Combined Sexual Misconduct
and DVDVS Investigator
Training Class

Presented by DSA Associates:

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# Investigation of Sexual Misconduct and Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking

## Overview of Course Schedule

**Module 1  The Investigator**
- Being a Great Investigator
- Conflict of Interest and Bias
- Scenarios

**Module 2  Overview of the Laws for Investigators**
- Title IX
- The Clery Act
- Title VII

**Module 3  Concurrent Investigations**
- Roles and Responsibilities
- When Investigations Intersect

**Module 4  Sexual Harassment Elements**
- Sexual Harassment on Campus
- Quid Pro Quo
- Hostile Environment+
- The VAWA Offenses

**Module 5  Unwelcome Conduct, Consent, and Alcohol and Other Drugs**
- Unwelcome Conduct
- Consent
- Alcohol and Other Drugs

**Module 6  Stress, Trauma, and Memory**
- Understanding Stress and Trauma

**Module 7  Investigative Processes**
- Title IX Investigations
- Non-Title IX Investigations

**Module 8  Investigative Strategy and Evidence Collection**
- Investigation Roadmap
- Developing an Investigative Strategy
- Evidence Collection

**Module 9  Interviewing**
- Interviewing Basics
- The Interview
- Stress, Trauma, and the Interview
- Interview Practice

**Module 10  Credibility**
- Credibility
- Deception

**Module 11  Reports and Relevancy**
- Title IX Regulations
- Reports
- Determining Relevancy
Combined Course: Investigation of Sexual Misconduct and Dating Violence, Domestic Violence and Stalking

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Dolores Stafford, President & CEO

Ms. Stafford was the Chief of Police at The George Washington University in Washington, DC from 1992-2010. During her distinguished 26 year career in the law enforcement and security industry, she worked in Campus Law Enforcement for 23 years at Bucknell University, Butler University, and most recently, at the George Washington University, where she served as Chief of Police of a 176 member police department for 18 years. Chief Stafford retired from active law enforcement on May 5, 2010. She has a Bachelor’s Degree in Criminal Justice from Mansfield University and has a Master’s of Science Degree in Education from Bucknell University. Chief Stafford is a Certified Litigation Specialist.

As one of the nation’s premier campus police chiefs, she is a much sought after speaker, consultant, educator, expert witness, and instructor on campus security, campus safety and law enforcement related issues and on compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (The Clery Act) and the security and safety requirements of the HEOA.

Chief Stafford has won numerous accolades for her 26 years of service in the law enforcement field. She won the “Breaking the Glass Ceiling” award in 2002 in honor of her ongoing contributions to improving the law enforcement profession. In 2004, Stafford was honored by the European Association for Campus Security for her expertise and achievements in campus security. Campus Safety Magazine awarded her their 1st Annual Campus Safety Director of the Year Award for 2006. In June 2008, Chief Stafford was presented with the Distinguished Young Alumni Award by her alma mater, Mansfield University in Pennsylvania.

She has been a member of the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators (IACLEA) since 1990 and she served on the Board of Directors from 2000-2005. She served as the Chair of the IACLEA Accreditation Commission from 2005-2008 and she served as the 45th President of the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators in 2003-2004, she was the first female to hold that office.

Chief Stafford has been a keynote speaker and has conducted presentations on the Clery Act for various organizations, including IACLEA, NACUBO, American Council on Education (ACE); the Stetson Law Conference, Security on Campus Inc, and other video/teleconference training companies.

She was a member of the IACLEA Government Relations Committee from 1995 to 2010 and was the Committee Chair from 1998 to 2000. Chief Stafford has testified at several congressional hearings, one at the request of the U.S. House of Representatives in July of 1997 and two at the request of the U.S. Senate in March of 1998 and July of 2015. Chief Stafford was selected to represent IACLEA as the primary negotiator during the 1999 and 2009 Negotiated Rule Making processes sponsored by the Department of
Education regarding the development of final rules for the implementation of the Clery Act. She is a nationally recognized expert on compliance with the Clery Act.

Chief Stafford has been a featured speaker in many other areas of security and safety for the American Council on Education (ACE); American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU); National Association of Student Personnel Administrators (NASPA), the National Association of College and University Business Officers (NACUBO); University Risk Management and Insurance Association (URMIA); Stetson University College of Law; and the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators (IACLEA).

Chief Stafford led the GW Police Department as the agency became an internationally accredited law enforcement agency with the Commission of Law Enforcement Accreditation (CALEA) in March of 2006 and the agency was successfully reaccredited in March of 2009. The agency subsequently achieved accreditation with the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators in May of 2007. She was chosen to become an assessor for CALEA in March 2006 and she is currently an IACLEA assessor, and as such, she has completed numerous on site assessments for those organizations.

She has published more than a dozen articles in various professional journals and magazines. She was one of the lead authors of the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrator’s *Blueprint for Safer Campuses: An Overview of the Virginia Tech Tragedy and Implications for Campus Safety*. This document, unveiled at a press conference sponsored by the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton University on April 18, 2008, is a roadmap for campus safety and security. The Blueprint for Safer Campuses outlines the guiding principles for campus safety and security worldwide.
Catherine Cocks, Consultant
Student Affairs, Title IX, and Equity Compliance Services

Ms. Cocks has been a higher education professional for over thirty years. Her work with D. Stafford & Associates focuses on Title IX investigations and training; assessment of student affairs policies, practices and services; and behavioral threat assessment. Cathy was the Director of Community Standards for the University of Connecticut for 14 years where managed the student conduct process, which included managing all Title IX cases involving student respondents and chaired the University’s student threat assessment team. Prior to that, she held several positions within Residential Life at the University of Connecticut and Roger Williams University.

She is a faculty member for the Association for Student Conduct Administration’s (ASCA) Donald D. Gehring Academy teaching on subjects such as ethics, governance, threat assessment, media relations, and higher education trends. She was an affiliated faculty member for many years in the University of Connecticut’s Higher Education and Student Affairs Master’s program teaching “The Law, Ethics, and Decision-Making in Student Affairs.”

Cathy has co-authored the “Philosophy of Student Conduct” chapter in the 2nd edition of “Student Conduct Practice” (2020) and was a member of the writing team for CAS Standards’ Cross-functional Framework for Identifying and Responding to Behavioral Concerns.

Cathy is a Past President of ASCA. She has also served as a Circuit representative, co-chair of the Public Policy and Legislative Issues Committee, and as a member of the ASCA Expectations of Members Task Force. Cathy has served in a variety of leadership roles in NASPA Region I.

