

Procedure © 1-203.A Equal Opportunity - Prohibited Sex Discrimination (Title IX) - Grievance Procedure

A. General Procedures

The District will follow grievance procedures that provide for the prompt and equitable resolution of formal complaints from students and employees alleging sex-based discrimination.

Key personnel under Title IX are the Title IX coordinator, the designated Title IX investigator, the designated Title IX decision maker, and if applicable, the designated Title IX decision maker on appeal. The Title IX coordinator and investigator may be the same person.

If any person involved in an investigation has a concern that the investigator, decision maker, or decision maker on appeal may have a bias or conflict of interest, the Title IX coordinator will evaluate the situation and determine whether to designate a different investigator, decision maker, or decision maker on appeal. The Title IX coordinator also has the discretion to reassign an investigator, decision maker, or decision maker on appeal for any reason. The Title IX coordinator may retain an outside investigator, decision maker, or decision maker on appeal.

B. Supportive Measures

The Title IX coordinator must offer and coordinate supportive measures that do not unreasonably burden either party and are designed to protect the safety of the parties or the educational environment. Supportive measures provide support during the grievance procedures and during the informal resolution process. Supportive measures may not be imposed for punitive or disciplinary reasons.

Supportive measures must be maintained as confidential, except to the extent that maintaining confidentiality would impair the provision of such measures.

Supportive measures may include, but are not limited to, counseling, extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, mutual restrictions on contact between the parties, leaves of absence, and increased monitoring and supervision, as deemed appropriate by the Title IX coordinator.

C. Emergency Removal of Respondent (Student)

Prior to a determination of responsibility for the conduct alleged, the District may remove a student who is a respondent from the District's educational program or activity on an emergency basis when, after completing an individualized safety and risk analysis, it is determined that an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising from the allegations of sex discrimination justifies removal. The District must provide the respondent with notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal. If a student has an individualized education plan (IEP) or a Section 504 plan, the decision to remove the student on an emergency basis must be coordinated with the District's special education staff and in compliance with relevant requirements of the Individual with Disabilities in Education Act (IDEA) or Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (Section 504).

D. Removal of Respondent (Employee)

The District may place an employee who is a respondent on administrative leave while allegations are investigated and resolved in accordance with this grievance procedure.

E. Length of Grievance Process

The District will attempt to complete the grievance process within sixty (60) business days, not including any time for an appeal of the determination. The grievance process may be temporarily delayed and/or timelines may be extended for good cause with written notice to the parties explaining the reason(s) for the extension.

F. Complaint and Notice

Upon receipt of a request for the District to investigate and make a determination about alleged Title IX discrimination, the Title IX coordinator will offer the complainant the opportunity to make a written complaint.

After the preparation of the complaint, the Title IX coordinator will provide written notice of the allegations to the complainant and the respondent and will provide information regarding the grievance process, including the informal resolution process if appropriate. The notice of the allegations must include:

- sufficient detail to allow a respondent to prepare a response, including a description of the conduct alleged, the date and location of the conduct, and the names of the complainant and other involved parties, if any;
- a statement that a respondent is presumed not to be responsible for the conduct and that a determination will be made at the conclusion of the process;
- a statement that retaliation is prohibited;
- notice of all parties' rights to have an attorney or non-attorney advisor;
- notice of the right of the complainant and respondent to inspect and review relevant evidence;
- notice that if in the course of the investigation additional allegations of sex discrimination by the respondent toward the complainant are discovered, those allegations may be consolidated in the complaint, with notice of the additional allegations made to the parties; and
- a prohibition on providing false statements or evidence in connection with the investigation of the complaint.

G. Duty to Report

Title IX complaints may include violations addressed in [A.R.S. § 13-3620](#). Any allegations classified by statute as reportable offenses must be reported as such to local law enforcement authorities or the Arizona Department of Child Safety. The allegations may be reported to the Arizona State Board of Education pursuant to [A.R.S. § 15-514](#).

When the Title IX coordinator, investigator, decision maker, or decision maker on appeal reasonably believes that a law enforcement investigation will commence in regard to the complaint allegations reported to the District, the District will temporarily suspend the grievance process and investigative efforts. The Title IX coordinator will continue or implement supportive measures as appropriate. The District may determine (in conjunction with the law enforcement authorities) that the continuation of the internal Title IX grievance process is permissible during a pending law enforcement investigation. The Title IX grievance process will resume as soon as the District becomes aware that the law enforcement investigation has concluded or upon approval of the law enforcement agency. A finding by law enforcement that no wrongdoing occurred will not determine the outcome of the District's investigation but will be considered along with the other evidence.

