DEER PARK SCHOOL DISTRICT BOARD OF EDUCATION WORK SESSION AGENDA ADMINISTRATION BUILDING – 7:30 p.m. TUESDAY- SEPTEMBER 10, 2024



NEW BUSINESS:

1. <u>ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS TO THE DISTRICT WIDE SCHOOL SAFETY PLAN COMMITTEE</u>

Recommend, that the Board of Education approve the following Resolution:

RESOLVED, that additional members* be added to the previously approved (7/9/24) DW School Safety Plan Committee:

Marguerite Jimenez

Donna Marie Elliott

Donna Gulli Grunseich

Jeff LaFlair

Steve Hampson

John Heeg

Kathy Ugalde

Dave DePrima

Annmarie Kennedy

Mariana Greico

Iessica Kalisiewicz

Ray Scotto *

Karen Camodeo *

Marlo Falco *

Pavan Sharma *

2. AMENDMENT TO THE 403(b) ADOPTION AGREEMENT #04002

Recommend, that the Board of Education approve the following Resolution:

RESOLVED, that the Board of Education approve the Agreement (amendment) to the 403(b) plan to allow for ROTH contributions.

Be it FURTHER RESOLVED, that the President of the Board of Education is authorized to sign this Agreement.

3. FIRST READING - POLICIES

Recommend, that the Board of Education approve the following Resolution:

RESOLVED, that the Board of Education approve the first reading of the below listed policies:

#0100 - Non-Discrimination and Equal Opportunity

#0110 - Sexual Harassment

#0110.2 - Sexual Harassment in the Workplace

#0111 - Sexual Discrimination and Sex Based Harassment under Title IX

#0111-E - Sexual Discrimination and Sex Based Harassment Under Title IX Exhibit

- Definitions

#0115 - Student Harassment and Bullying Prevention and Intervention

#0115-R- Student Harassment and Bullying Prevention and Intervention Regulations

#9520.6 - Policy on the Right of Employees to Express Breast Milk in the Workplace

AGENDA ITEMS:

School Opening

DEER PARK 0100

NON-DISCRIMINATION AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

The Board of Education, its officers and employees, will not discriminate in its programs and 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 (physical or mental), predisposing genetic characteristic, military work or 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 recruitment and appointment of employees and employment pay, benefits, advancement and/or terminations.

Employees also have protections under state law against discrimination on the basis of their familial status, reproductive healthcare decisions (their own or their dependents) and certain prior criminal history.

Specific protections for students under the Dignity for All Students Act are addressed in policy 0115, Student Bullying and Harassment Prevention and Intervention. The district will follow the guidance from the State Education Department on creating a safe, supportive, and affirming school environment for transgender and gender-expansive students.

As a condition of participation in federal meal programs, the district will post the following statement: "In accordance with federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulations and policies, this institution is prohibited from discriminating on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex (including gender identity and sexual orientation), disability, age, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity." Discrimination complaint information is available at https://www.fns.usda.gov/civil-rights/usda-nondiscrimination-statement-other-fns-programs.

A finding that an individual has engaged in conduct in violation of this policy may result in disciplinary action and/or filing of a report with third parties in the manner prescribed by the district code of conduct, the law or applicable contract.

Nothing in this policy will be construed to prohibit a denial of admission into, or exclusion from, a course of instruction or activity based on a person's gender that

would be permissible under the law, or to prohibit, as discrimination based on disability, actions that would be permissible under the law.

Additionally, to promote the district website's accessibility to staff, students, and members of the community with disabilities, the district will maintain a website that is accessible (or contains accessible alternatives) on perceivability, operability and understandability principles. The district's District Administrator of Technology is responsible for considering the following when developing or updating the district website:

- Adding the text equivalent to every image;
- Posting documents in a text-based format such as HTML or RTF in addition to PDFs;
- Avoiding dictating colors and font settings;
- Including audio descriptions and captions to videos;
- · Identifying other barriers to access; and
- · Making other considerations when developing the district's website.

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 Executive Director for Instructional Technology 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 public 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).
- 90 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 95 district's Title IX grievance procedure and will also be addressed by other district 96 policies if the conduct is not a violation of Title IX. All Complaints of 97 discrimination and harassment made by employees and applicants are addressed by 98 the process outlined in policy 0110.2, Sexual Harassment in the 99 Workplace. Complaints of discrimination and harassment by students are addressed 100 by the process outlined in policy 0115, Student Bullying and Harassment Prevention 101 and Intervention. 102 103 All complainants and those who participate in the investigation of a complaint in 104 conformity with state law and district policies, who have acted reasonably and in good 105 faith, have the right to be free from retaliation of any kind.

