









1 in 4 women experiences sexual assault before age 18

48% of U.S. students are subject to sexual harassment or assault at school before graduating high school

10% of children are targets of educator sexual misconduct before high school graduation

In 2010-2011, 36% of girls, 24% of boys and 30% of all students grades 7-12 experienced online sexual harassment





# Responding to Harassment

Is required by the law



#### **Title IX Statute**

(20 U.S.C. §§ 1681–1688)

"No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance."



## **Title IX Regulations**

(34 C.F.R. Part 106 - Amended as of 8/14/2020)

- Prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex
- Establish procedural requirements
  - Policy + detailed grievance procedure
  - Designation of Title IX coordinator(s)
  - And many more requirements!

# **Title IX Coordinator Responsibilities**

- Must be called Title IX Coordinator
- Must be identified (with name or title, address, phone, and email) in policy and on website
- Must meet with alleged victims of Title IX Sexual Harassment

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## **Title IX Coordinator Responsibilities**

- Informs CP of availability of supportive measures and formal complaint process
- Decides whether to "sign" a complaint when the CP doesn't want to file
- Coordinates implementation of supportive measures
- Ensures effective implementation of remedies
- Monitors ongoing compliance with Title IX

# When Must the School Respond to Sexual Harassment?

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# It Depends Who [Well, Which Law] You Ask | Employment | • Illinois Human Rights Act | • Title VII | • Title IX | Students | • Illinois Human Rights Act | • Illinois Sex Equity Regulations | • Title IX

When must a school respond to Title IX sexual harassment

A school with actual knowledge of [Title IX] sexual harassment in an education program or activity against a person in the United States must respond



**Actual Knowledge** 

- 1. Sense
- 2. Report

#### **Official with Authority**



- Title IX Coordinator
- Any other officials who have been given authority to institute corrective measures by the school district
- K-12: All employees

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# Reporting Sexual Harassment: Who, How and When?

- Any person may report sex discrimination, regardless of whether the person is the alleged victim of the reported conduct
- Reports can be made by mail, by telephone, or by email, using the contact information listed for the Title IX Coordinator
- Or by any means that results in the Title IX Coordinator receiving the person's report
- Such a report may be made at any time, including during non business hours, by using the telephone number or electronic mail address, or by mail to the office address listed for the Title IX Coordinator

## **Key Word: "Allegation"**

Once a school has notice of **an allegation** that, **if true**, would constitute Title IX Sexual Harassment, it must respond

"Well, we didn't believe there was enough evidence it happened" does not get you past your responsibility to use your Title IX Sexual Harassment grievance process

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# Issue Spotting

Order of protection: Principal served with order of protection requiring student to have no contact with another student due to alleged sexual assault

When must a school respond to Title IX sexual harassment

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What is Sexual Harassment?

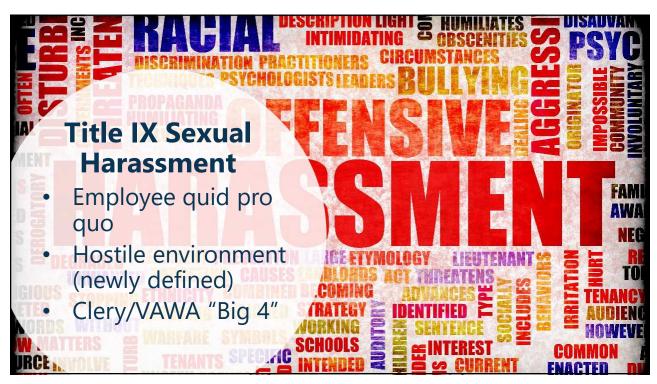
#### It Depends Who [Well, Which Law] You Ask

#### **Employment**

- Illinois Human Rights Act
- Title VII
- Title IX

#### **Students**

- Illinois Human Rights Act
- Illinois Sex Equity Regulations
- Title IX





# **Quid Pro Quo**

Quid = Something

Pro = For

Quo = Something

## **Title IX Quid Pro Quo**

**Definition:** An employee of the educational institution conditioning an aid, service, or benefit of the educational institution on participation in unwelcome sexual conduct

**New:** Only an employee (not a volunteer, another student, etc.)

Codified: Severity and harm presumed

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## Clery Act/VAWA "Big Four"

Sexual Assault 20 U.S.C. 1092(f)(6)(A)(v)

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

Dating Violence 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(10)

Stalking 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(30)



#### Title IX – What is a Hostile Environment

#### **Old Definition**

Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be severe, pervasive or persistent as to interfere with or limit a student's ability to participate in or benefit from school services, activities, or opportunities

#### **New Definition (8/14)**

Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person's equal access to the school's education program or activity

# **Unwelcome Conduct**

- Not Consent
- Not Participation
- Not Silence
- Age Matters
- Intoxication Matters
- Culture Matters
- Ability Matters



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#### Severe

- Something more than juvenile behavior
- Something more than antagonistic, nonconsensual, and crass conduct
- Simple acts of teasing and name-calling are not enough, even when comments are based on sex
- It is not enough to show that a student has been teased or called offensive names

