request that the Director of Health and Safety, student, or any member of the school district staff will present a written statement setting forth any information that such person has relative to the complaint and the fact surrounding it.
2. The Superintendent will notify all parties concerned as to the time and place when an informal hearing will be held where such parties may appear and present oral and written statements supplementing their position in the case. Such hearing will be held within 15 days of the receipt of the appeal by the Superintendent.
3. Within 15 days of the hearing, the Superintendent will render a determination in writing. Such determination will include a finding that there has or has not been a violation of the Civil Rights Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of the ADA, and if applicable, a proposal for equitably resolving the complaint.
4. If the complainant is not satisfied with the determination of the Superintendent or the proposed resolutions, the complainant may, within 15 days file with the District Clerk of the Board of Trustees, a written request for review by the Board.

C. *Stage III—Board of Trustees*

1. When a request for review by the Board of Trustees has been made, the Superintendent will submit all written statements and other materials concerning the case to the President of the Board.
2. The Board will notify all parties concerned of the time and place when a hearing will be held. Such hearing will be held within 15 school days of the receipt of the request of the complainant.
3. The Board will render a decision in writing within 15 days after the hearing has been concluded.

1st Reading: December 19, 2016

2nd Reading: January 11, 2017

3rd Reading: February 15, 2017

Adoption date: February 15, 2017

Revised: August 10, 2021

Reviewed: June 14, 2022

GENDER NEUTRAL SINGLE-OCCUPANCY BATHROOMS

All single-occupancy bathroom facilities in the district are designated as gender neutral. Signs designating gender neutral single-occupancy bathrooms must be posted on the wall next to the door of that bathroom facility.

A "single-occupancy bathroom" is as defined in Public Buildings Law §145(d) as "a bathroom intended for use by no more than one occupant at a time or for family or assisted use and which has a door for entry into and egress from the bathroom that may be locked by the occupant to ensure privacy."

The Superintendent of Schools or designee is directed to post appropriate signage to implement this policy consistent with applicable laws. Handbooks, directional signs, memos, safety plans, and maps will also be updated as necessary.

Ref:

Education Law §409-m (single-occupancy bathrooms designated gender neutral)

Public Buildings Law §145(d)

Building Code of New York State §§1111; 2902.4

Adoption Date: March 9, 2021

Revised Dates: November 9, 2021

Reviewed: June 14, 2022

SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Sexual harassment is against federal and state law. The Board is committed to maintaining an educational and working environment free from such harassment, and therefore prohibits sexual harassment of students and employees in the district. The district will establish detailed policies and regulations for both students and employees which address definitions, protections, prohibited behavior (including retaliation), prevention activities, training/education, complaint reporting, investigations, and consequences.

Cross-ref:

0110.2, Sexual Harassment of Employees

0111, Sex Discrimination and Sex-Based Harassment Under Title IX

0115, Student Bullying and Harassment Prevention and Intervention

Ref:

Education Amendments of 1972, Title IX, 20 U.S.C. §1681 *et seq.*; 34 CFR 106 *et seq.*

Title VII of Civil Rights Act (1964), 42 U.S.C. §2000-e; 34 CFR §100 *et seq.*

Education Law §§10-18 (Dignity for All Students Act)

Executive Law §296-d (prohibition of sexual harassment of employees and non-employees)

Labor Law §201-g (required workplace sexual harassment policy and training)

Civil Practice Law and Rules §§5003-b (nondisclosure agreements optional);

7515 (mandatory arbitration prohibited)

General Obligations Law §5-336 (nondisclosure agreements optional)

Davis v. Monroe County Board of Education, 526 U.S. 629, 652 (1999)

Gebser v. Lago Vista Independent School District, 524 U.S. 274 (1998)

Faragher v. City of Boca Raton, 524 U.S. 775 (1998)

Burlington Industries v. Ellerth, 524 U.S. 742 (1998)

Oncale v. Sundowner Offshore Services, Inc., 523 U.S. 75 (1998)

Franklin v. Gwinnett County Public Schools, 503 U.S. 60 (1992)

Meritor Savings Bank, FSB v. Vinson, 477 U.S. 57 (1986)

Cannon v. University of Chicago, 441 U.S. 677 (1979)

Office for Civil Rights *Revised Sexual Harassment Guidance (January 19, 2001)*

Office for Civil Rights, *Dear Colleague Letter: Sexual Harassment Issues (2006)*

Office for Civil Rights, *Dear Colleague Letter: Bullying (October 26, 2010)*

Adoption date: December 10, 1998 (prior policies 5020.1 and 9110.2)

Revised: January 11, 2000; December 11, 2018

Reviewed: July 24, 2013

Revised: March 10, 2020

Reviewed: June 14, 2022

Revised: October 8, 2024

SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF STUDENTS

The Board of Education recognizes that harassment of students on the basis of actual or perceived sex, sexual orientation, and/or gender identity and expression is abusive and illegal behavior that harms targets and negatively impacts the school culture by creating an environment of fear, distrust, intimidation and intolerance. The Board further recognizes that preventing and remedying such harassment in schools is essential to ensure a healthy, nondiscriminatory environment in which students can learn.

Sexual harassment is a form of sex discrimination and is unlawful under federal and state law. For purposes of this policy, sexual harassment includes harassment on the basis of actual or perceived sex, sexual orientation, and/or gender identity and expression. Sexual harassment of a student can deny or limit the student's ability to participate in or to receive benefits, services, or opportunities from the school's program.

Sexual harassment includes unwelcome conduct which is either of a sexual nature, or which is directed at an individual because of that individual's actual or perceived sex, sexual orientation, and/or gender identity and expression, when:

- a. submission to that conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of a student's education;
- b. submission to or rejection of such conduct is used as the basis for decisions affecting a student's education; or
- c. the conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with a student's school performance or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive educational environment, even if the complaining individual is not the intended target of the sexual harassment;

Sexual harassment can include unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature, or verbal, nonverbal or physical aggression, intimidation or hostility that is based on actual or perceived gender and sexual stereotypes. Examples of sexual harassment can be found in the accompanying regulation (0110.1-R).

The Board is committed to providing an educational environment that promotes respect, dignity and equality and that is free from all forms of sexual harassment. To this end, the Board condemns and strictly prohibits all forms of sexual harassment on school grounds, school buses and at all school-sponsored activities, programs and events, including those that take place at locations outside the district, or outside the school setting if the harassment impacts the individual's education in a way that violates their legal rights, including when harassment is done by electronic means (including on social media). Sanctions will be enforced against all those who engage in sexual harassment or retaliation, and against district personnel who knowingly allow such behavior to continue.

Sexual harassment may subject the district to liability for harm done to targets. Harassers may also be individually subject to civil liability if sued in a court of law or criminal liability if prosecuted.

Under various state and federal laws, students have legal protections against sexual harassment in the school environment as described above. Those laws are listed in the references section. The district's Code of Conduct also addresses appropriate behavior in the school environment. Sexual harassment can occur between persons of all ages and genders.

In order for the Board to effectively enforce this policy and to take prompt corrective measures, it is essential that all targets of sexual harassment and persons with knowledge of sexual harassment report the harassment immediately. The district will promptly investigate all complaints of sexual harassment, either formal or informal, verbal or written. To the extent possible, all complaints will be treated in a confidential manner. Limited disclosure may be necessary to complete a thorough investigation. If the complainant reports that they feel unsafe at school due to the nature of the complaint, the district will determine if accommodations need to be made until the issue is resolved.

If, after appropriate investigation, the district finds that a person has violated this policy, prompt corrective action will be taken in accordance with the applicable collective bargaining agreement, contract, district policy and state law.

All complainants and those who participate in sexual harassment complaints or the investigation of a complaint of sexual harassment have the right to be free from retaliation of any kind, when they do so with a good faith belief that sexual harassment has occurred. Such prohibited retaliation can include, but is not limited to, discipline, discrimination, demotion, denial of privileges, or any action that would keep a person from coming forward to make or support a sexual harassment claim. Such actions need not be job- or education-related, or occur in the workplace or educational environment, to constitute unlawful retaliation.

The Superintendent of Schools is directed to develop and implement regulations for reporting, investigating and remedying allegations of sexual harassment. These regulations are to be attached to this policy. In addition, the Board directs that training programs be established for students, and annually for employees, to raise awareness of the issues surrounding sexual harassment and to implement preventative measures to help reduce incidents of sexual harassment. Age-appropriate instructional materials will be incorporated into the curriculum to educate students so that they can recognize and reduce the incidence of sexual harassment.

This policy, or a simplified version, will be posted in a prominent place in each district facility, on the district's website, and will also be published in student registration materials, student, parent and employee handbooks, and other appropriate school publications.

The Character Committee consisting of administrators, teachers, parents, students and the school attorney will be convened annually to review this policy's effectiveness and compliance with applicable state and federal law, and to recommend revisions to Board.

Cross-ref: 0115, Student Harassment and Bullying Prevention and Intervention

Ref:

Education Amendments of 1972, Title IX, 20 U.S.C. §1681 *et seq.*; 34 CFR 106 *et seq.*
Education Law §§10-18 (The Dignity for All Students Act)

Davis v. Monroe County Board of Education, 526 U.S. 629, 652 (1999)

Gebser v. Lago Vista Independent School District, 524 U.S. 274 (1998)

Franklin v. Gwinnett County Public Schools, 503 U.S. 60 (1992)

Cannon v. University of Chicago, 441 U.S. 677 (1979)

Office for Civil Rights *Revised Sexual Harassment Guidance (January 19, 2001)*

Office for Civil Rights, *Dear Colleague Letter: Sexual Harassment Issues (2006)*

Office for Civil Rights, *Dear Colleague Letter: Bullying (October 26, 2010)*

Adoption Date: May 11, 2020

Reviewed: June 14, 2022

SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF STUDENTS REGULATION

This regulation is intended to create and preserve an educational environment free from unlawful sexual harassment on the basis of actual or perceived sex, sexual orientation, and/or gender identity and expression, in furtherance of the district's commitment to provide a healthy and productive environment for all students that promotes respect, dignity and equality.

Sexual Harassment Defined

Sexual harassment is a form of sex discrimination and is unlawful under federal and state law. Sexual harassment includes, but is not limited to, harassment on the basis of actual or perceived sex, sexual orientation, and/or gender identity and expression.

Sexual harassment includes, but is not limited to, unwelcome conduct which is either of a sexual nature, or which is directed at an individual because of that individual's actual or perceived sex, gender, or sexual orientation, when:

1. submission to that conduct or communication is made a term or condition, either explicitly or implicitly, of a student's education (including any aspect of the student's participation in school-sponsored activities, or any other aspect of the student's education); or
2. submission to or rejection of that conduct or communication by an individual is used as the basis for decisions affecting a student's education; or
3. the conduct or communication has the purpose or effect of substantially or unreasonably interfering with a student's academic performance or participation in school-sponsored activities, or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive educational environment, even if the complaining individual is not the intended target of the sexual harassment.

Sexual harassment can include, but is not limited to, unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature, or verbal, nonverbal or physical aggression, intimidation or hostility that is based on sex, gender and sexual orientation stereotypes.

Unacceptable Conduct

Conduct that the district considers unacceptable and which may constitute sexual harassment includes, but is not limited to, the following:

1. rape, attempted rape, sexual assault, attempted sexual assault, forcible sexual abuse, hazing, and other sexual and gender-based activity of a criminal nature as defined under the State Penal Law;
2. unwelcome sexual advances or invitations or requests for sexual activity, including but not limited to those in exchange for grades, preferences, favors, selection for extracurricular activities, homework, etc., or when accompanied by implied or overt threats concerning the target's school evaluations, other benefits or detriments;
3. unwelcome or offensive public sexual display of affection, including kissing, hugging, making out, groping, fondling, petting, inappropriate touching of one's self or others (e.g., pinching, patting, grabbing, poking), sexually suggestive dancing, and massages;
4. any unwelcome communication that is sexually suggestive, sexually degrading or derogatory or implies sexual motives or intentions, such as sexual remarks or innuendoes about an individual's clothing, appearance or activities; sexual jokes; sexual gestures; public conversations about sexual activities or exploits; sexual rumors and "ratings lists;" howling, catcalls, and whistles; sexually graphic computer files, messages or games, etc.;

5. unwelcome and offensive name calling or profanity that is sexually suggestive or explicit, sexually degrading or derogatory, implies sexual intentions, or that is based on sexual stereotypes or sexual orientation, gender identity or expression;
6. unwelcome physical contact or closeness that is sexually suggestive, sexually degrading or derogatory, or sexually intimidating such as the unwelcome touching of another's body parts, cornering or blocking an individual, standing too close, spanking, pinching, following, stalking, frontal body hugs, etc.;
7. unwelcome and sexually offensive physical pranks or touching of an individual's clothing, such as hazing and initiation, "streaking" (running naked in public), "mooning" (exposing one's buttocks), "snuggies" or "wedgies" (pulling underwear up at the waist so it goes in between the buttocks), bra-snapping, skirt "flip-ups," "pantsing" or "spiking" (pulling down someone's pants or swimming suit); pinching; placing hands inside an individual's pants, shirt, blouse, or dress, etc.;
8. unwelcome leers, stares, gestures, or slang that are sexually suggestive; sexually degrading or derogatory or imply sexual motives or intentions;
9. clothing with sexually obscene or sexually explicit slogans or messages;
10. unwelcome and offensive skits, assemblies, and productions that are sexually suggestive, sexually degrading or derogatory, or that imply sexual motives or intentions, or that are based on sexual stereotypes;
11. unwelcome written or pictorial display or distribution (including via electronic devices) of pornographic or other sexually explicit materials such as signs, graffiti, calendars, objects, magazines, videos, films, Internet material, etc.;
12. other hostile actions taken against an individual because of that person's actual or perceived sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, such as interfering with, destroying or damaging a person's school area or equipment; sabotaging that person's school activities; bullying, yelling, or name calling; or otherwise interfering with that person's ability to participate in school functions and activities; and
13. any unwelcome behavior based on sexual stereotypes and attitudes that is offensive, degrading, derogatory, intimidating, or demeaning, including, but not limited to:
 - a. disparaging remarks, slurs, jokes about or aggression toward an individual because the person displays mannerisms or a style of dress inconsistent with stereotypical characteristics of the person's sex;
 - b. ostracizing or refusing to participate in group activities with an individual (for example, during class projects, physical education classes or field trips) because of the individual's actual or perceived sex, sexual orientation, and/or gender identity or expression;
 - c. taunting or teasing an individual because they are participating in an activity not typically associated with the individual's actual or perceived sex, sexual orientation, or gender.

For purposes of this regulation, action or conduct will be considered "unwelcome" if the student did not request or invite it and regarded the conduct as undesirable or offensive.

Sexual harassment may occur on school grounds, school buses and at all school-sponsored activities, programs and events, including those that take place at locations outside the district, or outside the school setting if the harassment impacts the individual's education in a way that violates their legal rights, including when the harassment is done by electronic means (including on social media).

Determining if Prohibited Conduct is Sexual Harassment

Complaints of sexual harassment will be thoroughly investigated to determine whether the totality of the behavior and circumstances meet any of the elements of the above definition of sexual harassment and should therefore be treated as sexual harassment. Not all unacceptable conduct with sexual connotations may constitute sexual harassment. In many cases (other than quid pro quo situations where the alleged harasser offers academic rewards or threatens punishment as an inducement for sexual favors), unacceptable behavior must be sufficiently severe, pervasive and objectively offensive to be considered sexual harassment. If the behavior doesn't rise to the level

of sexual harassment, but is found to be objectionable behavior, the individual will be educated and counseled in order to prevent the behavior from continuing.

