

Title IX Complaint Procedures

Once a formal complaint is filed, the student may seek either an informal or formal resolution of his or her complaint:

A. Informal

When a Title IX Coordinator receives a complaint, the Title IX Coordinator may offer an informal resolution process. An informal resolution process is only appropriate if each party enters the process voluntarily and the respondent is a student. The Charter School will not force, threaten, or require any party, complainant or respondent, into participating in informal resolution.

The Charter School will provide a facilitator to oversee the informal resolution process who is free from conflicts of interest or bias, and who has received special training.

The Charter School will provide both complainants and respondents with notice of the allegations, notice of their rights, information about whether an informal process is confidential, and about withdrawing from the process.

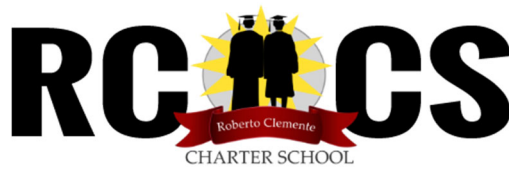
Any party, at any time, can decide to stop participating in an informal resolution process and instead go to a formal process.

B. Formal

A formal complaint is an official document alleging sexual harassment. Any student (or any parent of a student) who believes that his or her Title IX rights have been violated may file a complaint requesting a formal investigation into the allegations. Formal complaints shall be taken in writing by the Title IX Coordinator and signed by the complainant. A formal complaint may be filed with the Title IX Coordinator in person, by mail, or by electronic mail at the Title IX Coordinator's posted contact information on the Charter School's website.

In cases where an alleged victim does not file a formal complaint, a Title IX Coordinator might file a complaint and initiate grievance procedures where discipline is appropriate.

A thorough and complete investigation shall be conducted by the Title IX Coordinator.



This investigation shall determine: (1) whether or not the conduct occurred; (2) whether the conduct constitutes a violation of this policy, and, (3) if the conduct was a violation, what actions the Charter School will take to end the violation.

To the extent possible and allowed by law, confidentiality shall be maintained within the confines of the investigation of the alleged prohibited behavior. All parties will be treated with dignity and due process. The Charter School is not allowed to access a party's personal records if they are maintained by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, or other professional for the purpose of treatment to the party, without consent.

C. Dismissals:

The Charter School **must** dismiss a complaint:

- That does not describe conduct that meets the definition of sexual harassment;
- That alleges sexual harassment that did not occur in the Charter school's educational program or activity;
- That alleges sexual harassment that did not occur in the United States.

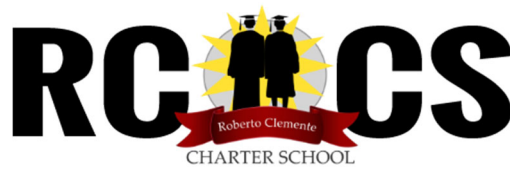
The Charter School **may** dismiss a complaint:

- If the complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing that the complainant wishes to withdraw the formal complaint or some of its allegations;
- If the respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by the Charter school;
- If specific circumstances prevent the Charter school from gathering specific evidence sufficient to reach a determination about the allegation.

When the Charter School dismisses a formal complaint, or any allegations in it, the Charter School must promptly send written notice of the dismissal to the parties. That notice must also clearly state the reasons. The Charter School can still address dismissed Title IX complaints under the Student Code of Conduct, even if the misconduct is not sexual harassment under Title IX.

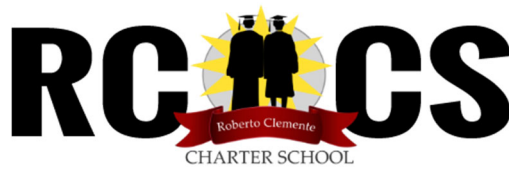
D. Conducting Investigations

The Title IX Coordinator receiving a complaint, including a Title IX complaint, shall take the details of the complaint in writing and have the complainant sign it. All Title



IX complaints against a student shall be received, investigated and disposed of in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Policy.