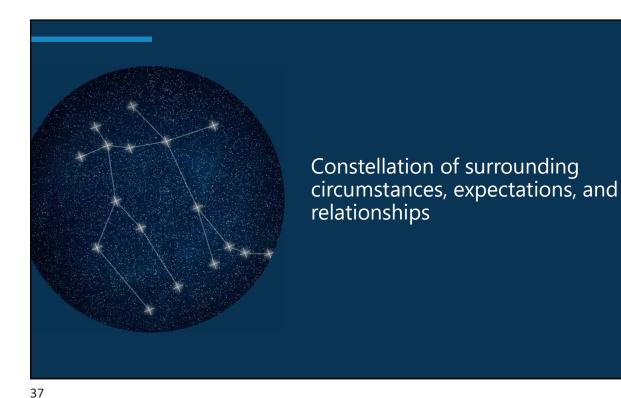
#### **Pervasive**

- Systemic or widespread
- Multiple incidents of harassment
- One incident is not enough, even if very severe

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## **Objectively Offensive**

- Behavior that would be offensive to a reasonable person under the circumstances
- Not just offensive to the victim, personally or subjectively
- Consider ages, numbers, relationships



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#### **Hostile Environment Factors**

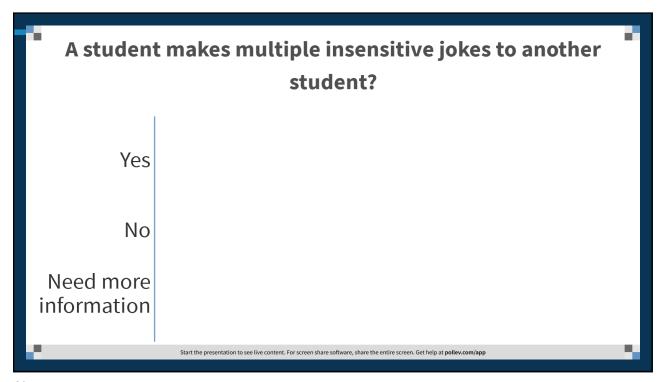
Context, Nature, Scope, Frequency, Duration, and Location of the Incidents

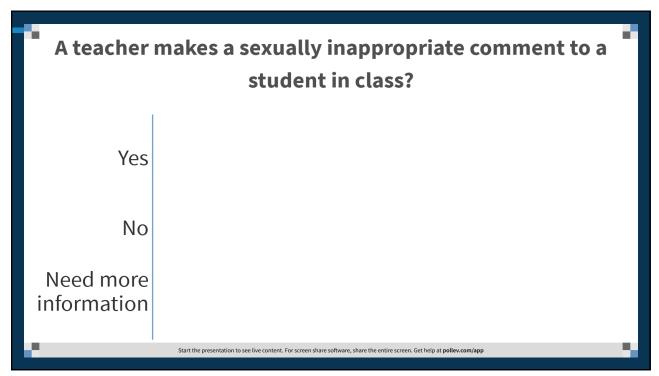
Identity, Number, Ages, and Relationships of the Persons involved



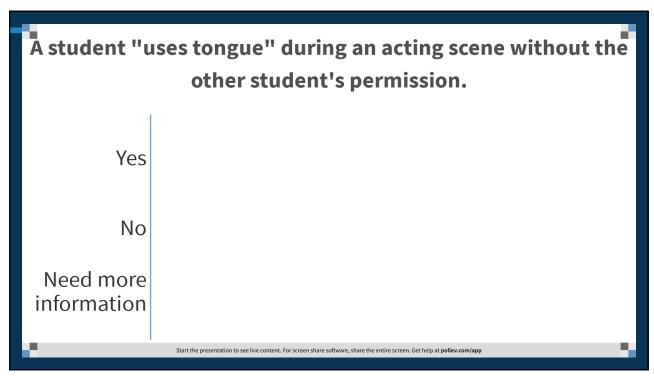
# Yes or No?

Is this "Title IX Sexual Harassment"?

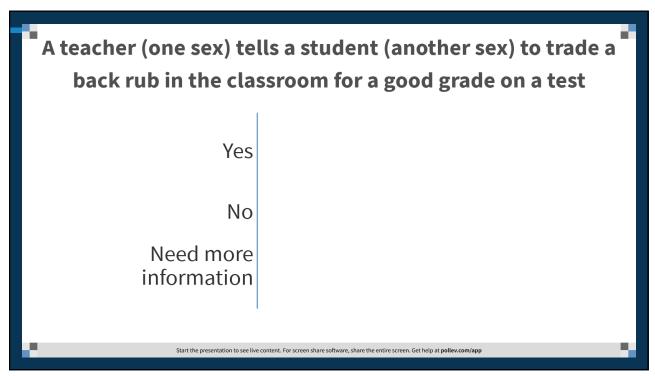




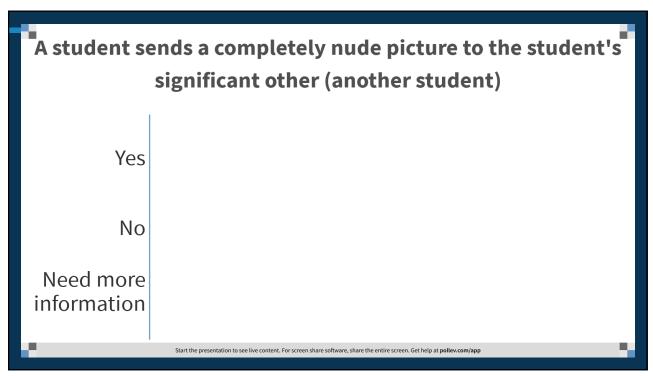
One student grabs another student's breasts during a soccer game.		
Yes		
No		
Need more information		
	Start the presentation to see live content. For screen share software, share the entire screen. Get help at pollev.com/app	