In evaluating the totality of the circumstances and making a determination of whether conduct constitutes sexual harassment, the individual investigating the complaint should consider:

1. the degree to which the conduct affected the ability of the student to participate in or benefit from their education or altered the conditions of the student's learning environment;
2. the type, frequency and duration of the conduct;
3. the identity of and relationship between the alleged harasser and the subject of the harassment (e.g., sexually based conduct by an authority figure is more likely to create a hostile environment than similar conduct by a peer);
4. the number of individuals involved;
5. the age and sex of the alleged harasser and the target of the harassment;
6. the location of the incidents and context in which they occurred;
7. other incidents at the school; and
8. incidents of gender-based, but non-sexual harassment.

Reporting Complaints

Students who believe they been the target of sexual harassment related to the school setting are encouraged to report complaints as soon as possible after the incident in order to enable the district to promptly and effectively investigate and resolve the complaint. Any person who witnesses or is aware of sexual harassment of a student is also encouraged to report the incident or behavior to the district. Targets are encouraged to submit the complaint in writing; however, complaints may be filed verbally.

Complaints should be filed with the Director of Health and Safety or the Title IX coordinator; however, students may go to any district employee with sexual harassment complaints.

Any school employee who receives a complaint of sexual harassment from a student must inform the student of the employee's obligation to report the complaint to the school administration, and must then immediately notify the Director of Health and Safety and/or the Title IX coordinator.

In order to assist investigators, targets should document the harassment as soon as it occurs and with as much detail as possible including: the nature of the harassment; dates, times, places it has occurred; name of harasser(s); witnesses to the harassment; and the target's response to the harassment.

Confidentiality

It is district policy to respect the privacy of all parties and witnesses to complaints of sexual harassment. To the extent possible, the district will not release the details of a complaint or the identity of the complainant or the individual(s) against whom the complaint is filed to any third parties who do not need to know such information. However, because an individual's need for confidentiality must be balanced with the district's legal obligation to provide due process to the accused, to conduct a thorough investigation, or to take necessary action to resolve the complaint, the district retains the right to disclose the identity of parties and witnesses to complaints in appropriate circumstances to individuals with a need to know. The staff member responsible for investigating complaints will discuss confidentiality standards and concerns with all complainants.

If a complainant requests that their name not be revealed to the individual(s) against whom a complaint is filed, the staff member responsible for conducting the investigation will inform the complainant that:

1. the request may limit the district's ability to respond to their complaint;

2. district policy and federal law prohibit retaliation against complainants and witnesses;
3. the district will attempt to prevent any retaliation; and
4. the district will take strong responsive action if retaliation occurs.

If the complainant still requests confidentiality after being given the notice above, the investigator will take all reasonable steps to investigate and respond to the complaint consistent with the request as long as doing so does not preclude the district from responding effectively to the harassment and preventing the harassment of others.

Investigation and Resolution Procedure

A. Initial (Building-level) Procedure

The Director of Health and Safety or the Title IX coordinator will conduct a preliminary review when they receive a verbal or written complaint of sexual harassment, or if they observe sexual harassment. Except in the case of severe or criminal conduct, the Director of Health and Safety or the Title IX coordinator should make all reasonable efforts to resolve complaints informally at the school level. The goal of informal investigation and resolution procedures is to end the harassment and obtain a prompt and equitable resolution to a complaint. All persons involved in an investigation (complainants, witnesses and alleged harassers) will be accorded due process to protect their rights to a fair and impartial investigation. This investigation shall be prompt and thorough, and shall be completed as soon as possible.

Immediately, but no later than two working days following receipt of a complaint, the Director of Health and Safety or Title IX coordinator shall begin an investigation of the complaint according to the following steps:

1. Interview the target and document the conversation. Instruct the target to have no contact or communication regarding the complaint with the alleged harasser. Ask the target specifically what action they want taken in order to resolve the complaint. Refer the target, as appropriate, to school social workers, school psychologists, crisis team managers, other school staff, or appropriate outside agencies for counseling services.
2. Review any written documentation of the harassment prepared by the target. If the target has not prepared written documentation, ask the target to do so, providing alternative formats for individuals with disabilities and young children, who have difficulty writing and need accommodation. If the complainant refuses to complete a complaint form or written documentation, the Director of Health and Safety or Title IX coordinator shall complete a complaint form (see exhibit 0115-E, Student Bullying and Harassment Complaint Form) based on the verbal report.
3. Request, review, obtain and preserve relevant evidence of harassment (e.g., documents, emails, phone records, etc.), if any exist.
4. Interview the alleged harasser regarding the complaint and inform the alleged harasser that if the objectionable conduct has occurred, it must cease immediately. Document the conversation. Provide the alleged harasser an opportunity to respond to the charges in writing.
5. Instruct the alleged harasser to have no contact or communication regarding the complaint with the target and to not retaliate against the target. Warn the alleged harasser that if they make such contact with or retaliate against the target, they will be subject to immediate disciplinary action.
6. Interview any witnesses to the complaint. Where appropriate, obtain a written statement from each witness. Caution each witness to keep the complaint and their statement confidential. Employees may be required to cooperate as needed in investigations of suspected sexual harassment.
7. Review all documentation and information relevant to the complaint.
8. Where appropriate, suggest mediation as a potential means of resolving the complaint. In addition to mediation, use appropriate informal methods to resolve the complaint, including but not limited to:
 - a. discussion with the accused, informing them of the district's policies and indicating that the behavior must stop;
 - b. suggesting counseling and/or sensitivity training;

- c. conducting training for the department or school in which the behavior occurred, calling attention to the consequences of engaging in such behavior;
 - d. requesting a letter of apology to the complainant;
 - e. writing letters of caution or reprimand; and/or
 - f. separating the parties.
9. Involvement and Notification
- a. Parents/guardians of student targets and accused students will be notified within one school day of allegations that are serious or involve repeated conduct.
 - b. The parents/guardians of students who file complaints are welcome to participate at each stage of both informal and formal investigation and resolution procedures.
 - c. If either the target or the accused is a student receiving special education services under an IEP or section 504/Americans with Disabilities Act accommodations, the committee on special education will be consulted to determine the degree to which the student's disability either caused or is affected by the discrimination or policy violation. In addition, due process procedures required for persons with disabilities under state and federal law will be followed.
 - d. The Director of Health and Safety or Title IX Coordinator (i.e., the investigator) will submit a copy of all investigation and interview documentation to the Superintendent.
 - e. The investigator will report back to both the target and the accused, notifying them in writing, and also in person as appropriate, regarding the outcome of the investigation and the action taken to resolve the complaint. The investigator will instruct the target to report immediately if the objectionable behavior occurs again or if the alleged harasser retaliates against them.
 - f. The investigator will notify the target that if they desire further investigation and action, they may request a district level investigation by contacting the Superintendent of Schools. The investigator will also notify the target of their right to contact the New York State Division of Human Rights, the U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights, and/or a private attorney.
10. Create a written documentation of the investigation, kept in a secure and confidential location, containing:
- a. A list of all documentation and other evidence reviewed, along with a detailed summary;
 - b. A list of names of those interviewed along with a detailed summary of their statements;
 - c. A timeline of events;
 - d. A summary of prior relevant incidents, reported or unreported; and
 - e. The final resolution of the complaint, together with any corrective action(s).

If the initial investigation results in a determination that sexual harassment did occur, the investigator will promptly notify the Superintendent, who will then take prompt disciplinary action in accordance with district policy, the applicable collective bargaining agreement or state law.

If a complaint received by the Director of Health and Safety or the Title IX Coordinator contains evidence or allegations of serious or extreme harassment, such as employee to student harassment, criminal touching, quid pro quo (e.g., offering an academic reward or punishment as an inducement for sexual favors), or acts which shock the conscience of a reasonable person, the complaint will be referred promptly to the Superintendent. In addition, where the Director of Health and Safety or the Title IX coordinator has a reasonable suspicion that the alleged harassment involves criminal activity, they must immediately notify the Superintendent, who will then contact appropriate child protection and law enforcement authorities. Where criminal activity is alleged or suspected by a district employee, the accused employee will be suspended pending the outcome of the investigation, consistent with all contractual or statutory requirements.

Any party who is not satisfied with the outcome of the initial investigation by the Director of Health and Safety or the Title IX coordinator may request a district-level investigation by submitting a written complaint to the Superintendent within 30 days.

B. District-level Procedure

The Superintendent will promptly investigate and resolve all sexual harassment complaints that are referred by a Director of Health and Safety or Title IX coordinator, as well as those appealed to the Superintendent following an initial investigation by a Director of Health and Safety or Title IX coordinator. In the event the complaint of sexual harassment involves the Superintendent, the complaint will be filed with or referred to the Board President, who will refer the complaint to a trained investigator not employed by the district for investigation.

The district level investigation should begin as soon as possible but not later than three working days following receipt of the complaint by the Superintendent or Board President.

In conducting the formal district level investigation, the district will use investigators who have received formal training in sexual harassment investigation or that have previous experience investigating sexual harassment complaints.

If a district investigation results in a determination that sexual harassment did occur, prompt corrective action will be taken to end the harassment. Where appropriate, district investigators may suggest mediation as a means of exploring options of corrective action and informally resolving the complaint.

No later than 30 days following receipt of the complaint, the Superintendent (or in cases involving the Superintendent, the Board-appointed investigator) will notify the target and alleged harasser, in writing, of the outcome of the investigation. If additional time is needed to complete the investigation or take appropriate action, the Superintendent or Board-appointed investigator will provide all parties with a written status report within 30 days following receipt of the complaint.

The target and the alleged harasser have the right to be represented by a person of their choice, at their own expense, during sexual harassment investigations and hearings.

External Remedies

In addition, targets have the right to register sexual harassment complaints with the U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights (OCR) and the New York State Division of Human Rights (DHR). The OCR can be contacted at (800) 421-3481, 400 Maryland Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20202-1100, or at <https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/howto.html>. The DHR can be contacted at (888) 392-3644, www.dhr.ny.gov/complaint, or at 1 Fordham Plaza, Fourth Floor, Bronx, NY 10458.

Nothing in these regulations limits the right of the complainant to file a lawsuit in either state or federal court, or to contact law enforcement officials if the sexual harassment involves unwanted physical touching, coerced physical confinement or coerced sex acts, or other acts which may constitute a crime.

Retaliation Prohibited

Any act of retaliation against any person who opposes sexually harassing behavior, or who has filed a complaint in good faith, is prohibited and illegal, and therefore subject to disciplinary action. Likewise, retaliation against any person who has, in good faith, testified, assisted, or participated in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing of a sexual harassment complaint is prohibited. For purposes of this policy, retaliation includes but is not limited to: verbal or physical threats, intimidation, ridicule, bribes, destruction of property, spreading rumors, stalking, harassing phone calls, discipline, discrimination, demotion, denial of privileges, any

action that would keep a person from coming forward to make or support a sexual harassment claim, and any other form of harassment. Such actions need not be job- or education-related, or occur in the workplace or educational environment, to constitute unlawful retaliation. Any person who retaliates is subject to immediate disciplinary action, up to and including suspension or termination.

Discipline/Penalties and Consequences

Any individual who violates the sexual harassment policy by engaging in prohibited sexual harassment will be subject to appropriate disciplinary and/or remedial action. Measures available to school authorities include, but are not limited to the following:

Students: Discipline may range from a reprimand up to and including suspension from school, to be imposed consistent with the student conduct and discipline policy and applicable law.

Employees: Discipline may range from a warning up to and including termination, to be imposed consistent with all applicable contractual and statutory rights.

Volunteers: Penalties may range from a warning up to and including loss of volunteer assignment.

“Non-employees” (i.e., contractors, subcontractors, vendors, consultant and other persons providing services pursuant to a contract, or their employees): Penalties may range from a warning up to and including loss of district business.

Other individuals: Penalties may range from a warning up to and including denial of future access to school property.

False Complaints

False or malicious complaints of sexual harassment may result in corrective or disciplinary action taken against the complainant.

Training

All students and employees will be informed of this policy and regulation in student and employee handbooks, on the district website and student registration materials. A poster summarizing the policy will also be posted in a prominent location at each school. All secondary school student body officers will receive district training about the policy at the beginning of each school year.

In addition, age-appropriate curricular materials will be made available so that it can be incorporated in instruction K-12 to ensure that all students are educated to recognize and report sexual harassment, and on appropriate and inappropriate behavior.

Building Principals are responsible for informing students and staff on a yearly basis of the terms of this policy, including the procedures established for investigation and resolution of complaints, general issues surrounding sexual harassment, the rights and responsibilities of students and employees, and the impact of sexual harassment on the target.

Adoption Date: May 11, 2020
Reviewed: June 14, 2022

SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN THE WORKPLACE

Purpose and Goals

The Edinburg Common School District (“the district”) is committed to maintaining a workplace free from harassment and discrimination. Sexual harassment is a form of workplace discrimination that subjects an employee to inferior conditions of employment due to their gender, gender identity, gender expression (perceived or actual), and/or sexual orientation. Sexual harassment is often viewed simply as a form of gender-based discrimination, but the district recognizes that discrimination can be related to or affected by other identities beyond gender. Under the New York State Human Rights Law, it is illegal to discriminate based on sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, race, creed, color, national origin, religion, citizenship/immigration status, military status, disability, pre-disposing genetic characteristics, familial status (including pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical condition), marital status, criminal history, or status as a victim of domestic violence. Our different identities impact our understanding of the world and how others perceive us. For example, an individual’s race, ability, or immigration status may impact their experience with gender discrimination in the workplace. While this policy is focused on sexual harassment and gender discrimination, the methods for reporting and investigating discrimination based on other protected identities are the same. The purpose of this policy is to teach employees to recognize discrimination, including discrimination due to an individual’s intersecting identities, and provide the tools to take action when it occurs. All employees, managers, and supervisors are required to work in a manner designed to prevent sexual harassment and discrimination in the workplace. This policy is one component of the district’s commitment to a discrimination-free work environment.

A. Goals of this Policy

Sexual harassment and discrimination are against the law. After reading this policy, employees will understand their right to a workplace free from harassment. Employees will also learn what harassment and discrimination look like, what actions they can take to prevent and report harassment, and how they are protected from retaliation after taking action. The policy will also explain the investigation process into any claims of harassment. Employees are encouraged to report sexual harassment or discrimination by filing a complaint internally with the district. Employees can also file a complaint with a government agency or in court under federal, state, or local antidiscrimination laws. To file an employment complaint with the New York State Division of Human Rights, please visit <https://dhr.ny.gov/complaint>. To file a complaint with the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, please visit <https://www.eeoc.gov/filing-charge-discrimination>.

The district is also required under the federal Title IX law and its implementing regulations to adopt a grievance procedure for addressing

complaints of sex discrimination and sex-based harassment. The Title IX regulations contain a definition of sex discrimination and sex-based harassment, and a standard under which complaints must be assessed, that is different from the one in state law and this policy. The district is required to address complaints that might constitute sex discrimination and sex-based harassment prohibited under Title IX pursuant to its grievance procedure. Because of this, any complaint of sexual harassment under this policy (covered by state law) should also be reviewed under the district's Title IX grievance procedure, either prior to or in tandem with this policy. See policy 0111 and regulation 0111-R.