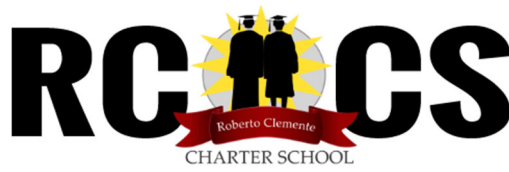
- Upon receipt of the complaint, the Title IX Coordinator must provide the parties with written notice including the names of the parties, the date and location of the alleged misconduct, and a description of the alleged misconduct. The notice must further:
 - Provide the allegations and facts that would constitute sexual harassment
 - State the presumption of innocence
 - A statement that the parties are entitled to an advisor of their choice
 - A statement that the parties can request to inspect and review certain evidence
 - Provide information regarding the Charter School's Code of Conduct and penalties for false statements.
 - If additional allegations come to light, notice must be supplemented.
- The Title IX Coordinator shall meet with every complainant and respondent. The complainant may have his or her Parent(s) present during any such meeting. The respondent, if he or she is a student, shall also have the right to have his or her parent(s) present at any meetings with the Title IX Coordinator as well.
- The Charter School shall provide written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all interviews, or other meetings, with sufficient time for the party to prepare.
- The Respondent is presumed not responsible during the investigation.
- From these meetings, the Title IX Coordinator will conduct an adequate, reliable, and impartial investigation of complaint(s), which includes interviewing and obtaining statements from any witnesses of both the complainant and alleged perpetrator, and the review of all evidence presented. Parties will be provided updates until a determination is made in writing.
- No information protected by a legal privilege, such as the attorney-client privilege, or the doctor-patient privilege, can be used during an investigation unless the person holding that privilege has waived it.
- After gathering evidence, the Charter School must prepare an investigative report on the allegations of the formal complaint. The report, along with physical evidence (including written witness statements), must be provided to



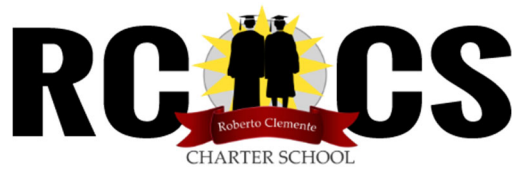
the parties. The Charter School will give each party ten (10) days to respond to the evidence in writing. The Charter School will review and consider the response of any party before making a final determination. After allowing time for a response, the Charter School will then finalize the report and submit it to the parties at least ten (10) days prior to any determination of responsibility or a hearing.

E. Hearings/Final Determination of Responsibility

- Final Determinations of Responsibility will only be provided after a Hearing.
- For the purposes of this Policy, a Hearing is defined as either a live hearing or the opportunity for both parties to submit written questions prior to the issuance of a Final Determination.
- The Charter School has the option to hold a live hearing. If a live hearing is held, the complainant can request that he/she be in a separate room from the respondent, with technology allowing everyone to see/hear each other. A court reporter will be present at a live hearing and a transcript will be provided to all parties at the conclusion of the hearing.
- The Charter School shall provide written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of the hearing, with sufficient time for the party to prepare.
- If a live hearing is held, the Charter School must provide each party with an advisor, of the Charter school's own choosing, free of charge, solely for the purpose of conducting cross examination on that party's behalf. **No party is ever allowed to personally cross examine anyone.** Live cross examination must only be done through an attorney or advisor provided by the Charter School.
- In the absence of a live hearing, the Charter School will provide the parties equal opportunity to submit relevant, written questions to each other, before the Charter School reaches a determination of responsibility. If a party refuses to answer any questions, the party must state the reasons why.
 - Questions and evidence about the complainant's prior sexual history are not relevant, except:
 - Where such information is offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed sexual harassment