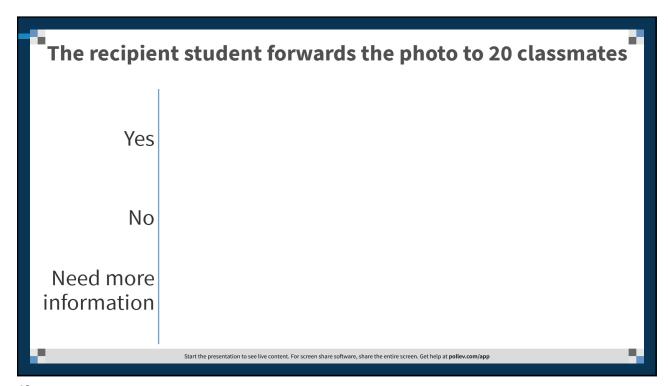


A group of students (one sex) make a Facebook post rating students (another sex) by attractiveness and share with school community		
Yes		
No		
Need more information		
Start the presentation to see live	e content. For screen share software, share the entire screen. Get help at pollev.com/app	



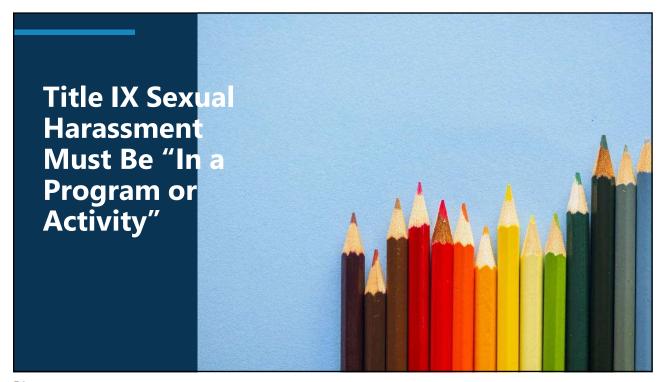
Students incessantly mock a female student for not wearing makeup saying she looks "like a boy"		
Yes		
No		
Need more information		
	Start the presentation to see live content. For screen share software, share the entire screen. Get help at pollev.com/app	





When must a school respond to Title IX sexual harassment

A school with actual knowledge of [Title IX] sexual harassment in an education program or activity against a person in the United States must respond





**Program or Activity:** Any location, events, or circumstance over which the school exhibits substantial control over both the alleged harasser and the "context" in which the harassment occurred



When must a school respond to Title IX sexual harassment?

A school with actual knowledge of [Title IX] sexual harassment in an education program or activity against a person in the united States must respond





## How Must You Respond

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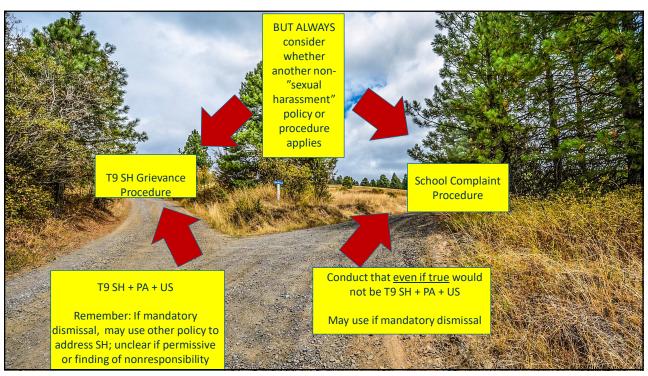
#### **School Policies on Harassment**

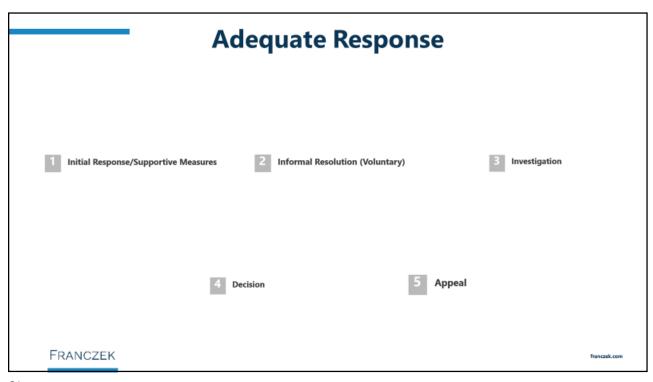
Option 1: Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy and Procedure (for Title IX Sexual Harassment)

Option 2: Other Complaint Procedure (other sexual harassment, other violations of law and of School policy)