Sexual Harassment and Discrimination Prevention Policy

1. The district's policy applies to all employees, applicants for employment, and interns, whether paid or unpaid. The policy also applies to additional covered individuals. It applies to anyone who is (or is employed by) a contractor, subcontractor, vendor, consultant, or anyone providing services in the district. These individuals include persons commonly referred to as independent contractors, gig workers, and temporary workers. Also included are persons providing equipment repair, cleaning services, or any other services through a contract with the district. For the remainder of this policy, we will use the term "covered individual" to refer to these individuals who are not direct employees of the company.
2. Sexual harassment is unacceptable. Any employee or covered individual who engages in sexual harassment, discrimination, or retaliation will be subject to action, including appropriate discipline for employees. In New York, harassment does not need to be severe or pervasive to be illegal. Employees and covered individuals should not feel discouraged from reporting harassment because they do not believe it is bad enough, or conversely because they do not want to see a colleague fired over less severe behavior. Just as harassment can happen in different degrees, potential discipline for engaging in sexual harassment will depend on the degree of harassment and might include education and counseling. It may lead to suspension or termination when appropriate.
3. Retaliation is prohibited. Any employee or covered individual that reports an incident of sexual harassment or discrimination, provides information, or otherwise assists in any investigation of a sexual harassment or discrimination complaint is protected from retaliation. No one should fear reporting sexual harassment if they believe it has occurred. So long as a person reasonably believes that they have witnessed or experienced such behavior, they are protected from retaliation. Any employee of the district who retaliates against anyone involved in a sexual harassment or discrimination investigation will face disciplinary action, up to and including termination. All employees and covered individuals working in the workplace who believe they have been subject to such retaliation should inform the Superintendent. All employees and covered individuals who believe they have been a target of such retaliation may also seek relief from government agencies, as explained below in the section on Legal Protections.

4. Discrimination of any kind, including sexual harassment, is a violation of our policies, is unlawful, and may subject the district to liability for the harm experienced by targets or discrimination. Harassers may also be individually subject to liability and employers or supervisors who fail to report or act on harassment may be liable for aiding and abetting such behavior. Employees at every level who engage in harassment or discrimination, including managers and supervisors who engage in harassment or discrimination or who allows such behavior to continue, will be penalized for such misconduct.
5. The district will conduct a prompt and thorough investigation that is fair to all parties. An investigation will happen whenever management receives a complaint about discrimination or sexual harassment, or when it otherwise knows of a possible discrimination or sexual harassment occurring. The district will keep the investigation confidential to the extent possible. If an investigation ends with the finding that discrimination or sexual harassment occurred, the district will act as required. In addition to any required discipline, the district will also take steps to ensure a safe work environment for the employee(s) who experienced the discrimination or harassment. All employees, including managers and supervisors, are required to cooperate with any internal investigation of discrimination or sexual harassment.
6. All employees and covered individuals are encouraged to report any harassment or behaviors that violate this policy. All employees will have access to a complaint form to report harassment and file complaints. Use of this form is not required. For anyone who would rather make a complaint verbally, or by email, these complaints will be treated with equal priority. An employee or covered individual who prefers not to report harassment to their manager or employer may instead report harassment to the New York State Division of Human Rights and/or the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Complaints may be made to both the employer and a government agency. Managers and supervisors are required to report any complaint that they receive, or any harassment that they observe or become aware of, to the Superintendent. This person must also notify the Title IX Coordinator to determine whether a Title IX complaint is warranted. If this person is also designated as the Title IX Coordinator, they must determine whether to proceed under Title IX either instead of or in addition to this policy.
7. This policy applies to all employees and covered individuals, such as contractors, subcontractors, vendors, consultants, or anyone providing services in the workplace, and all must follow and uphold this policy. This policy must be provided to all employees in person or digitally through email upon hiring and will be posted prominently in all work locations. For those offices operating remotely, in addition to sending the policy through email, it will also be available on the organization's shared network.

What Is Sexual Harassment?

Sexual harassment is a form of gender-based discrimination that is unlawful under federal, state, and (where applicable) local law. Sexual harassment includes harassment on the basis of sex, sexual orientation, self-identified or perceived sex, gender expression, gender identity, and the status of being transgender. Sexual harassment is not limited to sexual contact, touching, or expressions of a sexually suggestive nature. Sexual harassment includes all forms of gender discrimination including gender role stereotyping and treating employees differently because of their gender.

Understanding gender diversity is essential to recognizing sexual harassment because discrimination based on sex stereotypes, gender expression and perceived identity are all forms of sexual harassment. The gender spectrum is nuanced, but the three most common ways people identify are cisgender, transgender, and non-binary. A cisgender person is someone whose gender aligns with the sex they were assigned at birth. Generally, this gender will align with the binary of male or female. A transgender person is someone whose gender is different than the sex they were assigned at birth. A non-binary person does not identify exclusively as a man or a woman. They might identify as both, somewhere in between, or completely outside the gender binary. Some may identify as transgender, but not all do. Respecting an individual's gender identity is a necessary first step in establishing a safe workplace.

Sexual harassment is unlawful when it subjects an individual to inferior terms, conditions, or privileges of employment. Harassment does not need to be severe or pervasive to be illegal. It can be any harassing behavior that rises above petty slights or trivial inconveniences. Every instance of harassment is unique to those experiencing it, and there is no single boundary between petty slights and harassing behavior. However, the Human Rights Law specifies that whether harassing conduct is considered petty or trivial is to be viewed from the standpoint of a reasonable victim of discrimination with the same protected characteristics. Generally, any behavior in which an employee or covered individual is treated worse because of their gender (perceived or actual), sexual orientation, or gender expression is considered a violation of the district's policy. The intent of the behavior, for example, making a joke, does not neutralize a harassment claim. Not intending to harass is not a defense. The impact of the behavior on a person is what counts. Sexual harassment includes any unwelcome conduct which is either directed at an individual because of that individual's gender identity or expression (perceived or actual), or is of a sexual nature when:

- The purpose or effect of this behavior unreasonably interferes with an individual's work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. The impacted person does not need to be the intended target of the sexual harassment;
- Employment depends implicitly or explicitly on accepting such unwelcome behavior; or
- Decisions regarding an individual's employment are based on an individual's acceptance to or rejection of such behavior. Such decisions can include what shifts and how many hours an employee might work, project assignments, as well as salary and promotion decisions.

There are two main types of sexual harassment:

- Behaviors that contribute to a hostile work environment include, but are not limited to, words, signs, jokes, pranks, intimidation, or physical violence which are of a sexual nature, or which are directed at an individual because of that individual's sex, gender identity, or gender expression. Sexual harassment also consists of any unwanted verbal or physical advances, sexually explicit derogatory, or discriminatory statements which an employee finds offensive or objectionable, causes an employee discomfort or humiliation, or interferes with the employee's job performance.
- Sexual harassment also occurs when a person in authority tries to trade job benefits for sexual favors. This can include hiring, promotion, continued employment or any other terms, conditions, or privileges of employment. This is also called quid pro quo harassment.

Any employee or covered individual who feels harassed is encouraged to report the behavior so that any violation of this policy can be corrected promptly. Any harassing conduct, even a single incident, can be discrimination and is covered by this policy.

A. Examples of Sexual Harassment

The following describes some of the types of acts that may be unlawful sexual harassment and that are strictly prohibited. This list is just a sample of behaviors and should not be considered exhaustive. Any employee who believes they have experienced sexual harassment, even if it does not appear on this list, should feel encouraged to report it:

- Physical acts of a sexual nature, such as:
 - Touching, pinching, patting, kissing, hugging, grabbing, brushing against another employee's body, or poking another employee's body; or
 - Rape, sexual battery, molestation, or attempts to commit these assaults, which may be considered criminal conduct outside the scope of this policy (please contact local law enforcement if you wish to pursue criminal charges).
- Unwanted sexual comments, advances, or propositions, such as:
 - Requests for sexual favors accompanied by implied or overt threats concerning the target's job performance evaluation, a promotion, or other job benefits;
 - Subtle or obvious pressure for unwelcome sexual activities; or
 - Repeated requests for dates or romantic gestures, including gift-giving.
- Sexually oriented gestures, noises, remarks or jokes, or questions and comments about a person's sexuality, sexual experience, or romantic history which create a hostile work environment. This is not limited to interactions in person. Remarks made over virtual platforms and in messaging apps

when employees are working remotely can create a similarly hostile work environment.

- Sex stereotyping, which occurs when someone's conduct or personality traits are judged based on other people's ideas or perceptions about how individuals of a particular sex should act or look:
 - Remarks regarding an employee's gender expression, such as wearing a garment typically associated with a different gender identity; or
 - Asking employees to take on traditionally gendered roles, such as asking a woman to serve meeting refreshments when it is not part of, or appropriate to, her job duties.
- Sexual or discriminatory displays or publications anywhere in the workplace, such as:
 - Displaying pictures, posters, calendars, graffiti, objects, promotional material, reading materials, or other materials that are sexually demeaning or pornographic. This includes such sexual displays on workplace computers or cell phones and sharing such displays while in the workplace;
 - This also extends to the virtual or remote workspace and can include having such materials visible in the background of one's home during a virtual meeting.
- Hostile actions taken against an individual because of that individual's sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression, such as:
 - Interfering with, destroying, or damaging a person's workstation, tools or equipment, or otherwise interfering with the individual's ability to perform the job;
 - Sabotaging an individual's work;
 - Bullying, yelling, or name-calling;
 - Intentional misuse of an individual's preferred pronouns; or
 - Creating different expectations for individuals based on their perceived identities:
 - Dress codes that place more emphasis on women's attire;
 - Leaving parents/caregivers out of meetings.

B. Who Can be a Target of Sexual Harassment?

Sexual harassment can occur between any individuals, regardless of their sex or gender. Harassment does not have to be between members of the opposite sex or gender. New York Law protects employees and all covered individuals described earlier in the policy. Harassers can be anyone in the workplace. A supervisor, a supervisee, or a coworker can all be harassers. Anyone else in the workplace can also be harassers including an independent contractor, contract worker, vendor, client, student, volunteer, parent, community member, board member, or visitor.

Sexual harassment does not happen in a vacuum and discrimination experienced by an employee can be impacted by biases and identities beyond an individual's gender. For example:

- Placing different demands or expectations on black women employees than white women employees can be both racial and gender discrimination;
- An individual's immigration status may lead to perceptions of vulnerability and increased concerns around illegal retaliation for reporting sexual harassment; or
- Past experiences as a survivor of domestic or sexual violence may lead an individual to feel re-traumatized by someone's behaviors in the workplace.

Individuals bring personal history with them to the workplace that might impact how they interact with certain behavior. It is especially important for all employees to be aware of how words or actions might impact someone with a different experience than their own in the interest of creating a safe and equitable workplace.

C. Where Can Sexual Harassment Occur?

Unlawful sexual harassment is not limited to the physical workplace itself. It can occur while employees are traveling for business or at employer or industry sponsored events or parties. Calls, texts, emails, and social media usage by employees or covered individuals can constitute unlawful workplace harassment, even if they occur away from the workplace premises, on personal devices, or during non-work hours.

Sexual harassment can occur when employees are working remotely from home as well. Any behaviors outlined above that leave an employee feeling uncomfortable, humiliated, or unable to meet their job requirements constitute harassment even if the employee or covered individual is at home when the harassment occurs. Harassment can happen on virtual meeting platforms, in messaging apps, and after working hours between personal cell phones.

Retaliation

Retaliation is unlawful and is any action by an employer or supervisor that punishes an individual upon learning of a harassment claim, that seeks to discourage a worker or covered individual from making a formal complaint or supporting a sexual harassment or discrimination claim, or that punishes those who have come forward. These actions need not be job-related or occur in the workplace to constitute unlawful retaliation. For example, threats of physical violence outside of work hours or disparaging someone on social media would be covered as retaliation under this policy.

Examples of retaliation may include, but are not limited to:

- Demotion, termination, denying accommodations, reduced hours, or the assignment of less desirable shifts;
- Publicly releasing personnel files;

- Refusing to provide a reference or providing an unwarranted negative reference;
- Labeling an employee as “difficult” and excluding them from projects to avoid “drama”;
- Undermining an individual’s immigration status; or
- Reducing work responsibilities, passing over for a promotion, or moving an individual’s desk to a less desirable office location.

Such retaliation is unlawful under federal, state, and (where applicable) local law. The New York State Human Rights Law protects any individual who has engaged in “protected activity.” Protected activity occurs when a person has:

- Made a complaint of sexual harassment or discrimination, either internally or with any government agency;
- Testified or assisted in a proceeding involving sexual harassment or discrimination under the Human Rights Law or any other anti-discrimination law;
- Opposed sexual harassment or discrimination by making a verbal or informal complaint to management, or by simply informing a supervisor or manager of suspected harassment;
- Reported that another employee has been sexually harassed or discriminated against; or
- Encouraged a fellow employee to report harassment.

Even if the alleged harassment does not turn out to rise to the level of a violation of law, the individual is protected from retaliation if the person had a good faith belief that the practices were unlawful. However, the retaliation provision is not intended to protect persons making intentionally false charges of harassment. Intentionally false or malicious complaints of sexual harassment may result in corrective or disciplinary action taken against the complainant.

Reporting Sexual Harassment

Everyone must work toward preventing sexual harassment, but leadership matters. Supervisors and managers have a special responsibility to make sure employees feel safe at work and that workplaces are free from harassment and discrimination. Any employee or covered individual is encouraged to report harassing or discriminatory behavior to the Superintendent. Anyone who witnesses or becomes aware of potential instances of sexual harassment should report such behavior to the Superintendent.

Reports of sexual harassment may be made verbally or in writing. A written complaint form is attached to this policy if an employee would like to use it, but the complaint form is not required. Employees who are reporting sexual harassment on behalf of other employees may use the complaint form and should note that it is on another employee’s behalf. A verbal or otherwise written complaint (such as an email) on behalf of oneself or another employee is also acceptable.

Employees and covered individuals who believe they have been a target of sexual harassment may at any time seek assistance in additional available forums, as explained below in the section on Legal Protections.

Supervisory Responsibilities

Supervisors and managers have a responsibility to prevent sexual harassment and discrimination. All supervisors and managers who receive a complaint or information about suspected sexual harassment, observe what may be sexually harassing or discriminatory behavior, or for any reason suspect that sexual harassment or discrimination is occurring, are required to report such suspected sexual harassment to the Superintendent. Managers and supervisors should not be passive and wait for an employee to make a claim of harassment. If they observe such behavior, they must act.

Supervisors and managers can be disciplined if they engage in sexually harassing or discriminatory behavior themselves. Supervisors and managers can also be disciplined for failing to report suspected sexual harassment or allowing sexual harassment to continue after they know about it.

Supervisors and managers will also be subject to discipline for engaging in any retaliation.

While supervisors and managers have a responsibility to report harassment and discrimination, supervisors and managers must be mindful of the impact that harassment and a subsequent investigation has on victims. Being identified as a possible victim of harassment and questioned about harassment and discrimination can be intimidating, uncomfortable and re-traumatizing for individuals. Supervisors and managers must accommodate the needs of individuals who have experienced harassment to ensure the workplace is safe, supportive, and free from retaliation for them during and after any investigation.

Bystander Intervention

Any employee witnessing harassment as a bystander is encouraged to report it. A supervisor or manager that is a bystander to harassment is required to report it. There are five standard methods of bystander intervention that can be used when anyone witnesses harassment or discrimination and wants to help.

1. A bystander can interrupt the harassment by engaging with the individual being harassed and distracting them from the harassing behavior;
2. A bystander who feels unsafe interrupting on their own can ask a third party to help intervene in the harassment;
3. A bystander can record or take notes on the harassment incident to benefit a future investigation;
4. A bystander might check in with the person who has been harassed after the incident, see how they are feeling and let them know the behavior was not ok; and
5. If a bystander feels safe, they can confront the harassers and name the

behavior as inappropriate. When confronting harassment, physically assaulting an individual is never an appropriate response.