She was the 2015 recipient of ASCA’s Donald D. Gehring Award. She is a past recipient of the NASPA Region I Mid-Level Student Affairs Professional Award and the NASPA Region I Continuous Service Award.

She earned her Master’s degree in Higher Education Administration from the University of Connecticut and Bachelor’s degree in Communications/Media from Fitchburg State University.

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Beth Devonshire, Consultant
Equity Compliance and Title IX/Civil Rights Training

Beth Devonshire, Esq., has been an Associate with DSA since 2012 and she became a full-time consultant in August of 2018. She was the Associate Dean of Students at UMass Boston from November 2016 to July 2018. In that role, Beth administered the student conduct system, chaired the CARE and BIT Teams, served as the Deputy Title IX Coordinator, oversaw the U-Access (an office dedicated to assisting students who are dealing with a multitude of issues such as food insecurity, homelessness, emancipation from foster care, and chronic poverty), and acted as a liaison with the various constituencies around the University. Additionally, Beth was responsible drafting the policies and procedures related to students. Prior to that, Beth was the Director of Student Conduct at Bridgewater State University and the Director of Community Standards Stonehill College. Before beginning her career in Higher Education, Beth served as a clerk for the Justices of the Superior Court, and in various positions for the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Beth has also presented extensively on Title IX including presentations to Colleges, State Wide Organizations, Regional Conferences, and at the OCR Title IX Conference in March of 2011.

Additionally, Beth has given multiple presentations on other legislation and legal issues effecting higher education, including FERPA, Clery and Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention. Beth is the former National Knowledge Community Public Policy Liaison for NASPA, and also the former Massachusetts Public Policy Liaison for MA NASPA. Beth also served as the Director of the Legislative Committee for The Association for Student Conduct Administrators (ASCA) for two years. In those roles, Beth was charged with keeping abreast of proposed and passed legislation and cases impacting higher education and communicating those changes to the membership.

Before beginning her career in Higher Education, Beth served as a clerk for the Justices of the Superior Court from 2006-2007. Prior to that, Beth worked at the Massachusetts State House as Deputy Attorney for House Ways and Means, Chief of Staff for the Committee on Election Laws and as a Researcher for the Committee on Local Affairs.

Devonshire currently serves as an Associate for D. Stafford & Associates, a highly reputable consulting firm specializing in delivering on organizational, physical security, vulnerability and arming assessments; Clery

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Act compliance audits; assessments of Title IX compliance; Behavioral Intervention Team and Student Conduct Assessments and Training; and a host of other services related to security, safety and compliance for institutions of higher education.
Adrienne Meador Murray, Executive Director of Training and Compliance Activities

Adrienne Meador Murray began her career in municipal law enforcement as a civilian employee with the City of Richmond Police Department (Virginia). She graduated from the Virginia Commonwealth University Police Training Academy and began her career as a sworn police officer for the University of Richmond (UR) Police Department (Virginia). At UR, Murray progressed through the ranks from a night shift patrol officer to Operations Lieutenant (overseeing criminal investigations, crime prevention and patrol) over the span of a decade before becoming the Chief of Police at Davidson College in North Carolina. Most recently, Murray served as Chief of Police at Trinity Washington University (in Washington, D.C.). In January 2014, Murray joined the National Association of Clery Compliance Officers & Professionals (NACCOP) and D. Stafford & Associates where she currently serves as Executive Director of Training and Compliance Activities after having been affiliated with D. Stafford & Associates as a part-time Associate since 2012.

As the Executive Director, Equity Compliance and Civil Rights Services, Murray builds on her 17-year career in law enforcement in which she became a nationally recognized expert in the field of best practice postsecondary institutional response to the sexual victimization of college women in the United States and in Canada. She is also a trained civil rights investigator and is well respected throughout the country for her ability to aid institutions in understating how to do best practice criminal and civil rights investigations concurrently. She is well known for her work in having provided support, advocacy and criminal investigative services for victims of sexual assault, stalking and intimate partner violence and is a sought-out speaker and investigator. She has expertise in the construction of best practice law enforcement standard operating procedures and training police officers to respond in best practice and trauma-informed ways to victims of sexual assault and intimate partner violence. In her current role, Murray coordinates curriculum development and instruction for national classes, including basic and advanced sexual misconduct investigation classes; an investigation of dating violence, domestic violence and stalking class; and a Title IX Coordinator/Investigator class offered through D. Stafford & Associates. To date, Murray has trained more than 3,500 criminal and civil rights investigators throughout the U.S.

Drawing on her experiences as a trained criminal and civil rights investigator, Murray also oversees independent investigations of complex sexual misconduct cases; conducts audits of Title IX/VAWA Compliance; drafts institutional sexual misconduct policies and procedures; and conducts campus-based
trainings pertaining to the resolution of sexual misconduct offenses on college and university campuses. Murray frequently presents at regional and national conferences on topics such as the Sexual Victimization of College Women, Understanding Consent and Incapacitation, and Responding to Sexual Assault on Campus: Clery Act and Title IX Implications. Murray also conducts provincially specific sexual misconduct trainings throughout Canada.

Murray is a graduate of the University of Richmond, where she received her Bachelor's Degree in Applied Studies in Human Resource Management and of New England College, where she received her Master's Degree in Campus Public Safety Administration. Murray is also a graduate of the 235th session of the prestigious FBI National Academy where she was awarded a graduate certificate in Criminal Justice from the University of Virginia. She has authored numerous journal articles.
Ann Todd, Consultant

Equity Compliance and Civil Rights Investigations

Ann Todd, Esq is a seasoned civil rights investigator in higher education for D. Stafford & Associates (DSA). Ms. Todd is a graduate of Davidson College with a degree in psychology and holds a JD from the University of Nebraska. Prior to joining DSA, she practiced law in Charlotte, NC, specializing in employment and civil rights and worked for a number of non-profit organizations. She returned to her alma mater (Davidson College) in 2008 and worked there through March of 2016 serving as the Assistant Director of Human Resources with the responsibility of managing employee relations and the learning and development function.

Ms. Todd joined the DSA in 2015 and currently serves as the Consultant, Equity Compliance and Civil Rights Investigations. She is the Senior Investigator for the DSA Title IX Investigation Team. She conducts external investigations on behalf of colleges and universities, specializing in investigating student allegations of sex discrimination, sexual assault, intimate partner violence, and stalking. Additionally, she brings a strong Human Resources background to investigating a range of employee misconduct—from performance issues to discrimination.