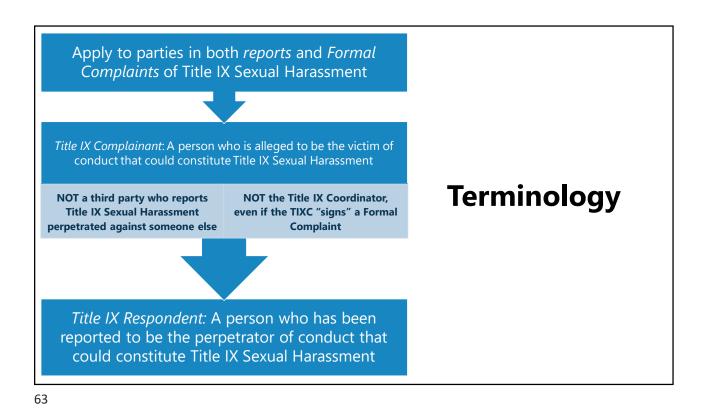
Option 3: Other rules or policies







1 Initial Response/Supportive Measures



# Title IX Coordinator (or designee) must promptly, **even if no Formal Complaint is filed**:

- Contact the Title IX Complainant to discuss the availability of "supportive measures"
- Consider the Title IX Complainant's wishes with respect to supportive measures
- Inform the Title IX Complainant of the availability of supportive measures with or without the filing of a formal complaint
- Explain the process for filing a Formal Complaint

*New*: Initial Response



# Signing a Complaint

# **Supportive Measures**

# What Changed?

# **OLD TERM** (OCR Guidance)

- Used terms such as "interim measures" or "interim steps" to describe measures to help a complainant maintain equal educational access
- Implied only available during pendency of investigation, did not mandate offering them, not clear if could be punitive or disciplinary, and did not clarify if available to respondents

#### **NEW TERM**

#### (Final Rule)

- Non-punitive, individualized services, offered as appropriate and without charge to a complainant or a respondent before or after the filling of a formal complaint, or where no complaint has been filed (34. C.F.R.106.30(a)).
- Should be designed to restore or preserve equal access to the education program or activity without "unreasonably" burdening the other party
- Should be confidential

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#### Emergency Removal/ Admin Leave

#### Immediate emergency removal

(34 C.F.R. 106.44(c))

- Based on an individualized safety and risk analysis
- Necessary to protect a student or other individual from immediate threat to physical health or safety
- Notice, opportunity to challenge provided "immediately" provided the removal
- Consider other laws, e.g., expulsion laws (SB100), "change in placement" under IDEA or 504

#### **Employee administrative leave**

(34 C.F.R. 106.44(d))

- Not prohibited
- Consider state law, board policy, handbooks, and bargaining agreements



#### Informal Resolution (Voluntary)

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## **Informal Resolution**

#### **INFORMAL RESOLUTION IS NOT PERMITTED** INFORMAL RESOLUTION MAY MOVE FORWARD **UNDER THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS: UNDER THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:** • Cannot condition enrollment, employment, or • Any time prior to reaching a determination, any right on waiver of right to investigation either party may request informal resolution and adjudication of formal complaints under Requires voluntary, written consent from both grievance procedure Cannot require use of informal resolution • Any party has a right to withdraw prior to agreement Cannot offer informal resolution process until formal complaint is filed Not available to resolve allegations that employee sexually harassed a student FRANCZEK



3 Investigation

# New: Formal Complaint Response 34 C.F.R. 106.45(b)

- Requires a number of specific steps for investigating
- Major shift from previous, more deferential stance toward specific policies and practices for complaint resolution

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Who should investigate?

- <u>Can</u> be the Title IX Coordinator
- But should it?

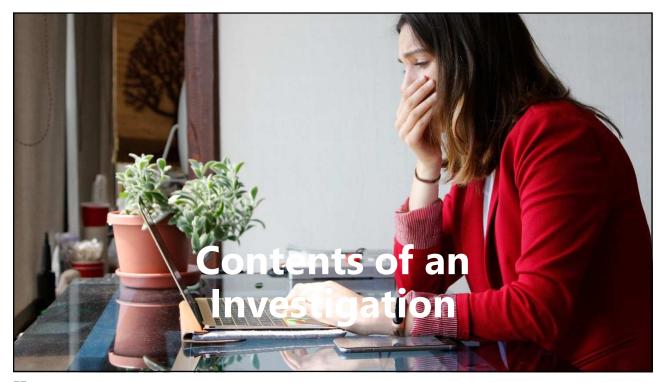
- Written notice to known parties "upon receipt of written complaint"
- In sufficient time to allow respondent to prepare a response before any initial interview
- Must include:
  - Notice of grievance process, including any informal resolution process
  - Notice of allegations, in sufficient detail to allow respondent to prepare a response (names of known parties, conduct alleged, date and location of conduct, if known)