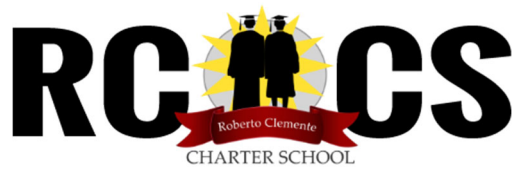
- Where it relates to sexual behavior between the complainant and respondent and if offered to prove consent.
- If a party or witness chooses not to appear at a live hearing, or not to answer cross examination questions, the decision-maker excludes that party or witness's statements and evaluates any evidence that does not include those statements.
- A neutral decision maker, who did not prepare the investigatory report, will preside over the hearing and make the final determination of responsibility.
- The neutral decision maker will not make inferences about the determination regarding responsibility based on the fact that a party or witness did not come to the hearing or submit answers to cross examination.
- The neutral decision maker will make a determination on whether the respondent is responsible within sixty (60) days of the receipt of a complaint unless good cause is shown. Good cause can include law enforcement activities, the absence of a party or witness, the absence of a party's advisor of choice, or the need to provide language assistance or accommodation of a disability.
- The complaint will be decided using a preponderance of the evidence standard (*i.e.*, it is more likely than not that sexual harassment or violence occurred).
- The determination will be in writing, and include:
 - The Charter School Policies that were violated
 - Standard of proof used
 - A description of the procedural steps that were taken by the Charter school
 - A findings of fact section
 - A section that draws conclusions after applying the facts to the applicable portions of the Charter school's policies
 - A statement and rationale for the ultimate determination of responsibility
 - Disciplinary sanctions that the Charter school will impose on the respondent
 - Possible remedies for the complainant (see supportive measures above)
 - A statement of the remedies provided to the complainant and rationale, addressing how those remedies will restore or preserve equal access
 - The right and procedure for each party to file an appeal.



- The determination will be provided to both parties simultaneously.
- Both parties have ten (10) days to file an appeal.
- Discipline for a respondent found responsible for sexual harassment can include but not be limited to in-school suspension, out-of-school suspension, or expulsion. If the Title IX Coordinator or the CEO believes that expulsion against an accused student may be appropriate, then a formal hearing shall be held pursuant to the Pennsylvania Code of Regulations, 22 Pa.Code §12.6 and §12.8. The formal disciplinary procedures contained in the Charter School's Code of Conduct shall be followed for such hearings to assure due process protection for the respondent.
- Even though FERPA limits disclosure of certain information in disciplinary proceedings, the Charter School will disclose information to the complainant about the sanction imposed on the perpetrator when the sanction directly relates to the complainant. This could include an order that the perpetrator stay away from the complainant, or that the perpetrator is prohibited from attending the Charter School for a period of time, or is transferred to other homeroom/classes in the Charter School building.
- The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for carrying out the remedies contained in the written decision.

F. Appeals

- Both the complainant and respondent are permitted to appeal a determination of responsibility.
- Appeals can be taken:
 - After a dismissal before the grievance process, whether mandatory or discretionary
 - At the end of the grievance process
- Grounds for Appeal
 - A procedural irregularity affected the outcome of the matter
 - New evidence has been discovered that was not reasonably available at the time of the determination on responsibility or dismissal



- A conflict of interest on the part of a Title IX Coordinator, an investigator who compiled evidence, or a decision maker, and the conflict of interest affected the outcome
- Appeals will be referred to the Charter School Board of Trustees, unless the Board has or is scheduled to preside over a formal disciplinary hearing pursuant to 22 Pa.Code §12.6 and §12.8. In those cases, the Charter School Board of Trustees will appoint a neutral hearing officer to hear appeals of a determination of responsibility who is 1) not an employee of the Charter school, 2) not the investigator of the complaint, and 3) not the neutral decision-maker who made the initial determination.
- Both parties will have equal opportunities to submit a written statement supporting or challenging the outcome to the Board of Trustees or neutral hearing officer
- After considering the parties' written statements, the Board of Trustees or neutral hearing officer must issue a written decision and send it to the parties simultaneously. This decision is final