

TESTIMONY IN OPPOSITION TO

L.D. 1978

AN ACT REGARDING GOVERNMENT LIABILITY RELATED TO SEXUAL ACTS TOWARD MINORS

May 21, 2025

Senator Carney, Representative Kuhn, and members of the Judiciary Committee, I am Steven Bailey, the Executive Director of the Maine School Management Association, testifying on behalf of the legislative committees of the Maine School Boards Association and the Maine School Superintendents Association in opposition to L.D. 1978, An Act Regarding Government Liability Related to Sexual Acts Towards Minors.

We believe it is important to state upfront that our associations are fully supportive of the goals of this bill. Schools take the well-being of every student seriously, and we believe in accountability within this system. Schools must ensure the public's trust, and we are proud that educators and school board members across our state take this duty seriously. Accountability is vitally important to ensure student safety remains a top priority – and that any bad actors are rightfully investigated and removed from schools.

However, our associations are concerned about several pieces of L.D. 1978. We believe that the overly broad language, as well as the removal of a statute of limitations, could expose Maine schools to substantial legal liability, ultimately leading to increased costs on Maine taxpayers. It is also important to note that a web of local policies and state and federal statutes already appropriately safeguard the health and well-being of our students.

We have attached to our testimony several MSMA Model Policies, which are frequently used by school districts as a starting point for local school board policies. These include *Policy JLF: Child Abuse, Reporting, Prevention and Education*; *Policy JLFA: Child Sexual Abuse Prevention and Response*; and Policies *ACAA*, *ACAA-R*, and *ACAB*, which include the detailed administrative procedures that schools must follow in cases of sexual harassment (including abuse). Schools are committed to this vital work and protecting student safety.

School districts and employees must follow regular training on how to respond to such situations, and districts are already held liable through many other federal and state statutes, including:

- The Supreme Court has routinely held that, **under Title IX**, public schools are held liable if they acted in a “deliberately indifferent” manner to acts of sexual abuse. In multiple instances in Maine, courts have ruled against districts in such cases.
- All school employees are **mandated reporters**, requiring them to report any abuse or neglect to DHHS. In fact, school employees have some of the highest rates of reporting these situations to the state.

- **MRSA 20-A §13025** describes investigations that schools undertake into allegations that “would affect the credential holder’s employment or contracted service because the alleged conduct involves alcohol, illegal drugs, physical abuse, emotional abuse, inappropriate contact between a credential holder and a student, stalking or similar behavior that endangers the health, safety or welfare of a student.”

This statute further details required information-sharing between local school districts and the Maine DOE regarding these investigations, which ensure that schools, administrators, and state officials properly investigate and are informed about educator misconduct, and respond accordingly. These laws were updated six years ago to improve this process and better protect students.

- **Section 1983 Claims:** If misconduct occurs, and the school is aware and does not put proper safeguards in place to prevent it, a Section 1983 case could be brought alleging gross misuse or failure to protect students. Schools in Maine have been sued and held liable in such cases.

These existing legal avenues ensure that school districts appropriately follow stringent procedures to protect their students.

However, we believe L.D. 1978, as written, would undoubtedly expose school and governmental entities to far greater legal liability. The first sentence of this bill is ambiguous and broad – likely broader than anything else concerning employees in existing law. Such ambiguous language could unfortunately lead to a situation in which government employers are subjected to more lawsuits than even their private sector counterparts, adding substantial burdens and cost. We believe that the current legal standards, including the Title IX standard around “deliberate indifference”, set an appropriate bar that provides for accountability.

In addition, we also have substantial questions about the final section of this bill, which would remove the statute of limitations on any potential cases. While we fully understand the importance of ensuring that any survivor receives justice, our insurance partners have shared that they expect this provision would increase both frequency and severity of costs of claims for districts. In some states that have removed limits, costs have tripled over a five-year period. In Maine, any cost increases would fall on local taxpayers. At a minimum, we believe that damage caps and more restrictive language are needed moving forward. We also are unsure about the legality of such a provision after the Maine Supreme Court’s ruling in *Dupuis v Roman Catholic Bishop of Portland*.

We apologize that we were unable to provide this information in time for the public hearing, but our associations will be available to answer further questions for the work session. Please reach out if you have any further questions, and we will seek to answer them.

[NOTE: This revised sample includes changes made to the Child and Family Services and Child Protection Act that clarified that truancy by a child who is at least 5 years of age and under age 6 who is voluntarily enrolled in school must be reported to DHHS as neglect by a person responsible for the child. The Act also expanded the definition of abuse or neglect to include a threat to a child’s health or welfare caused by child sex trafficking by any person, regardless of whether or not the person is responsible for the child. The statute became effective on October 18, 2021.]

CHILD ABUSE REPORTING, PREVENTION AND EDUCATION

I. DEFINITIONS

A. Child abuse or neglect. Child abuse or neglect is defined by Maine law as:

- i. “a threat to a child’s health or welfare by physical, mental or emotional injury or impairment, sexual abuse or exploitation...[statutory references omitted] or deprivation of essential needs or lack of protection from these by a person responsible for the child.”
- ii. Truancy (for a child who is either 1) age 5 and under age 6 and who has been voluntarily enrolled in school; or 2) six years of age and has not completed grade six, if a child described in 1) or 2) has the equivalent of seven full days of unexcused absences or five consecutive school days of unexcused absences during a school year) when the absence is the result of the neglect by a personal responsible for the child.
- iii. “a threat to a child’s health or welfare caused by child sex trafficking by any person, regardless of whether or not the person is responsible for the child.”

B. Person responsible for the child. A “person responsible for the child” means a person with responsibility for a child’s health or welfare, whether in the child’s home or another home or a facility which, as part of its function, provides for the care of the child. It includes the child’s parent, guardian or other custodian.

C. Child Sex Trafficking. Child sex trafficking means the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision or obtaining of a child for the purposes of a commercial sex act.

II. EMPLOYEES' DUTY TO REPORT

NOTE: The child abuse reporting statute specifies several categories of school employees who are mandated reporters, including “school officials,” a term that is not defined in the law. This sample requires that all school employees be responsible for reporting suspected abuse or neglect, but local boards could choose to limit those responsible for reporting to the categories of employees specified in the law. We have added volunteers to this section as well (since they were included in the 2018 MDOE model policy).

- A. Any employee of the school unit (hereinafter referred to as the “notifying employee”) who has reason to suspect that a child has been or is likely to be abused or neglected must immediately notify the building administrator.
- B. In addition to notifying the building administrator, the employee may also make a report directly to the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), and the District Attorney if required (Section III.B provides further information about reporting to DHHS and the District Attorney).
- C. If the notifying employee does not receive written confirmation from the building administrator/Superintendent within 24 hours of their notification that a report has been made to DHHS (and the District Attorney if required) as described in Section III.D, the employee shall make an immediate report directly to DHHS and, if the person suspected is not a person responsible for the child, to the District Attorney. In such cases, the employee shall then complete a copy of the Suspected Child Abuse and Neglect Form (see JLF-E), in consultation with the building administrator or Superintendent.
- D. If the notifying employee does receive written confirmation from the building administrator/Superintendent within 24 hours of their notification as described in Section III.D. (on the Suspected Child Abuse and Neglect Form (see JLF-E), they shall sign the form as acknowledgement that the report was made and return it to the building administrator/Superintendent.
- E. Any volunteer who has reason to suspect that a child has been or is likely to be abused or neglected is also expected to make a report to the building administrator, and may also make a report directly to DHHS, and the District Attorney if required (see Section III.B).