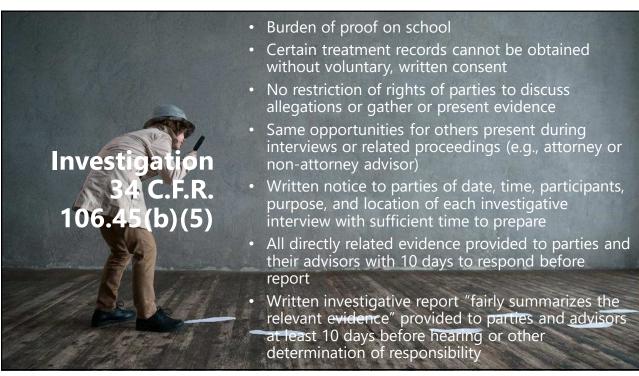
More Steps: Written Notice

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- Must include:
  - Statement that respondent presumed not responsible and that responsibility determined at conclusion of grievance process
  - Notice of parties' rights to have an attorney or non-attorney advisor and to inspect and review evidence
  - Notice of any provision in the code of conduct that prohibits knowingly making false statements or providing false evidence during the grievance process
- Must be supplemented if new allegations opened for investigation

More Steps: Written Notice





# **Investigation Plans Aren't Static**

Reassess plan for investigation frequently



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# Warning! Hands off

- Rape shield (for CP)
  - **>**Unless
  - 1. Used to prove someone other than respondent committed the conduct or
  - 2. Specific incidents related to the RP to show consent
- Medical records (treatment)
- Privileged information

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# **Opportunity to Review Evidence**

- Before the investigatory report is completed, evidence relating to the allegations must be sent to each party and advisor and should include <u>all</u> <u>directly related evidence</u> (including that which the school does not intend to rely upon and exculpatory and inculpatory evidence)
- Parties have 10 days to provide a written response



# **Investigation Report Writing**

- Fairly summarizes <u>all relevant evidence</u>
- Provide the report to the parties and their advisors, if any, for their review and written response, at least 10 days before a hearing or other determination of responsibility



#### **Decision**

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Decisionmaker(s) (Complaint)

 <u>Cannot</u> be the Title IX Coordinator <u>or</u> the investigator(s) Determinations of Responsibility 34 C.F.R. 106.45(b)(6)

- Live hearing with live cross by party advisors required for higher ed, not K-12; Hearings permitted for K-12
- Each party allowed to submit written, relevant questions to be asked of another party or witness to the decisionmaker, who will provide each party with the answers and the opportunity for follow-up questions

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# **Warning! Hands off**

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  - **>**Unless
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  - 2. Specific incidents related to the RP to show consent
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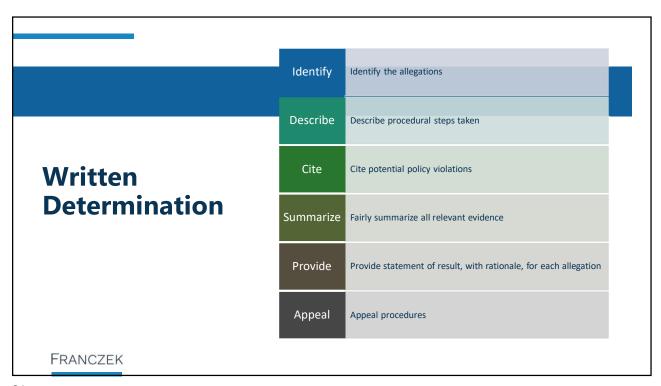
# Rulings on Relevance in Written "Cross"

- Provide reasoning for irrelevance
- Admit and consider all relevant evidence
- Questions must be appropriate
- Identify exceptions

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# **Remedies**

- Can be punitive/disciplinary
- Can be supportive measures or similar actions as well
- Can address individuals or larger community

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# **Appeal Process**

- Available to both parties
- Can appeal determination regarding responsibility or dismissal
- Three bases for appeal (must impact outcome):
  - Procedural issue;
  - New evidence not reasonably available; or
  - Conflict of interest or bias

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### **Appeal Process**

- Notify party of appeal in writing
- Apply procedures equally for both parties
- Opportunity to submit written statement
- Issue written decision to both parties



Decisionmaker(s) (Appeal)

<u>Cannot</u> be the Title IX Coordinator <u>or</u> the investigator(s) <u>or</u> the decisionmaker (complaint)

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# Bias, Conflicts of Interest, and Other Fairness Concerns

# Bias, Conflict, Prejudgment

The Title IX Coordinator, investigator, decision-maker, or informal resolution facilitator must not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or for or against any individual Complainant or Respondent. And that they not prejudge any matter before them.

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# Bias, Conflict, Prejudgment

- Consider perceptions, not just reality
  - ► Institution bias
  - ➤ Your friendship or other relationship with the accused or their family
  - ➤ Your personal characteristics
  - ➤ Your personal conflicts (even if just perceived)
  - ➤ Personality conflicts

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# **Go Back and Think**

What steps can you take to avoid:

- Prejudgment
- Conflict of Interest
- Bias

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# Recordkeeping



- Informal resolution notice
- Notice at start of investigation
- Dismissal notice
- Interview notices
- Report

Required

- Notice why proposed questions not asked on cross and why
- Written determination and notice of appeal rights

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- Document information to complainant at initial meeting, including supportive measures requested/provided
- Document that review of evidence provided to both parties
- Document opportunity to ask questions, answers, follow-up questions

# Recordkeeping

Must maintain the following for 7 years:

- · Sexual harassment investigation documents, including:
  - Determination regarding responsibility
  - Recordings or transcripts of live hearing
  - Disciplinary sanctions imposed on Respondent
  - Remedies provided to Complainant
- · Appeal and result
- Informal resolution and result
- Actions taken in response to a report of sexual harassment
- · Actions taken in response to a formal complaint of sexual harassment