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

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0110.2, Sexual Harassment in the Workplace Cross-ref:

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

9140.1, Staff Complaints and Grievances

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 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

ADA Best Practices Tool Kit for State and Local Governments, Website Accessibility Under Title II of the ADA (see Chapter-5 and Chapter-5 Addendum checklist), www.ada.gov/pcatoolkit/toolkitmain.htm

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

First Reading: March 23, 2010 Adoption Date: April 13, 2010 First Reading: June 5, 2012 Adoption Date: June 12, 2012 First Reading: January 10, 2017 Adoption Date: January 24, 2017 First Reading: July 6, 2021 Adoption Date: July 27, 2021 First Reading: September 26, 2023 Adoption Date: October 10, 2023 First Reading: September 10, 2024

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:

0110.1. Sexual Harassment of Students

0110.2, Sexual Harassment of Employees in the Workplace

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

9115. Student Bullying and Harassment Prevention and Intervention

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: January 22, 2008 First Reading: July 31, 2012 Adoption Date: August 28, 2012 First Reading: November 15, 2016 Adoption: November 29, 2016 First Reading: January 8, 2019 Adoption Date: January 22, 2019 First Reading: September 26, 2019 Adoption Date: October 10, 2023 First Reading: September 10, 2024

SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN THE WORKPLACE

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Purpose and Goals

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The Deer Park UFSD ("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.

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A. Goals of this Policy

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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.

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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.

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 a supervisor.

manager, an administrator in the district. 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 of 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 allow 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 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.

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 Assistant Superintendent for PPS. 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.

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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.

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:

o Touching, pinching, patting, kissing, hugging, grabbing, brushing against another employee's body, or poking another employee's body.

- o Rape, sexual battery, molestation, or attempts to commit these assaults, which may be 212 considered criminal conduct outside the scope of this policy (please contact local law 213 enforcement if you wish to pursue criminal charges). 214 215 216 Unwanted sexual comments, advances, or propositions, such as: 217 o Requests for sexual favors accompanied by implied or overt threats concerning the 218
 - target's job performance evaluation, a promotion, or other job benefits.
 - Subtle or obvious pressure for unwelcome sexual activities.
 - Repeated requests for dates or romantic gestures, including gift-giving.

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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.

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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:

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Remarks regarding an employee's gender expression, such as wearing a garment typically associated with a different gender identity.

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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.

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Sexual or discriminatory displays or publications anywhere in the workplace, such as:

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o 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.

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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.

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Hostile actions taken against an individual because of that individual's sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression, such as:

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Interfering with, destroying, or damaging a person's workstation, tools or equipment, or otherwise interfering with the individual's ability to perform the iob.

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o Sabotaging an individual's work. Bullying, yelling, or name-calling.

255	 Intentional misuse of an individual's preferred pronouns. Creating different expectations for individuals based on their perceived
256	o Creating different expectations for individuals based on allow persons
257	identities:
258	 Dress codes that place more emphasis on women's attire.
259	 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 2 different women employees from different racial backgrounds 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.
- 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.

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Retaliation

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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.

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

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- 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".
- 320 Undermining an individual's immigration status.
- Reducing work responsibilities, passing over for a promotion, or moving an individual's desk to a less desirable office location.

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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:

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- 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.

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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 a supervisor, manager or administrator. Anyone who witnesses or becomes aware of potential instances of sexual harassment should report such behavior to a supervisor, manager, or the Director of Human Resources

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 Director of Human Resources. 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.
- 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 427 in harassment investigations. 428

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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.

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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 responding administrator:

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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 the 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 administrator taking the complaint will prepare a complaint form or equivalent documentation based on the verbal reporting.

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Will take steps to obtain, review, and preserve documents sufficient to assess the 2. allegations, including documents, emails or phone records that may be relevant to the investigation. The responding administrator will consider and implement appropriate document request, review, and preservation measures, including for electronic communications.

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Will seek to interview all parties involved, including any relevant witnesses. 3.