- F. Electronic reporting of suspected child abuse or neglect through the DHHS-approved reporting portal is permitted.

III. ADMINISTRATOR REPORTING AND CONFIRMATION DUTIES

All building administrators and the Superintendent are designated agents to make child abuse and neglect reports.

NOTE: Other administrators may also be designated at the discretion of the Superintendent.

- A. If a building administrator suspects abuse or neglect, or receives such a report from an employee, they shall notify the Superintendent immediately.
- B. The Superintendent or building administrator shall then make an immediate report by telephone of suspected abuse or neglect to DHHS. In addition, if the person suspected is not the parent, guardian or other custodian of the child, the Superintendent/building administrator shall also make a verbal report to the District Attorney.
- C. The law requires the original notifying employee to make their own report to DHHS, and the District Attorney if required, if they have not received confirmation within 24 hours that a report has been made by the Superintendent or building administrator.
- D. The person making the report to DHHS and/or the District Attorney shall complete the Suspected Child Abuse or Neglect Form in consultation with the notifying employee (see JLF-E).
- E. The Superintendent or building administrator shall provide a copy of the Suspected Child Abuse or Neglect Form to the notifying employee within 24 hours of the employee's initial report. The notifying employee shall sign the report and return it to the Superintendent or building administrator.
- F. The form will be forwarded to DHHS, and to the District Attorney if required. It shall be retained by the school unit for ten years, along with any other information relevant to the case.

NOTE: This retention period is specified in the Maine State Archives Local Government Record Retention Schedules.

IV. INTERNAL INVESTIGATIONS AND DISCIPLINE

- A. Employees. If the person suspected of abuse or neglect is an employee, the Superintendent/designee shall investigate and take appropriate action, in accordance with applicable Board policies, collective bargaining contracts, and federal and state laws.
- B. Students. If the person suspected of abuse or neglect is a student, and the abuse or neglect occurred on school premises, during a school activity, or is otherwise related to the school, the Superintendent/designee shall investigate and take appropriate action, in accordance with applicable Board policies and federal and state laws.
- C. School officials should attempt to coordinate investigations with DHHS and law enforcement to the extent possible, in light of the school's obligation to protect the safety and security of the school environment. When reasonably possible, any internal interviews of a child who may have been abused or neglected will be conducted by a person who has knowledge of appropriate techniques for interviewing alleged victims of abuse or neglect.

IV. INTERVIEWS OF CHILD AND SCHOOL PERSONNEL

DHHS personnel shall be permitted to meet with and interview the child named in the report when the child is present at school as provided in this section. The building administrator or designee shall:

- A. Require the DHHS employee requesting to interview the child to provide identification and written certification that in the Department's judgment, the interview is necessary to carry out its duties;
- B. Require the DHHS caseworker to discuss the circumstances of the interview and any relevant information regarding the alleged abuse or neglect with the child's teacher, guidance, school nurse, social worker or building administrator as the caseworker deems is necessary to provide needed emotional support to the child prior to and following the interview;
- C. Not place conditions on how the interview is conducted, including, but not necessarily limited to requiring that certain persons be present during the

interview; prohibiting certain persons from being present during the interview; and requiring notice to or consent from a parent or guardian;

- D. Provide an appropriate, quiet and private place for the interview; and
- E. Not disclose any information about DHHS's intention to interview the child except to school officials or the school's attorney who need the information to comply with the interview request.

VI. CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION AND RECORDS

All records, reports and information concerning alleged cases of child abuse and neglect shall be kept confidential to the extent required by Board policies and applicable law.

The building administrator/designee is permitted to release a child's school records without prior consent of the parent/guardian to DHHS or law enforcement officials as necessary to protect the health or safety of the child or other individuals.

VII. GOOD FAITH IMMUNITY FROM LIABILITY; RETALIATION PROHIBITED

Any person who in good faith reports, assists DHHS in making the child available for an interview, or participates in the investigation or proceedings of a child protection investigation is immune from any criminal or civil liability for the act of reporting or participating in the investigation or proceeding. Good faith does not include instances when a false report is made and the person knows the report is false.

The school unit prohibits any retaliation against an employee who makes a good faith report of child abuse and neglect in accordance with this policy.

VIII. CHILD ABUSE AWARENESS AND PREVENTION TRAINING FOR SCHOOL EMPLOYEES

- A. All school employees shall receive training on child abuse/neglect and reporting procedures every four years as required by law.
NOTE: This requirement is contained in 22 MRSA § 4011-A(9).
- B. All school employees will receive a minimum of one hour of child sexual abuse awareness and prevention training within six months of hire and every four years.

- C. The training about child sexual abuse awareness and prevention shall be delivered by a qualified instructor(s) and be “evidence-informed.”

NOTE: “Qualified instructor” is defined in the MDOE Model Policy as “an individual who has the knowledge, skills and comfort level necessary to professionally address child sexual abuse prevention education, aligned to research and best practices. A qualified instructor may be school personnel or from a community-based organization.” “Evidence-informed” is defined as “programs that use the best available knowledge and research to guide program design and implementation; the program has clearly identified intended outcomes and conducts evaluations to measure those outcomes.”

- D. The training about sexual abuse awareness and prevention is intended to:
- i. Increase awareness of developmentally appropriate and inappropriate sexual behaviors in children;
 - ii. Increase ability to identify indicators of sexual abuse, including physical and psychosocial indicators on a spectrum (including lower to higher probability);
 - iii. Increase ability to effectively respond to sexual behavior or disclosures or suspicions of child sexual abuse; and
 - iv. Include local child sexual abuse and sexual assault resources.

IX. CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE PREVENTION EDUCATION FOR STUDENTS

NOTE: The specific components below are from the MDOE model policy. If the school unit does not have a pre-school, the first sentence should be changed to kindergarten.

Students in public pre-school through grade 5 will receive child sexual abuse prevention education curriculum programs delivered by qualified instructors as part of the health education curriculum aligned with the Learning Results Health Education Standards and follow an appropriate scope and sequence. The curriculum will be consistent with evidence-informed, age-appropriate child sexual abuse prevention education for students, and include:

- A. Age-appropriate education regarding physical and personal boundaries, including biologically accurate body terminology;
- B. Help children identify unsafe or uncomfortable situations including a range of feelings, touches or violations of physical boundaries;
- C. Help children identify safe adults with whom they could discuss unsafe or uncomfortable situations; and
- D. Helps children identify and develop skills to support a friend who may be experiencing unsafe or uncomfortable situations.