In addition to conducting investigations, Ms. Todd is a frequent speaker and consultant on Title IX investigations, conducting 20-30 courses every year on best practices for investigating sex discrimination and sex crimes on campus. She works with schools to draft policies and processes that provide equity and fairness to all parties involved and is adept at facilitating discussions with institutions to ensure the end product represents the values of the campus community.

Ms. Todd is a member of the NC Bar and a Certified Clery Compliance Officer through the National Association of Clery Compliance Officers and Professionals (NACCOP). She is also a certified 360 facilitator through the Center for Creative Leadership. She lives in Davidson, NC where she volunteers on a number of local and town boards.
INVESTIGATION CLASS ACRONYMS

**ASR:** Annual Security Report (often used as a reference to the Annual Security Report and/or the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report) that must be published by each institution of higher education.

**CSA:** Campus Security Authority—Individuals on each campus who have been identified by the Department of Education as persons who are required to report crimes that they become aware of to the Reporting Structure at each institution.

**DCL:** Dear Colleague Letter—this is a formal name of the method of communication from the Department of Education to college campuses. It is like naming their official “memo” to campuses.

**FERPA:** Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act—governs the confidentiality of student records.

**FNE:** Forensic Nurse Examiners

**GO:** General Order—some departments describe their operating procedures as general orders

**HEOA:** Higher Education Opportunity Act—the broader law that contains the Clery Act language and the fire safety and missing person language that is in the law but not contained within the “Clery Act” portion of the law.

**HIPAA:** Health Insurance and Privacy and Portability Act—governs privacy of medical records.

**MOU:** Memorandum of Understanding—an official agreement developed between agencies.

**NIBRS:** National Incident-Based Reporting System. 1 of 2 crime reporting systems developed by the FBI, but not the system that you are required to use for Clery Reporting—the only portion of this system that is used for Clery Act purposes are the 4 forcible and 2 non-forcible sex offense definitions.

**OCR:** Office of Civil Rights—the unit of the Department of Education that oversees Title IX Compliance.

**PD:** Police Department

**PS:** Public Safety

**PNG:** Persona-non-Grata—process used by some campuses not keep students from entering certain areas of the campus or the entire campus (administrative process) versus legal bar notice or trespass warning.

**SACC:** Sexual Assault Crisis Center, also known as Women’s Center.

**SANE:** Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner
SART: Sexual Assault Response Team

SOP: Standard Operating Procedures—some departments describe their operating procedures as Standard Operating Procedures. Some call them General Orders, etc...

SWA: Senior Women’s Administrator (Athletics)

TWN: Timely Warning Notice

UCR: Uniformed Crime Report. This is 1 of 2 crime statistics reporting systems developed by the FBI. Institutions are required to use UCR Standards for counting and classifying crimes for reporting the Clery statistics.

VAWA: Violence Against Women Act
ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATES FOR COMPLETION OF DSA/NACCOP CLASSES

To receive a certificate for classes held by D. Stafford & Associates, LLC or the National Association of Clery Compliance Officers and Professionals (NACCOP), attendees must attend the majority of the class. This includes in-person classes and virtual classes. DSA and NACCOP understands that attendees may need to miss class for a legitimate reason for longer periods of time or may need to leave the room during a class for a few minutes to take a phone call or attend to other business. That said, our general rule of thumb for our 4 and 5 day classes is that if an attendee misses more than 1 hour of class time, they will not be issued a certificate of completion for the class. If the class is a 1, 2 or 3 day class, the amount of time that can be missed may be less, as classes of those lengths are more condensed.

For virtual classes, because we can’t see all of the attendees all of the time like we can in an in-person class (based on the attendee controlling whether they have their camera turned on or not), the criteria for receipt of a certificate is determined based on missed class time (no more than 1 hour or less, depending on the length of the class) and participation in the Attendance Polls that will be launched throughout each day of class. Attendance polls are left up for approximately 5 minutes and the instructor notifies the attendees that a poll is being launched before doing so, to ensure that everyone who is there can/will respond to the poll. If there is an issue with responding to the attendance poll, the attendee would need to immediately notify the Administrative Support person in the course via the chat function in the zoom platform. That way we can immediately resolve any issues and give the attendee credit for being in attendance for the poll. Notifying us hours or days after having an issue with not being able to complete the attendance poll will not allow us to give the attendee credit for being in class during the poll.

Our classes qualify for credit toward a Master’s Degree at New England College (and regardless if you decide to seek credit or not, but accreditation requirements mandate that we follow the same standards for all class attendees), so we have strict attendance standards that we follow for issuance of a certificate, which equates to verification that the participant attended the complete class. For DSA and NACCOP, issuance of a Certificate of Completion is verification of that fact.

If the attendee missed class for a legitimate reason, that doesn’t mean that an attendee wasn’t there for much of the class and that they didn’t benefit from that attendance. It just means that based on the missed time and/or attendance polls (in virtual classes only), we aren’t able to issue you a certificate of completion.

If an attendee has to miss time in class, the instructions attendees receive before the class provide instructions for notifying the Administrative Support person about the time that will be missed IN ADVANCE, so we can jointly identify what blocks of instruction will be missed, and the DSA/NACCOP team will then work with the attendee to see if we can get them in a future class module to make up that material, which would result in us being able to issue the attendee a certificate. We provide this service and opportunity at no additional cost, as we want each attendee to finish the class and get a certificate of completion. Effective communication by each attendee is the key to this option.
The Investigator

Agenda

- Being a Great Investigator
- Conflict of Interest & Bias
- Scenarios

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What are the characteristics of a great investigator?

Organizational Integrity

- Strong Policy
- Clear Procedures
- Competent Personnel
- Credibility

CONFLICT OF INTEREST & BIAS
Conflict of Interest or Bias

Generally

Individually

Conflict of Interest

External

Internal

Bias

- Being in favor of or against a particular person or thing in an unfair way
- Influences a person’s judgment from being balanced
- Bias often comes from stereotypes or incomplete information
Bias

Types of Bias

Avoiding Prejudgment of Facts

Open mind  Listen  Objective  Neutral
Case Study: Your Partner

You have been assigned a dating violence case involving two individuals with the same gender and sexual identities. Your co-investigator belongs to a conservative church that has actively supported anti-LGBTQ political candidates and policies.

