

Darnall Charter School
Board Policy #5002
Title IX Policy for Sexual Harassment

Darnall Charter School ("School") is committed to maintaining a safe and respectful school environment that is free from discrimination and harassment. Title IX of the Education Amendment Act of 1972 ("Title IX") prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex, including sexual harassment, in the School's education programs and activities.

This Title IX Policy for Sexual Harassment ("Policy") details the School's commitment to maintain a learning environment that is free from sexual harassment and provides a grievance process for allegations of sexual harassment as defined under Title IX. Any individual can report sexual harassment at School to School staff (e.g., Executive Director, Principal, Teacher), and the School will take appropriate action in accordance with this policy.

Sexual harassment is a form of gender discrimination in that it constitutes differential treatment on the basis of gender, gender identity or expression, or sexual orientation, and, for that reason, is a violation of state and federal laws and a violation of this policy. The School considers sexual harassment to be a major offense which can result in the suspension or expulsion of students and termination of employees.

Definitions (34 CFR 106.30)

- *Accused/Respondent* means an individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment.
- *Actual Knowledge* means notice of sexual harassment or allegations of sexual harassment to the School's Title IX Coordinator or any official of the School who has authority to institute corrective measures on behalf of the School, or to any other employee. Imputation of knowledge based solely on vicarious liability or constructive notice is insufficient to constitute actual knowledge. This standard is not met when the only official of the School with actual knowledge is the individual accused of harassment. The mere ability or obligation to report sexual harassment or to inform a student about how to report sexual harassment, or having been trained to do so, does not qualify an individual as one who has authority to institute corrective measures on behalf of the School.
- *Complainant* means an individual who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment.
- *Education Program or Activity* includes locations, events, or circumstances over which the School exercised substantial control over both the accused and the context in which the sexual harassment occurs, and also includes any building owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the School.
- *Formal Complaint* means a document filed by a complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging sexual harassment against an accused and requesting that the School investigate the allegation of sexual harassment. At the time of filing a formal complaint, a

complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activity of the School. A formal complaint may be filed with the Title IX Coordinator in person, by mail, or by electronic mail. The phrase "document filed by a complainant" means a document or electronic submission that contains the complainant's physical or digital signature, or otherwise indicates that the complainant is the person filing the formal complaint.

- *Sexual Harassment* means conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:
 - An employee of the School conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the School on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct.
 - Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the School's education program or activity.
 - "Sexual assault" as defined in 20 U.S.C. 1092(f)(6)(A)(v), "dating violence" as defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(10), "domestic violence" as defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(8), or "stalking" as defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(30).
- *Supportive Measures* means non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the complainant or the accused before or after the filing of a formal complaint or where no formal complaint has been filed. Such measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the School's education program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the School's educational environment, or deter sexual harassment. Supportive measures may include counseling, extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, escort services, mutual restrictions on contact between the parties, changes in work locations, leaves of absence, increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus, and other similar measures. The School must maintain as confidential any supportive measures provided to the complainant or accused, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the School to provide the supportive measures.

Definition of Sexual Harassment Under California Law

California Education Code section 212.5 defines sexual harassment as any unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other verbal, visual, or physical conduct of a sexual nature made by someone from or in the work or educational setting, under the following conditions:

- Submission to the conduct is explicitly or implicitly made a term or a condition of an individual's employment, academic status, or progress.
- Submission to, or rejection of the conduct by the individual is used as the basis of employment or academic decisions affecting the individual.

- The conduct has the purpose or effect of having a negative impact upon the individual's work or academic performance, or of creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work or educational environment.
- Submission to, or rejection of, the conduct by the individual is used as the basis for any decisions affecting the individual regarding benefits and services, honors, programs, or activities available at or through the educational institution.