H. Informal Resolution

At any time before a determination is reached, allegations may be resolved informally, unless it is alleged that a District employee is engaged in sexual harassment against a District student.

As part of the informal resolution process, the Title IX coordinator may engage in interviews and other fact finding. Either party may withdraw from an informal resolution process at any time before agreeing to a resolution and resume the grievance procedures. Once an informal resolution is agreed to by the parties, it becomes binding. The Title IX coordinator has the discretion to decline requests for informal resolution.

Both parties to a formal complaint must voluntarily agree in writing to participate in an informal resolution process. No party is ever required to participate in an informal resolution process. Intimidation, threats, and coercion regarding participation in an informal resolution process are expressly prohibited. Informal resolution will proceed pursuant to the procedures set out below.

Efforts to resolve the formal complaint via informal resolution should not typically extend longer than ten (10) school days unless for good cause (such as unavailability of the parties, state-wide testing, etc.). If the informal resolution process takes more than ten (10) school days, the Title IX coordinator may send a notice of temporary delay for good cause if it appears that the District will not be able to meet its deadline to complete the Title IX grievance process.

Either party may withdraw from an informal resolution at any time before agreeing to a resolution and resume the grievance process. Once an informal resolution is agreed to by the parties, it becomes binding.

I. Procedures for Informal Resolution

After receipt of a complaint of sex discrimination, the Title IX coordinator will determine whether the complaint is appropriate for referral to an informal resolution process. If the Title IX coordinator determines that the complaint is appropriate for informal resolution, an invitation to participate in an informal resolution process will be given to both parties. The parties may agree to participate in informal resolution at any point in the grievance process prior to the issuance of a determination of responsibility letter by the decision-maker.

If both parties return the consent-to-participate forms, the Title IX coordinator or designee will initiate the informal resolution process within five (5) school days of receipt of both signed forms. The Title IX coordinator will designate an informal resolution facilitator.

The facilitator may be the Title IX coordinator or another individual who has been trained on the District's Title IX policy and procedures, is free from conflicts of interest and bias, and has been trained to serve impartially without prejudging the facts at issue. The facilitator must not be the same person as the investigator or the decision maker. The facilitator will be responsible for contacting the parties within five (5) school days of receipt of the signed consent-to-participate forms to initiate the informal resolution process.

The facilitator will contact the parties individually to discuss the following:

- (1) whether the party would like to have a face-to-face meeting (in-person or virtual) with the other party to discuss informal resolution;
- (2) the allegation(s) and facts each party believes are relevant to the allegation(s); and
- (3) what terms the party believes would resolve the complaint without need for investigation and determination.

After communicating with both parties, the facilitator will determine whether to schedule a face-to-face meeting or to engage separately with each party to discuss the terms for agreement proposed by the other party.

J. Resolution Agreement

If the parties agree to resolve the complaint without proceeding through investigation and a final determination, the terms of that agreement must be in writing and be signed by both parties. A non-exhaustive list of examples of terms that may be included in an informal resolution agreement are as follows:

- removal of a respondent from the educational setting via suspension or expulsion;
- removal of a respondent from the same educational setting as the complainant (reassignment to an alternate location or change of classes, for example);
- agreement that the respondent will attend counseling (provided outside of the school setting with cost to be borne by the respondent);
- non-contact or non-communication agreements between the parties;
- participation by either or both parties in an age-appropriate training to address the parties' understanding of sex discrimination and to mitigate recurrence of the sex discrimination;
- no admission of responsibility by the respondent;
- non-disclosure of the agreement as to the parties; and
- consequences of a breach of any term of the agreement (for example, an agreement might include a term that states that if a party breaches a non-disclosure agreement, that party will be reassigned to an alternative educational setting).

The District is not a party to the resolution agreement. The facilitator should confirm the feasibility of any terms to which the parties have agreed that implicate an administrative action by the District prior to the finalization and signing of a resolution agreement. Once an agreement is finalized, the Title IX coordinator will take reasonable steps to ensure that it can be implemented on school property and at school-sponsored events.

K. Confidentiality of the Informal Resolution Process

Information or evidence exchanged during an informal resolution process is not confidential as to the Title IX grievance process if a resolution agreement cannot be reached. Either party may share information or evidence obtained during the informal resolution process with the investigator. The facilitator may not be a witness during the investigation. The facilitator's notes will not be shared with the parties nor will the notes become a part of the investigation file.