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Will create a written documentation of the investigation (such as a letter, memo or 4. 454 email), which contains the following: 455 a. A list of all documents reviewed, along with a detailed summary of relevant

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documents. b. A list of names of those interviewed, along with a detailed summary of their statements.

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c. A timeline of events.

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d. A summary of any prior relevant incidents disclosed in the investigation, reported or unreported; and

463 464 e. The basis for the decision and final resolution of the complaint, together with any corrective action(s).

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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.
- 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.

478 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 by 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.

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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 with 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.

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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.

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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.

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9111, Sex Discrimination and Sex-Based Harassment Under Title IX
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Title VII of Civil Rights Act (1964), 42 U.S.C. §2000-e; 34 CFR §100 et seq.

638 639 Executive Law §296

Executive Law §296-d (prohibition of sexual harassment of employees and non-employees) 640

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

641 Civil Practice Law and Rules §§5003-b (nondisclosure agreements optional); 7515 (mandatory arbitration prohibited) 642 643

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

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644 645 646 647	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)
648 649 650	First Reading: September 26, 2023
651	Adoption Date: October 10, 2023
652	First Reading: September 10, 2024
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SEX DISCRIMINATION AND SEX-BASED HARRASSMENT 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, or 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 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
- 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 or 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 Education Law section 3020-a, and state Civil Service Law Section 75.

Pregnancy and Related Conditions

Under Title IX regulations, "pregnancy or related conditions" means:

- 1. Pregnancy, childbirth, termination of pregnancy, or lactation;
- 2. Medical conditions related to pregnancy, childbirth, termination of pregnancy, or lactation; or
- 3. Recovery from pregnancy, childbirth, termination of pregnancy, lactation, or related medical conditions.

The district will not discriminate against students, employees, or applicants for employment based on their current, potential, or past pregnancy or related conditions.

Under the Title IX regulations, the district has specific responsibilities regarding students who are pregnant or have related conditions:

- 1. Providing the student with the contact information of the Title IX Coordinator (required of all employees who are informed by the student or their legal representative of their pregnancy or related condition);
- 2. Informing the student (and, if applicable, their legal representative who informed the Title IX Coordinator of the pregnancy or related conditions) of their rights under the Title IX regulations and the district's nondiscrimination notice;
- 3. Making reasonable modifications, based on the student's needs and in consultation with the student, as long as they do not fundamentally alter the district's education program or activity (including but not limited to: health or lactation breaks, absences, online/homebound instruction, time extensions, sitting/standing, access to water, counseling, physical space or supply changes, elevator access, or changes to policies, practices or procedures);
- 4. Allowing the student to voluntarily access separate programs and activities which are comparable to those offered to students who are not pregnant or have related conditions;
- 5. Allowing the student to voluntarily take a leave of absence and to be reinstated to their academic and extracurricular (if possible) status when they return.

- 6. Providing access to a lactation space (other than a bathroom, which is clean, shielded from view, and free from intrusion from others) to express breast milk or breastfeed (if students are permitted to bring their children to the district's program or activity);
 - 7. Only requiring supporting documentation that is necessary and reasonable for the district to determine the reasonable modifications to make;
 - 8. Providing medical services comparable to what the district would provide for other temporary medical conditions; and
 - 9. Only requiring certification from a healthcare provider that the student is physically able to participate in the district's education program or activity if: (a) a certain level of physical ability or health is necessary for participation; (b) all students participating in the class, program or activity are required to provide such certification; and (c) the information is not used as a basis for prohibited discrimination.

The Title IX regulations require the district to provide reasonable break time and access to a lactation space for employees to express breast milk or breastfeed (if employees are permitted to bring their children to the district's program or activity) as needed. Employees have specific rights to express breast milk under federal and state laws. See policy district policy 9520.6, Policy on the Rights of Employees to Express Breast Milk in the Workplace, for more information.