Case Study: The Interview

An investigator was recently interviewed by the student newspaper regarding their role with Title IX. They self-disclosed that they were a survivor of sexual assault which is why they do this work. Shortly after the article is released, the investigator is assigned to a sexual assault case. The respondent, upon notification of who the investigator will be, has requested a new investigator based on a conflict of interest/bias.
Case Study: The Fan

A recent student sexual harassment case resulted in a finding of “not responsible.” The complainant has submitted an appeal claiming investigator bias. The appeal states that the investigator was biased against her because the investigator favored the respondent, a football player. The complainant referenced being interviewed in the investigator’s office which had school football paraphernalia displayed. The investigator, who is in Public Safety, frequently travels with the football team as part of their job.
Overview of the Laws for Investigators

Agenda

- Title IX
- The Clery Act
- Title VII
Definitions: Title IX Personnel

- Title IX Coordinator
- Investigator
- Decision-Maker
- Informal Resolution Facilitator

Definitions: Advisor

- Parties may have an advisor of choice
- Can be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice
- Cannot limit the choice of advisor
- Institutions may establish equally applied restrictions regarding the extent to which the advisor may participate in the proceedings

Definitions: Key Terms

- Actual Knowledge
- Formal Complaint
- Supportive Measures
Definition of Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment means conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:

1. An employee of the recipient conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the recipient on an individual’s participation in unwelcome sexual conduct;

2. 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 recipient’s education program or activity;


Definitions - Consent

The Assistant Secretary will not require recipients to adopt a particular definition of consent with respect to sexual assault.
Retaliation

Cannot intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate others

MAY use the same grievance procedure

First Amendment considerations

Program & Activity

Occurred in the context of educational program or activities (Online)
Occurred in the United States
Control over the Respondent
Effective denies a person equal access

Title IX Sexual Harassment Jurisdiction
Scope of Program and Activity

- The term “program or activity” and the term “program” mean all of the operations of:
  - a college, university, or other postsecondary institution, or a public system of higher education...
  - any part of which is extended Federal financial assistance, except that such term does not include any operation of an entity which is controlled by a religious organization if the application of section 1681 of this title to such operation would not be consistent with the religious tenets of such organization.

Jurisdiction of Person

- “At the time of filing a formal complaint...the complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activity”

- The institution must exercise control over the Respondent

- All regulations apply to students and employees

POLICY REVIEW: Scope of Program and Activity
Formal Complaint

Signed formal complaint
Complainant or Title IX Coordinator
Complainant MUST be participating in the education activity at the time of filing

Dismissal of Formal Complaints

Must Dismiss
Behavior does not constitute sexual harassment
Did not occur in educational program or activity or not in the United States

May Dismiss
Complainant withdraws formal complaint
Respondent no longer enrolled/employed
Insufficient evidence
**Notice Requirements**

- Grievance process
- Sufficient details and sufficient time to prepare
- Identities of the parties, alleged conduct
- Date and location of incident
- Presumed not responsible
- Advisor of choice
- False statements
- Additional allegations

**Post-Notice Timeline**

- Investigation
- Preliminary Report: Parties may provide written response
- Final Investigative Report: Parties may provide final written response
- Resolution: (hearing or informal resolution)

**Investigations and Evidence Gathering**

- Burden of proof on the recipient
- Equal opportunity to present witnesses and facts
- No restrictions on discussing allegations
Advisors

Investigation
- May accompany party to investigation meetings
- Receives preliminary and investigative reports

Hearing
- Institutions must provide an advisor if a party does not have one at hearing
- Conducts cross examination of witnesses and opposing party

Hearings

Live hearing
Cross-examination

Written Determination
- Determination regarding responsibility
- Written by decision-maker(s)
- Issued after the hearing
- Contains steps, findings, sanctions, and remedies
Appeals

- Must offer both parties an appeal from a determination regarding responsibility or from a dismissal of a formal complaint.
- Basis of an appeal:
  - 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 respondents generally or the individual complainant or respondent that affected the outcome of the matter.

Evidentiary Standard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clear and Convincing</th>
<th>Preponderance of the Evidence</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Substantially more likely than not to have occurred</td>
<td>More likely than not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High probability that a particular fact is true</td>
<td>50% and a feather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher than preponderance, but not as high as “beyond a reasonable doubt”</td>
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</tbody>
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Recordkeeping (Seven Years)

- Case Materials
- Training Materials
HOW ARE YOUR CASE FILES MAINTAINED?

Clery Training Requirements (Officials)

- Relevant evidence and how it should be used
- Proper interview techniques
- Basic procedural rules for conducting a proceeding
- Avoiding actual/perceived conflicts
- The issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking
- How to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of the victims and promotes accountability
Overlapping Conduct Allegations

TITLE IX
- Quid Pro Quo
- Hostile Environment

CLERY
- Sexual Assault
- Dating Violence
- Domestic Violence
- Stalking
- Gender-based Hate Crimes

Non-VAWA
- Hate Crimes
- Other sex-based behaviors

Title VII
- Other sex-based behaviors

VAWA Offenses
- Rape
- Fondling
- Incest
- Statutory Rape
- Dating Violence
- Domestic Violence
- Stalking

Response Requirements for VAWA Offenses

Procedures victims of VAWA Offenses should follow

Procedures an institution will follow when offense reported

and it must be in WRITING
Written Explanation of Rights and Options

- Preserve evidence
- Reporting options, including law enforcement
- Institutional responsibilities
- Services
- Accommodations
- Confidentiality
- Disciplinary procedures

Clery Requirements for Disciplinary Proceedings

- Anticipated timelines ("reasonably prompt")
- Decision-making process
- Options, and how to, for filing a school complaint (with contact info)
- How institution determines which process to use
- Who makes decisions
- Include employee procedures
- Use procedures regardless of Clery geography

Advisors

- Provides support, guidance, or advice
- Institution cannot limit the choice
- May restrict participation
- Provide timely notice of meetings
- May use a pool of people
- Can remove if disruptive
- Could allow them to serve as a proxy
- Do not have to delay for them
Standard of Evidence

- Any standard of evidence ... must be included in policy
- Would not prohibit using different standards for different groups

Formal Complaint Rights

- Prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution
- Anticipated timeframes
- List all possible sanctions for each offense (employees and students)
- Consistent with policy and transparent
- Not required to list all protective measures

Formal (Live Hearing)

- Clery is silent regarding live hearing
Written Determination

- Result (include any sanctions and rationale for results and sanction)
- Appeal procedures
- Any change to the result
- When such results become final

Recordkeeping

- Retain all records used in compiling ASR for three years from the latest publication of the report to which they apply (in effect 7 years)

TITLE VII
Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

Title VII prohibits employment discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, and national origin.