Legal Reference: 22 MRSA Ch. 1071, Child and Family Services and Child Protection Act
20 USC § 1232g, Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act 20-A
MRSA §§ 5001-A(3); 5051-A(1-D)

Cross Reference: ACAA — Harassment and Sexual Harassment of Students
GBEB — Staff Conduct with Students
JEA — Compulsory Student Attendance
JHB — Truancy
JLF-E — Suspected Child Abuse and Neglect Form
JRA — Student Education Records and Information

Adopted: _____

CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

The Board recognizes that Maine law requires every school unit with a Pre-K through 5th grade program to adopt a policy for child sexual abuse prevention education and response. The Board adopts this policy in the interest of promoting the well-being of students and providing a supportive learning environment as well as compliance with the law.

For the purpose of this policy, “child sexual abuse” means any sexual engagement either through “hand on” or “hands off” activities between an adult and a child. Sexual engagement between children can also be sexual abuse when there is a significant age difference between the children involved or if the children are very different in development, size, or other power differential.

[Note: There is no universal definition of “child sexual abuse.” For the sake of simplicity, MSMA has elected to use the definition in the DOE’s model policy.]

I. REPORTING CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

- A. Any employee of the school unit who has reason to suspect that a child has been sexually abused is to immediately notify the building principal or designated agent.
 - 1. In addition to notifying the building principal/designated agent, the employee may also make a report directly to the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).
 - 2. School volunteers who have reason to suspect that a child has been sexually abused may report their suspicions directly to DHHS.
 - 3. Neither the employee or volunteer nor the building principal/designated agent should attempt to further question or interview the child nor otherwise undertake an investigation.
- B. If the reporting employee or volunteer does not receive written confirmation from the building principal/designated agent or Superintendent within 24 hours of his/her report that a report has been made to DHHS, the employee or volunteer shall make an immediate report directly to DHHS. In such cases, the employee or volunteer shall then complete a copy of the school unit’s Suspected Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Form (JLF-E).

- C. If the reporting employee or volunteer does receive written confirmation from the building principal/designated agent or Superintendent within 24 hours of his/her report (i.e., a copy of the Suspected Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Form (JLF-E)), he/she shall sign the form as acknowledgement that the report was made and return it to the building principal/administrator or Superintendent.
- D. The administrator reporting and confirmation duties shall be the same as provided in Section III of the Board's policy JLF, Reporting Child Abuse and Neglect.

II. CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE AWARENESS AND PREVENTION EDUCATION FOR SCHOOL PERSONNEL

All school personnel [**OR: All school personnel who are required to be certified, authorized or approved by the DOE**] shall be required to complete a minimum of one hour of training in child sexual abuse awareness and prevention, with training to be updated at least once every four years thereafter. New employees must complete training within six months of hire.

[NOTE: Although the alternative language is used in the DOE model policy, the Board may wish to “go wider” with the training requirement, since bus drivers and custodians may also be in a position to suspect child sexual abuse based on their own contacts with students.]

Training must be “evidence-informed” (i.e., based on research and best practices) and delivered by a qualified instructor (i.e. a person with appropriate knowledge, skills, and experience or training in child sexual abuse awareness and prevention). The trainer may be an employee or volunteer with an agency/organization specializing in sexual assault and/or child sexual abuse or an employee of the school unit (e.g., school social worker, guidance counselor, school nurse, health educator) who has received appropriate training from such an agency/organization.

The goals of the training for school personnel are:

- Increased awareness of developmentally appropriate and inappropriate sexual behaviors in children;
- Increased ability to recognize indicators of child sexual abuse;

- Enhanced ability to respond effectively when a student or student’s friend or peer discloses sexual activity or the staff member suspects child sexual abuse has occurred; and
- Awareness of local resources available to students, parents, schools, and community members, and how these resources may be accessed.

Training should also address confidentiality/disclosure concerns (beyond the mandated reporting).

[NOTE: This last bullet is not in the DOE model policy, but is an important issue.]

III. CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE PREVENTION EDUCATION IN THE PRE-K THROUGH 5TH GRADE CURRICULUM

The school unit will provide child sexual abuse prevention programming to its Pre-K through grade 5 students. Such instruction will be aligned with the health education standards of Maine’s system of Learning Results for this grade span, and incorporated into the written school health education curriculum.

Programming of appropriate scope and sequence will be delivered by qualified instructors, who may be from a local or regional agency/organization with experience and expertise in sexual assault and child sexual abuse or by a school unit employee deemed competent by the Superintendent/designee to deliver such instruction. If the instructor is a school unit employee, the Board anticipates that this will be a person with the knowledge, skills, sensitivity and “comfort level” necessary to deliver the curriculum in the classroom setting, i.e., school nurse, school social worker, guidance counselor, or teacher with experience in health education. Any instructor who is a school employee is expected to take full advantage of the evidence-informed educational resources available on websites hosted by the DOE and/or MECASA. Any instructor who is a school employee should be familiar with the local community-based agencies/organizations that provide assistance or services to children and families that are experiencing or have experienced sexual assault or child sexual abuse.

It is the intent that the curriculum, as delivered in the classroom, will:

- Include age-appropriate education regarding physical and personal boundaries; including biologically accurate body terminology;

- Help children identify unsafe or uncomfortable situations including a range of feelings, touches, or violations of physical boundaries;
- Help children identify safe adults with whom they can talk about unsafe or uncomfortable situations; and
- Help children identify and develop skills to support a friend who may be experiencing safe or uncomfortable situations.

Legal Reference: 20-A MRSA §§ 254(18), 4502(5-C)
22 MRSA §4011-A
20-A MRSA §§ 5051-A(1)(C); 5051-A(2)(C)
20 USC § 1232g, Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act

Cross Reference: JLF – Reporting Suspected Child Abuse and Neglect
JLF-E – Suspected Child Abuse/Neglect Report Form

[NOTE: The Board should be aware that JLF-E is for documenting and confirming to a school employee that the principal or other designated agent has in fact made a report to DHHS based on the employee’s reporting his/her suspicions to that principal or designated agent. This form is not to be sent to DHHS. If DHHS wants more information, it will initiate contact.]

PLEASE NOTE *MSMA sample policies and other resource materials do not necessarily reflect official Association policy. They are not intended for verbatim replication. Sample policies should be used as a starting point for a board’s policy development on specific topics. Rarely does one board’s policy serve exactly to address the concerns and needs of all other school units. MSMA recommends a careful analysis of the need and purpose of any policy and a thorough consideration of the application and suitability to the individual school system.*

MSMA sample policies and other resource materials may not be considered as legal advice and are not intended as a substitute for the advice of a board’s own legal counsel.

[MSMA Note: The Title IX language in this sample policy is a rollback to the 2020 version. This policy also reflects changes to the Maine Human Rights Act that have occurred since 2020].

HARASSMENT AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF STUDENTS

Harassment of students because of race, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, religion, ancestry or national origin, or disability is prohibited. Such conduct is a violation of Board policy and may constitute illegal discrimination under state and federal laws.

“Race” includes traits associated with race, including hair texture, Afro hairstyles, and protective hairstyles, including braids, twists, and locks.