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:

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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: September 10, 2024

SEX DISCRIMINATION AND SEX-BASED HARRASSMENT UNDER TITLE IX EXIBIT - 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

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53 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, 54 sex characteristics, pregnancy or related conditions, sexual orientation, and gender 55 56 identity, that is: 57 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 58 59 program or activity explicitly or impliedly conditioning the provision of such an aid, benefit, or service on a person's participation in unwelcome sexual 60 conduct; 61 2. Hostile environment harassment. Unwelcome sex-based conduct that, based 62 on the totality of the circumstances, is subjectively and objectively offensive 63 and is so severe or pervasive that it limits or denies a person's ability to 64 participate in or benefit from the district's education program or activity (i.e., 65 creates a hostile environment). Whether a hostile environment has been 66 created is a fact-specific inquiry that includes consideration of the 67 68 following: a. The degree to which the conduct affected the complainant's ability to 69 access the district's education program or activity; 70 b. The type, frequency, and duration of the conduct; 71 c. The parties' ages, roles within the district's education program or 72 activity, previous interactions, and other factors about each party that 73 may be relevant to evaluating the effects of the conduct; 74 75 d. The location of the conduct and the context in which the conduct 76 occurred; and e. Other sex-based harassment in the district's education program or 77 78 activity; or 3. Specific offenses. 79 80 Sexual assault meaning an offense classified as a forcible or nonforcible sex offense under the uniform crime reporting system of 81 82 the Federal Bureau of Investigation; b. Dating violence meaning violence committed by a person: 83 Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or 84 85 intimate nature with the victim; and Where the existence of such a relationship shall be 86 ii. determined based on a consideration of the following factors: 87 88 1. The length of the relationship; 2. The type of relationship; and 89 3. The frequency of interaction between the persons 90 involved in the relationship; 91 92 c. Domestic violence meaning felony or misdemeanor crimes committed by a person who: 93 94 Is a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim under the family or domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction 95

victim;

of the district, or a person similarly situated to a spouse of the

investigation, proceeding, or hearing under the Title IX regulations.

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98			ii.	Is cohabitating, or has cohabitated, with the victim as a				
99				spouse or intimate partner;				
100			iii.	Shares a child in common with the victim; or				
101			iv.	Commits acts against a youth or adult victim who is protected				
102				from those acts under the family or domestic violence laws of				
103				the jurisdiction; or				
104		d.	Stalki	ng meaning engaging in a course of conduct directed at a				
105			specif	fic person that would cause a reasonable person to:				
106			i.	Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or				
107			ii.	Suffer substantial emotional distress.				
108				00 1				
109	Supportive measures means individualized measures offered as appropriate, as							
110	reason	ably av	ailable	without unreasonably burdening a complainant or respondent,				
111				sciplinary reasons, and without fee or charge to the complainant				
112	or resp	ondent	to:	41 - district's advection program or				
113	1.	Restor	e or pr	eserve that party's access to the district's education program or				
114		activit	y, inclu	uding measures that are designed to protect the safety of the				
115		parties	or the	district's educational environment; or				
116	2.	Provid	le supp	ort during the district's grievance procedures or during an				
117		inform	al reso	slution process.				
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STUDENT HARASSMENT AND BULLYING PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION

The Board of Education 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 disrupt the operation of the schools. Such behavior affects not only the students who are its targets but also those individuals who participate 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 and events. Discrimination, harassment, hazing or bullying that takes place at locations outside of school grounds, such as cyberbullying, which creates or can be reasonably 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

1. Bullying - Bullying, under the amended Dignity for All Students Act, has the same meaning as harassment (see below). The accompanying regulation provides more guidance regarding the definition and characteristics of bullying to help the school community recognize the behavior.

2. Cyberbullying - Cyberbullying is defined as harassment (see below) through any form of electronic communication.

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).

4. 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.

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 (§§10-18 of Education Law) defines harassment