42 U.S.C. Section 2000e-2 Unlawful Employment Practices

Section 703 (a) Employer practices
- It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer -
  1. to fail or refuse to hire or to discharge any individual, or otherwise to discriminate against any individual with respect to his compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, because of such individual’s race, color, religion, sex, or national origin; or
  2. to limit, segregate, or classify his employees or applicants for employment in any way which would deprive or tend to deprive any individual of employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect his status as an employee, because of such individual’s race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

Harassment on the basis of sex violates Title VII. Unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that:

1. Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual’s employment; OR
2. Submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting such individual; or
3. 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.
Basis of Sex

Pregnancy-related protections
Sexual orientation/Gender identity (Bostock)

Sexual Harassment Examples

Unwelcome sexual advances
Requests for sexual favors
Verbal or physical harassment of a sexual nature
Offensive comments based on sex

Unwelcome Conduct

“In the sense that the employee did not solicit or initiate it, and in the sense that the employee regarded the conduct as undesirable or offensive.” Hanson v. City of Dundee, 627 F.2d at 901

Totality of the circumstances
Reasonable Person

More than petty slights  Conduct applications

Retaliation

Right to be free of discrimination

“Protected activity”

Participation is protected
Agenda

- Roles and Responsibilities
- When Investigations Intersect

Concurrent Investigations
Title IX/Conduct personnel manage allegations of policy violations.

Law Enforcement personnel manage allegations of law violations.

Campus Public Safety Models

Policy Investigation Models
WHAT DO WE EXPECT FROM FIRST RESPONDERS?

Response to a Report - Criminal Investigations

- Responding officer
  - Medical attention offered
  - Forensic evidence collection offered
  - Safety of scene and parties secured
  - Arrest if probable cause
  - Initial report drafted
  - Chain of Command notified
- Officer/Detective/Investigator
  - Evidence gathered
  - Investigation until probable cause
  - District attorney communication

Response to a Report - Policy Investigations

- Designated Institutional Official (e.g., Title IX Coordinator)
  - Supportive measures and resources offered
  - Rights and options explained
  - Jurisdiction assessment (refer to different department if needed)
  - Investigator assigned upon formal complaint
  - Evidence gathered
  - Report summarizing evidence is written
  - Submitted for institutional resolution
Who Else is Involved?

- Victim Advocate
- Forensic Nurse Examiner (FNE)/Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE)
- Institutional Personnel
- Campus Response Team
- Threat Assessment Team

The Courts on Concurrent Proceedings

“Educational institutions have both a need and a right to formulate their own standards and to enforce them; such enforcement is only coincidentally related to criminal charges and the defense against them. To hold otherwise would, in our view, lead logically to the conclusion that civil remedies must, as a matter of law, wait for determination until related criminal charges are disposed of. . . Similarly, in the instant case, the complaining witness could not have redress for the assault on her, if proven, until the pending criminal charges had run their long course of trial and appeal. Nor would it be at all unusual for the temporary ‘1385 relief here sought to enable the plaintiff to complete his education, thus effectively completing an ‘end run’ around the disciplinary rules and procedures of the college.”

Criminal and policy procedures are different
Respond when there is actual knowledge
Have reasonably prompt timelines
May reasonably delay or pause

“Pause” Factors

Has there been notice? What’s reasonable?

WHAT INFORMATION CAN BE SHARED?
When Law Enforcement Records Become FERPA Education Records

Should sworn police be conducting Title IX investigations?
Sexual Harassment Elements

Agenda

- Sexual Harassment on Campus
- Quid Pro Quo
- Hostile Environment*
- The VAWA Offenses
Understanding the Elements

Elements
- Actions
- Conditions

Additional info
- Clarifiers
- Exceptions

Elements of Sexual Harassment

A. Is it conduct on the basis of sex?
B. Was it unwelcome?
C. Does it constitute Sexual Harassment?
   1. Quid Pro Quo
   2. Hostile Environment
   3. Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking

Sexual Harassment Under Title IX

PRONG 1: QUID PRO QUO
PRONG 2: HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT
PRONG 3: VAWA OFFENSES
PRONG 1: Quid Pro Quo

An employee of the recipient conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the recipient on an individual’s participation in unwelcome sexual conduct.
PRONG 1: Quid Pro Quo

- What was the aid, benefit, or service?
  - Education: admission, grades, awards, housing, access, membership, resources, support
  - Employment: hiring/firing, salary, benefits, promotions, location, privileges
  - Other: participation, movement, personnel/education records, reputation, access, status
- How was it conditioned/communicated?
  - Implied, stated, written

Quid Pro Quo: Respondents

- Supervisors, Coaches, Faculty (Title IX)
- Volunteers/Non-employees (Non-Title IX)
- Students (Non-Title IX)

Prong 1: The Coach

Michael confides in another coach that he engaged in sexual activity with his soccer coach, Bob. He says it began consensually, but when he asked for it to stop, Coach Bob told him if he didn’t continue to engage in the sexual activity, he would ensure he “never played again.”
PRONG 2: Hostile Environment+ (The *Davis* Standard)

*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 recipient’s education program or activity.*

PRONG 2: The *Davis* Standard


Holding that “funding recipients are properly held liable in damages only where they are deliberately indifferent to sexual harassment, of which they have actual knowledge, that is so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it can be said to deprive the victims of access to the educational opportunities or benefits provided by the school.”
Hostile Environment+

ON THE BASIS OF SEX
- Physical touching
- Comments of a gender or sexual nature
- Motivated by complainant’s gender or sexuality
- Sex stereotyping
- Pregnancy, childbirth, related medical conditions
- Gender-based harassment
- Gender Identity, Gender Expression, Sexual Orientation

UNWELCOME
- Unpack “consent” definition
- Behaviors that by their nature are “unwelcome”
- What was communicated between parties?
- Coercion, threats, intimidation
- Who initiated?
- Did the complainant participate?
Hostile Environment+  

SEVERE  
- Characteristics of complainant and respondent  
- Witnesses, public nature  
- Direct vs. second-hand  
- Degrading, crude  
- Threats  
- Physical actions, touching

Hostile Environment+  

PERVASIVE  
- Number of incidents (dates, times)  
- Number of witnesses, recipients, participants  
- Different types of behaviors

Hostile Environment+  

OBJECTIVELY OFFENSIVE/REASONABLE PERSON  
- “Turns on both subjectivity (i.e., whether the conduct is unwelcome, according to the complainant) and objectivity (i.e., ‘objectively offensive’)”  
- “Whether, standing in the shoes of the complainant, the conduct would be offensive”  
- The investigator conducts the subjective analysis while the decision-maker conducts the objective analysis
Hostile Environment+

EFFECTIVELY DENIES ...