Sexual harassment may include, but is not limited to:

- Unwelcome verbal conduct such as suggestive, derogatory comments, sexual innuendoes, slurs, or unwanted sexual advances, invitations, or comments; pestering for dates; making threats; or spreading rumors about or rating others as to sexual activity or performance.
- Unwelcome visual conduct such as displays of sexually suggestive objects, pictures, posters, written material, cartoons, or drawings; graffiti of a sexual nature; or use of obscene gestures.
- Unwelcome physical conduct such as unwanted touching, pinching, kissing, patting, hugging, blocking of normal movement, assault; or interference with work or study directed at an individual because of the individual's sex, sexual orientation, or gender.
- Threats and demands or pressure to submit to sexual requests in order to keep a job or academic standing or to avoid other loss, and offers of benefits in return for sexual favors.

Under Education Code section 230, harassment and other discrimination on the basis of sex include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Exclusion of a person or persons from participation in, denial of the benefits of, or subjection to harassment or other discrimination in, any academic, extracurricular, research, occupational training, or other program or activity.
- Exclusion from participation in, or denial of equivalent opportunity in, athletic programs.

The definition of sexual harassment under California law and the definition of Sexual Harassment under Title IX overlap in some areas. Complaints alleging unlawful discrimination, harassment, intimidation or bullying based on gender, sex, gender identity or expression, or sexual orientation are eligible to be investigated pursuant to the School's Uniform Complaint Procedures. However, if any complaints alleging sexual harassment constitute Sexual Harassment as defined under Title IX, the complaints shall be investigated under the Title IX Grievance Procedures for Sexual Harassment. The School prohibits retaliatory behavior against anyone who files a sexual harassment complaint or any participant in the complaint investigation process.

Sex Equity in Education Act Statement

Students have all the rights set forth in Education Code section 221.8 (as applicable to School's programs): This includes the right to fair and equitable treatment, the right to a school environment without discrimination on the basis of sex, and right to be provided with an equitable opportunity to participate in all academic extracurricular activities. The description of

all rights set forth in Education Code section 221.8 can be found here:

https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=221.8.&lawCode=EDC.

For more information about Gender Equity/Title IX, please visit the following California Department of Education website: <https://www.cde.ca.gov/re/di/eo/genequitytitleix.asp>.

General Response to Sexual Harassment (34 CFR 106.44(a))

If the School has actual knowledge of sexual harassment in an education program or activity of the School against a person in the United States, the School must respond promptly in a manner that is not deliberately indifferent. A School is deliberately indifferent only if its response to sexual harassment is clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances.

The School's response must treat complainants and respondents equitably by offering supportive measures to a complainant, and by following a grievance process that complies with Title IX requirements before the imposition of any disciplinary sanctions or other actions that are not supportive measures against an accused.

Title IX Personnel

The School has designated the following individual as its Title IX Coordinator to coordinate the investigation and resolution of Sexual Harassment formal complaints as outlined in this Policy:

Name: Wesley Braddock

Title: Principal

Address: 6020 Hughes Street, San Diego CA 92115

Phone: (619) 582-1822 x3002

Email: wbraddock@darnallcharter.org

The Title IX Coordinator may designate other individual(s) to fulfill all or part of their duties. In addition to the Title IX Coordinator, the following Title IX personnel are involved in the formal complaint process:

- *Investigator:* The individual responsible for gathering all evidence related to the formal complaint. This individual will create an "Investigation Report" which will summarize the relevant evidence.
- *Decision-Maker:* The individual responsible for evaluating evidence in order to make a determination regarding the formal complaint. The Decision-Maker submits a written determination of findings to the parties. The Decision-Maker cannot be the Title IX Coordinator, the Investigator, or any individual involved in the investigation of the formal complaint.
- *Title IX Appeals Officer:* If applicable, this individual is responsible for evaluating an appeal of the final determination. The Title IX Appeals Officer cannot be the Title IX

Coordinator, Investigator, Decision-Maker, or any individual involved in the investigation of the formal complaint.