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# Recordkeeping

Responses to formal and informal complaints and actions taken in response should include:

- The basis for the school's conclusion that its response was not deliberately indifferent
- Documentation that it has taken measures designed to restore or preserve equal access to the school's education program or activity
- Supportive measures or if no supportive measures are provided, document the reasons why such a response was not clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances

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# Title IX Investigator Responsibilities

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# **Investigator Responsibilities**

- Identify and interview parties and witnesses
- Gather and assess evidence
- Share evidence with parties and provide for written response
- Draft and transmit investigative report

# **Decision-Maker – Complaint**

- Review evidence collected during the investigation
- Written Cross (hearing process if elected)
- Make relevancy determinations
- Make independent judgment on responsibility and sanctions

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# **Decision-Maker – Appeal**

- Review decision-maker on complaint's written determination
- Review appeal document(s)
- · Grant parties opportunity to respond
- Review party responses
- Make independent judgment on appeal questions

# **Serving Impartially**

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# Who should investigate? Who should decide?

- Trained, unbiased investigator & decisionmakers
  - ➤ No actual or perceived conflict of interest
  - ➤ Check "institutional interests"
  - ➤ No prejudgment
- Appeal: Can be based on bias and conflict of interest that affected the outcome

#### **The Rules**

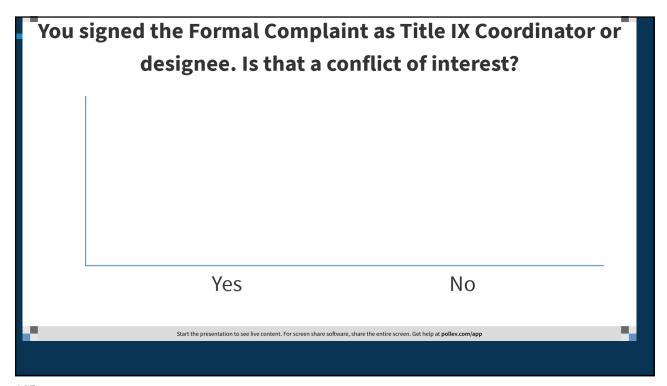
The Title IX Investigator & Decisionmakers must not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or for or against any individual Complainant or Respondent. And that they not prejudge any matter before them.

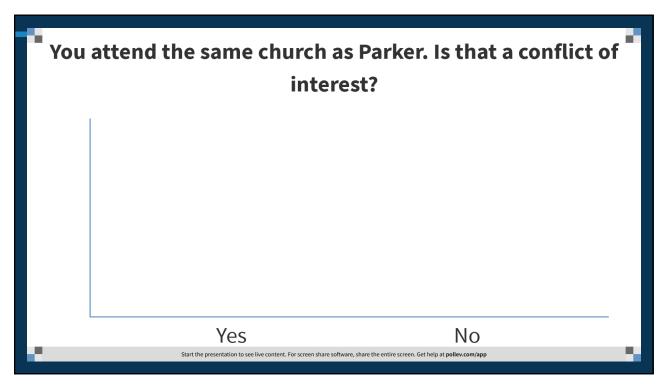
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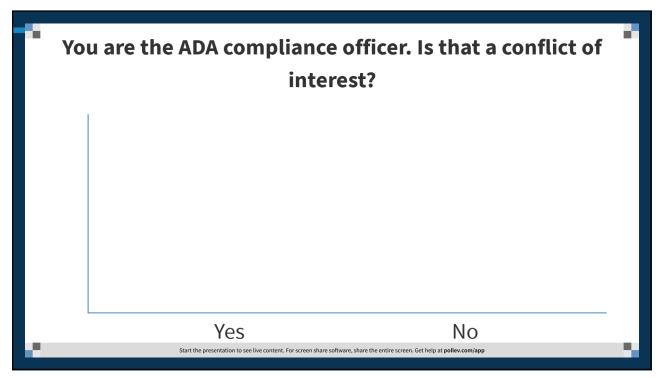
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# **Cameron's Formal Complaint**

- Cameron, a freshman, claims that another student, a senior, Parker, sexually assaulted Cameron off-campus two weeks ago
- You are assigned the formal complaint and send the written notices of Title IX allegations to the parties







### What Might be Bias, Conflict, Prejudgment?

- Discouraging a party from submitting certain evidence
- Using terms like "victim" and "perpetrator"
- Permitting credibility inferences or conclusions based on party status

# What Might be Bias, Conflict, Prejudgment?

- Using sex stereotypes
- Placing the burden of proof on one party
- Unauthorized interim suspensions or other penalties before conclusion of grievance process

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# What Likely Is Not...

- Deciding an allegation warrants an investigation
- Being an employee (and even attorney)
- Finding in favor of one party over another

#### **Standard**

- Declined to define "bias," "conflict of interest," "prejudge"
- The Department encourages recipients to apply an objective (whether a reasonable person would believe bias exists), common sense approach to evaluating whether a particular person serving in a Title IX role is biased, exercising caution not to apply generalizations that might unreasonably conclude that bias exists....