- "Does not require that a complainant has already suffered loss of education before being able to report"
- Harassment "so undermines and detracts from the victim's educational experience" that it effectively denies
- Does not require certain manifestations of trauma
- Can't turn away a complainant who is "high-functioning," "not showing particular symptoms," or "not traumatized enough"
- No requirement for "tangible adverse action or psychological harm"

Sexual Harassment+:
- Definition
- Considerations

Definition vs. Interpretation
- First Amendment issues
- "Below the line" unwelcome conduct
- No intent requirement
Prong 2: The Class

Pat reports to the Title IX Coordinator feeling uncomfortable in class because of “sexually harassing” comments and behaviors of other students.

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 recipient’s education program or activity.

THE VAWA OFFENSES

Sexual Assault

Dating Violence

Domestic Violence

Stalking
Rape: The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.
Sex Offenses - NIBRS

Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

A. Fondling - The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

B. Incest - Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

C. Statutory Rape - Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Intimate Partner Violence

The term “dating violence” means violence committed by a person - (A) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and (B) where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: (i) The length of the relationship. (ii) The type of relationship. (iii) The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
Dating Violence – Clery Act

Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.

- The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party’s statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
- For the purposes of this definition:
  - Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
  - Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Domestic Violence (Title IX) - 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(8)

The term “domestic violence” includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred OR by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.
What is a “Crime of Violence?”

According to Section 16 of Title 18 of the United States Code, the term “crime of violence” means:
- an offense that has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another, or
- any other offense that is a felony and that, by its nature, involves a substantial risk that physical force against the person or property of another may be used in the course of committing the offense.

Important Considerations

Unique Cycle of violence Power and control

Interview Considerations

Lack of cooperation Fear/Intimidation Cross-claims
Prong 3: The Ex

Alex reports that they have recently broken up with a partner who was verbally and physically abusive to them. The partner, Jordan, is alleged to have assaulted Alex by hitting them and damaging their vehicle during an altercation in an on-campus parking lot. Alex and Jordan are both employees who work in the same department on campus and until the recent breakup, lived together in an off-campus apartment. Alex has requested that the College intervene because they feel “unsafe” and “worried about what will happen next.”
The term “stalking” means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to -

(A) fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or
(B) suffer substantial emotional distress.

(ii) For the purposes of this definition -
(A) Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.
(B) Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
(C) Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Difficulty eating or sleeping
Anxiety or nervousness
Nightmares
Drug or alcohol use
Headaches/illness
School/work impacted
Irritability, anger, shock, or confusion
Fear response/hypervigilance
Changing routines
Depression
Prong 3: The Lab Partner

Sam reports to their faculty member that a previous lab partner has been repeatedly texting, calling, and showing up after Sam rebuffed her requests to be more than lab partners. Sam says that they have asked repeatedly for the behavior to stop, but the previous lab partner “just won’t stop” and that Sam can’t concentrate and does not want to go to lab any longer.

STALKING: “engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for the person’s safety or the safety of others, or to suffer substantial emotional distress.”
Unwelcome Conduct, Consent, and Alcohol and Other Drugs

Agenda

- Unwelcome Conduct
- Consent
- Force
- Incapacitation
- Alcohol and Other Drugs
When Does Conduct Become Unwelcome?

- Invited
- Uninvited but welcome
- Offensive but tolerated
- Flatly rejected

"unwelcome conduct" vs. "without consent"
Consent cannot be given due to...

- Force
- Incapacitation
Force

- Physical
- Coercion
- Threat
- Intimidation

Physical

Any physical force that injures someone or puts someone’s health in danger

- Shaking
- Burning
- Choking
- Hair-pulling
- Hitting
- Slapping
- Kicking
- Weapon

Coercion

Undue amount of nonphysical pressure used to make a person participate in a sexual activity

- Wearing you down by asking for sex again and again or making you feel bad, guilty, or obligated
  - “If you really loved me, you’d do it.”
  - “You don’t know what you do to me.”

- Making you feel like it’s too late to say no
  - “But you’ve already gotten me all worked up.”
  - “You can’t just make someone stop.”

- Telling you that not having sex will hurt your relationship
  - “Everything’s perfect. Why do you have to ruin it?”
  - “I’ll break up with you if you don’t have sex with me.”
Threat

Declaration of an intention or determination to inflict punishment, injury, etc., in retaliation for, or conditionally upon, some action or course

- Physical harm
- Reputational harm
- Veiled threats

Intimidation

Physical
Verbal

Incapacitation
Incapacitation

Incapacitation is the physical and/or mental inability, whether temporary or permanent, of an individual to make rational, reasonable decisions, or judgments regarding one’s well-being or welfare.

Incapacitation Causes

- Alcohol
- Drugs
- Disability
- Other

Incapacitation Results

- Lack understanding
- Physically helpless
- Blackout
- Unconscious
Incapacitation

- Lack the ability to determine:
  - Who is having sex with them?
  - When are they having sex?
  - Where are they having sex?
  - What is the sexual act?
  - Whether they can say no.
### Substance Use

**SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Age Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>51.5%</td>
<td>Aged 18 to 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>Aged 18 to 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallucinogens</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
<td>Aged 18 to 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>Aged 12 or older</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binge Alcohol Use</td>
<td>24.5%</td>
<td>Aged 12 or older</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy Alcohol Use</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>Aged 12 or older</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Substance Use and Sex

“...analysis of SHIFT survey data showed that two-thirds of sexually active students who had sex in the prior three months reported some substance use prior to or during sex”


Stimulants (Uppers)

- Raises levels of physiological or nervous activity in the body
- Sense of euphoria, increased energy, attention, and alertness

Examples: ADHD medications, Methamphetamine, Ecstasy

Depressants (Downers)

- Inhibits the function of the central nervous system
- Relaxing, decreased inhibitions

Examples: benzos, sleeping pills, marijuana

Other Drugs

- Hallucinogens
- Opioids
Alcohol Standard Measurements

12 OZ BEER
4-5 OZ OF WINE
1.5 OZ 80 PROOF

How do college students “measure” their drinks?

