

# Hate in High School

HOW TO REPORT ANTISEMITIC BIAS
AND HARASSMENT TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS
IN WASHINGTON STATE





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When you are harassed or discriminated against by a classmate, teacher, or administrator—or if you witness someone else facing mistreatment because they are Jewish, Israeli, or Zionist—you should immediately report the incident.

# The following steps will help you seek protection and support at your school

**Safety first.** Before anything else, make sure you and those around you are safe. If you need immediate assistance or if someone has been injured or is being threatened with immediate injury, contact 9-1-1 and/or your school's security personnel. For more information on reporting **antisemitic hate crimes**, please view our fact sheet.

#### Document the offensive behavior.

Please document within the bounds of relevant school policies and state rules by taking a screenshot of any offensive text messages, taking a picture of property that was damaged or graffitied, videotaping threatening behavior, language, signage or clothing, etc.

» If you cannot document the incident in the moment for any reason, make sure to write up detailed notes as soon as you can. Respond appropriately. Do not escalate a threatening situation by responding with counter-threats or other harassment. Stay calm and respectful. Follow all student conduct rules. This will protect you from being disciplined yourself, and/or from being accused of contributing to the incident.



## Report!

Report criminal activity if applicable. If you feel physically unsafe or there has been criminal activity—such as an assault, theft, or direct threat of violence—immediately report it to your local law enforcement or school security.

- » It is important to report to both local police and your school's security to ensure you get as much protection and enforcement as possible.
- » Indicate that the criminal activity is based on your ethnicity or shared ancestry, like being Jewish or Israeli or a Zionist. For example, do not assume that an officer will understand why it is antisemitic for a classmate to steal your backpack from your locker and to graffiti "Globalize the Intifada" onto your locker door. (\*More on this below.)
- » Make sure to request the claim/report number from the officer so you can follow up.







\*Important note regarding reporting identity-based antisemitism. Do not assume that your local authorities, administrators, or investigators know about antisemitism and will understand why the incident you are reporting was antisemitic. Many people may assume that antizionist attacks are political speech. Antisemitism that targets Jews because of their Zionism is not legitimate criticism of Israel, even if the word "Israel" is used.

State in your report filing that the incident was Jewish identity-based and explain why. For instance, antisemitic incidents can fall under several identity-based categories: one can be targeted for their religious Jewish identity when wearing a yarmulka/kippa or a Star of David necklace; one can also be targeted for their ethnic/shared ancestry Jewish identity; or one can be targeted for their national-origin identity if Israeli.

StandWithUs can help you figure out which applies and how to explain this in the report. See this fact sheet on Zionist Identity for further information.

Report through your district's complaint process. Find a link on your school or district's website about reporting harassment, intimidation, bullying and/ or discrimination and find any specified contact person. Each district's website will look different; see examples to the right.

1. File a formal complaint about the incident(s) either through the district's online form or by

sending an email to the appropriate contact person.

Your complaint should include as many details as possible—where the incident happened, who was

involved, who was a witness, and what exactly happened—and attach all evidence you have. Clearly articulate the conduct which violates the "prohibited conduct" under the relevant policy. It is helpful to specifically note the violation. For example, Student A's repeated name calling and use of historically

Bullying Policy.

but the more you can give right away, the better.

harassment, intimidation, bullying and/or discrimination, but see above for examples of what the forms or websites look like.

> 2. Check your school district's policies to determine how long the school district has to respond to your complaint. It is usually about one to two weeks. If you have not heard back from the district after the required time, reach back out in writing.

You can find your school district's policies about the complaint procedure on the district's website, or by googling the name of your district and "Board Policies." To the left are some examples.

If your district issues an appeal decision with which you disagree, you have the right to appeal. After you have appealed the school district's decision to any other district-level entities, you have the right to submit an appeal to the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction ("OSPI"). Pay attention to relevant deadlines, and contact StandWithUs for support.

OSPI will only investigate a discrimination complaint that a school district first investigated and resolved. However, if your district fails to follow the timeline required to respond to your complaint, you can escalate the matter to OSPI. You have the right to submit a complaint to OSPI if your school district failed to follow the complaint and appeals process. See here for more information.





### **Watch Out for Retaliation**

If you feel you have been treated differently or harassed further after filing your complaint, this might be retaliation. Teachers, school district staff, and other students are prohibited from retaliating against someone who brings a complaint about harassment, bullying, intimidation, or discrimination.

- » If this happens, immediately document as much evidence of the mistreatment as possible. It is extremely important to show that there is a connection between the mistreatment and the filing.
- » For example, if you get a bad grade on a test after you filed a complaint, but the teacher has no idea that you complained, that would not be considered retaliatory behavior. However, if an administrator walks past you in the hallway, disciplines you for something very minor that other students are doing at the same time, and quietly calls you a "snitch," that is an indication of unlawful retaliation.

# **Public Records Request**

In addition to filing a complaint/report, you also have the right as a student or parent to submit a public records request to your school district. This can be helpful when you are trying to learn more about or uncover the school or district's responses to antisemitic incidents at the school. For example, many school districts will receive reports of antisemitism but mislabel these incidents as "bullying" without noting that it was identity based. A public records request will shed light on this.

There is a federal Freedom of Information Act ("FOIA"), which you can learn about here. Washington's Public Records Act ("PRA") is similar to FOIA, and requires Washington school districts to respond to requests for public records. The Washington Department of Education and your school district can provide information about how to make a request under the PRA. If you cannot find the appropriate contact information from your district or state, you can submit your request for public records directly to your Superintendent's office and ask that they forward it to the appropriate person. StandWithUs can help you as well.





REPORT AN ANTISEMITIC INCIDENT www.StandWithUs.com/report-an-antisemitic-incident **ADDITIONAL FACTSHEETS** www.StandWithUs.com/legal-factsheets