School employees, fellow students, volunteers, visitors to the schools, and other persons with whom students may interact in order to pursue or engage in education programs and activities, are required to refrain from such conduct.

Harassment and sexual harassment of students by school employees is considered grounds for disciplinary action, up to and including discharge. Harassment and sexual harassment of students by other students is considered grounds for disciplinary action, up to and including expulsion. The Superintendent will determine appropriate sanctions for harassment of students by persons other than school employees and students.

A. Harassment

Harassment includes, but is not limited to, verbal abuse and other offensive conduct based on race, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, religion, ancestry or national origin, or disability. Harassment that rises to the level of physical assault, battery and/or abuse, and/or bullying behavior are also addressed in Board Policies JICIA – Weapons, Violence and School Safety and JICK – Bullying.

B. Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment is addressed under federal and state laws/regulations. The scope and definitions of sexual harassment under these laws differ, as described below.

1. TITLE IX SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Under the federal Title IX regulations, sexual harassment includes the following conduct on the basis of sex which takes place within the context of the school unit's education programs and activities:

- a. "Quid pro quo" sexual harassment by a school employee: Conditioning a school aid, benefit or service (such as a better grade or a college recommendation) on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct;
- b. "Hostile environment" sexual harassment: Unwelcome conduct based on sex that a reasonable person would determine is so severe, pervasive and objectively offensive that it effectively denies an individual's equal access to the school unit's education programs and activities; or
- c. Sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking as these terms are defined in federal laws.

2. Sexual Harassment Under Maine Law

Under Maine law, sexual harassment is defined as unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature in the following situations:

- a. Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of a student's educational benefits;
- b. Submission to or rejection of such conduct by a student is used as the basis for decisions on educational benefits; or
- c. Such conduct has the purpose and effect of substantially interfering with a student's academic performance or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive environment.

C. Reports and Complaints of Harassment or Sexual Harassment

All school employees are required to report possible incidents of harassment or sexual harassment involving students to the Affirmative Action Officer/Title IX Coordinator. Failure to report such incidents may result in disciplinary action.

Students, parents/legal guardians and other individuals are strongly encouraged to report possible incidents of harassment or sexual harassment involving students to the Affirmative Action Officer/Title IX Coordinator. The Affirmative Action Officer/Title IX Coordinator is also available to answer questions and provide assistance to any individual who is unsure whether harassment or sexual harassment has occurred.

All reports and complaints of harassment or sexual harassment against students shall be addressed through the Student Discrimination/Harassment and Title IX Sexual Harassment Procedures (ACAA-R).

Legal Reference: Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. §12101 et seq., as amended; 28 C.F.R. § 35.107)
Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Section 504) (29 U.S.C. § 794 et seq., as amended; 34 C.F.R. § 104.7)
Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 USC § 1681, et seq.); 34 C.F.R. Part 106
Clery Act (20 U.S.C. §1092(f)(6)(A)(v) - definition of sexual assault)
Violence Against Women Act (34 U.S.C. § 1092(f)(6)(A)(v) – definition of sexual assault; 34 U.S.C. § 12291(a)(10) – dating violence; 34 U.S.C. §12291(a)(3) – definition of stalking; 34 U.S.C. §12291(a)(8) – definition of domestic violence)
Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC § 2000d)
Maine Human Rights Act, 5 MRSA § 4551 et seq., § 4602
20-A MRSA § 6553
MHRC/MDOE Joint Rule Chapter 94-348 and 05-071, Ch. 4

Cross Reference: ACAA-R – Student Discrimination/Harassment and Title IX Sexual Harassment Complaint Procedures
AC – Nondiscrimination/Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action
ACAD – Hazing
GBEB – Staff Conduct with Students
JICK – Student Use of Cell Phones and Other Electronic Devices
JICIA – Weapons, Violence and School Safety
JICK – Bullying

Adopted: _____

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Student Discrimination/Harassment and Title IX Sexual Harassment Complaint Procedures

[MSMA Note: With this document, the sample procedure reverts back to the original 2020-compliant procedure. Drummond Woodsum included the following note when this procedure was distributed:

“This document has been substantially revised due to the requirements in the new Title IX sexual harassment regulations that become effective on August 14, 2020. The definition of sexual harassment in the Title IX regulations has been narrowed and the regulations require a more formal procedure than local Boards have generally used to address discrimination/harassment complaints. At the same time, local Boards still need to comply with other federal and state laws/regulations governing discrimination and harassment, in addition to Title IX. For these reasons, we have structured this document in three sections. The first section provides the definitions used in the complaint procedures. The second section is the general discrimination/harassment complaint procedure to address all complaints except for those involving Title IX sexual harassment. This is very similar to the procedure school units have used in the past. The third section is the new Title IX sexual harassment complaint procedure.

Local school units have the option of addressing all discrimination/harassment complaints through the Title IX procedure if they wish and deleting Section 2. However, we suggest that local Boards carefully consider this option, as it means that all complaints will need to be addressed through a more formal process than school units have customarily used.

Please note that in previous versions of this sample, the designation of employees to be notified of discrimination/harassment complaints and who are responsible for various actions, has been left largely to the discretion of the school unit. The Title IX regulations require that the individual designated as the Title IX Coordinator be responsible for addressing all Title IX complaints. Because it can be difficult to assess which law and regulations a complaint should be addressed under, we recommend that a combined AAO/Title IX Coordinator be the individual to receive all discrimination/harassment complaints and to determine the appropriate procedure to use in specific cases. Assessing complaints, and deciding which policy/procedure is appropriate to address them, is complex and requires comprehensive training for AAO/Title IX Coordinators.

Please also note that the federal Office of Civil Rights is currently considering further changes to the Title IX regulations, so further changes may be made in the next several months. School units should monitor these developments.

This procedure and related policies/procedures (AC, ACAA and ACAB/ACAB-R) have been revised to reflect a change in the Maine Human Rights Act that specifies that discrimination in employment and education programs based on

hair texture or style that are race-based is prohibited. This new law is effective August 8, 2022.

Any proposed changes to these procedures should be reviewed with legal counsel prior to adoption to ensure compliance with legal requirements. All notes should be removed from this sample prior to adoption.”]

The Board has adopted these student procedures in order to provide prompt and equitable resolution of reports and complaints of unlawful discrimination and harassment of students, including sexual harassment, as described in policies AC – Nondiscrimination/Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action and ACAA – Harassment and Sexual Harassment of Students.

Complaints alleging unlawful harassment or discrimination against employees based on a protected category should be addressed through the Board’s Employee Discrimination/Harassment and Title IX Sexual Harassment Complaint Procedures (ACAB-R).

[Note: We refer to a combined Affirmative Action Officer/Title IX Coordinator in this sample.]

Any individual who is unsure about whether unlawful discrimination or harassment has occurred and/or which complaint procedure applies is encouraged to contact the Affirmative Action Officer/Title IX Coordinator.

**[INSERT FULL AAO/TITLE IX COORDINATOR INFORMATION HERE:
NAME, TITLE
PHYSICAL ADDRESS
TELEPHONE NUMBER
EMAIL ADDRESS]**

Section 1. Definitions

For purposes of these complaint procedures, the following definitions will be used. The Affirmative Action Officer/Title IX Coordinator shall assess all reports and complaints to ensure that they are addressed under the appropriate policy and complaint procedure.