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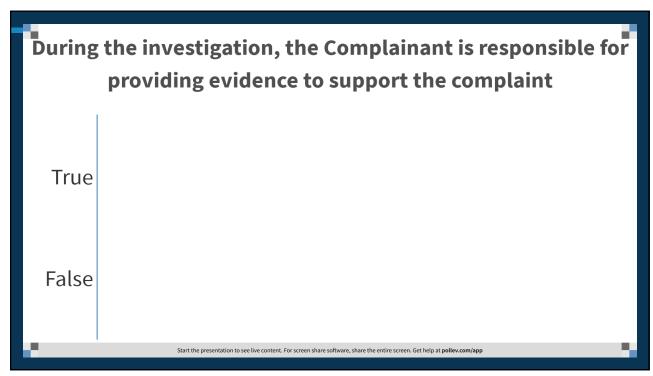
# Investigation: Required Elements

### Investigation

- Must contain specific elements
- Must treat parties equally
- Must end in a report, followed by "written cross" examination by the parties, a written decision from the decisionmaker, and the opportunity to appeal

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- Burden of proof on school
- Certain treatment records cannot be obtained without voluntary, written consent
- No restriction of rights of parties to discuss allegations or gather or present evidence
- Same opportunities for others present during interviews or related proceedings (e.g., attorney or non-attorney advisor)
- Written notice to parties of date, time, participants, purpose, and location of each investigative interview with sufficient time to prepare
- All evidence provided to parties and their advisors with 10 days to respond before report
- Written investigative report "fairly summarizes the relevant evidence" provided to parties and advisors at least 10 days before hearing or other determination of responsibility



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### **Treatment Records**

- Can't access, consider, disclose, or use records
- Made by a physician, psychologist, or other recognized professional
- Which are made and maintained in connection with the provision of treatment,
- Unless the party gives voluntary, written consent

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During an investigation, the investigator can tell an employee Respondent not to talk to coworkers, parents, or other members of the school community about the complaint.

True

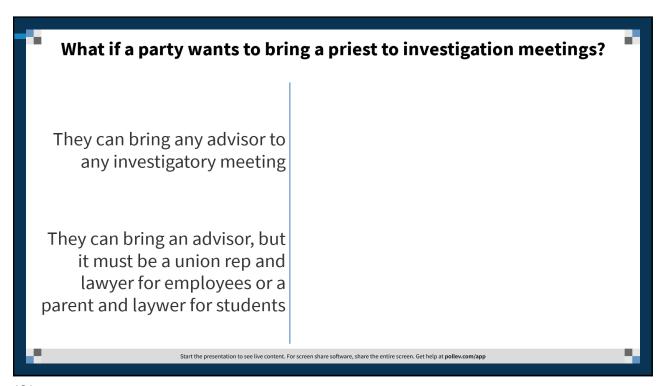
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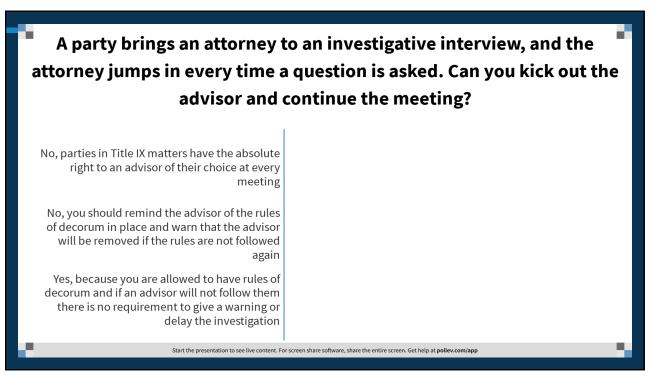


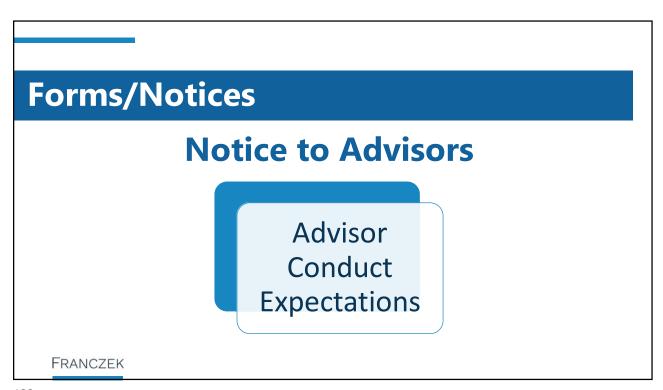
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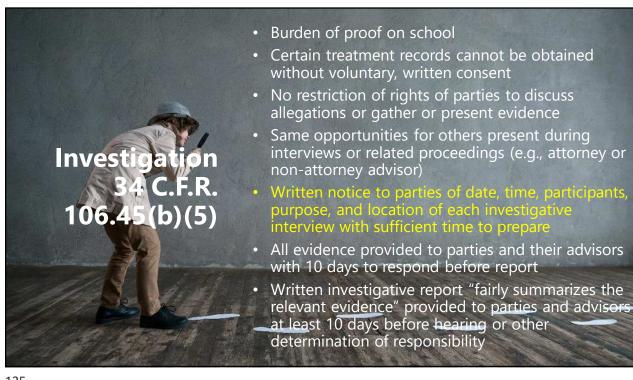




You receive notice that a student is alleged to have engaged in sexual harassment. You can walk down to the classroom and pull the student out to question the student in the office immediately.