48 49		creation of a hostile environment by conduct or by threats, intimidation use, including cyberbullying, that					
50 51 52	a.	has or would have the effect of unreasonably and substantially interfering with a student's educational performance, opportunities or					
53 54	b.	benefits, or mental, emotional or physical well-being; reasonably causes or would reasonably be expected to cause a student					
55	<u>.</u>	to fear for their physical safety;					
56	c.	reasonably causes or would reasonably be expected to cause physical injury or emotional harm to a student; or					
57 58	d.	occurs off school property and creates or would foreseeably create a					
59		risk of substantial disruption within the school environment, where it					
60		is foreseeable that the conduct, threats, intimidation or abuse might					
61		reach school property. The harassing behavior may be based on any					
62 63		characteristic, including but not limited to a person's actual or perceived:					
64		percerved.					
65		 Race (including traits historically associated with race, including, 					
66		but not limited to, hair texture and protective hairstyles such as but					
67		not limited to braids, locks, and twists),					
68 69		color,weight,					
70		• national origin,					
71		• ethnic group,					
72		• religion,					
73		• religious practice,					
74		• disability,					
75 76		sex,sexual orientation, or					
77		• gender (including gender identity and expression).					
78							
79 80		ose of this definition the term "threats, intimidation or abuse" includes on-verbal actions.					
81	In some insta	nces, bullying or harassment may constitute a violation of an individual's					
82 83	civil rights	The district is mindful of its responsibilities under the law and in					
84		with district policy regarding civil rights protections.					
85							
86	In order to st	reamline the wording of this policy and regulation the term bullying will					
87		ighout to encompass harassment, intimidation, cyberbullying and hazing					
88 89	behaviors.						
90	Prevention						
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92	The school se	etting provides an opportunity to teach children, and emphasize among					
93	staff, that coo	that cooperation with and respect for others is a key district value. A program d to prevention is designed to not only decrease incidents of bullying but to help					
94	geared to pre	vention is designed to not only decrease incidents of ourlying out to help					

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students build more supportive relationships with one another by integrating the bullying prevention program 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-12.

In order to implement this program, the Board will designate at its annual organizational meeting a Dignity Act Coordinator (DAC) for each school in the district. One of the DAC's will be designated as the district-wide coordinator whose responsibilities are described in the accompanying regulation. The role of the DAC is to oversee and enforce this policy in the school to which they are assigned.

In addition, the Superintendent will establish a district-wide DAC Team as well as Bullying Prevention Coordinating Committees in each school that will be overseen by the district-wide DAC. Committees will include representation from staff, administration, students and parents. The district-wide task force and the school-level 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 protect 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 building principal. The building principal, 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, as needed, to ensure that safety concerns have been adequately addressed and to determine when and if accommodations need to be changed or discontinued.

Incident 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, parents whose children have been bullied or other students or staff who observe bullying 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. Staff who observe or learn of incident(s) of bullying are required, in accordance with State law, to make an oral report to building principal or DAC 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.

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] and the district's Code of Conduct. The building principal or DAC will prepare a report for the Superintendent based on complaints filed.

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.

An equitable and thorough investigation will be carried out by the Building Principal or DAC 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 Board will receive the annual SSEC (School Safety and Educational Climate) 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, bullying acts 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 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.

<u>Training</u>

The Board recognizes that in order to implement an effective bullying prevention and intervention program, professional development is needed. The Superintendent, the DAC and the DAC Team will incorporate training to support this program in new teacher orientation and the annual professional development plan, 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 DAC will be trained in accordance with state requirements and will continue their professional development so as to successfully support this policy and program.

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Dissemination, Monitoring, Review

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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. A bullying complaint form will be available on the district's website. The district will ensure that the process of reporting bullying is clearly explained to students, staff and parents on an annual basis.

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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.

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

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Cross-ref: 0100, Equal Opportunity and Nondiscrimination
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0111, Sex Discrimination and Sex-Based Harassment Under Title IX

4321, Programs for Students with Disabilities

5300, Code of Conduct

5710. Violent and Disruptive Incident Reporting

9700, Staff Development

283 284 Ref:

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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©, (I), (jj), (KK): 119.6
Tinker v. DesMoines Independent Community School Dist., 393 US 503, (1969)
Doninger v. Niehoff, 527 F.3d 41 (2nd.Cir. 2008)
Pollnow v. Glennon, 594 F.Sup; 220 224 aff'd 757 F.2d. 496
Zeno v. Pine Plains 702 F3rd 655 (2rd 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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First Reading: December 7, 2010 Adoption Date: December 21, 2010 DEER PARK 0115

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:

• Power imbalance - occurs when a bully uses their physical or social power over a target.

 • Intent to harm - the bully seeks to inflict physical or emotional harm and/or takes pleasure in this activity.

Threat of further aggression - the bully and the target believe the bullying will continue.

• 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.

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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

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2. Discrimination

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56 57 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).

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3. Harassment

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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:

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- 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,
- e religion,
 - religious practice,
 - disability,
- 89 sex,
 - sexual orientation, or
- 91 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.

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For purposes of this definition, the term "threats, intimidation or abuse" includes_verbal and non-verbal actions.

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Hazing

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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.

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Prevention

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

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- 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.
- tearning 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, intimidation, harassment 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.