A. Discrimination/Harassment Complaint Procedure Definitions

1. “Discrimination or harassment”: Discrimination or harassment on the basis of an individual’s membership in a protected category, which, for students, includes race (including traits associated with race involving hair texture, Afro hairstyles

and protective hairstyles such as braids, twists and locs), color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, ancestry, national origin or disability.

2. “Discrimination”: Treating individuals differently, or interfering with or preventing them from enjoying the advantages or privileges afforded to others because of their membership in a protected category.
3. “Harassment”: Oral, written, graphic, electronic or physical conduct relating to an individual’s actual or perceived membership in a protected category that is sufficiently severe, pervasive or persistent so as to interfere with or limit that individual’s ability to participate in the school unit’s programs or activities by creating a hostile, intimidating or offensive environment.
4. “Sexual harassment”: Under Maine law, this means unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature in the following situations:
 - a. Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of a student’s educational benefits;
 - b. Submission to or rejection of such conduct by a student is used as the basis for decisions on educational benefits; or
 - c. Such conduct has the purpose and effect of substantially interfering with a student’s academic performance or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive environment.
5. “Sexual orientation”: Under Maine law, this means a person’s “actual or perceived heterosexuality, bisexuality, homosexuality or gender identity or expression.”
6. “Gender identity”: Under Maine law, this means “the gender-related identity, appearance, mannerisms or other gender-related characteristics of an individual, regardless of the individual’s assigned sex at birth.”
7. “Complaint” is defined as an allegation that a student has been discriminated against or harassed on the basis of race, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, ancestry, national origin or disability (and not otherwise addressed in the Title IX regulations and Section 3 of ACAA-R).
8. Complaints of bullying not involving the protected categories or definitions described above may be addressed under Board Policy JICK – Bullying and Cyberbullying of Students.

B. Title IX Sexual Harassment Complaint Procedure Definitions

1. “Sexual Harassment”: Under the federal Title IX regulations, sexual harassment includes the following conduct on the basis of sex which takes place within the context of the school unit’s education programs and activities:
 - a. “Quid pro quo” sexual harassment by a school employee: Conditioning a school aid, benefit or service (such as a better grade or a college recommendation) on an individual’s participation in unwelcome sexual conduct;
 - b. “Hostile environment” sexual harassment: Unwelcome conduct based on sex that a reasonable person would determine is so severe, pervasive and objectively offensive that it effectively denies an individual’s equal access to the school unit’s education programs and activities; or
 - c. Sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking as these terms are defined in federal laws.
2. “Report”: Under the Title IX regulations, any individual may make a report of sexual harassment involving a student, whether the individual is the alleged victim or not. School employees are required to report possible incidents of sexual harassment involving a student. A report must be made to the Affirmative Action Officer/Title IX Coordinator. A report triggers certain actions by the AAO/Title IX Coordinator for the alleged victim of sexual harassment, but an investigation is not conducted unless a “Formal Complaint” is filed.
3. “Formal Complaint”: Under the Title IX regulations, the alleged victim of sexual harassment can file a written complaint that triggers the complaint procedure in Section 3 of ACAA-R. Only a student and/or their parent/legal guardian (and in certain circumstances, the AAO/Title IX Coordinator) may file a formal complaint.
4. “Student”: For the purposes of this procedure, a student is an individual who is enrolled or participating in the school unit’s education programs and activities, or is attempting to enroll or participate.

Section 2. Discrimination/Harassment Complaint Procedure

[Note: This procedure generally tracks the procedure in earlier versions of ACAA-R, with some adjustments in an effort to minimize differences, where possible, between this complaint procedure and the Title IX sexual harassment complaint procedure in Section 3.]

This procedure should be used for any complaint of unlawful harassment or discrimination complaint based on a protected category which does not involve Title IX sexual harassment (which is addressed in Section 3).

A. How to Make A Complaint

1. School employees are required to promptly make a report to the AAO/Title IX Coordinator if they have reason to believe that a student has been discriminated against or harassed.
2. Students (and others) who believe that they, or another student has been harassed or discriminated against should report their concern promptly to the AAO/Title IX Coordinator.
3. The individual making the report must provide basic information in writing concerning the allegation of harassment or discrimination (i.e., date, time, location, individual(s) who allegedly engaged in harassment or discrimination, description of allegation) to the AAO/Title IX Coordinator.
4. If an individual is unsure as to whether unlawful discrimination or harassment has occurred, or who need assistance in preparing a written complaint, they are encouraged to discuss the matter with the AAO/Title IX Coordinator.
5. Individuals will not be retaliated against for reporting suspected discrimination or harassment, or for participating in an investigation. Retaliation is illegal under federal and state nondiscrimination laws, and any retaliation will result in disciplinary action, up to and including discharge for employees, and expulsion for students.
6. Individuals are encouraged to utilize the school unit's complaint procedure. However, individuals are hereby notified that they also have the right to report incidents of discrimination or harassment to the Maine Human Rights Commission, 51 State House Station, Augusta, Maine 04333 (telephone: 207-624-6290) and/or to the federal Office for Civil Rights, U.S. Department of Education, 5 Post Office Square, 8th Floor, Boston, MA 02109-3921 (telephone: 617-289-0111).

B. Complaint Handling and Investigation

1. The AAO/Title IX Coordinator will promptly inform the Superintendent and the person who is the subject of the complaint (respondent) that a complaint has been received.
2. The AAO/Title IX Coordinator may pursue an informal resolution of the complaint with the agreement of the parties involved. Any party to the

complaint may decide to end the informal resolution process and pursue the formal process at any point. Any informal resolution is subject to the approval of the parties and the Superintendent, who shall consider whether the resolution is in the best interest of the school unit and the parties in light of the particular circumstances and applicable policies and laws.

3. The AAO/Title IX Coordinator may implement supportive measures to a student to reduce the risk of further discrimination or harassment to a student while an investigation is pending. Examples of supportive measures include, but are not limited to, ordering no contact between the individuals involved or changing classes.
4. The complaint will be investigated by a trained internal or external individual designated by the Superintendent and the AAO/Title IX Coordinator. Any complaint about an employee who holds a supervisory position shall be investigated by a person who is not subject to that supervisor's authority. Any complaint about the Superintendent should be submitted to the Chair of the Board, who should consult with legal counsel concerning the handling and investigation of the complaint.
5. The investigator shall consult with the AAO/Title IX Coordinator as agreed during the investigation process.
6. The respondent will be provided with an opportunity to be heard as part of the investigation. The complainant shall not be required to attend meetings with the respondent, but may choose to do so as part of an informal resolution process.
7. The complainant and the respondent may suggest witnesses to be interviewed and/or submit materials they believe are relevant to the complaint.
8. If the complaint is against an employee of the school unit, any rights conferred under an applicable collective bargaining agreement shall be applied.
9. Privacy rights of all parties to the complaint shall be maintained in accordance with applicable state and federal laws.
10. The investigation shall be completed within 40 calendar **[or business]** days of receiving the complaint, if practicable. Reasonable extensions of time for good reason shall be allowed.
11. The investigator shall provide a written report and findings to the AAO/Title IX Coordinator.