Training Requirements

Any individual designated by the School as a Title IX Coordinator, investigator, decision-maker, or any person designated to facilitate an informal resolution process, shall not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or accused generally or an individual complainant or accused. The School shall ensure that Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision-makers, and any person who facilitates an informal resolution process, receive training on:

- The definition of sexual harassment under Title IX.
- The scope of the School's education program or activity.
- How to conduct an investigation and grievance process including appeals and informal resolution processes.
- How to serve impartially, including by avoiding prejudgment of the facts at issue, conflicts of interest, and bias.
- Issues of relevance of questions and evidence, including when questions and evidence about the complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant.
- How to create an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence.

All materials used to train Title IX personnel must not rely on sex stereotypes and must promote impartial investigations and adjudications of formal complaints of sexual harassment. Training materials shall be made publicly available on the School's website.

Reporting Allegations of Sexual Harassment and Submitting Formal Complaints

Any individual (e.g., a student or employee who is alleged to be a victim of Sexual Harassment or a parent/guardian of a student who is alleged to be a victim of Sexual Harassment), may report Sexual Harassment directly to the School's Title IX Coordinator, or to any other available School employee who shall immediately inform the Title IX Coordinator. Upon receiving such a report, whether written or verbally, the Title IX Coordinator will contact the complainant and inform them of their right to file a formal complaint and the process for filing a formal complaint.

A formal complaint is one that contains the complainant's physical or digital signature, and it may be filed at any time with the Title IX Coordinator in person, by mail, or by email. A complainant may use the attached Title IX form to submit a formal complaint to the Title IX Coordinator.

The School's Initial Response to a Report of Sexual Harassment

Upon receipt of any report of Sexual Harassment, the Title IX Coordinator will promptly contact the complainant to discuss the availability of supportive measures, consider the complainant's wishes with respect to supportive measures, inform the complainant of the availability of supportive measures with or without the filing of a formal complaint, and explain to the complainant the process for filing a formal complaint.

The Title IX Coordinator or designee will take the following steps. These steps are offered regardless of whether the complainant submits a formal written complaint:

- *Contact Complainant and Determine Need for Supportive Measures:* The Title IX Coordinator will contact the complainant and respondent to discuss the availability of supportive measures to stop the harassment, protect students, and ensure access to the educational program. Supportive measures are nondisciplinary and nonpunitive and shall be available at any point during the Title IX investigation. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for implementing the supportive measures.
- *Determine Need for Emergency Removal:* The Title IX Coordinator will review the facts to determine whether the respondent (either student or staff) may need to be removed from the school setting to prevent any further sexual harassment and/or maintain the safety of students and staff.
 - If the respondent is a student, the School may determine that removal from the educational program is justified only if the School undertakes an individualized safety and risk analysis, determines that an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising from the allegations justifies removal, and provides the student with notice and opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal consistent with expulsion procedures set forth in the charter.
 - If the respondent is an employee, the employee may be placed on administrative leave during the formal complaint investigation.
- *Consider Use of Informal Resolution Process:* At any time after a formal complaint has been filed, but before reaching a determination regarding the allegation, the School may offer an informal resolution process (such as mediation) to the complainant and respondent. However, the informal resolution process is not available where the complainant alleges that an employee sexually harassed a student.

Initial Review of Formal Complaint

If a formal complaint is filed, the Title IX Coordinator will review the complaint to determine whether it raises allegations that fall within the definition of Sexual Harassment under Title IX as described above. If it does, the Title IX Coordinator will follow this Policy's grievance procedures for formal complaints. If it does not, the Title IX Coordinator will determine whether the complaint should be dismissed and/or investigated pursuant to another applicable School policy (e.g., Uniform Complaint Procedures).

Mandatory or Permissive Dismissal of Formal Complaint

Under certain circumstances, a complaint must or should be dismissed by the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator will endeavor to make this determination no more than ten (10) calendar days from the date they receive the formal complaint.