Blood Alcohol Content

Factors that can impact BAC:
- Gender
- Metabolic rate
- Type of build
- Amount of body fat
- Food consumption
- Pace of drinking
- Percentage of alcohol in a drink
- Type of alcohol
- Container size
- Time of last drink
Impact of Alcohol Consumption Levels

Cognition (new brain)
- judgment
- inhibition
- personality
- intellect
- emotion

Psychomotor functions
- coordination
- balance
- eye focus
- speech

Involuntary functions
- vomiting
- blackout
- pass out
- respiration

Levels of Consumption

Impairment  Intoxication  Incapacitation

Impairment
- The state of being diminished or weakened due to the consumption of alcohol
- Begins as soon as alcohol enters the bloodstream
- Increases with consumption of alcohol
Intoxication

- An act or instance of inebriation; drunkenness
- Intoxication is legally met when an individual’s blood alcohol level reaches .08 or greater

Incapacitation

- So impaired as to be incapable of giving consent
- Lacking the capacity to consent
- If a person cannot understand the nature of the proposed act or cannot understand they have a right to refuse or are otherwise unaware that the activity is occurring

Context Clues

- Smell
- Slurred speech
- Bloodshot eyes
- Cannot stand
- Cannot walk
- In and out of consciousness
- Blackout
- Vomiting
- Behavior
Blackouts

Fragmentary Blackout
- Also known as “grayout” or “brownout”
- Gaps in memory with some level of recollection

En Bloc Blackout
- No recollection of events

How do you talk to the parties about alcohol/drug use?
Stress, Trauma, & Memory

Agenda

- Understanding Stress and Trauma
  - During the Traumatic Event: Neurobiology
  - After the Traumatic Event: Memory
  - Long-Term Response: Impact

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Let's Talk Stress and Anxiety

- What makes you stressed/anxious?
- How does your body respond when you are stressed/anxious?
- How does your mind respond?

What is Stress?

What is Trauma?
Types of Trauma

- Acute
- Chronic
- Complex
- Secondary
- ACE

Comparison

Stress  Trauma

Impact of Trauma

- During the Traumatic Event
- Immediately Following the Event
- Long-Term Response
The Body’s Response to Fear

- **Heart**: pumps harder, beats faster (strength, blood flow to brain and muscles)
- **Lungs**: deep, quick breaths - oxygen to brain improving alertness, may cause dry mouth (sensory)
- **Muscles**: sugar is released for strength (but see tensing and eventual tremors)
- **Prefrontal cortex**: shuts down as it takes too long to “process” danger
- **Eyes**: dilate (lets in more light and improves eyesight)
- **Stomach**: digestion slows/stops (divert energy to need for survival); also impacted by hormones
- **Skin**: sweating (cools body, releases scent, improve friction)

Degraded Prefrontal Cortex

Alcohol  Age  Prolonged stress exposure

Response

Habit  Reflex
IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE TRAUMATIC EVENT:

MEMORY

Memory

Encoding Storage Retrieval

Memory Encoding

Central Details Peripheral Details Time and Context
Trauma Memory Encoding

**Sensory**

**Emotional**

**Flashbulb memories**

---

MEMORY STORAGE OVER TIME

---

LONG TERM RESPONSE: IMPACT
PRESENTATION
STYLES

- Sleepy
- Emotionless
- Nervous
- Giggle
- Afraid
- Frustrated
- Angry

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Post-Traumatic
Response

- Self-mutilation
- Eating disorders
- Promiscuity/disinterest in sex
- Substance use/abuse
- Depression
- Counterintuitive behaviors
- Suicide attempts/completions
- Sleep disorders

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How can this
impact the
investigation?

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Investigative Processes

Agenda

- Title IX Investigations
- Non-Title IX Investigations
Initial report

Title IX Coordinator determines jurisdiction

Complainant Decision

Formal Complaint

Informal Process

Formal Process (Investigation>Hearing>Appeal)

Case Closed (except for supportive measures)

Title IX Coordinator may sign complaint (moves to Formal Process)

Resolution Options

Informal Resolution

Formal Complaint

Formal Resolution

Notice

Assigned to Investigator

Investigation
Notice of Allegation

- Sufficient details known at the time including
  - the identities of the parties involved if known
  - the conduct allegedly constituting sexual harassment
  - the date and location if known
- Statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible
- Determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process

May have an advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney
- May inspect and review evidence
- Inform the parties of any provision in code of conduct that prohibits knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information

In the course of the investigation, the institution decides to investigate allegations about the complainant or respondent that were not included in the notice (must provide notice of the additional allegations to the parties) or
- There are errors in the letter
Notice of Investigation/Interview/Meetings

- Date, time, location of meeting
- Participants at the meeting
- Purpose of meetings
- Provide sufficient time for the party to prepare

Recommended practice to also include:
- Name of Investigator(s)
- How to file an allegation of bias/conflict of interest

Basic Role of the Investigator

1. Interview Parties
2. Identify and Interview Witnesses
3. Collect Evidence
4. Draft Report(s)

Logistical Decisions

- WHO SENDS NOTICE?
- WHO SCHEDULED?
- HOW ARE STEPS DOCUMENTED?
- WHO COLLECTS INSTITUTIONAL EVIDENCE?
- WHO SENDS EVIDENCE/REPORT?
- WHO DETERMINES DEADLINES?
Title IX Investigations

Burden of gathering evidence is on the institution
Cannot restrict ability of parties to discuss the allegations
Cannot restrict parties to gather/present relevant evidence

Inspect and Review Stage

Send to party and advisor
Provide at least 10 days to review
Allow submission of written response
Must "consider" written response prior to completion of report

Investigative Report

Create an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence
Inspect and Review Stage

Send to party and advisor

At least 10 days before hearing

Allow review and written response

Other Types of Investigations

NON-TITLE IX INVESTIGATIONS

VAWA offenses not under Title IX

Other conduct based on identity

Sexual misconduct not under Title IX

Intersecting policies
Investigative Strategy and Evidence Collection

Agenda
- Investigation Roadmap
- Developing an Investigative Strategy
- Evidence Collection

Investigation Roadmap
Evidence

Inculpatory Information demonstrating culpability for an act

Exculpatory Information tending to excuse, justify, or absolve the act

Utilizing Evidence

All Evidence Obtained

Directly Related to Allegations

Relevant
Types of Evidence

- Real evidence
- Demonstrative
- Documentary
- Testimonial

Providers of Evidence

- Parties
- Witnesses
- Institution
- Investigators

Initial Evidence Collection

- Complaint
- Other “statements”
- Evidence from campus sources
Other Sources of Evidence

Photographs  Text messages  Social media/dating apps  Documents (diagrams, memos, letters, notes)

Voicemail  Phone logs  Guest lists

Floorplans
During the Complainant’s interview, the Complainant drew a model demonstrating the movements of the parties:

1. The Respondent arrived and went over to the Complainant who was at her desk.
2. The Respondent and Complainant moved to the couch and watched a movie.
3. The Complainant woke up as the Respondent was carrying her to her bed.
4. The roommate was in her bed across the room.