C. Findings and Subsequent Actions

1. The AAO/Title IX Coordinator shall consult with the Superintendent concerning the investigation and findings.
2. If there is a finding that discrimination or harassment occurred, the AAO/Title IX Coordinator, in consultation with the Superintendent shall:
 - a. Determine what remedial action, if any, is required to end the discrimination or harassment, remedy its effect and prevent recurrence; and
 - b. Determine what disciplinary action should be taken against the individual(s) who engaged in discrimination or harassment, if any.
3. Inform the complainant and the respondent in writing of the results of the investigation and its resolution (in accordance with applicable state and federal privacy laws).

D. Appeals

1. After the conclusion of the investigation, the complainant or respondent may seek an appeal of the findings solely on the basis of either: (a) prejudicial procedural error or (b) the discovery of previously unavailable relevant evidence that could significantly impact the outcome.
2. Appeals must be submitted in writing to the Superintendent within five calendar **[or business]** days after receiving notice of the resolution.
3. Upon receipt of a valid appeal, the Superintendent shall provide notice to the other party, along with an opportunity to provide a written statement within five calendar **[business]** days.
4. The Superintendent shall review the available documentation and may conduct further investigation if deemed appropriate.
5. The Superintendent's decision on the appeal shall be provided to the parties within 10 calendar **[or business]** days, if practicable. The Superintendent's decision shall be final.

[Note: The Board should decide whether to allow appeals of the Superintendent's decisions to the Board. We recommend discussing this option with legal counsel before drafting such language.]

E. Records

The AAO/Title IX Coordinator shall keep a written record of the complaint process.

Section 3. Title IX Sexual Harassment Complaint Procedure

This section should be used only for complaints of Title IX sexual harassment as defined in Section 1.B.1.

A. How to Make A Report

1. School employees who have reason to believe that a student has been subjected to sexual harassment are required to promptly make a report to the AAO/Title IX Coordinator.
2. Students, parents/legal guardians or other individuals who believe a student has been sexually harassed are encouraged to make a report to the AAO/Title IX Coordinator.
3. If the individual making the report is the alleged victim, or if the alleged victim is identified by the individual making the report, the AAO/Title IX Coordinator will meet with the alleged victim to discuss supportive measures that may be appropriate in the particular circumstances and explain the process for filing a formal complaint.
 - a. Supportive measures are individualized measures designed to ensure the student can continue to access educational programs and activities (such as requiring no contact between individuals or changing classes).
 - b. Supportive measures may be continued even if the alleged victim chooses not to file a formal complaint, if appropriate under the particular circumstances.
4. The school unit cannot provide an informal resolution process for resolving a report unless a formal complaint is filed.
5. Individuals will not be retaliated against for reporting sexual harassment, or for participating in an investigation. Retaliation is illegal under federal and state nondiscrimination laws, and any retaliation will result in disciplinary actions, up to and including discharge for employees, or expulsion for students.
6. Any student (or their parent/legal guardian) who believes they have been the victim of sexual harassment is encouraged to utilize the school unit's complaint procedure. However, students (and their parents/legal guardians)

are hereby notified that they also have the right to report sexual harassment to the Maine Human Rights Commission, 51 State House Station, Augusta, Maine 04333 (telephone: 207-624-6290) and/or to the federal Office for Civil Rights, U.S. Department of Education, 5 Post Office Square, 8th Floor, Boston, MA 02109-3921 (telephone: 617-289-0111).

7. The Superintendent shall be informed of all reports and formal complaints of sexual harassment.

B. How to Make A Formal Complaint

1. An alleged student victim and/or their parent/legal guardian may file a formal written complaint requesting investigation of alleged Title IX sexual harassment. The written complaint must include basic information concerning the allegation of sexual harassment (i.e., date, time, location, individual(s) who allegedly engaged in sexual harassment, description of allegation).

Students who need assistance in preparing a formal written complaint are encouraged to consult with the AAO/Title IX Coordinator.

2. In certain circumstances, the AAO/Title IX Coordinator may file a formal complaint even when the alleged victim chooses not to. Examples include if the respondent (person alleged to have engaged in sexual harassment) has been found responsible for previous sexual harassment or there is a safety threat within the school unit). In such cases, the alleged victim is not a party to the case, but will receive notices as required by the Title IX regulations at specific points in the complaint process.
3. In accordance with the Title IX regulations, the AAO/Title IX Coordinator must dismiss a formal complaint under this Title IX procedure if: a) the conduct alleged in the formal complaint does not constitute sexual harassment under the Title IX regulations and this policy; or b) if the conduct alleged did not occur within the scope of the school unit's education programs and activities, or c) did not occur in the United States.
4. In accordance with the Title IX regulations, the AAO/Title IX Coordinator may dismiss a formal complaint under this Title IX procedure if: a) a complainant withdraws the formal complaint, or withdraws particular allegations within the complaint; b) the respondent is no longer employed by or enrolled in the school unit; or c) there are specific circumstances that prevent the school unit from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding the formal complaint. However, if the conduct potentially violates other policies or laws, it may be addressed through the applicable Board policy/procedure.

5. If a formal complaint is dismissed under this Title IX procedure, the AAO/Title IX Coordinator will promptly and simultaneously send written notices to the parties explaining the reasons. Parties have the opportunity to appeal dismissals in accordance with subsection I below.
6. If the conduct alleged in a formal complaint potentially violates other laws, Board policies and/or professional expectations, the school unit may address the conduct under Section 2 or another applicable Board policy/procedure.

C. Emergency Removal or Administrative Leave

1. The Superintendent may remove a student respondent from education programs and activities on an emergency basis during the complaint procedure:
 - a. If there is a determination (following an individualized safety and risk analysis) that there is an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of an individual arising from the allegations of sexual harassment. Examples of such circumstances might include, but are not limited to, a continued threat of violence against a complainant by a respondent, or a respondent's threat of self-harm due to the allegations.
 - b. The respondent (and their parent/legal guardian) will be provided notice of the emergency removal, and will be provided an opportunity to challenge the decision following the removal (this is an opportunity to be heard, not a hearing). The respondent has the burden to demonstrate why the emergency removal was unreasonable.
2. The Superintendent may place an employee respondent on administrative leave during the complaint procedure in accordance with any applicable State laws, school policies and collective bargaining agreement provisions.
3. Any decision to remove a respondent from education programs and activities on an emergency basis or place an employee on administrative leave shall be made in compliance with any applicable disability laws, including the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act.