Though not exhaustive, and dependent on the circumstances, the guidelines above can serve as a brief guide of how to react when witnessing harassment in the workplace. Any employee witnessing harassment as a bystander is encouraged to report it. A supervisor or manager that is a bystander to harassment is required to report it.

Complaints and Investigations of Sexual Harassment

All complaints or information about sexual harassment will be investigated, whether that information was reported in verbal or written form. An investigation of any complaint, information, or knowledge of suspected sexual harassment will be prompt, thorough, and started and completed as soon as possible. The investigation will be kept confidential to the extent possible. All individuals involved, including those making a harassment claim, witnesses, and alleged harassers deserve a fair and impartial investigation.

Any employee may be required to cooperate as needed in an investigation of suspected sexual harassment. The district will take disciplinary action against anyone engaging in retaliation against employees who file complaints, support another's complaint, or participate in harassment investigations.

The district recognizes that participating in a harassment investigation can be uncomfortable and has the potential to retraumatize an employee. Those receiving claims and leading investigations will handle complaints and questions with sensitivity toward those participating.

While the process may vary from case to case, investigations will be done in accordance with the following steps. Upon receipt of a complaint, the Superintendent:

1. Will conduct a prompt review of the allegations, assess the appropriate scope of the investigation, and take any interim actions (for example, instructing the individual(s) about whom the complaint was made to refrain from communications with the individual(s) who reported the harassment), as appropriate. If complaint is verbal, request that the individual completes the complaint form in writing. If the person reporting prefers not to fill out the form, the Superintendent will prepare a complaint form or equivalent documentation based on the verbal reporting;
2. Will take steps to obtain, review, and preserve documents sufficient to assess the allegations, including documents, emails or phone records that may be relevant to the investigation. The Superintendent will consider and implement appropriate document request, review, and preservation measures, including for electronic communications;
3. Will seek to interview all parties involved, including any relevant witnesses;
4. Will create a written documentation of the investigation (such as a letter, memo or email), which contains the following:

- a. A list of all documents reviewed, along with a detailed summary of relevant documents;
 - b. A list of names of those interviewed, along with a detailed summary of their statements;
 - c. A timeline of events;
 - d. A summary of any prior relevant incidents disclosed in the investigation, reported or unreported; and
 - e. The basis for the decision and final resolution of the complaint, together with any corrective action(s).
5. Will keep the written documentation and associated documents in a secure and confidential location;
 6. Will promptly notify the individual(s) who reported the harassment and the individual(s) about whom the complaint was made that the investigation has been completed and implement any corrective actions identified in the written document; and
 7. Will inform the individual(s) who reported of the right to file a complaint or charge externally as outlined in the next section.

The district will retain the written documentation described above for a period of three years.

Appeals

Either party who is not satisfied with the outcome of the investigation may appeal to the Superintendent by submitting a written request within 15 calendar days of receiving notification of the outcome. The Superintendent will review the documentation from the initial complaint and will hold an informal hearing within 15 calendar days of the receipt of the appeal, where all involved parties may appear. The Superintendent will make a determination in writing within 15 calendar days of the hearing and notify the complainant and alleged harasser in writing of the determination, or that additional time is needed to complete the appeal.

If the Superintendent is the subject of the complaint, the appeal must be filed with the Board President, who will refer the complaint to a trained investigator not employed by the district.

Legal Protections and External Remedies

Sexual harassment is not only prohibited by the district, but it is also prohibited by state, federal, and, where applicable, local law.

The internal process outlined in the policy above is one way for employees to report sexual harassment. Employees and covered individuals may also choose to pursue legal remedies with the following governmental entities. While a private attorney is not required to file a complaint with a governmental agency, you may also seek the legal advice of an attorney.

A. New York State Division of Human Rights

The New York State Human Rights Law (HRL), N.Y. Executive Law, art. 15, § 290 et seq., applies to all employers in New York State and protects employees and covered individuals, regardless of immigration status. A complaint alleging violation of the Human Rights Law may be filed either with the New York State Division of Human Rights (DHR) or in New York State Supreme Court.

Complaints of sexual harassment filed with DHR may be submitted any time within three years of the harassment. If an individual does not file a complaint with DHR, they can bring a lawsuit directly in state court under the Human Rights Law, within three years of the alleged sexual harassment. An individual may not file with DHR if they have already filed a HRL complaint in state court.

Complaining internally to the district does not extend your time to file with DHR or in court. The three years are counted from the date of the most recent incident of harassment.

You do not need an attorney to file a complaint with DHR, and there is no cost to file with DHR.

DHR will investigate your complaint and determine whether there is probable cause to believe that sexual harassment has occurred. Probable cause cases receive a public hearing before an administrative law judge. If sexual harassment is found at the hearing, DHR has the power to award relief. Relief varies but it may include requiring your employer to take action to stop the harassment, or repair the damage caused by the harassment, including paying of monetary damages, punitive damages, attorney's fees, and civil fines.

DHR's main office contact information is: NYS Division of Human Rights, One Fordham Plaza, Fourth Floor, Bronx, New York 10458. You may call (718) 741-8400 or visit: www.dhr.ny.gov.

Go to dhr.ny.gov/complaint for more information about filing a complaint with DHR. The website has a digital complaint process that can be completed on your computer or mobile device from start to finish. The website has a complaint form that can be downloaded, filled out, and mailed to DHR as well as a form that can be submitted online. The website also contains contact information for DHR's regional offices across New York State.

Call the DHR sexual harassment hotline at 1(800) HARASS3 for more information about filing a sexual harassment complaint. This hotline can also provide you with a referral to a volunteer attorney experienced in sexual harassment matters who can provide you with limited free assistance and counsel over the phone.

B. The United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

The United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) enforces federal anti-discrimination laws, including Title VII of the 1964 federal Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e et seq. An individual can file a complaint with

the EEOC anytime within 300 days from the most recent incident of harassment. There is no cost to file a complaint with the EEOC. The EEOC will investigate the complaint and determine whether there is reasonable cause to believe that discrimination has occurred. If the EEOC determines that the law may have been violated, the EEOC will try to reach a voluntary settlement with the employer. If the EEOC cannot reach a settlement, the EEOC (or the Department of Justice in certain cases) will decide whether to file a lawsuit. The EEOC will issue a Notice of Right to Sue permitting workers to file a lawsuit in federal court if the EEOC closes the charge, is unable to determine if federal employment discrimination laws may have been violated, or believes that unlawful discrimination occurred but does not file a lawsuit.

Individuals may obtain relief in mediation, settlement or conciliation. In addition, federal courts may award remedies if discrimination is found to have occurred. In general, private employers must have at least 15 employees to come within the jurisdiction of the EEOC.

An employee alleging discrimination at work can file a "Charge of Discrimination." The EEOC has district, area, and field offices where complaints can be filed. Contact the EEOC by calling 1-800-669-4000 (TTY: 1-800-669-6820), visiting their website at www.eeoc.gov or via email at info@eeoc.gov.

If an individual filed an administrative complaint with the New York State Division of Human Rights, DHR will automatically file the complaint with the EEOC to preserve the right to proceed in federal court.

C. Local Protections

Many localities enforce laws protecting individuals from sexual harassment and discrimination. An individual should contact the county, city or town in which they live to find out if such a law exists. For example, employees who work in New York City may file complaints of sexual harassment or discrimination with the New York City Commission on Human Rights. Contact their main office at Law Enforcement Bureau of the NYC Commission on Human Rights, 22 Reade Street, 1st Floor, New York, New York; call 311 or (212) 306-7450; or visit www.nyc.gov/html/cchr/html/home/home.shtml.

D. Contact the Local Police Department

If the harassment involves unwanted physical touching, coerced physical confinement, or coerced sex acts, the conduct may constitute a crime. Those wishing to pursue criminal charges are encouraged to contact their local police department.

E. Contact the District's Title IX Coordinator

The district is required to address instances of sex discrimination and sex-based harassment which could be prohibited under Title IX and its regulations. Employees are encouraged to contact the district's Title IX Coordinator with

complaints of sex discrimination and sex-based harassment.

Notice and Training

The district will provide all existing employees with either a paper or electronic copy of the district's sexual harassment policy and regulation, and will provide the same to new employees before the employee starts their job. These materials will be provided in English and in an employee's primary language, for those languages for which the NYS Department of Labor has provided a translated template policy.

All new employees will receive training on this policy and regulation at new employee orientation or as soon as possible after starting their job, unless they can demonstrate that they have received equivalent training within the past year from a previous employer. All other employees will be provided training at least once a year regarding this policy and the district's commitment to a harassment-free working environment. Principals and other administrative employees who have specific responsibilities for investigating and resolving complaints of sexual harassment will receive yearly training on this policy, regulation and related legal developments. Training will be provided in English and in an employee's primary language, for those languages for which the NYS Department of Labor has provided translated model training.

Annual employee training programs will be interactive and include: (i) an explanation of sexual harassment consistent with guidance issued by the NYS Department of Labor and the NYS Division of Human Rights; (ii) examples of conduct that is unlawful sexual harassment; (iii) information on federal and state laws about sexual harassment and remedies available to victims of sexual harassment; (iv) information concerning employees' right to make complaints and all available forums for investigating complaints; and (v) address the conduct and responsibilities of supervisors.

Conclusion

The policy outlined above is aimed at providing district employees and covered individuals an understanding of their right to a discrimination and harassment free workplace. All employees should feel safe at work. Though the focus of this policy is on sexual harassment and gender discrimination, the New York State Human Rights law protects against discrimination in several protected classes including sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, race, creed, color, national origin, military status, disability, pre-disposing genetic characteristics, familial status, marital status, criminal history, or domestic violence survivor status. The prevention policies outlined above should be considered applicable to all protected classes.

Cross-ref: 0111, Sex Discrimination and Sex-Based Harassment Under Title IX

Ref: Title VII of Civil Rights Act (1964), 42 U.S.C. §2000-e; 34 CFR §100 et

seq.

Executive Law §296

Executive Law §296-d (prohibition of sexual harassment of employees and non-employees)

Labor Law §201-g (required workplace sexual harassment policy and training)

Civil Practice Law and Rules §§5003-b (nondisclosure agreements optional); 7515 (mandatory arbitration prohibited)

General Obligations Law §5-336 (nondisclosure agreements optional)

Faragher v. City of Boca Raton, 524 U.S. 775 (1998)

Burlington Industries v. Ellerth, 524 U.S. 742 (1998)

Oncale v. Sundowner Offshore Services, Inc., 523 U.S. 75 (1998)

Meritor Savings Bank, FSB v. Vinson, 477 U.S. 57 (1986)

Adoption Date: May 11, 2020

Reviewed: June 14, 2022

Revised: October 8, 2024

SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN THE WORKPLACE EXHIBIT

Complaint Form For Reporting Sexual Harassment

New York State Labor Law requires all employers to adopt a sexual harassment prevention policy that includes a complaint form for targets to report alleged incidents of sexual harassment.

If you believe that you have been subjected to sexual harassment, you are encouraged to complete this form to the best of your ability and submit it to Director of Health and Safety. You will not be retaliated against for filing a complaint.

If you are more comfortable reporting verbally or in another manner, the district should complete this form, provide you with a copy and follow its sexual harassment prevention policy by investigating the claims as outlined at the end of this form. For additional resources, visit: <http://www.ny.gov/programs/combating-sexual-harassment-workplace>

YOUR COMPLAINANT INFORMATION (for all persons making a complaint)

~~Your~~ Name: _____

~~Home~~ Address: _____

~~Home or Cell~~ Phone: _____

Email: _____

Work Address: _____

Work Phone: _____

Email: _____

Select Preferred Communication Method (please select one): Email, Phone, In Person

SUPERVISORY INFORMATION

Immediate Supervisor's Name: _____

Title: _____

Work Phone: _____

Work Address: _____

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

1. Your complaint of Sexual Harassment is made about:

Name: _____

~~Job~~ Title Position: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Relationship to you (~~please circle one below~~):

Supervisor Subordinate Co-Worker Other: _____

2. Please describe what happened and how it is affecting you and your work. Please use additional sheets of paper if necessary and attach any relevant documents or evidence.

3. Date(s) and location(s) sexual harassment occurred: _____

Is the sexual harassment continuing? Yes No

4. Please list the name and contact information (if known) of any witnesses or individuals who may have information related to your complaint:

The last question is optional, but may help the district's investigation.

5. Have you previously complained about or provided information (verbal or written) about sexual harassment or related incidents to the district? Yes No

If yes, when and to whom did you complain or provide information?

If you have retained legal counsel and would like us to work with them, please provide their contact information.

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Instructions for the District

If you receive a complaint about alleged sexual harassment, you must follow the district's sexual harassment prevention policy.

An investigation involves:

- Speaking with the complainant
- Speaking with the alleged harasser
- Interviewing witnesses
- Collecting and reviewing any related documents

While the process may vary from case to case, all allegations should be investigated promptly and resolved as quickly as possible. The investigation should be kept confidential to the extent possible.

Document findings of the investigation and basis for your decision along with any corrective actions taken, and notify the employee and the individual(s) against whom the complaint was made (if the alleged harasser is a student, also notify the parent/guardian). This may be done via email.

Adoption Date: May 11, 2020
Reviewed: June 14, 2022
Revised: October 8, 2024

**SEX DISCRIMINATION AND SEX-BASED HARASSMENT UNDER
TITLE IX**

The district does not discriminate on the basis of sex, and prohibits sex discrimination in all of its education programs and activities, as required by Title IX and its regulations. Such discrimination includes sex-based harassment. This policy and related procedures apply to all students, employees, and applicants for employment.

Discrimination on the basis of sex includes discrimination on the basis of sex stereotypes, sex characteristics, pregnancy or related conditions, sexual orientation, and gender identity.

Title IX Coordinator

The district will designate at least one employee as Title IX Coordinator to receive complaints of sex-based discrimination and harassment, and coordinate the district's efforts to comply with Title IX and its regulations. If the district has more than one Title IX Coordinator, the district will designate one to have ultimate oversight over the district's Title IX responsibilities and ensure compliance with the law and its regulations.

Students, employees and applicants may contact the Title IX Coordinator to make complaints about sex discrimination and sex-based harassment.

Grievance Procedures

The district will adopt, publish, and implement grievance procedures, consistent with the requirements of Title IX regulations, that provide for the prompt and equitable resolution of complaints made by students, employees, or other individuals who are participating or are attempting to participate in the district's programs or activities, or by the Title IX Coordinator, alleging any action that would be prohibited by Title IX or its regulations.

Notice

The district will provide notice of nondiscrimination, this policy, and its grievance procedures, to district students, the parents/guardians/other legal representatives of students, employees, applicants for employment, and collective bargaining units. The notice will include:

1. A statement of nondiscrimination;
2. A prohibition of discrimination;
3. That questions about Title IX can be referred to the Title IX Coordinator, the U.S. Office of Civil Rights, or both;
4. The name and contact information of the Title IX coordinator(s);

5. How to locate this policy;
6. The district's Title IX grievance procedure;
7. How to report information about conduct that may be sex discrimination under Title IX; and
8. How to make a complaint of sex discrimination under Title IX and its regulations.