An informal resolution agreement itself may not be a confidential document and may be subject to a public records request, a valid subpoena for records, or data request from an enforcement agency such as the Office for Civil Rights of the U.S. Department of Education. Any resolution agreement provided as a public records request will redact all personal identifying information as permitted by law.

If a party violates an informal resolution agreement, such violation may be disciplined under appropriate District policies.

L. Dismissal of Title IX Complaint

If the Title IX coordinator or investigator determines that the allegations in a complaint, with all facts assumed to be true for this purpose, do not meet the definition of sex discrimination under

the applicable Title IX regulations, or did not occur in the District's educational program or activity, or in the United States, the Title IX coordinator shall dismiss the complaint. The Title IX coordinator may also dismiss a formal complaint if the complainant requests withdrawal of the complaint in writing; if the respondent withdraws from the District (student) or terminates employment with the District (employee); or if specific circumstances prevent the recipient from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination. If a complaint is dismissed, supportive measures will continue to be offered to the parties as appropriate.

Upon dismissal of a complaint or any allegations contained in a complaint, the Title IX coordinator will promptly and simultaneously provide written notice of the dismissal and the reason(s) for the dismissal to the complainant and respondent. If a complaint is dismissed, the District may nevertheless take additional appropriate disciplinary action against the respondent under its employee or student code of conduct and procedures related thereto. Upon dismissal, the Title IX coordinator must promptly notify the complainant of the basis for dismissal and that the dismissal may be appealed. If the dismissal occurs after the respondent has been notified of the allegations, the Title IX coordinator must also notify the respondent of the dismissal and the basis for the dismissal simultaneously with the notice of dismissal provided to the complainant.

M. Consolidation of Complaints

The District has the discretion to consolidate multiple complaints if the allegations of sexual harassment in the complaints arise out of the same facts or circumstances. The District may consolidate formal complaints as to allegations of sexual harassment against one or more respondents, by more than one complainant against one or more respondents, or by one party against the other party.

N. Investigation

The investigation will be premised on a presumption that the respondent is not responsible for the alleged act(s) of sexual harassment or sex-based discrimination, and both parties will be treated equitably during the investigation. The burden is on the District to conduct an investigation that gathers sufficient evidence to determine whether sexual harassment occurred and if the respondent committed the acts alleged to be sexual harassment.

This District prohibits all complainants, respondents, and any witnesses from knowingly making a false statement or providing false evidence in connection with a Title IX investigation. The District may take appropriate disciplinary action outside the Title IX process against any individual who makes false statements.

Both the complainant and the respondent will have a reasonable opportunity to present witnesses and other evidence to the investigator. The investigator will meet with each party and give them at least twenty-four (24) hours' advance written notice of the date, time, location, and purpose of any interview that will be conducted. The District will not restrict the ability of either party to discuss the allegations and gather evidence related to the allegations of the formal complaint.

The investigator will interview the complainant, the respondent, any witnesses identified by either party, and relevant records. In no event will a party be subjected to any disciplinary sanctions or consequences for refusing or failing to participate in the Title IX grievance process.

Before the investigator prepares the final investigation report, the complainant, the respondent, and their advisors (if any) will be provided with an equal opportunity to access relevant and permissible evidence. If appropriate, that evidence will be provided to the parties in an electronic format and in a manner that does not permit copying or downloading of the evidence.

Parties and their advisors will be required to sign a non-disclosure agreement prior to receiving copies of this evidence in an electronic format or printed copy. The evidence provided may include evidence that the investigator does not intend to rely upon and any exculpatory or inculpatory evidence from any source. Within ten (10) calendar days of the date on which the parties were provided with access to the evidence or otherwise notified by the investigator that they could make an arrangement to view the evidence, the parties may prepare and submit to the investigator a written response to the evidence, which the investigator will consider in preparing the written investigation report. In cases in which there is more voluminous evidence that will require more time for the parties to process, the investigator may extend the ten (10) calendar days and provide notice of the extended date to the parties. Following the expiration of the date on which the parties may provide responses to the evidence, the investigator will promptly prepare a written investigation report that fairly summarizes the relevant and permissible evidence discovered during the investigation and provide that to the parties.

O. Written Determination

The written investigation report and any responses submitted by the complainant and/or respondent will be provided to the decision maker, who will make the determination as to whether sex discrimination occurred based on the preponderance of the evidence standard.