D. Notice to Parties of Formal Complaint

1. The Title IX Coordinator will provide to the parties written notice of the formal complaint and allegations of sexual harassment potentially constituting prohibited conduct under the Title IX regulations and this procedure. The notice shall include:

- Notice regarding the complaint procedure and the availability of an informal resolution process;
 - Sufficient details known at the time (including identities of parties, if known; the conduct alleged that potentially violates Title IX; and the date and location of the alleged incident, if known), with sufficient time to prepare before any initial interview (not less than five calendar **[or business]** days);
 - As required by the Title IX regulations, a statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination of responsibility will be made at the conclusion of the complaint; and that the parties may inspect and review evidence;
 - Notice that the parties may each have an advisor of their choice (who may be an attorney);
 - Notice that knowingly making false statements or submitting false information during the complaint process is prohibited and may result in disciplinary action;
 - Notice of the name of the investigator, with sufficient time (no less than three calendar **[or business]** days) to raise concerns of conflict of interest or bias.
2. If additional allegations become known at a later time, notice of the additional allegations will be provided to the parties.
 3. The AAO/Title IX Coordinator will discuss supportive measures with each party and implement such measures as appropriate.

E. Informal Resolution Process

After a formal complaint has been filed, and if the AAO/Title IX Coordinator believes the circumstances are appropriate, the AAO/Title IX Coordinator may offer the parties the opportunity to participate in an informal resolution process to resolve the complaint without completing the investigation and determination process. Informal resolutions cannot be used to resolve a formal complaint where a student is the complainant and the respondent is an employee.

Informal resolutions can take many forms, depending on the particular case. Examples include, but are not limited to, facilitated discussions between the parties; restorative justice; acknowledgment of responsibility by a respondent; apologies; disciplinary actions against a respondent or a requirement to engage in specific services; or supportive measures. Both parties must voluntarily agree in writing to participate in an informal resolution process, and either party can withdraw from the process at any time. The Superintendent must agree to the terms of any informal resolution reached between the parties. If an informal resolution agreement is reached, it must be signed by both parties and the school unit. Any such signed agreement is final and binding according to its terms.

If an informal resolution process does not resolve the formal complaint, nothing from the informal resolution process may be considered as evidence in the subsequent investigation or determination.

F. Investigation

1. The complaint will be investigated by a trained internal or external individual designated by the Superintendent and AAO/Title IX Coordinator. Any complaint about an employee who holds a supervisory position shall be investigated by a person who is not subject to that supervisor's authority. Any complaint about the Superintendent should be submitted to the Chair of the Board, who should consult with legal counsel concerning the handling and investigation of the complaint.
2. The investigator shall consult with the AAO/Title IX Coordinator as agreed during the investigation process.
3. If the complaint is against an employee of the school unit, rights conferred under an applicable collective bargaining agreement shall be applied, to the extent they do not conflict with the Title IX regulatory requirements.
4. Privacy rights of all parties to the complaint shall be maintained in accordance with applicable state and federal laws.
5. The investigator will:
 - a. Meet with each party after they have received appropriate notice of any meeting and its purpose, with sufficient time to prepare.
 - b. Allow parties to have their advisor at all meetings related to the complaint, although advisors may not speak on behalf of a party or interfere with the process.
 - c. Allow parties a reasonable opportunity to identify witnesses and submit favorable and unfavorable evidence.
 - d. Interview witnesses and conduct such other activities that will assist in ascertaining facts (site visits, review of documents, etc.).
 - e. Consider evidence that is relevant and directly related to the allegations in the formal complaint.
 - f. During the course of the investigation, provide both parties with an equal opportunity to inspect and review any evidence that is obtained in the

investigation that is directly related to the allegations in the formal complaint (including evidence which the school unit does not intend to rely upon in reaching a determination of responsibility), and favorable and unfavorable evidence.

- g. Prior to completion of the investigation report, provide each party and advisor (if any) the evidence subject to inspection and review, and provide the parties with ten calendar **[or business]** days to submit a written response.
 - h. Consider the parties' written responses to the evidence prior to completing the investigation report.
 - i. Create an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence and send the report to the parties and advisors (if any), for their review and written responses within ten calendar **[or business]** days of receipt.
 - j. After receipt of the parties' written responses (if any), forward the investigation report and party responses to the assigned decision maker.
6. The investigation shall be concluded within 40 calendar **[or business]** days if practicable. Reasonable extension of time for good reason shall be allowed.

G. Determination of Responsibility

[Note: The decision maker cannot be the investigator or Title IX Coordinator, and must receive specific training. If appeals are to be heard by the Superintendent, the Board should determine if they wish to use particular upper-level administrators as decision makers.]

1. The decision maker shall provide the parties with the opportunity to submit written, relevant questions that the party wants asked of another party or witness within five calendar **[or business]** days of when the decision maker received the investigation report and party responses.
 - a. The decision maker shall explain to a party proposing questions if the decision maker excludes a question as not relevant.
2. Each party shall be provided the opportunity to review the responses of another party and/or witness, and to ask limited written follow-up questions within five calendar **[or business]** days of receiving the answers.
3. Each party will receive a copy of the responses to any follow-up questions.

4. The decision maker shall review the investigation report, the parties' responses and other relevant materials, applying the preponderance of the evidence standard ("more likely than not"). **[Note: School units can use the clear and convincing standard, but we recommend retaining the preponderance standard that school units use in most other cases.]**
5. The decision maker shall issue a written determination, which shall include the following:
 - a. Identification of all the allegations potentially constituting sexual harassment as defined in the Title IX regulations and this policy;
 - b. A description of the procedural steps taken from receipt of the formal complaint through the determination, including notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits, methods used to gather other evidence, and meetings held;
 - c. A determination regarding responsibility as to each allegation and findings of fact supporting the determinations;
 - d. A statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility, any disciplinary sanctions the school unit imposes on the respondent, and whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to the school unit's programs and activities will be provided to the complainant;
 - e. The school unit's appeal procedure and permissible bases for the parties to appeal the determination.
6. The written determination shall be provided to the parties simultaneously. The determination concerning responsibility becomes final either on the date that the school unit provides the parties with the written determination of the results of the appeal, if an appeal is filed, or if an appeal is not filed, the date on which the appeal would no longer be considered timely.

H. Remedies, Discipline and Other Actions

[Note: The Title IX regulations require school units to provide a "range," not an exhaustive list, of measures that would be used to ensure the complainant's equal access to the school unit's programs and activities. Likewise, local Boards must include a "range" of disciplinary sanctions that may be imposed. The examples below can be revised to meet local needs.]

1. Remedies

Remedies are measures used to ensure that the complainant has equal access to the school unit's education programs and activities following the decision maker's determination. Such remedies may include supportive measures, and may include other appropriate measures, depending upon the determination and the needs of the complainant. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for implementing remedies and providing any needed assistance to the Complainant.

2. Discipline and Other Actions - Students

The following are of the types of discipline and other actions that may be imposed on a student when there is a determination that they are responsible for one or more violations involving sexual harassment:

- In or out of school suspension.
- Expulsion.
- Restorative justice.
- Requirement to engage in education or counseling program.

3. Discipline and Other Actions – Employees

The following are examples of the types of disciplinary actions that may be imposed on an employee when there is a determination that they are responsible for one or more violations involving sexual harassment:

- Written warning.
- Probation.
- Demotion.
- Suspension without pay.
- Discharge.