The district's notice of nondiscrimination will be posted on its website and in each handbook, catalog, announcement, bulletin, and application form which are available to people who are entitled to notice, otherwise used in connection with the recruitment of employees. However, due to the size or format of those publications, the district may instead include a statement that the district prohibits sex discrimination in its education programs and activities, that individuals may report concerns or questions to the Title IX Coordinator, and the location of the full notice on the district's website.

Employee Requirements

All employees (except those designated as "confidential" under Title IX and those who have been personally subjected to conduct which may constitute sex discrimination under Title IX) are required to notify the Title IX Coordinator if they have information about conduct that reasonably may constitute sex discrimination under Title IX and its regulations.

Supportive Measures

The district will offer supportive measures to complainants or respondents in cases alleging sex discrimination and sex-based harassment, as required by Title IX's regulations. Supportive measures may include, but are not limited to:

1. Counseling;
2. Extensions of deadlines and other course-related adjustments;
3. Escorts while on school grounds or activities;
4. Increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the district;
5. Restrictions on contact applied to one or more parties;
6. Leaves if absence;
7. Changes in class, work, or extracurricular or any other activity, regardless of whether there is or is not a comparable alternative; and
8. Training and education programs related to sex-based harassment.

Emergency Removals and Administrative Leave

The district may remove a respondent from the district's education program or activity on an emergency basis. To do so, the district must perform an individualized safety and risk analysis, determine that an imminent and serious threat to the health and safety of a complainant or any student, employee, or other person justifies removal, and provide the respondent with notice and opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal. Any such removal will be in accordance with the district's responsibilities under the Individuals with

Disabilities Education Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and state Education Law section 3214.

The district may also place an employee respondent on administrative leave while the Title IX grievance process is pending. Any such leave will be in accordance with the district's responsibilities under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act, state Educational Law section 3020-a, and state Civil Service Law section 75.

Training

The district will ensure that all employees receive training related to their duties under Title IX promptly upon hiring or change of position, and annually thereafter. Such training will include the district's obligation to address sex discrimination, the scope of conduct that constitutes sex discrimination and sex-based harassment, and employee notification requirements under Title IX.

Personnel in positions with additional responsibilities under Title IX will receive training specific to those responsibilities. Those positions include investigators, decisionmakers, persons who implement the district's grievance procedures or can modify or terminate supportive measures, informal resolution facilitators (if the district offers informal resolution), and Title IX Coordinator(s) and designees.

Students with Disabilities

For students with disabilities who are either a complainant or respondent for a Title IX complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will consult with members of a student's IEP or placement team to determine how to comply with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and/or Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

Recordkeeping

The district will maintain for at least seven years:

1. All records documenting the information resolution or grievance procedures for all complaints of sex discrimination, and the resulting outcome;
2. All records documenting the actions the district took in response to notifications received by the Title IX Coordinator about conduct that reasonably may constitute sex discrimination; and
3. All materials used to provide training under Title IX, which must be made available to members of the public upon request.

Related Laws and Policies

Sex discrimination and sex-based harassment are also prohibited under other district policies cross-referenced below. Complaints of sex-based discrimination and harassment should be first reported to the Title IX Coordinator. If reported to another employee, that employee is required to notify the Title IX Coordinator. If the alleged conduct, even if it were true, would not meet the definition or standard of sex-based discrimination or harassment under Title IX, the district will proceed under other applicable policies. Any information gained during a Title IX investigation can be used in the investigation of violations of other policies and subsequent imposition of discipline. The Title IX Coordinator will facilitate the transfer of information to employees designated to address violations of other policies.

Additionally, if the Title IX Coordinator has a reasonable suspicion that the alleged harassment involves criminal activity, they must immediately notify the Superintendent, who will then contact appropriate law enforcement authorities.

Cross-ref: 0100, Non-Discrimination and Equal Opportunity
0110.2, Sexual Harassment in the Workplace
0115, Student Harassment and Bullying Prevention and Intervention
5300, Code of Conduct
9520.6, Policy on the rights of Employees to Express Breast Milk in the Workplace

Ref: 20 USC §§ 1681 et seq.
34 CFR Part 106

First Reading: October 8, 2024

**SEX DISCRIMINATION AND SEX-BASED HARASSMENT UNDER
TITLE IX EXHIBIT – DEFINITIONS**

Definitions of the following terms are based on the federal regulations implementing Title IX (34 CFR §106.2):

Complainant means:

1. A student or employee who is alleged to have been subjected to conduct that could constitute sex discrimination under Title IX or its regulations; or
2. A person other than a student or employee who is alleged to have been subjected to conduct that could constitute sex discrimination under Title IX or its regulations and who was participating or attempting to participate in the district's education program or activity at the time of the alleged sex discrimination.

Complaint means an oral or written request to the district that objectively can be understood as a request for the district to investigate and make a determination about alleged discrimination under Title IX or its regulations.

Disciplinary sanctions means consequences imposed on a respondent following a determination under Title IX that the respondent violated the district's prohibition on sex discrimination.

Party means a complainant or respondent.

Relevant means related to the allegations of sex discrimination under investigation as part of these grievance procedures. Questions are relevant when they seek evidence that may aid in showing whether the alleged sex discrimination occurred, and evidence is relevant when it may aid a decisionmaker in determining whether the alleged sex discrimination occurred.

Remedies means measures provided, as appropriate, to a complainant or any other person the district identifies as having had their equal access to the district's education program or activity limited or denied by sex discrimination. These measures are provided to restore or preserve that person's access to the district's education program or activity after the district determines that sex discrimination occurred.

Respondent means a person who is alleged to have violated the district's prohibition on sex discrimination.

Retaliation means intimidation, threats, coercion, or discrimination against any person by the district, a student, or an employee or other person authorized by the district to provide aid, benefit, or service under the district's education program or activity, for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by Title IX or its regulations, or because the person has reported information, made a

complaint, testified, assisted, or participated or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under the Title IX regulations.

Sex-based harassment is a form of sex discrimination and means sexual harassment and other harassment on the basis of sex, including on the basis of sex stereotypes, sex characteristics, pregnancy or related conditions, sexual orientation, and gender identity, that is:

1. Quid pro quo harassment. An employee, agent, or other person authorized by the district to provide an aid, benefit, or service under the district's education program or activity explicitly or impliedly conditioning the provision of such an aid, benefit, or service on a person's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct;
2. Hostile environment harassment. Unwelcome sex-based conduct that, based on the totality of the circumstances, is subjectively and objectively offensive and is so severe or pervasive that it limits or denies a person's ability to participate in or benefit from the district's education program or activity (i.e., creates a hostile environment). Whether a hostile environment has been created is a fact-specific inquiry that includes consideration of the following:
 - a. The degree to which the conduct affected the complainant's ability to access the district's education program or activity;
 - b. The type, frequency, and duration of the conduct;
 - c. The parties' ages, roles within the district's education program or activity, previous interactions, and other factors about each party that may be relevant to evaluating the effects of the conduct;
 - d. The location of the conduct and the context in which the conduct occurred; and
 - e. Other sex-based harassment in the district's education program or activity; or
3. Specific offenses.
 - a. Sexual assault meaning an offense classified as a forcible or nonforcible sex offense under the uniform crime reporting system of the Federal Bureau of Investigation;
 - b. Dating violence meaning violence committed by a person:
 - i. Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and
 - ii. Where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
 1. The length of the relationship;
 2. The type of relationship; and
 3. The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship;
 - c. Domestic violence meaning felony or misdemeanor crimes committed by a person who:
 - i. Is a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim under the family or domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction of the district, or a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim;

- ii. Is cohabitating, or has cohabitated, with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
 - iii. Shares a child in common with the victim; or
 - iv. Commits acts against a youth or adult victim who is protected from those acts under the family or domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction; or
- d. Stalking meaning engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:
- i. Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
 - ii. Suffer substantial emotional distress.

Supportive measures means individualized measures offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, without unreasonably burdening a complainant or respondent, not for punitive or disciplinary reasons, and without fee or charge to the complainant or respondent to:

1. Restore or preserve that party's access to the district's education program or activity, including measures that are designed to protect the safety of the parties or the district's educational environment; or
2. Provide support during the district's grievance procedures or during an informal resolution process.

First Reading: October 8, 2024

**SEX DISCRIMINATION AND SEX-BASED HARASSMENT UNDER
TITLE IX REGULATION – GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE**

The Edinburg Common School District (“district”) has adopted grievance procedures that provide for the prompt and equitable resolution of complaints made by students, employees, or other individuals who are participating or attempting to participate in its education program or activity, or by the Title IX Coordinator, alleging any action that would be prohibited by Title IX or the Title IX regulations.

Complaints

The following people have a right to make a complaint of sex discrimination, including complaints of sex-based harassment, requesting that the district investigate and make a determination about alleged discrimination under Title IX:

- A “complainant,” which includes:
 - a student or employee of the district who is alleged to have been subjected to conduct that could constitute sex discrimination under Title IX; or
 - a person other than a student or employee of the district who is alleged to have been subjected to conduct that could constitute sex discrimination under Title IX at a time when that individual was participating or attempting to participate in the district’s education program or activity;
- A parent, guardian, or other authorized legal representative with the legal right to act on behalf of a complainant; or
- The district’s Title IX Coordinator.

A person is entitled to make a complaint of sex-based harassment only if they themselves are alleged to have been subjected to the sex-based harassment, if they have a legal right to act on behalf of such person, or if the Title IX Coordinator initiates a complaint consistent with the requirements of 34 CFR §106.44(f)(1)(v).

With respect to complaints of sex discrimination other than sex-based harassment, in addition to the people listed above, the following persons have a right to make a complaint:

- Any student or employee of the district; or
- Any person other than a student or employee who was participating or attempting to participate in the district’s education program or activity at the time of the alleged sex discrimination.

The district may consolidate complaints of sex discrimination against more than one respondent, or by more than one complainant against one or more respondents, or by one party against another party, when the allegations of sex discrimination arise out of the same facts or circumstances. When more than one complainant or more than one respondent is involved, references below to a party, complainant, or respondent include the plural, as applicable.

Basic Requirements of Title IX Grievance Procedures:

The district will treat complainants and respondents equitably.

The district requires that any Title IX Coordinator, investigator, or decisionmaker not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or an individual complainant or respondent. A decisionmaker may be the same person as the Title IX Coordinator or investigator.

The district presumes that the respondent is not responsible for the alleged sex discrimination until a determination is made at the conclusion of its grievance procedures.

The district has also established the following process that allows for the reasonable extension of timeframes on a case-by-case basis for good cause with notice to the parties that includes the reason for the delay:

- Examples of reasons for good cause of delay of timeframes include, but are not limited to: illness of district staff necessary to complete the Title IX grievance process, illness or absence of parties and witnesses, difficulty locating witnesses or evidence, death or serious illness of an immediate family member of necessary district staff, parties, or relevant witnesses, loss or destruction of pertinent records, difficulty scheduling meetings with parties and witnesses, school holidays.
- The Title IX Coordinator will evaluate the request for an extension of timeframes and make a prompt determination to either extend the timeframes, or take or recommend other action to be able to meet the timeframes.
- If an extension is granted, the Title IX Coordinator will notify the parties in writing of the reason(s) for the delay, and the estimated date the stages in the timeframe will be complete.

The district will take reasonable steps to protect the privacy of the parties and witnesses during its grievance procedures. These steps will not restrict the ability of the parties to obtain and present evidence, including by speaking to witnesses; consult with their family members, confidential resources, or advisors; or otherwise prepare for or participate in the grievance procedures. The parties cannot engage in retaliation, including against witnesses.

The district will objectively evaluate all evidence that is relevant and not otherwise impermissible – including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence. Credibility determinations

will not be based on a person's status as a complainant, respondent, or witness.

The following types of evidence, and questions seeking that evidence, are impermissible (i.e., will not be accessed or considered, except by the district to determine whether one of the exceptions listed below applies; will not be disclosed; and will not otherwise be used), regardless of whether they are relevant:

- Evidence that is protected under a privilege recognized by Federal or State law or evidence provided to a confidential employee, unless the person to whom the privilege or confidentiality is owed has voluntarily waived the privilege or confidentiality;
- A party's or witness's records that are made or maintained by a physician, psychologist, or other recognized professional or paraprofessional in connection with the provision of treatment to the party or witness, unless the district obtains that party's or witness's voluntary, written consent for use in its grievance procedures; and
- Evidence that relates to the complainant's sexual interests or prior sexual conduct, unless evidence about the complainant's prior sexual conduct is offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the alleged conduct or is evidence about specific incidents of the complainant's prior sexual conduct with the respondent that is offered to prove consent to the alleged sex-based harassment. The fact of prior consensual sexual conduct between the complainant and respondent does not by itself demonstrate or imply the complainant's consent to the alleged sex-based harassment or preclude determination that sex-based harassment occurred.

Notice of Allegations

The Title IX Coordinator will notify the respondent that if behavior prohibited under Title IX or another district policy has occurred, it must cease immediately.

If, in the course of an investigation, the district decides to investigate additional allegations of sex discrimination by the respondent toward the complainant that are not included in the notice provided or that are included in a complaint that is consolidated, the district will notify the parties of the additional allegations.

Dismissal of a Complaint

The district may dismiss a complaint of sex discrimination if:

- The district is unable to identify the respondent after taking reasonable steps to do so;
- The respondent is not participating in the district's education program or activity and is not employed by the district;
- The complainant voluntarily withdraws any or all of the allegations in the complaint, the Title IX Coordinator declines to initiate a complaint, and the

district determines that, without the complainant's withdrawn allegations, the conduct that remains alleged in the complaint, if any, would not constitute sex discrimination under Title IX even if proven; or

- The district determines the conduct alleged in the complaint, even if proven, would not constitute sex discrimination under Title IX. Before dismissing the complaint, the district will make reasonable efforts to clarify the allegations with the complainant.

Upon dismissal, the district will promptly notify the complainant of the basis for the dismissal. If the dismissal occurs after the respondent has been notified of the allegations, then the district will also notify the respondent of the dismissal and the basis for the dismissal promptly following notification to the complainant, or simultaneously if notification is in writing.

The district will notify the complainant that a dismissal may be appealed and will provide the complainant with an opportunity to appeal the dismissal of a complaint. If the dismissal occurs after the respondent has been notified of the allegations, then the district will also notify the respondent that the dismissal may be appealed. Dismissals may be appealed on the following bases:

- Procedural irregularity that would change the outcome;
- New evidence that would change the outcome and that was not reasonably available when the dismissal was made; and
- The Title IX Coordinator, investigator, or decisionmaker had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or the individual complainant or respondent that would change the outcome.

If the dismissal is appealed, the district will:

- Notify the parties of any appeal, including notice of the allegations, if notice was not previously provided to the respondent;
- Implement appeal procedures equally for the parties;
- Ensure that the decisionmaker for the appeal did not take part in an investigation of the allegations or dismissal of the complaint;
- Ensure that the decisionmaker for the appeal has been trained consistent with the Title IX regulations;
- Provide the parties a reasonable and equal opportunity to make a statement in support of, or challenging, the outcome; and
- Notify the parties of the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result.

When a complaint is dismissed, the district will, at a minimum:

- Offer supportive measures to the complainant as appropriate;
- If the respondent has been notified of the allegations, offer supportive measures to the respondent as appropriate; and
- Take other prompt and effective steps, as appropriate, through the Title IX Coordinator to ensure that sex discrimination does not continue or recur within the district's education program or activity.

Investigation

The district will provide for adequate, reliable, and impartial investigation of complaints. The burden is on the district – not on the parties – to conduct an investigation that gathers sufficient evidence to determine whether sex discrimination occurred.