- ***Mandatory Dismissal:*** The Title IX Coordinator must dismiss the formal complaint if they determine any of the following:
 - The alleged conduct would not constitute Sexual Harassment as defined under Title IX even if proved.
 - The alleged conduct did not occur in the School's education program or activity or did not occur against an individual in the United States.
- ***Permissive Dismissal:*** The Title IX Coordinator may dismiss a formal complaint if they determine any of the following:
 - The complainant has notified the School, in writing, that they would like to withdraw the complaint or any allegations in the complaint.
 - The respondent is no longer enrolled in, or employed by, the School.
 - Specific circumstances prevent the School from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination with regard to the complaint.

Written Notice of Dismissal: If the Title IX Coordinator dismisses the complaint, they must send written notice of the dismissal simultaneously to both parties (complainant and respondent). The written notice should state the reason(s) for the dismissal and inform the parties of their right to appeal. If the Title IX Coordinator determines another School grievance procedure is appropriate, the written notice shall inform the parties of the School's intent to investigate the complaint through that grievance procedure.

Consolidation of Formal Complaints

The School may consolidate formal complaints as to allegations of sexual harassment against more than one accused, or by more than one complainant against one or more accused, or by one party against the other party, where the allegations of sexual harassment arise out of the same facts or circumstances.

Title IX Grievance Procedures

If the Title IX Coordinator does not dismiss the formal complaint, the School will initiate the following Title IX Grievance Procedures and issue a Written Decision.

- ***Timeline:*** The School will endeavor to complete its investigation and issue a Written Decision within ninety (90) calendar days of receipt of the formal complaint. The School shall include reasonably prompt time frames for conclusion of the grievance process, and a process that allows for the temporary delay of the grievance process or the limited extension of time frames for good cause with written notice to the complainant and the accused of the delay or extension and the reasons for the action. Good cause may include considerations such as the absence of a party, a party's advisor, or a witness; concurrent law enforcement activity; or the need for language assistance or accommodation of disabilities.
- ***Presumption:*** The School shall include a presumption that the accused is not responsible for the alleged conduct until a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process.

- *Standard of Evidence:* For all formal complaints of sexual harassment, the standard of evidence to be used to determine responsibility is preponderance of the evidence (i.e., it is more likely than not that the respondent committed the alleged conduct).

Written Notice of Formal Complaint: The Title IX Coordinator must provide the parties (complainant and respondent) with a Notice of Formal Complaint within ten (10) calendar days of receipt of the formal complaint. The notice shall include:

- A copy of this Policy.
- A description of the allegations potentially constituting Sexual Harassment with sufficient details known at the time, including the identities of the parties involved in the incident (if known), the conduct allegedly constituting sexual harassment, and the date and location of the alleged incident (if known).
- A statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible for conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the complaint process.
- A statement informing the parties of the opportunity to have an advisor of their choice throughout the grievance process and the ability to inspect and review evidence.
- A statement informing the parties that they must not knowingly make false statements or submit false information.
- Information about available supportive measures.

If additional allegations are discovered during investigation, the School must provide notice of the additional allegations to the parties whose identities are known.

Investigation of a Formal Complaint

- *Investigator Conducts Investigation:* The Investigator will gather and review evidence related to the allegations. When investigating a formal complaint and throughout the grievance process, the School shall:
 - Ensure that the burden of proof and the burden of gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding responsibility rest on the School and not on the parties. The School cannot access, consider, disclose, or otherwise use a party's medical records that are made or maintained by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, or other recognized professional acting in a professional capacity, unless the School obtains that party's voluntary, written consent to do so. If a student is under age 18, the School must obtain voluntary, written consent of the student's parent/guardian.
 - Provide an equal opportunity for the parties to present witnesses, including fact and expert witnesses, and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence.
 - Not restrict the ability of either party to discuss the allegations under investigation or to gather and present relevant evidence.
 - Provide the parties with the same opportunities to have others present during any grievance proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not

required to be, an attorney, and not limit the choice or presence of advisor for either the complainant or the accused in any meeting or grievance proceeding.

- Provide, to a party whose participation is invited or expected, written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all investigative interviews or other meetings, with sufficient time for the party to prepare to participate.