Upon receipt of the evidence, the decision maker will invite each party to propose questions that the party would like to have asked by the investigator or the decision maker. The decision maker must determine whether a proposed question is relevant and permissible. If a party submits a question that is unclear or harassing, the decision maker will give the party an opportunity to clarify or revise that question, and if the party sufficiently clarifies or revises a question, it will be asked. If written questions are submitted, the decision maker will promptly provide the questions to the appropriate individual so the individual can provide answers to the questions. Answers to the questions must be provided to the decision maker within ten (10) calendar days of the date on which they are provided. The decision maker will promptly provide each party with the answers to the questions and allow for additional, limited follow-up questions in writing from both the complainant and respondent within three (3) calendar days. If written follow-up questions are submitted to the decision maker, the decision maker will promptly obtain the answers and provide both parties with the responses to the additional questions. Any questions regarding a complainant's prior sexual behavior or sexual predisposition will be deemed irrelevant unless they are offered to provide evidence that someone other than the respondent committed the alleged misconduct or are offered to prove consent.

No sooner than ten (10) calendar days after receiving the investigation report, the decision maker will issue a written determination of responsibility that includes:

- a statement of the allegations;
- a description of the procedural steps taken from receipt of the formal complaint through the determination, including any notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits, and methods used to gather other evidence;
- the findings of fact supporting the determination;
- conclusions regarding the application of the District's code of conduct to the facts;
- a statement of and rationale for the result as to each allegation, including a determination of whether sex discrimination occurred, and if so, any disciplinary sanctions the District imposes on the respondent; and
- a description of the right to an appeal, how to request an appeal, and the permitted bases for an appeal.

The deadline for the decision maker to issue the determination may be extended for good cause at the decision maker's sole discretion. The complainant and the respondent will be notified concurrently of the determination.

Students found to have violated Title IX will be referred for disciplinary action consistent with the determination. Employees found to have violated Title IX will be subject to employment actions, including discipline or termination of employment consistent with the determination. The Title IX coordinator shall also coordinate the provision and implementation of remedies to the complainant and other persons identified as having had equal access to the District's education program limited or denied by sex discrimination.

P. Appeals

Either the complainant or the respondent may appeal from the written determination of responsibility regarding a formal complaint or the dismissal of a formal complaint (or any allegations therein). The appealing party must submit a written notice of appeal that includes the bases of the appeal to the Title IX coordinator within ten (10) calendar days of the date of the determination or the dismissal of the complaint. No hearing will be held for an appeal.

Written notice of the appeal will be provided to both parties by the District. Either party may file a written response in support of or challenging the determination or dismissal and the bases for the appeal within five (5) calendar days of the date on which written notice of the appeal was provided to all parties.

An appeal may be filed on the following bases only:

- a procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter;
- newly discovered evidence that could affect the outcome of the matter and that was not available at the time the determination was made; and/or
- the Title IX coordinator, the investigator, the decision maker, or the decision maker on appeal having had a conflict of interest or bias that affected the outcome of the matter.

The parties will simultaneously be provided with a written decision regarding the appeal, which will describe the result of the appeal and the rationale for the decision.

Q. Confidentiality and Retention of Investigation Information

Except as necessary to complete a thorough and effective investigation and grievance process under Policy 1-203 and as required by law or District policy, the identity of complainants, respondents, and witnesses; information related to investigations; evidence gathered; and records created during investigations will be maintained in strict confidence.

In implementing Policy 1-203, the District will comply with state and federal laws regarding the confidentiality of student and employee records, including but not limited to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act. Information and records regarding any disciplinary sanctions imposed on an employee or student will be maintained and disclosed in the same manner as any other disciplinary record, provided that no disciplinary record shall indicate that discipline was determined through the Title IX process.

R. Records

The Title IX coordinator will retain investigation files for a time period of not less than seven (7) years. The records maintained by the District will document the District's response to allegations of sex discrimination and the measures that were taken to restore or preserve equal access to

the District's educational program or activity. If the District did not offer supportive measures in response to a report made under Policy 1-203, the District's records will document why no supportive measures were offered.

S. Training

The District will provide regular training to employees on identifying and reporting acts that may constitute discrimination, harassment, or retaliation under Title IX. The Title IX coordinator, investigators, decision makers, decision makers on appeal, and any District employees who are designated to facilitate informal resolution processes will receive additional training on Policy 1-203 and implementation of the grievance process at least as often as required by federal regulations implementing Title IX.

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Beaver Creek School District