The district will provide an equal opportunity for the parties to present fact witnesses and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence that are relevant and not otherwise impermissible. The district will review all evidence gathered through the investigation and determine what evidence is relevant and what evidence is impermissible regardless of relevance.

The district will provide each party with an equal opportunity to access the evidence that is relevant to the allegations of sex discrimination and not otherwise impermissible, in the following manner:

- The district will provide an equal opportunity to access either the relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence, or an accurate description of this evidence. If the district provides a description of the evidence, the district will provide the parties with an equal opportunity to access the relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence upon the request of any party;
- The district will provide a reasonable opportunity to respond to the evidence or the accurate description of the evidence; and
- The district will take reasonable steps to prevent and address the parties' unauthorized disclosure of information and evidence obtained solely through the grievance procedures.
- Disclosures of such information and evidence for purposes of administrative proceedings or litigation related to the complaint of sex discrimination are authorized.

Questioning the Parties and Witnesses

The decisionmaker will adequately assess the credibility of parties and witnesses, where credibility is both in dispute and relevant to evaluating the allegation(s) of sex discrimination. If the decisionmaker serves as the investigator, they will evaluate the credibility of parties and witnesses while questioning the parties and witnesses during the investigation. If the decisionmaker does not serve as the investigator, the Title IX Coordinator will coordinate interviews of parties and witnesses for the decisionmaker to assess their credibility.”

Determination Whether Sex Discrimination Occurred

Following an investigation and evaluation of all relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence, the district will:

- Use the clear and convincing standard of proof to determine whether sex discrimination occurred. The standard of proof requires the decisionmaker to evaluate relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence for its persuasiveness. If the decisionmaker is not persuaded under the applicable standard by the evidence that sex discrimination occurred, whatever the quantity of the evidence is, the decisionmaker will not determine that sex discrimination occurred.
- Notify the parties in writing of the determination whether sex discrimination occurred under Title IX including the rationale for such determination, and the procedures and permissible bases for the complainant and respondent to appeal, if applicable;
- Not impose discipline on a respondent for sex discrimination prohibited by Title IX unless there is a determination at the conclusion of the grievance procedures that the respondent engaged in prohibited sex discrimination.
- If there is a determination that sex discrimination occurred, the Title IX Coordinator will, as appropriate:
 - Coordinate the provision and implementation of remedies to a complainant and other people the district identifies as having had equal access to the district's education program or activity limited or denied by sex discrimination;
 - Coordinate the imposition of any disciplinary sanctions on a respondent, including notification to the complainant of any such disciplinary sanctions; and
 - Take other appropriate prompt and effective steps to ensure that sex discrimination does not continue or recur within the district's education program or activity.
- Comply with the grievance procedures before the imposition of any disciplinary sanctions against a respondent; and
- Not discipline a party, witness, or others participating in the grievance procedures for making a false statement or for engaging in consensual sexual conduct based solely on the determination whether sex discrimination occurred.

Supportive Measures

The district will offer and coordinate supportive measures as appropriate for the complainant and/or respondent to restore or preserve that person's access to the district's education program or activity or provide support during the district's Title IX grievance procedures or during the informal resolution process. For complaints of sex-based harassment, these supportive measures may include:

1. Counseling;
2. Extensions of deadlines and other course-related adjustments;
3. Escorts while on school grounds or activities;
4. Increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the district;
5. Restrictions on contact applied to one or more parties;
6. Leaves of absence;

7. Changes in class, work, or extracurricular or any other activity, regardless of whether there is or is not a comparable alternative; and Training and education programs related to sex-based harassment.

Disciplinary Sanctions and Remedies

Following a determination that sex-based harassment occurred, the district may impose disciplinary sanctions, which may include:

- Student respondents: consequences may include warning, reprimand, detention, in-school suspension, and suspension from school, to be imposed consistent with the district's Code of Conduct and applicable law;
- Employee respondents: consequences may include warning, reprimand, mandatory counseling, re-assignment, demotion, suspension, and termination, to be imposed consistent with all applicable contractual and statutory rights;
- Volunteer respondents: consequences may include warning, reprimand, loss of volunteer assignments, and removal from future volunteer opportunities; and
- Vendor respondents: consequences may include warning, removal from school property, denial of future access to school property, and denial of future business with the district.
- Other individuals: consequences may include warning, removal from school property, and denial of future access to school property.

The Title IX Coordinator will facilitate the transfer of information and determinations from the Title IX complaint process to the appropriate administrator, to aid in the imposition of disciplinary consequences.

The district may also provide remedies, which may include:

- Training of entire departments, classes, or groups;
- Peer support groups;
- Letters of apology;
- Separation of the parties;
- Additional supervision or mentoring for the respondent; and
- Restitution and restoration.

First Reading: October 8, 2024

STUDENT HARASSMENT AND BULLYING PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION

The Board of Trustees is committed to providing an educational and working environment that promotes respect, dignity, and equality. The Board recognizes that discrimination, such as harassment, hazing, and bullying, are detrimental to student learning and achievement. These behaviors interfere with the mission of the district, to educate its students, and disrupts the operation of the schools. Such behavior affects not only the students who are its targets but also those individuals who participate in and witness such acts.

To this end, the Board condemns and strictly prohibits all forms of discrimination, such as harassment, hazing and bullying on school grounds, school buses and at all school-sponsored activities, programs, events, and school trips.

Discrimination, harassment, hazing and/or bullying that takes place at locations outside of school grounds, including cyberbullying, which creates or can reasonably be expected to create a material and substantial interference with the requirements of appropriate discipline in the operation of the school or impinge on the rights of other students are prohibited, and may be subject to disciplinary consequences.

Definitions

Bullying

Bullying is understood to be a hostile activity which harms or induces fear through the threat of further aggression and/or creates terror. In order to facilitate implementation of this policy, provide meaningful guidance and prevent behaviors from rising to a violation of law, this policy will use the term bullying (which is usually included under the term "harassment") to describe a range of misbehaviors such as harassment, hazing, Cyberbullying, intimidation or discrimination. The accompanying regulation provides more guidance regarding the definition characteristics and examples of bullying.

Cyberbullying

Cyberbullying is described as harassment (see below) through any form of electronic communication, mode, or medium.

Discrimination

Discrimination is the act of denying rights, benefits, justice, equitable treatment or access to facilities available to all others, to an individual or group of people because of the group, class or category to which that person belongs (as enumerated in the *Definitions* section, under Harassment, below).

Hazing

Hazing is an induction, initiation, or membership process by and between students involving harassment which likely creates a situation to produce public humiliation, physical or emotional discomfort, bodily injury, or public ridicule.

Hazing behaviors may include, but are not limited to, the following general categories:

- a) Humiliation: socially offensive, isolating or uncooperative behaviors.
- b) Substance abuse: abuse of tobacco, alcohol, and/or illegal or legal drugs.
- c) Dangerous activities: hurtful, aggressive, destructive, and disruptive behaviors.

Harassment

Harassment has been defined in various ways in federal and state law and regulation. The Board recognizes that these definitions are important standards, but the Board's goal is to prevent misbehavior from escalating in order to promote a positive school environment and to limit liability. The Dignity for All Students Act (§§1 0-1 8 of Education Law) defines harassment as the creation of a hostile environment by conduct or by verbal threats, intimidation or abuse, including cyberbullying that a) has or would have the effect of unreasonably and substantially interfering with a student's educational performance, opportunities or benefits, or mental, emotional, or physical well-being; or conduct, verbal threats, intimidation or abuse including cyberbullying that b) reasonably causes or would reasonably be expected to cause a student to fear for their physical safety; c) reasonably causes or would be expected to cause physical injury or emotional harm occurs off school property and creates a risk of substantial disruption within the school environment, where it is foreseeable that the conduct, threats, intimidation or abuse might reach school property.

For the purposes of this definition the term “threats, intimidation, or abuse” shall include verbal and non-verbal actions.

The harassing behavior may be based on any characteristic, including but not limited to a person's actual or perceived:

- Race (including traits historically associated with race, including, but not limited to, hair texture and protective hairstyles such as but not limited to braids, locks, and twists),
- color,
- weight,
- national origin,
- ethnic group,

- religion,
- religious practice,
- disability,
- sex,
- sexual orientation, or
- gender (including gender identity and expression).

For the purpose of this definition the term “threats, intimidation or abuse” includes verbal and non-verbal actions.

In some instances, bullying or harassment may constitute a violation of an individual's civil rights. The district is mindful of its responsibilities under the law and in accordance with district policy regarding civil rights protections.

Prevention

The school setting provides an opportunity to teach children, and emphasize among staff, that cooperation with and respect for others is a key district value. A program geared to prevention is designed to not only decrease incidents of bullying but to help students build more supportive relationships with one another by integrating prevention programs into classroom instruction. Staff members and students will be sensitized, through district-wide professional development and instruction, to the warning signs of bullying, as well as to their responsibility to become actively involved in the prevention of bullying before overt acts occur.

Curricular material that raises awareness and sensitivity to discrimination or harassment and civility in the relationships of people of different races, weights, national origins, ethnic groups, religions, religious practices, mental or physical abilities, sexual orientations, sexes or gender expression or identities will be included in the instructional program K-6.

In order to implement this program, the Board will designate a Dignity Act Coordinator at its annual organizational meeting. The role of the Dignity Act Coordinator is to coordinate and enforce this policy.

In addition, the Superintendent will establish a district-wide Bullying Committee which will include representation from staff, administration, and parents. The Bullying Prevention Committee will assist the administration in developing and implementing specific prevention initiatives, including early identification of bullying and other strategies. In addition, the program will include reporting, investigating, remedying and tracking allegations of bullying. The accompanying regulation provides more detail on the specific programs and strategies implemented by the district.

Intervention

Intervention by adults and bystanders is an important step in preventing escalation and resolving issues at the earliest stages. Intervention will emphasize education and skill-building.

Successful intervention may involve remediation. Remedial responses to bullying and harassment include measures designed to correct the problem behavior, prevent another occurrence of the behavior, and to protect and empower the target. Remediation may be targeted to the individual(s) involved in the bullying behavior or environmental approaches which are targeted to the school or district as a whole.

In addition, intervention will focus upon the safety of the target. Staff is expected, when aware of bullying, to either refer the student to designated resources for assistance, or to intervene in accordance with this policy and regulation.

Provisions for students who do not feel safe at school

The Board acknowledges that, notwithstanding actions taken by district staff, intervention may require a specific coordinated approach if the child does not feel safe at school. Students who do not feel safe at school are limited in their capacity to learn and reach their academic potential. Staff, when aware of bullying, should determine if accommodations are needed in order to help ensure the safety of the student and bring this to the attention of the school superintendent. The school superintendent, other appropriate staff, the student and the student's parent will work together to define and implement any needed accommodations.

The district recognizes that there is a need to balance accommodations which enhance student safety against the potential to further stigmatize the targeted student. Therefore, each case will be handled individually. The student, parent/guardian, and school administration will collaborate to establish safety provisions that best meet the needs of the targeted student. Follow-up discussion and/or meetings will be scheduled in a timely manner, as needed, to ensure that safety concerns have been adequately addressed and to determine when and if accommodations need to be changed or discontinued.

Training

The Board recognizes that in order to implement an effective bullying prevention and intervention program, professional development is needed. The Superintendent and the Bullying Prevention Committee will incorporate training to support this program in new teacher orientation and professional development as needed. Training opportunities will be provided for all staff, including but not limited to bus drivers, cafeteria and hall monitors and all staff who have contact with students. The BPC will be trained in accordance with state requirements and will continue their professional development so as to successfully support this policy and program.

Reporting and Investigation

Although it can be difficult to step forward, the district can't effectively address bullying if incidents are not reported. Students who have been bullied/harassed, parents whose children have been bullied/harassed or other students or staff who observe bullying/harassment behavior are encouraged and expected to make a verbal and/or written complaint to any school personnel, in accordance with the training and guidelines provided.

At all times, complaints will be documented, tracked and handled in accordance with the regulations and procedures accompanying this policy, or, if applicable, [0100, Equal Opportunity and Nondiscrimination, or 0110, Sexual Harassment] the district's Code of Conduct. Staff who are unsure of the reporting procedure are expected to ask their supervisors how to proceed. Incidents will be included in the Violent and Disruptive Incident Reporting (VADIR) system when applicable.

There shall be a duty for all school personnel to report any incidents of student-to-student and staff-to-student bullying that they observe to their school superintendent or Dignity Act Coordinator (DAC) in the time frames set forth under the law. In addition, there shall be a further duty for all school personnel to report any incidents of student-to-student and staff-to-student bullying of which they are made aware to their school superintendent or DAC. Supervisors will refer the information to appropriate district staff for investigation as designated in regulation. A district employee may be deemed to have permitted unlawful discrimination or harassment if he/she fails to report an observed incident, whether or not the target complains.

An equitable and thorough investigation will be carried out by Dignity Act Coordinator in accordance with the accompanying regulation. In addition, the results of the investigation will be reported back to both the target and the accused as specified in the accompanying regulation. If either of the parties disagrees with the results of the investigation, they can appeal the findings in accordance with the regulations that accompany this policy. Verified bullying incidents that meet the criteria established by the state will be included in the statewide reporting system when applicable, in accordance with law and regulation.

The results of the investigation shall be reported back to both the target and the accused in accordance with the accompanying regulation. If either of the parties disagrees with the results of the investigation, they can appeal the findings in accordance with the regulations that accompany this policy.

The Board will receive the annual VADIR report, as well as any other state-required report relevant to bullying and/or school climate, for each building and for the district as whole. Based on the review of the data, the Board may consider further action, including but not limited to modification of this policy and additional training.

Disciplinary Consequences/Remediation

While the focus of this policy is on prevention, acts of harassment/bullying may still occur. In these cases, offenders will be given the clear message that their actions are wrong and the behavior must improve. Student offenders will receive in-school guidance in making positive choices in their relationships with others. If appropriate, disciplinary action will be taken by the administration in accordance with the district's Code of Conduct, as applicable. If the behavior rises to the level of criminal activity, law enforcement will be contacted.

Consequences for a student who commits an act of harassment/bullying will be unique to the individual incident and will vary in method and severity according to the nature of the behavior, the developmental age of the student, and the student's history of problem behaviors, and must be consistent with the district's Code of Conduct.

Non-Retaliation

All complainants and those who participate in the investigation of a complaint in conformity with state law and district policies, who have acted reasonably and in good faith, have the right to be free from retaliation of any kind.

Dissemination, Monitoring, Review, and Reporting

This policy, or a plain language summary, will be published in student registration materials, student, parent and employee handbooks, and posted on the district's website.

Each year, as part of the annual review of the Code of Conduct, this policy will be reviewed to assess its effectiveness and compliance with state and federal law. If changes are needed, revisions will be recommended to the Board for its consideration.

The Board will receive the annual VADIR report for the district with particular attention to the trends in the incidence of bullying. Based on the review of the data, the Board may consider further action, including but not limited to modification of this policy and additional training.

The district will ensure that reporting of information to the public will be in a manner that complies with student privacy rights under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA).