Privileged Evidence: When making a determination of responsibility, the School will not require, allow, rely upon, or otherwise use questions or evidence that constitute, or seek disclosure of, information protected under a legally recognized privilege, unless the person holding such privilege has waived the privilege.

Equal Opportunity to Review Gathered Evidence: The Investigator will provide both the complainant and respondent with an equal opportunity to review the evidence that is directly related to the allegations raised in the formal complaint, including evidence upon which the School does not intend to rely in reaching a determination and inculpatory or exculpatory evidence whether obtained from a party or other source. Prior to completion of the investigative report, the School must send to each party and the party's advisor, if any, the evidence subject to inspection and review in an electronic format or hard copy, and the parties must have at least 10 days to submit a written response, which the investigator will consider prior to completion of the investigative report.

Investigative Report: The Investigator will prepare an Investigative Report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence. The Investigator will send the Investigative Report to the parties and their advisors, if any, for their review and written response at least 10 calendar days before issuance of the Written Decision.

Written Questioning Process

After the School has sent the investigative report to the parties and before reaching a determination regarding responsibility, the decision-maker(s) must afford each party the opportunity to submit written, relevant questions that a party wants asked of any party or witness, provide each party with the answers, and allow for additional, limited follow-up questions from each party.

Questions and evidence about the complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant, unless such questions and evidence about the complainant's prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that someone other than the accused committed the conduct alleged by the complainant, or if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the accused and are offered to prove consent. The decision-maker(s) must explain to the party proposing the questions any decision to exclude a question as not relevant.

Determination Regarding Responsibility

The Decision-Maker, who cannot be the same person as the Title IX Coordinator or the investigator, will issue the Written Decision within sixty (60) calendar days from the receipt of the formal complaint. The Decision-Maker will issue a Written Decision to both parties simultaneously using the preponderance of evidence standard. The Written Decision will include:

- Identification of the allegations potentially constituting Sexual Harassment.
- A description of the procedural steps taken by the School during the investigation process.
- Findings of fact supporting the determination.
- Conclusions regarding the application of the School's policies to the facts.
- A statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including a decision regarding responsibility, any disciplinary sanctions the School imposes on the respondent, and whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to the School's educational program will be provided by the School to the complainant.
- The School's procedures and permissible bases for either party to appeal the decision.

The determination regarding responsibility becomes final either on the date that the School provides the parties with the written determination of the result of the appeal, if an appeal is filed, or if an appeal is not filed, the date on which an appeal would no longer be considered timely.

Remedies and Disciplinary Sanctions

If the School determines that the respondent engaged in Sexual Harassment, the School will provide remedies to the complainant. Remedies are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the School's education program or activity. Such remedies may include the same individualized services described as "supportive measures"; however, remedies need not be non-disciplinary or non-punitive and need not avoid burdening the accused.

Range of Possible Disciplinary Sanctions:

- For Students: Warning, detention, suspension, expulsion, transfer from a class, parent/student conferences, positive behavior support, formal discipline.
- For Employees: Warning, professional development, suspension with or without pay, termination, transfer.
- For False Accusations: Appropriate disciplinary action up to and including the same potential sanctions as for harassment.

The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for effective implementation of any remedies.

Appeals

Either party may appeal the School's Written Decision, or its dismissal of a formal complaint or any allegation in the complaint, within ten (10) calendar days of the decision. An appeal may be made on any of the following grounds:

- Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter.
- New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made that could affect the outcome of the matter.
- The Title IX Coordinator, Investigator(s), or Decision-Maker(s) had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or accused generally or the individual complainant or accused that affected the outcome of the matter.

Upon receipt of an appeal, the School will:

- Notify the other party in writing when an appeal is filed and implement appeal procedures equally for both parties.
- Ensure that the decision-maker for the appeal is not the same person as the decision-maker that reached the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal, the investigator, or the Title IX Coordinator.
- Ensure that the appeals decision-maker complies with the conflict of interest and bias standards.
- Give both parties a reasonable, equal opportunity to submit a written statement in support of, or challenging, the outcome.
- Issue a written decision describing the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result.
- Provide the written decision simultaneously to both parties.