---

Case Study: The Dance

“I went to a dance in the Student Union on October 31st. I was pretty drunk because my friends and I had pre-gamed (played beer pong) at Kevin’s room in South Hall. I don’t remember if Barry was there. At the dance, Barry and I talked and danced. A group of us, including Barry, left the dance around 1am and walked to the North Campus dining hall to get something to eat. I don’t remember much else after that except that my suitemate TJ walked me back to my room because I was having trouble walking because I was drunk. At some point, I woke up to find Barry penetrating me. I was so scared that I couldn’t say anything. When Barry finished, Barry got up and left my room. I think he lives in West Hall.

The next morning, I found photos from the dance and some texts from Barry asking to be let in. I didn’t let him into my room.”
Interviewing Agenda

- Interviewing Basics
- The Interview
- Sample Questions
- Stress, Trauma, and the Interview
- Interview Practice
I pledge to...

- Be open-minded
- Consider different theories of a case
- Roll with the surprises
- Adapt to the room
The DSA Interview Outline

- Preliminaries
- Background
- Narrative
- Clarification
- Case Questions
- Closing
- Evaluation

PRELIMINARIES: You do the talking

BACKGROUND: Build the Rapport
NARRATIVE: The Big Question

CLARIFICATION: Filling in the holes

CASE QUESTIONS: The Pre-Drafted Must Asks
CLOSING: Loose Ends

EVALUATION: How Did It Go?

Interviewing Bad Habits:
- Interrupting
- Two questions at once
- Not listening for the answer
- Avoiding the hard questions
- Lost focus on elements
Witness Interviews

Follow same interview structure
Confidentiality/Privacy
How do they “know”?

Respondent - Potential Responses

- Complainant consented and is now lying (Regret? Guilt?).
- Complainant consented but does not remember due to intoxication.
- The sexual misconduct did not occur (Complainant was mistaken).
- The sexual misconduct occurred but a different assailant.

Sample Questions
Harassment Allegation Questions

WHO, WHAT, WHEN, WHERE, AND HOW

RESPONSE  IMPACT  WITNESSES  EVIDENCE

Elements of the Policy
Violations

Sex Act
Relationship
Consent
Act of Violence
Conduct
Impact
Location

Consent

Consent cues
Force, Coercion, Intimidation, Threats
Incapacitation
Policy definition
Avoiding Re-traumatization

- Be aware of safety and well-being
- Maintain privacy and confidentiality
- Keep the parties up to date
- Treat ethically and with dignity

Question Format

- Tone
- Phrasing
- Open-ended
- Safe
- Judgment-free
Interview Techniques

- Clarify linear information
- Use sensory prompts
- Ask for feelings and emotions
- Understand statement variations

Impartial Investigations

- Consistent application
- Ask clarifying questions
- Avoid bias

Interview Practice

You will be divided into pairs
Interviewee - Think of difficult case/issue that you have managed.
Interviewer - You have ten minutes to conduct an interview about the event. After the ten minutes, I will have you switch roles.
We will report out with your observations.
Credibility

Agenda

- Credibility
- Deception
WHAT IS CREDIBILITY?

CREDIBILITY OF THE PROCESS

Procedural Fairness

- Voice
- Neutral
- Dignity
- Trust
How do you demonstrate that you are a credible investigator?

CREDIBILITY OF THE STORY

Corroborating Evidence

Plausibility
Ability to Perceive

- Distance
- Knowledge
- Credentials
- Competence

Ability to Remember

- Passage of Time
- Alcohol
- Trauma
- Peripheral Details
- History of Memory

WHAT DOESN'T IMPACT CREDIBILITY?
Are there information or topics we should avoid?

Character
- History of truthfulness
- History of behavior
- History in community

Demeanor
- Baseline
- Discomfort
- Emotions
- Shame
- Anger
- Defensive
- Fear
Why are we so poor at detecting deception?
Truthfulness

Omission

Embellishment

Repeat v. Reconstruct
Get them to talk
Consistency
Details

DID THEY ANSWER THE QUESTION?
Agenda

- Title IX Requirements
- Reports
- Determining Relevancy
Evidence Review

“provide both parties an equal opportunity to inspect and review any evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in a formal complaint, including the evidence upon which the recipient does not intend to rely in reaching a determination regarding responsibility and inculpation or exculpatory evidence whether obtained from a party or other source, so that each party can meaningfully respond to the evidence prior to conclusion of the investigation”
Versions of the Report

- Preliminary Report
- Final Investigative Report

Preliminary Report Components

- **Scope**
  - Alleged behavior
  - Alleged policy violation(s)

- **Methodology**
  - Procedural steps (Notifications, interviews, methods used to gather evidence)

- **Evidence Obtained**
Preliminary Report Components - Evidence

Everything Collected

Directly Related

Relevant

Preliminary Report

Inspect and Review Stage

Send to party and adviser

Provide at least 10 days to review

Allow submission of written response

Must consider

Final Investigative Report

Scope (Preliminary Report)

Methodology (Edited)

Evidence Obtained (Preliminary Report and any additional)

Summary of Evidence (New)
Final Investigative Report Components - Evidence

- Everything Collected
- Directly Related
- Relevant
- Preliminary and Final Report
- Final Report

Inspect and Review Stage

- Send to party and advisor
- At least 10 days before hearing
- Allow review and written response

Versions of the Report

- Preliminary Report: Scope, Methodology, Evidence Obtained
- Final Report: Scope, Methodology (edited), Evidence Obtained, Summary of Evidence
- Written Determination: Scope, Methodology (edited), Summary of Evidence (edited), Results (including rationale, sanctions, remedies)
Considerations in Drafting

Institutional Policy
- Preliminary vs. Final
- Process for comment
- Mandated sections

Who views?
- Parties
- Decision-makers
- Advisors

How shared
- Electronic format
- Hard copy

Report Writing Goals

Compilation of Evidence
Summary of Facts
Documentation of Process

DETERMINING RELEVANCY
When is Evidence Relevant?

Makes a fact more or less probable than it would be without the evidence + The fact is of consequence in determining the action = Relevance

Key Relevancy Points

The evidence does not need to be conclusive
Is sufficient if it constitutes a link in the chain
Enough if in connection with other evidence, helps “a little”

NOT RELEVANT (from the Title IX Regulations)

- Past Sexual Behavior
  - Complainant’s sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior unless:
    - Offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the conduct alleged or
    - Complainant’s prior sexual behavior with respect to the respondent and are offered to prove consent
- Privileged Information
  - Physician, psychiatrist, psychologist records in connection with the provision of treatment to the party unless
    - Voluntary, written consent
Bibliography