Cross-ref: 0100, Equal Opportunity and Nondiscrimination
 0110, Sexual Harassment
 4321, Programs for Students with Disabilities
 5300, Code of Conduct

5710. Violent and Disruptive Incident Reporting
9700, Staff Development

Ref:

Dignity for All Students Act, Education Law, §10 – 18
Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §12101 *et seq.*
Title VI, Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. §2000d *et seq.*
Title VII, Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. §2000e *et seq.*; 34 CFR §100 *et seq.*
Title IX, Education Amendments of 1972, 20 U.S.C. §1681 *et seq.*
§504, Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C. §794
Individuals with Disabilities Education Law, 20 U.S.C §§1400 *et seq.*
Executive Law §290 *et seq.* (New York State Human Rights Law)
Education Law §§313(3), 3201, 3201-a
8 NYCRR 100.2(c), (l), (jj), (kk); 119.6
Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School Dist., 393 US 503, (1969)
Doninger v. Niehoff, 527 F.3d 41 (2d. Cir. 2008)
Pollnow v. Glennon, 594 F.Sup. 220, 224 *aff'd* 757 F.2d. 496
Zeno v. Pine Plains 702 F3rd 655 (2nd Cir. 2012)
Cuff v. Valley Central School District F3rd 109 (2nd Cir 2012)
Davis v. Monroe County Board of Education, 526 U.S. 629 (1999)
Gebser v. Lago Vista Independent School District, 524 U.S., 274 (1998)
Faragher v. City of Boca Raton, 524 U.S. 775 (1998)
Burlington Industries v. Ellerth, 524 U.S. 742 (1998)
Oncale v. Sundowner Offshore Services, Inc., 523 U.S. 75 (1998)
Franklin v. Gwinnett County Public Schools, 503 U.S. 60 (1992)
Meritor Savings Bank, FSB v. Vinson, 477 U.S. 57 (1986)
Appeal of K.S., 43 Ed. Dept. Rep. 492
Appeal of Ravick, 40 Ed. Dept. Rep. 262
Appeal of Orman, 39 Ed. Dept. Rep. 811

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STUDENT HARASSMENT AND BULLYING PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION REGULATION

The Board condemns and strictly prohibits all forms of discrimination, such as harassment, hazing, intimidation and bullying on school grounds, school buses and at all school-sponsored activities, programs and events. Discrimination, harassment, hazing or bullying that takes place at locations outside of school grounds, such as cyberbullying, which can be reasonably expected to materially and substantially interfere with the requirements of appropriate discipline in the operation of the school or impinge on the rights of other students are prohibited, and may be subject to disciplinary consequences

Definitions

1. Bullying

Under the amended Dignity for All Students Act bullying and harassment are equivalent and used interchangeably. In order to facilitate implementation, provide meaningful guidance and prevent behaviors from rising to a violation of law, bullying is further understood to be a hostile activity which harms or induces fear through the threat of further aggression and/or creates terror. Bullying may be premeditated or a sudden activity. It may be subtle or easy to identify, done by one person or a group. Bullying often includes the following characteristics:

1. **Power imbalance** - occurs when a bully uses their physical or social power over a target.
2. **Intent to harm** - the bully seeks to inflict physical or emotional harm and/or takes pleasure in this activity.
3. **Threat of further aggression** - the bully and the target believe the bullying will continue.
4. **Terror** - when any bullying increases, it becomes a “systematic violence or harassment used to intimidate and maintain dominance.”

(Barbara Coloroso, *The Bully, The Bullied & The Bystander*, 2003)

There are at least three kinds of bullying: verbal, physical and social/relational.

- Verbal bullying (which can be delivered orally, electronically or in writing) includes name calling, insulting remarks, verbal teasing, frightening phone calls, violent threats, extortion, taunting, gossip, spreading rumors, racist slurs, anonymous notes, etc.
- Physical bullying includes poking, slapping, hitting, tripping or causing a fall, choking, kicking, punching, biting, pinching, scratching, spitting, twisting arms or legs, damaging clothes and personal property, or threatening gestures.
- Social or relational bullying includes excluding someone from a group, isolating, shunning, spreading rumors or gossiping, arranging public humiliation, undermining relationships, teasing about clothing, looks, giving dirty looks, aggressive stares, etc.

The New York State Education Department provides further guidance on bullying and cyberbullying prevention on the following website:

http://www.p12.nysed.gov/technology/internet_safety/documents/cyberbullying.html

2. Discrimination

Discrimination is the act of denying rights, benefits, justice, equitable treatment or access to facilities available to all others, to an individual or group of people because of the group, class or category to which that person belongs (as listed under *Harassment* as defined below).

3. Harassment

Harassment has been defined in various ways in federal and state law (including the penal law) and regulation. The Board recognizes that these definitions are important standards, but the Board's goal is to prevent behaviors from escalating to violations of law and, instead, to promote a positive school environment and limit liability. The Dignity for All Students Act (§§10-18 of Education Law) defines harassment as the creation of a hostile environment by conduct or by threats, intimidation or abuse, including cyberbullying, that (a) has or would have the effect of unreasonably and substantially interfering with a student's educational performance, opportunities or benefits, or mental, emotional or physical well-being; (b) reasonably causes or would reasonably be expected to cause a student to fear for their physical safety; (c) reasonably causes or would reasonably be expected to cause physical injury or emotional harm to a student; or (d) occurs off school property and creates or would foreseeably create a risk of substantial disruption within the school environment, where it is foreseeable that the conduct, threats, intimidation or abuse might reach school property. The harassing behavior may be based on any characteristic, including but not limited to a person's actual or perceived:

- Race (including traits historically associated with race, including but not limited to hair texture and protective hairstyles (such as but not limited to braids, locks, and twists)),
- color,
- weight,
- national origin,
- ethnic group,
- religion,
- religious practice,
- disability,
- sex,
- sexual orientation, or
- gender (including gender identity and expression).
- Gender identity is one's self-conception as being male or female, as distinguished from actual biological sex or sex assigned at birth.
- Gender expression is the manner in which a person represents or expresses gender to others, often through behavior, clothing, hairstyles, activities, voice or mannerisms.

For purposes of this definition, the term “threats, intimidation or abuse” includes verbal and non-verbal actions.

Hazing

Hazing is an induction, initiation or membership process involving harassment which produces public humiliation, physical or emotional discomfort, bodily injury or public ridicule or creates a situation where public humiliation, physical or emotional discomfort, bodily injury or public ridicule is likely to occur.

Prevention

Prevention is the cornerstone of the district’s effort to address bullying. The components of such an effort involve the following:

Following the principles and practices of “*Educating the Whole Child Engaging the Whole School: Guidelines and Resources for Social and Emotional Development and Learning (SEDL) in New York State* – Adopted by the Board of Regents July 18, 2011.” District curriculum will emphasize developing empathy, tolerance and respect for others.

- Learning about and identifying the early warning signs and precursor behaviors that may lead to bullying.
- Gathering information about bullying at school directly from students (through surveys and other mechanisms); analyzing and using the data gathered to assist in decision-making about programming and resource allocation.
- Establishing clear school wide and classroom rules about bullying consistent with the district’s code of conduct.
- Training adults in the school community to respond sensitively and consistently to bullying.
- Raising awareness among adults, through training, of the school experiences of marginalized student populations (as enumerated in the *Definitions* section above), social stigma in the school environment, gender norms in the school environment, and strategies for disrupting bullying or other forms of violence.
- Providing adequate supervision, particularly in less structured areas such as in the hallways, cafeteria, school bus and playground.
- Raising parental awareness and involvement in the prevention program and in addressing problems.
- Using educational opportunities or curriculum, including, if applicable, the Individual Educational Program (IEP), to address the underlying causes and impact of bullying.

Superintendent will appoint a district-wide bullying prevention committee, chaired by the districtwide DAC. The committee will include representation from staff, administration, students and parents. The committee will assist with the development and implementation of the prevention and intervention program, which may include the strategies listed above. Building-level committees will be appointed by the building principal and will include

representation from staff, administration, students and parents associated with that building.

Role of the Dignity Act Coordinator(s) (DAC)

Board of Education will annually designate a staff member, who has been thoroughly trained in human relations in the areas of race, color, weight, national origin, ethnic group, religion, religious practice, disability, sexual orientation, gender (including gender identity and expression), and sex, as the Dignity Act Coordinator (DAC) for each school, accountable for implementation of this policy. In addition, one will be designated as the district-wide coordinator who will be responsible for ensuring equivalency in programming across buildings. The building-level DAC will be responsible for coordinating and enforcing this policy and regulation in the school to which they are assigned, including but not limited to coordination of:

- the work of the building-level committees;
- professional development for staff members and,
- the complaint process, and
- management of the Dignity Act's civility curriculum components.

Incident(s) Reporting

In order for the Board to effectively enforce this policy and to take prompt corrective measures, it is essential that all targets and persons with knowledge of bullying report such behavior immediately to **the superintendent** or the **Dignity Act Coordinator** as soon as possible after the incident so that it may be effectively investigated and resolved. The district will also make a bullying complaint form available on its website to facilitate reporting. The district will collect relevant data from written and verbal complaints to allow for systematic reporting.

Staff who observe or learn of incident(s) of bullying are required, in accordance with State law, to orally report it to **The Dignity Act Coordinator** within one school day and to fill out the district reporting form within two school days. Staff who are unsure of the reporting procedure are expected to ask their supervisors how to proceed. District employees may be deemed to have permitted unlawful discrimination or harassment if they fail to report an observed incident, whether or not the target complains

The district will thoroughly, promptly and equitably investigate all complaints, formal or informal, verbal or written. To the extent possible, all complaints will be treated in a confidential manner, although limited disclosure may be necessary to complete a thorough investigation.

In order to assist investigators, individuals should document the bullying as soon as it occurs and with as much detail as possible including: the nature of the incident(s); dates, times, places it has occurred; name of perpetrator(s); witnesses to the incident(s); and the target's response to the incident.

Confidentiality

It is district policy to respect the privacy of all parties and witnesses to bullying. To the extent possible, the district will not release the details of a complaint or the identity of the complainant or the individual(s) against whom the complaint is filed to any third parties who do not need to know such information. However, because an individual's desire for confidentiality must be balanced with the district's legal obligation to provide due process to the accused, to conduct a prompt and thorough investigation, and/or to take necessary action to resolve the complaint, the district retains the right to disclose the identity of parties and witnesses to complaints in appropriate circumstances to individuals with a need to know. The staff member responsible for investigating complaints will discuss confidentiality standards and concerns with all complainants.

If a complainant requests that their name not be revealed to the individual(s) against whom a complaint is filed, the staff member responsible for conducting the investigation will inform the complainant that:

1. the request may limit the district's ability to respond to the complaint;
2. district policy and federal law prohibit retaliation against complainants and witnesses;
3. the district will attempt to prevent any retaliation; and
4. the district will take strong responsive action if retaliation occurs.

If the complainant still requests confidentiality after being given the notice above, the investigator will take all reasonable steps to investigate and respond to the complaint consistent with the request as long as doing so does not preclude the district from responding effectively to the bullying and preventing the bullying of other students.

Investigation and Resolution Procedure

A. Initial (Building-level) Procedure

Whenever a complaint of bullying is received whether verbal or written, it will be subject to a thorough preliminary review and investigation. Except in the case of severe or criminal conduct, the **superintendent** or the **Dignity Act Coordinator** will make all reasonable efforts to resolve complaints informally at the school level. The goal of informal procedures is to end the bullying, prevent future incidents, ensure the safety of the target and obtain a prompt and equitable resolution to a complaint.

As soon as possible, but no later **three school days** following receipt of a complaint, **superintendent** or the **Dignity Act Coordinator** will begin an investigation of the complaint by:

- Reviewing any written documentation provided by the target(s).
- Conducting separate interviews of the target(s), alleged perpetrator(s), and witnesses, if any, and documenting the conversations.
- Providing the alleged perpetrator(s) a chance to respond and notify them that if objectionable behavior has occurred, it must cease immediately. The individual will be made aware of remediation opportunities as well as potential disciplinary consequences.

- Determining whether the complainant needs any accommodations to ensure their safety, and following up periodically until the complaint has been resolved. Accommodations may include, but are not limited to:
 - A “permanent” hall pass that allows the student to visit a designated adult at any time;
 - Access to private bathroom facilities;
 - Access to private locker room facilities;
 - An escort during passing periods;
 - If the student feels unsafe in a specific class, an opportunity for individual tutoring or independent study until the case is resolved;
 - An opportunity for independent study at home with district-provided tutor until the case is resolved;
 - Permission to use personal cell phone in the event that the student feels threatened and needs immediate access to parent or guardian;
 - Assignment of a bus monitor.

The district recognizes that there is a need to balance accommodations which enhance student safety against the potential to further stigmatize the targeted student. Therefore, each case will be handled individually, and the student, parent/guardian, and school administration will collaborate to establish safety provisions that best meet the needs of the targeted student. Follow-up discussion and/or meetings will be scheduled, as needed, to ensure that safety concerns have been adequately addressed and to determine when and if accommodations need to be changed or discontinued.

Parents of student targets and accused students should be notified within one school day of allegations that are serious or involve repeated conduct.

Where appropriate, informal methods may be used to resolve the complaint, including but not limited to:

- a. discussion with the accused, informing them of the district's policies and indicating that the behavior must stop;
- b. suggesting counseling, skill building activities and/or sensitivity training;
- c. conducting training for the department or school in which the behavior occurred, calling attention to the consequences of engaging in such behavior;
- d. requesting a letter of apology to the target;
- e. writing letters of caution or reprimand; and/or
- f. separating the parties.

Appropriate disciplinary action will be recommended and imposed in accordance with district policy, the applicable collective bargaining agreement or state law. The district will make every reasonable effort to attempt to first resolve the misconduct through non-punitive measures.

The investigator will report back to both the target and the accused, within one week notifying them in writing, and also in person, as appropriate, regarding the outcome of the investigation and the action taken to resolve the complaint. The actions taken will be in conformance with the *Remediation/Discipline/Penalties* section of this regulation. The target will be asked to report immediately if the

objectionable behavior occurs again or if the alleged perpetrator retaliates against them.

If a complaint contains evidence or allegations of serious or extreme bullying, or a civil rights violation, the complaint will be referred promptly to the Superintendent. The complainant will also be advised of other avenues to pursue their complaint, including contact information for state and federal authorities.

In addition, where the **superintendent** or the **Dignity Act Coordinator** has a reasonable suspicion that the alleged bullying incident involves criminal activity, they must immediately notify the Superintendent, who will then contact the school attorney, appropriate child protection and, if appropriate, law enforcement authorities.

Any party who is not satisfied with the outcome of the initial investigation may request a district-level investigation by submitting a written complaint to the Superintendent within 30 days.

B. District-level Procedure

The Superintendent or designee will promptly investigate and equitably resolve all bullying complaints that are referred to them, as well as those appealed to the Superintendent following an initial investigation. In the event the complaint involves the Superintendent, the complaint will be filed with or referred to the Board President, who will refer the complaint to an appropriate independent individual for investigation.

The district level investigation should begin as soon as possible but not later than three school days following receipt of the complaint by the Superintendent or Board President.

In conducting the formal district level investigation, the district will endeavor to use individuals who have received formal training regarding such investigations or that have previous experience investigating such complaints.

If a district level investigation results in a determination that bullying did occur, prompt corrective action will be taken to end the misbehavior in accordance with the *Remediation/Discipline/Penalties* section of this regulation.

No later than 30 days following receipt of the complaint, the Superintendent (or in cases involving the Superintendent, the Board-appointed investigator) will notify the target and alleged perpetrator, in writing, of the outcome of the investigation. If additional time is needed to complete the investigation or take appropriate action, the Superintendent or Board-appointed investigator will provide all parties with a written status report within 30 days following receipt of the complaint.

Any party who is not satisfied with the outcome of the district-level investigation may appeal to the Board of Education by submitting a written request to the Board President within 30 days.

C. Board-level Procedure

When a request for review by the Board has been made, the Superintendent will submit all written statements and other materials concerning the case to the President of the Board.