The Title IX Appeals Officer will endeavor to issue their decision within thirty (30) calendar days from the receipt of the appeal.

Informal Resolution

The School may not require as a condition of enrollment, continuing enrollment, employment, or continuing employment, or enjoyment of any other right, waiver of the right to an investigation and adjudication of formal complaints of sexual harassment. The School may not require the parties to participate in an informal resolution process and may not offer an informal resolution process unless a formal complaint is filed.

At any time prior to reaching a determination regarding responsibility, the School may facilitate an informal resolution process, such as mediation, provided that the School:

- Provides to the parties a written notice disclosing: the allegations, the requirements of the informal resolution process including circumstances under which it precludes the parties from resuming a formal complaint, the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process and resume the grievance process, and any consequences resulting from participating in the informal resolution process.
- Obtains the parties' voluntary, written consent to the informal resolution process.
- Does not offer or facilitate an informal resolution process to resolve allegations that an employee sexually harassed a student.

Record Keeping

The School must maintain for a period of seven (7) years records of:

- Each sexual harassment investigation including any determination regarding responsibility and any audio or audiovisual recording or transcript, any disciplinary sanctions imposed on the accused, and any remedies provided to the complainant designed to restore or preserve equal access to the School's education program or activity.
- Any appeal and the result therefrom.
- Any informal resolution and the result therefrom.
- All materials used to train Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision-makers, and any person who facilitates an informal resolution process. The School must make these training materials publicly available on its website.

For each response to a formal complaint, the School must create, and maintain for a period of seven years, records of any actions, including any supportive measures, taken in response to a report or formal complaint of sexual harassment. In each instance, the School must document the basis for its conclusion that its response was not deliberately indifferent, and document that it has taken measures designed to restore or preserve equal access to the School's education program or activity. If the School does not provide a complainant with supportive measures, then the School must document the reasons why such a response was not clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances.

Board Approval Date: August 25, 2025

Title IX Sexual Harassment Complaint Form

Instructions: This form can be completed by any individual who has knowledge of sexual harassment conduct occurring within the education program or activity of Darnall Charter School ("School"). Please complete the information below. Should you need additional space or would like to provide documentation to support the allegations in the complaint, you can attach those to this complaint form. If you have any questions, please contact the School's Title IX Coordinator listed below.

Contact Information and Complainant's (Victim) Information		
Full Name of Person Filing the Complaint		
Address	Phone	Email
School Name		
Complainant's (Victim) Full Name (if different from above)		

Respondent's (Accused) Information	
Respondent's Full Name	
Is the accused a student? ☐ No ☐ Yes	If yes, what is the student's grade and relation to complainant
Is the accused a School staff member? ☐ No ☐ Yes	If yes, what is the staff member's relation to the complainant (e.g., teacher)?
	If no, what is the accused's affiliation to the School?

Details of Complaint	
Date of the Alleged Incident(s)	Location of Alleged Incident(s)
Please describe the facts underlying your complaint. Provide details such as the names of those involved, the dates of the incident(s), whether witnesses were present and the names of any witnesses, etc. Please provide any details which you feel might be helpful to a complaint investigator.	

Did the harassment occur at School or during a School activity? If so, please describe below	
Did the harassment occur at School or during a School activity? If so, please describe below	
Did this incident interfere with your ability to access or participate in School programs or activities? If so, please describe below	
List the individuals involved in the relevant incident(s)	List any witnesses to the incident(s)

Acknowledgements: By submitting this form to the School's Title IX Coordinator, I wish to initiate the School's formal Title IX Grievance Procedures.	
Signature of Complainant:	Date:

Please submit completed form to the Title IX Coordinator:

Wesley Braddock
wbraddock@darnallcharter.org
6020 Hughes Street, San Diego CA 92115
(619) 582-1822