The Superintendent will appoint a district-wide bullying prevention committee, chaired by the district wide 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 (DAC)

The 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 each school building, 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 principal, the principal's designee 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 building principal or DAC 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.

Students who are targets of discrimination and harassment may also file a complaint with the New York State Division of Human Rights (DHR) to allege a violation of the state Human Rights Law Article 15. Complaints about acts that occurred on or after 2/15/24 must be filed within three years of the act (complaints about acts that occurred before 2/15/24 must be filed within one year of the act). Go to dhr.ny.gov/complaint for more information about filing a complaint with DHR. Students may alternately file a Human Rights Law complaint in state court.

For incidents that involve sex discrimination and/or sex-based harassment, staff must also notify the Title IX Coordinator to determine whether a Title IX complaint is warranted. If the Dignity Act Coordinator 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.

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;
- the request may limit the district's ability to respond to the complaints,

 district policy and federal law prohibit retaliation against complainants and

 witnesses;

- 228 3. the district will attempt to prevent any retaliation; and
- 229 4. the district will take strong responsive action if retaliation occurs.

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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.

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Investigation and Resolution Procedure

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A. Initial (Building-level) Procedure

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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 principal, the principal's designee 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.

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As soon as possible, but no later than three school days following receipt of a complaint, the principal, the principal's designee or the Dignity Act Coordinator will begin an investigation of the complaint by:

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- 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:

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- o A "permanent" hall pass that allows the student to visit a designated adult at any time;
- o Access to private bathroom facilities;
- Access to private locker room facilities;
- o An escort during passing periods;
- o 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 272 threatened and needs immediate access to parent or guardian; 273
 - O Assignment of a bus monitor.

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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.

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

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

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- discussion with the accused, informing them of the district's policies a. and indicating that the behavior must stop;
- suggesting counseling, skill building activities and/or sensitivity b.

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conducting training for the department or school in which the behavior c. occurred, calling attention to the consequences of engaging in such behavior;

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- requesting a letter of apology to the target; d.
- writing letters of caution or reprimand; and/or e. separating the parties.
- f.

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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 effort to attempt to first resolve the misconduct through nonpunitive measures.

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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.

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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 principal, the principal's designee 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.

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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.

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B. District-level Procedure

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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C. Board-level Procedure

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When a request for review by the Board has been made, the Superintendent will 362 submit all written statements and other materials concerning the case to the President 363 of the Board. 364

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The Board will notify all parties concerned of the time and place when a hearing will 366 be held. Such hearing will be held within 15 school days of the receipt of the request 367 of the complainant. 368

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

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

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Retaliation Prohibited

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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.

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Remediation/Discipline/Penalties

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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:

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- Restitution and restoration;
- Peer support group;
- Corrective instruction or other relevant learning or service experience;
- 398 Changes in class schedule 399
 - Supportive intervention;
 - Behavioral assessment or evaluation;
 - Behavioral management plan, with benchmarks that are closely monitored;
 - Student counseling;
 - · Parent conferences; or
 - Student treatment or therapy.

407		Environmental remediation may include, but is not limited to:
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409	•	School and community surveys or other strategies for determining the
410		conditions contributing to the relevant behavior;
411	•	Modification of schedules;
412	•	Adjustment in hallway traffic and other student routes of travel;
413	•	Targeted use of monitors;
414	•	Parent education seminars/workshops;
415	•	Peer support groups.
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417		linary measures available to school authorities include, but are not limited to
418	the fol	lowing:
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420	Students: Discipline may range from a reprimand up to and including suspension	
421	from school, to be imposed consistent with the Code of Conduct and applicable law.	
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423	Employees: Discipline may range from a warning up to and including termination, to	
424	be imposed consistent with all applicable contractual and statutory rights.	
425	<u>Volunteers</u> : Penalties may range from a warning up to and including loss of volunteer assignment.	
426 427	assigni	ment.
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128 120	<u>Vendors</u> : Penalties may range from a warning up to and including loss of district business.	
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+30 431	Other	individuals: Penalties may range from a warning up to and including denial of
+31 432	future access to school property.	
+32 133	ruluic	access to sensor property.
134	Policy	Dissemination
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136	All stu	dents and employees will be informed of this policy in student and employee
137	handbooks, on the district website and student registration materials. A poster	
138		arizing the policy will also be posted in a prominent location at each school.
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140	All em	ployees will receive information about this policy and regulation at least once
141	a year.	• • • • • •
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143	Princip	pals in each school will be responsible for informing students and staff on a
144	yearly	basis of the terms of this policy, including the procedures for filing a complaint
145	and inf	Formation about the impact of bullying on the target and bystanders.
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147	Trainir	DE COMPANY
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149		ng needs in support of this bullying prevention and intervention program will
150 151		ected in the district's annual professional development plan, new teacher tion in curriculum and will be considered in the budget process. The DAC(s)
15 I	OFIENTS	HOR IN CUTTICILITY AND WILL BE CONSIDERED IN THE BUILDER BYOCECS. THE LIGHTS