The Board will notify all parties concerned of the time and place when a hearing will be held. Such hearing will be held within 15 school days of the receipt of the request of the complainant.

The Board will render a decision in writing within 15 school days after the hearing has been concluded.

The district will retain documentation associated with complaints and investigations in accordance with Schedule LGS-1.

Retaliation Prohibited

Any act of retaliation against any person who opposes bullying behavior, or who has filed a complaint, is prohibited and illegal, and therefore subject to disciplinary action. Likewise, retaliation against any person who has testified assisted, or participated in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing of a bullying complaint is prohibited. For purposes of this policy, retaliation includes but is not limited to: verbal or physical threats, intimidation, ridicule, bribes, destruction of property, spreading rumors, stalking, harassing phone calls, and any other form of harassment. Any person who retaliates is subject to immediate disciplinary action up to and including suspension or termination.

Remediation/Discipline/Penalties

Any individual who violates this policy by engaging in bullying will be subject to appropriate action, which may include disciplinary action. Remedial responses to bullying include measures designed to correct the problem behavior, prevent another occurrence of the behavior, and protect the target of the act. Appropriate remedial measures may include, but are not limited to:

- Restitution and restoration;
- Peer support group;
- Corrective instruction or other relevant learning or service experience;
- Changes in class schedule;
- Supportive intervention;
- Behavioral assessment or evaluation;
- Behavioral management plan, with benchmarks that are closely monitored;
- Student counseling;
- Parent conferences; or
- Student treatment or therapy.

Environmental remediation may include, but is not limited to:

- School and community surveys or other strategies for determining the conditions contributing to the relevant behavior;
- Modification of schedules;
- Adjustment in hallway traffic and other student routes of travel;

- Targeted use of monitors;
- Parent education seminars/workshops;
- Peer support groups.

Disciplinary measures available to school authorities include, but are not limited to the following:

Students: Discipline may range from a reprimand up to and including suspension from school, to be imposed consistent with the Code of Conduct and applicable law.

Employees: Discipline may range from a warning up to and including termination, to be imposed consistent with all applicable contractual and statutory rights.

Volunteers: Penalties may range from a warning up to and including loss of volunteer assignment.

Vendors: Penalties may range from a warning up to and including loss of district business.

Other individuals: Penalties may range from a warning up to and including denial of future access to school property.

Policy Dissemination

All students and employees will be informed of this policy in student and employee handbooks and on the district website.

All employees will receive information about this policy and regulation at least once a year.

The Superintendent will be responsible for informing students and staff on a yearly basis of the terms of this policy, including the procedures for filing a complaint and information about the impact of bullying on the target and bystanders.

Training

Training needs in support of this bullying prevention and intervention program will be reflected in the district's annual professional development plan, new teacher orientation, in curriculum and will be considered in the budget process. The DAC(s), administrative employees and other staff, such as counselors or social workers who have specific responsibilities for investigating and/or resolving complaints of bullying will receive yearly training to support implementation of this policy, regulation and on related legal developments.

1st Reading:	August 10, 2021
2 nd Reading:	September 14, 2021
Adoption Date:	October 12, 2021
Reviewed Date:	June 14, 2022

STUDENT BULLYING AND HARASSMENT COMPLAINT FORM

The purpose of this form is to inform the district of an incident or series of incidents of bullying or harassment so we can investigate and take appropriate steps.

The district prohibits bullying and harassment of students on the basis of actual or perceived race, color, weight, national origin, ethnic group, religion, religious practice, disability, sex, sexual orientation, and gender identity or gender expression.

If the student feels unsafe at school, fill out this form, but we urge you to speak directly with The DASA Coordinator by either visiting the 4th grade room or calling 518-863-8412 ext. 41 as soon as possible so we can address your concerns.

Student Name: _____ Student ID: _____

Grade: _____ School: _____

Contact information: _____

1. List the name(s) of the individual(s) accused of bullying and/or harassment (use additional sheets if necessary).

2. Describe the incident(s). Please include when and where it happened. Please use additional sheets of paper if necessary and attach any relevant documents or evidence.

3. I believe the harassment is based on my (check all that apply):

<input type="checkbox"/> race	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic group	<input type="checkbox"/> sex
<input type="checkbox"/> color	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	<input type="checkbox"/> sexual orientation
<input type="checkbox"/> weight	<input type="checkbox"/> religious practice	<input type="checkbox"/> gender identity or expression
<input type="checkbox"/> national origin	<input type="checkbox"/> disability	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

4. Is the harassment continuing? Yes No

5. Please list the name (if known) of anyone who witnessed the incident or may have information related to your complaint.

The following question is optional, but may help the district's investigation.

6. Have you previously complained about or provided information (verbal or written) about bullying, harassment or discrimination or related incidents to the district? Yes No

If yes, when and to whom did you complain or provide information?

7. If you have retained legal counsel and would like us to work with them, please provide their contact information.

I certify that all statements on this form are accurate and true to the best of my knowledge.

Name

Relationship to student

Signature

Date

Preferred contact method (please select one): phone, email, mail, in person

Please attach any supporting documentation (i.e., copies of emails, notes, photos, etc.).

Return this form to: ***DASA Coordinator***

Note on confidentiality:

In order to investigate the complaint, the district will disclose the content of the complaint only to those persons who have a need to know. This form will not be shown to the accused student(s)/staff.

Adoption Date: May 11, 2020

Revised Dates: June 14, 2022

SCHOOL DISTRICT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

School District Goals:

The members of the Edinburg Common School District Governing Board of Trustees establish policy, hire personnel, develop annual budgets and plan facilities needed to implement a successful public-school program. The Edinburg Common School District respects the educational right of each student and is charged with providing the best possible, cost-effective program for all students.

Our emphasis is placed on excellence that seeks to instill a desire to learn, question, think critically, innovate, to be self-motivated, self-directed, self-disciplined and globally competent. The Board of Trustees is dedicated to educating students to develop moral, ethical, and cultural values, to stimulate and expand a continual learning process, and to cultivate an understanding and appreciation of the rights and responsibilities of Global Citizens, which will enable them to function effectively as independent individuals in a democratic society.

It is the district's primary goal to promote the social, emotional, physical and cognitive growth of every student to the fullest extent and optimal potential of each individual. The goals of the educational programs are best realized when the Board, administration, teachers, parents and the community work together.

To further its educational philosophy and goals, the Board of Trustees establishes the following objectives:

1. To employ and maintain highly qualified and/or certified school staff which support a positive learning environment and are committed to educational excellence.
2. To create and maintain meaningful relationships within the school community that encourage the development of social emotional needs for all students, teachers, and staff.
3. To foster strong relationships between home, school, businesses, and the community that add to the district's educational excellence.
4. To ensure that staff, students, and board members are afforded opportunities for participation in development and evaluation of policies;
5. To ensure staff, parents and/or community members are afforded opportunities for participation on our planning committees;
6. To provide educational programs and services which fulfill the needs of the students and comply with Commissioner's regulations; and
7. To promote the development of programs and services which encourage cooperative interaction between the Edinburg community-at-large, staff and students.
8. To provide educational programs and services to support our students, teachers, and staff as lifelong learners and fulfill the needs of the district.

9. To promote educational programs and services which encourage a higher level of thinking that raises educational growth within.
10. To develop well rounded students and school staff which encourage cooperative interaction in society.

Edinburg Common School District Core Beliefs:

1. The first and foremost consideration of the educational process is the student. The educational environment must be caring, healthy, safe, non-disruptive, and unbiased.
2. The school is an integral part of the community and the community is an integral part of the school.
3. All students are capable of learning and must have the opportunity to learn. Families are their children's primary teachers and must be actively involved in education.
4. The educational process must value and reflect human diversity and the multicultural community it serves.
5. Our community encourages educational funding and spending.
6. Excellence in schools must be developed through high standards and expectations.
7. Students need opportunities to experience success and to build self-esteem.
8. Success of students is measured in a variety of ways.

Mission Statement:

The Mission of the Edinburg Common School is to provide a quality education and a caring environment for all students so that they may grow, achieve, and make a positive contribution to our ever-changing world.

Adoption: December 10, 1998
Reviewed: July 24, 2013
Revised: August 9, 2022

Goals for Instructional Programming

The district's instructional program(s) will help students to become:

RESPONSIBLE CITIZENS

ESSENTIAL SKILLS—Students who:

1. Treat others as they would like to be treated; respect the opinions and rights of others
2. Respect themselves by dressing and presenting themselves appropriately
3. Assume a sense of responsibility for self and others
4. Make good choices, avoiding drugs, alcohol and other dangerous behaviors
5. Exhibit fair play and good sportsmanship

SELF-DIRECTED LEARNERS

ESSENTIAL SKILLS—Students who:

1. Set goals and achieve satisfaction in working to accomplish goals and new opportunities
2. Identify and follow their interests
3. Enjoy learning
4. Understand, love and seek to learn.

CRITICAL AND INNOVATIVE THINKERS

ESSENTIAL SKILLS—Students who:

1. Use problem solving strategies and techniques to defend and explain their decisions
2. Use good judgment by thinking before acting and speaking
3. Communicate information in an accurate and understandable manner
4. Examine issues and find various ways to solve problems and use mathematical practices
5. Read on or above grade level texts across genres with comprehension and fluency

INVOLVED CITIZENS

ESSENTIAL SKILLS—Students who

1. Volunteer for activities and events
2. Are the best they can be in all settings
3. Accept responsibility for their actions
4. Demonstrate the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values necessary to contribute positively to their community.

EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATORS

ESSENTIAL SKILLS—Students who:

1. Read, write, speak and listen when interacting in school, at home and in the community
2. Use a variety of ways to express their ideas, demonstrate effective presentation skills
3. Students who understand and express knowledge, thoughts and feelings about themselves and others.

COLLABORATIVE PARTICIPANTS

ESSENTIAL SKILLS—Students who:

1. Share responsibility for work and learn from others
2. Value each member of the group and take an active role in group activities
3. Students who work with others to accomplish goals and tasks; who work and play together respectfully.

CULTURALLY AWARE

ESSENTIAL SKILLS—Students who:

1. Are open minded and willing to try new things
2. Are aware of different cultures, languages, religions, and lifestyles
3. Enjoy different forms of art, plays, and music information

INFORMATION, TECHNOLOGY AND MEDIA

ESSENTIAL SKILLS—Students who:

1. Use their knowledge to help solve real-world problems
2. Access, evaluate, use, and manage information
3. Understand and use appropriate media tools
4. Consumers and Producers who exhibit functional and critical thinking skills.
5. Fluent in 21st Century Digital Technology

GLOBALLY COMPETENT PERSONS

ESSENTIAL SKILLS—Students who:

1. Adopts shared responsibility
2. Takes collaborative action
3. Participates in school and family life as well as worthwhile leisure and extracurricular activities

Adoption: December 10, 1998

Revised: March 12, 2019

Reviewed: August 9, 2022

EVALUATION OF SCHOOL BOARD OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

The Board of Trustees shall review the effectiveness of its internal operations continuously. The Superintendent and others who work regularly with the Board shall be asked to participate in this review and to suggest ways by which the Board can improve its functioning as a deliberative and legislative body.

The Board shall set forth the standards by which it will evaluate itself, taking into account the following:

1. the district's needs and the Board's ability to meet such needs;
2. the district's goals for its instructional programs;
3. the Board's relationship with the Superintendent and district staff;
4. the Board's relationship with its supervisory district (BOCES); and
5. the community's perception of Board members as educational leaders.

To ensure maximum improvement, the evaluation is to be carried out systematically in accordance with good planning, conscientious follow-through, and careful assessment of results. All decisions of the Board are to be supported by as much objective evidence as possible.

Adoption date: December 10, 1998

Reviewed: August 9, 2022

EVALUATION OF SUPERINTENDENT

The Board of Trustees recognizes that student growth, district progress, and community satisfaction are all affected by the performance of the Superintendent. The Superintendent cannot function effectively without periodic feedback about his/her performance. Therefore, the Board recognizes its responsibilities to evaluate the Superintendent, as a means of ensuring the highest quality leadership for the school system.

During each year of the Superintendent's appointment, the Board and the Superintendent will meet to discuss a plan of performance review and accountability for that school year. The final plan adopted, however, shall be at the sole discretion of the Board. Such evaluation shall occur at least annually, pursuant to the regulations of the Commissioner of Education, and will be discussed only during an executive session. The plan developed by the Board for the review of the Superintendent will be filed in the District Office, and will be available for review by any individual no later than the day of the September Board of Trustees meeting each year.

Ref: 8 NYCRR § 100.2(o) (2)

Adoption date: December 10, 1998

Reviewed: August 9, 2022

EDINBURG COMMON SCHOOL POLICY**EVALUATION OF PROFESSIONAL STAFF**

The Board of Trustees recognizes that a well-developed and rigorously administered evaluation process is key to securing and maintaining an effective district workforce. The Board views the evaluation of professional staff as an essential growth tool for improving individual performance and the district's overall ability to meet its educational objectives. To these ends, the performance of all professional staff will be reviewed and evaluated in accordance with the agreed upon Annual Professional Performance Review (APPR) plan as per regulations of the Commissioner of Education. The purposes of teacher and administrator evaluations are:

1. to clarify the duties and responsibilities of staff;
2. to enrich, develop, and improve effective professional skills and performance by:
 - a. informing each staff member of how his or her performance is perceived in relation to the expectations of the district; and
 - b. identifying an individual's strengths and weaknesses;
 - c. create an improvement plan to improve their performance skills;
3. to enhance the instructional program by providing individual staff members with methods by which performance may be improved; and
4. to provide the Board and the Superintendent with accurate and timely assessments of employee performance to enable them to fulfill their legal responsibilities in making personnel decisions, including the granting of tenure or voting disciplinary charges.

As part of its oversight responsibilities for the school district, the Board shall ensure that evaluations are conducted regularly, and that the results of the evaluations are thoroughly documented. The Superintendent is responsible for administering the evaluation process.

The procedures and guidelines for formal observations and evaluations of teachers shall be those agreed to with the employee organizations) representing such professional staff and set forth in their respective collective bargaining agreements.

Cross-ref: 9220, Staff Qualifications

Ref: Education Law 3031 8
NYCRR110.2(0)(1)

Adoption: December 10, 1998
Reviewed: August 9, 2022

EVALUATION OF SUPPORT STAFF

The Board of Trustees believes the evaluation of support staff is an essential component of supervision and decision-making regarding staff promotions and retention. The Board therefore directs the Superintendent to develop standards and procedures for an annual evaluation of all support staff.

Each support staff member will be formally evaluated each year by his/her immediate supervisor or other designated person.

The purposes of support staff evaluations are:

1. to provide an objective basis for employee improvement;
2. to maintain salaries commensurate with job requirements and responsibilities; and
3. to ensure that employees meet performance standards.

Adoption: December 10, 1998

Reviewed: August 9, 2022

EVALUATION OF INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS

The Board of Trustees recognizes that education is a continuous process that cannot be satisfactorily achieved without the coordination and cooperation of all components of the system. To achieve the highest quality of education on all levels, a critical appraisal of the program as it operates in the school and at each level is essential.

The purposes of evaluating the instructional programs are to:

1. indicate instructional strengths and weaknesses;
2. provide information needed for advance planning;
3. provide data for public information;
4. show the relationship between achievement and the school system's stated goals; and
5. assess the suitability of the instructional program in terms of community requirements.

The Board shall receive reports of the results of instructional program evaluations.

Ref: 8NYCRR§100.2(m)

Adoption: December 10, 1998

Reviewed: August 9, 2022