The following are examples of other types of actions that may be imposed on an employee when there is a determination of responsibility:

- Performance improvement plan.
- Counseling.
- Training.
- Loss of leadership/stipend position.

I. Appeals

[Note: The person hearing an appeal cannot be the decision maker, investigator or AAO/Title IX Coordinator. Generally, we recommend that the Superintendent be the one to consider appeals, so another individual will need to be the decision maker in that case.]

The parties have the opportunity to appeal a determination regarding responsibility, and from dismissals of formal complaints. Under the Title IX regulations, appeals are allowed on the following grounds:

1. A procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter;
2. New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal of the formal complaint was made, that could affect the outcome of the matter; or
3. The Title IX Coordinator, investigator, or decision maker had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally, or the individual complainant or respondent that affected the outcome of the matter.

An appeal must be filed in writing within five calendar **[or business]** days of receiving the determination, stating the grounds for the appeal and including any relevant documentation in support of the appeal. Appeals submitted after this deadline are not timely and shall not be considered.

1. Appeals must be filed with the Superintendent, who will consider the appeal.
2. The Superintendent shall notify the other party in writing of the appeal and will allow both parties to submit a written statement in support of or challenging, the determination of the decision maker.
3. The Superintendent shall conduct an impartial review of the appeal, including consideration of the written record of the matter, and may consult with legal counsel or other school unit officials in making their decision.
4. The Superintendent shall issue a written decision describing the result of the appeal and rationale for the result, and provide the written decision simultaneously to the parties. The decision will either deny the appeal; grant the appeal and remand to the decision maker for further consideration; or grant the appeal by revising the disciplinary or other action(s).

J. Records

Records in connection with sexual harassment reports and the complaint process shall be maintained for a minimum of seven years.

Legal Reference: Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. §12101 et seq., as amended; 28 C.F.R. § 35.107)
Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Section 504) (29 U.S.C. § 794 et seq., as amended; 34 C.F.R. § 104.7)

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 USC § 1681, et seq.); 34 C.F.R. Part 106
Clery Act (20 U.S.C. §1092(f)(6)(A)(v) - definition of sexual assault)
Violence Against Women Act (34 U.S.C. § 1092(f)(6)(A)(v) – definition of sexual assault; 34 U.S.C. § 12291(a)(10) – dating violence; 34 U.S.C. §12291(a)(3) – definition of stalking; 34 U.S.C. §12291(a)(8) – definition of domestic violence)
Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC § 2000d)
Maine Human Rights Act, 5 MRSA § 4551 et seq.
20-A MRSA § 6553
MHRC/MDOE Joint Rule Chapter 94-348 and 05-071, Ch. 4

Cross Reference: ACAA – Harassment and Sexual Harassment of Students
AC – Nondiscrimination/Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action
ACAD – Hazing
GBEB – Staff Conduct with Students
JICK – Student Use of Cell Phones and Other Electronic Devices
JICIA – Weapons, Violence and School Safety
JICK – Bullying

PLEASE NOTE MSMA sample policies and other resource materials do not necessarily reflect official Association policy. They are not intended for verbatim replication. Sample policies should be used as a starting point for a board's policy development on specific topics. Rarely does one board's policy serve exactly to address the concerns and needs of all other school units. MSMA recommends a careful analysis of the need and purpose of any policy and a thorough consideration of the application and suitability to the individual school system.

MSMA sample policies and other resource materials may not be considered as legal advice and are not intended as a substitute for the advice of a board's own legal counsel.

[MSMA Note: The Title IX language in this sample policy is a rollback to the 2020 version. The policy also reflects changes to the Maine Human Rights Act that have occurred since 2020.]

HARASSMENT AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF SCHOOL EMPLOYEES

Harassment of school employees because of race, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, religion, ancestry or national origin, age, familial status, genetic information or disability is prohibited. Such conduct is a violation of Board policy and may constitute illegal discrimination under state and federal laws.

“Race” includes traits associated with race, including hair texture, Afro hairstyles, and protective hairstyles, including braids, twists, and locks.

Any employee who engages in harassment or sexual harassment shall be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including discharge.

A. Harassment

Harassment includes, but is not limited to, verbal abuse, threats, physical assault and/or battery based on race, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, religion, ancestry or national origin, age, genetic information or disability. Under the Maine Civil Rights Act, violence or threats of violence against a person or their property based on their sexual orientation are also illegal.

B. Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment is addressed under federal and state laws and regulations. The scope and definitions of sexual harassment under these laws differ, as described below.

1. Title IX Sexual Harassment

Under the federal Title IX regulations, sexual harassment includes the following conduct on the basis of sex which takes place within the context of the school unit’s education programs and activities:

- a. “Quid pro quo” sexual harassment by a school employee:
Conditioning a school aid, benefit or service (such as a

promotion or favorable evaluation) on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct;

- b. "Hostile environment" sexual harassment: Unwelcome conduct based on sex that a reasonable person would determine is so severe, pervasive and objectively offensive that it effectively denies an individual's equal access to the school unit's education programs and activities; or
- c. Sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking as these terms are defined in federal laws.

2. Sexual Harassment Under Title VII and Maine Law

Under another federal law, Title VII, and under Maine law/regulations, sexual harassment is defined differently. Maine Human Rights Commission regulations define sexual harassment as conduct on the basis of sex which satisfies one or more of the following:

- a. Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment;
- b. Submission to or rejection of such conduct by an employee is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting the employee; or
- c. Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive working environment.

C. Reports and Complaints of Harassment or Sexual Harassment

Any employee who believes they have been harassed or sexually harassed is encouraged to make a report to the Affirmative Action Officer/Title IX Coordinator. The Affirmative Action Officer/Title IX Coordinator is also available to answer questions and provide assistance to any individual who is unsure whether harassment or sexual harassment has occurred.

All reports and complaints regarding harassment or sexual harassment of employees shall be addressed through the Employee & Third-Party Unlawful Discrimination/Harassment and Title IX Sexual Harassment Complaint Procedures (ACAB-R).

- Legal References Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. § 1681 et seq.); 34 C.F.R. Part 106
Clery Act (20 U.S.C. §1092(f)(6)(A)(v) - definition of sexual assault)
Violence Against Women Act (34 U.S.C. § 1092(f)(6)(A)(v) – definition of sexual assault; 34 U.S.C. § 12291(a)(10) – dating violence; 34 U.S.C. §12291(a)(3) – definition of stalking; 34 U.S.C. §12291(a)(8) – definition of domestic violence)
Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. § 2000d)
Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C § 12101 et seq.), as amended
Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Section 504) (29 U.S.C. § 794 et seq.), as amended
Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. § 2000e, et. seq.; 29 C.F.R. § 1604.11)
Age Discrimination in Employment Act (29 U.S.C. § 623 et seq.)
Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008 (42 U.S.C. § 2000ff et seq.)
5 MRSA § 4551 et seq.
MHRC Rule Chapter 94-348, Ch. 3
26 MRSA §§ 806-807
- Cross Reference ACAB-R- Employee Discrimination/Harassment and Title IX Sexual Harassment Complaint Procedure
AC - Nondiscrimination/Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action
ACAD – Hazing

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