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.

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First Reading: September 10, 2024

POLICY ON THE RIGHTS OF EMPLOYEES TO EXPRESS BREAST MILK IN THE WORKPLACE

New York State Labor Law Section 206-c gives all employees in New York the right to express breast milk in the workplace. This law applies to all public and private employers in New York State, regardless of size or the nature of their business.

The New York State Department of Labor has developed the official policy on breast milk expression in the workplace as required by the law, ensuring that all employees know their rights and all employers understand their responsibilities. This policy is the minimum required standard, but employers are encouraged to include additional accommodations tailored to their workplace.

With the information provided below, employees will learn how much time they are allowed for breast milk expression, the kind of space employers are required to provide for breast milk expression, how to notify employers about the need to express breast milk in the workplace, and how to notify the Department of Labor if these rights are not honored.

Employers are required to provide this policy in writing to all employees when they are hired and again every year after. Employers are also required to provide the policy to employees as soon as they return to work following the birth of a child.

Using Break Time for Breast Milk Expression

Employers must provide reasonable unpaid thirty (30) minutes of paid break time for their employees to express breast milk when the employee has a reasonable need to express breast milk. In addition, Employees must also be permitted to use their existing paid break time or meal time to express if they need additional time for breast milk expression beyond the paid 30 minutes. This time must be provided for up to three years following childbirth. Employers must provide unpaid break time at least every three hours if requested by the employee as often as an employee reasonably needs to express breast milk. However, The number of unpaid breaks an employee will need to express breast milk is unique to each employee and employers must provide reasonable break times based on the individual. Employers are prohibited from discriminating in any way against an employee who chooses to express breast milk in the workplace.

 An employee must be permitted employer is prohibited from requiring an employee to work before or after their normal shift to make up for any time used as unpaid break time to express breast milk, as long as this time falls within the employer's normal work hours. However, an employee is not required to make up their unpaid break time.

 All employers must continue to follow existing federal and state laws, regulations, and guidance regarding mealtimes and paid and unpaid break time and meal times regardless of whether the employee uses such time to express breast milk. For additional information regarding what constitutes a meal period or a break period under state and federal law, please see the following resources:

• NY Department of Labor Website on Day of Rest, Break Time, and Meal Periods: dol.ny.gov/day-rest-and-meal-periods

 NY Department of Labor FAQs on Meal and Rest Periods: dol.ny.gov/system/files/documents/2021/03/meal-and-rest-periodsfrequently-asked-questions.pdf

- frequently-asked-questions.pdf
 U.S. Department of Labor FLSA FAQ on Meal and Rest Periods: dol.gov/agencies/whd/fact-sheets/22-flsa-hours-worked
- U.S. Department of Labor FLSA Fact Sheet on Compensation for Break Time to Pump Breast Milk: dol.gov/agencies/whd/fact-sheets/73-flsa-break-time-nursing-mothers

While an employer cannot require that an employee works while expressing breast milk, nothing in Labor Law 206-c prevents does not otherwise prevent an employee from voluntarily choosing to do so if they want to. Time working while expressing breast milk must be compensated.

UnPaid breaks provided for the expression of breast milk must be at least twenty 30 minutes. However, if the designated lactation room where such break will be taken is not close to an employee's work station, the provided break must be at least thirty minutes. An employee must be allowed to use regular break or meal time to take a longer unpaid break if needed. Employees may also opt to take shorter unpaid breaks. Employees who work remotely have the same rights to unpaid time off for the purpose of expressing breast milk, as all other employees who perform their work in-person.

Making a Request to Express Breast Milk at Work

If an employee wants to express breast milk at work, they need to must give employers the employer reasonable advance notice, generally before returning to the workplace if the employee is on leave. This advance notice is to allow employers the employer the time to find an appropriate location and adjust schedules if needed. Employees wishing to request a room or other location to express breast milk in the workplace should do so by submitting a written request to their direct supervisor or individual designated by their employer for processing requests. Employers must respond to this request for a room or other location to express breast milk in writing within five days. Employers must notify all employees in writing through email or printed memo when a room or other location has been designated for breast milk expression.

Lactation Room Requirements

In addition to providing the necessary time during the workday, employers must provide a private room or alternative location for the purpose of breast milk expression. The space provided for breast milk expression cannot be a restroom or toilet stall.

The room or other location must:

- Be close to an employee's work area
- Provide good natural or artificial light
- Be private both shielded from view and free from intrusion
- Have accessible, clean running water nearby
- Have an electrical outlet (if the workplace is supplied with electricity)
- Include a chair
 - Provide a desk, small table, desk, counter or other flat surface

There does not need to be a separate space for every nursing employee. An employer may dedicate a single room or other location for breast milk expression. Should there be more than one employee at a time needing access to a lactation room, an employer may dedicate a centralized location to be used by all employees.

Any space provided for breast milk expression must be close to the work area of the employee(s) using the space. The space must be in walking distance, and the distance to the location should not significantly extend an employee(s) needed break time.

Employers located in shared work areas, such as office buildings, malls and similar spaces may work together to establish and maintain a dedicated lactation room, as long as such space(s) are a reasonable distance from the employees using the room. Each employer utilizing this common space is individually responsible for making sure the room meets the needs of their employees.

If there is not a separate room or space available for lactation, an employer may use a vacant office or other available room on a temporary basis. This room must not be accessible to the public or other employees while an employee is using it for breast milk expression.

As a last resort, an available cubicle may be used for breast milk expression. A cubicle can only be used if it is fully enclosed with a partition and is not otherwise accessible to the public or other employees while being used for breast milk expression. The cubicle walls must be at least seven feet tall to insure the employee's privacy.

To ensure privacy, if the lactation room has a window, it must be covered with a 136 curtain, blind or other covering. In addition, the lactation space should have a door 137 equipped with a functional lock. If this is not possible (such as in the case of a fully 138 139 enclosed cubicle), as a last resort, an employer must utilize a sign advising the space 140 is in use and not accessible to other employees or the public. 141 142 If the workplace has a refrigerator, employers must allow employees to use it to 143 store breast milk. However, employers are not responsible for ensuring the safekeeping of expressed milk stored in any refrigerator in the workplace. 144 Employees are required to store all expressed milk in closed containers and bring 145 146 milk home each evening. 147 148 The space designated for expressing breast milk must be maintained and clean at all 149 times. 150 If an employer can demonstrate undue hardship in providing a space with the above 151 requirements, the employer must still provide a room or other location - other than a 152 153 restroom or toilet stall - that is in close proximity to the work area where an 154 employee can express breast milk in privacy, that meets as many of the requirements 155 as possible. Undue hardship is defined in the statute as "causing significant difficulty or expense when considered in relation to the size, financial resources, 156 nature, or structure of the employer's business." However, an employer may not 157 deny an employee the right to express breast milk in the workplace due to difficulty 158 159 in finding a location. 160 161 New York State Department of Labor Resources 162 If an employee believes that they are experiencing retaliation for expressing breast 163 164 milk in the workplace, or that their employer is in violation of this policy, they 165 should contact the New York State Department of Labor's Division of Labor Standards. Call us at 1-888-52-LABOR, email us at LSAsk@labor.ny.gov, or visit 166 the nearest Labor Standards office our website at dol.nv.gov/breast-milk-expression-167 168 workplace to personally file a complaint. 169 A list of our offices is available at dol.ny.gov/location/contact-division-labor-170 171 standards. Complaints are confidential. 172 173 Federal Resources 174 175 The federal PUMP Act went into effect in 2023, expanding protections for almost all employees expressing breast milk at work. Under the PUMP Act, any covered 176 177 workers not provided with breaks and adequate space for up to a year after the birth 178 of a child are able to file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Labor or file a lawsuit against their employers. For more information, please visit 179 180 dol.gov/agencies/whd/pump-at-work.

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Ref: 29 USC §218d (Breastfeeding Accommodations in the Workplace) Labor Law §206-c

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