True

False

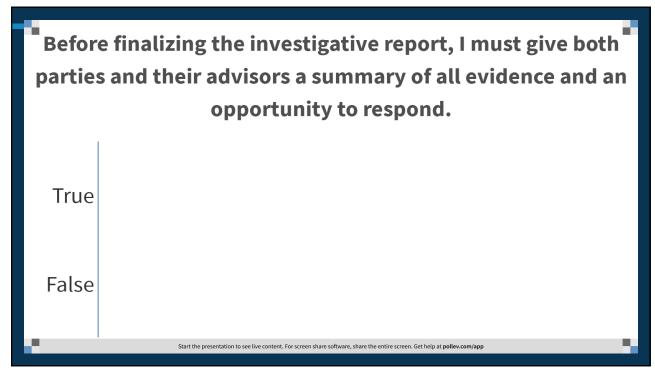


# **Before Party Interviews**

#### Communicate in Writing:

- Date, time, location, participants, purpose
- With sufficient time to prepare Recommend same for witnesses (not required)







- Burden of proof on school
- Certain treatment records cannot be obtained without voluntary, written consent
- No restriction of rights of parties to discuss allegations or gather or present evidence
- Same opportunities for others present during interviews or related proceedings (e.g., attorney or non-attorney advisor)
- Written notice to parties of date, time, participants, purpose, and location of each investigative interview with sufficient time to prepare
- All directly related evidence provided to parties and their advisors with 10 days to respond before report
- Written investigative report "fairly summarizes the relevant evidence" provided to parties and advisors at least 10 days before hearing or other determination of responsibility

# **Directly Related Evidence**

- Must share evidence directly related to the allegations with both parties and advisors simultaneously with 10 days to respond before writing the report
  - ➤ Review/consider responses
  - ➤ Share responses with the other side

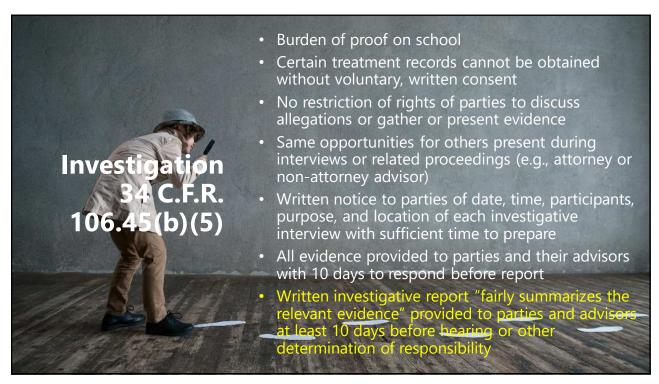
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# **Forms/Notices**

# **Sharing of Evidence**

Notice of Directly Related Evidence (Franczek Letter 7(a)) Notice of Other Party's Written Response to Evidence (Franczek Letter 7(b))

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# **Investigation Report**

- Applicable policies and procedures
- Timeline of investigation
- Description of allegations
- Unbiased summary of evidence gathered, including interviews
- Credibility determination(s)

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#### **Forms/Notices Investigative Report** Transmittal Cover Title IX Investigative Notice of Investigative Notice of Other Party's Letter to Decision-Report Template Report (Franczek Written Response maker at Conclusion of Notice 8(a)) (Franczek Form B) (Franczek Notice 8(b)) Investigation (Franczek Letter 8(c)) FRANCZEK

## **Investigation Report**

- Must fairly summarize all <u>relevant</u> <u>evidence</u>
- Relevant evidence is different from evidence "directly related to the allegations"

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## **Determining Relevance**

- Evidence is generally considered relevant if it has value in proving or disproving a fact at issue
- Exceptions
  - ➤ Sexual behavior (except in limited situations)
  - ➤ Legal privilege
  - >Treatment records

## Rape Shield Law

- Exclude evidence of Complainant's sexual behavior or predisposition
- Two narrow exceptions
  - Someone other than RP committed conduct
  - ➤ Past conduct between CP & RP to show consent
- Does not apply to Respondent

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### **Treatment Records**

- Can't access, consider, disclose, or use records
- Made by a physician, psychologist, or other recognized professional
- Which are made and maintained in connection with the provision of treatment,
- Unless the party gives voluntary, written consent

## **Legally Privileged Information**

- Cannot use questions or evidence that seek disclosure of legally privileged information, unless waived
- Consider:
  - >Attorney-client communication
  - ➤ Privilege against self-incrimination
  - >Confessions to a clergy member or religious figure
  - ➤ Spousal privilege
  - ➤ Confidentiality and trade secrets

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## Investigation: Techniques & Best Practices

## The Investigation Plan

- Witness List
- Order of Interviews
- Questions for Witnesses
- Physical Evidence Needed, e.g., records, documents, reports, photos, and letters



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## **Concurrent Law Enforcement**

- Cooperate with law enforcement and DCFS where applicable
- Delay may be permitted to cooperate, e.g.:
  - Police plan to release evidence on a specific timeframe that is material to investigation
- Only "temporary" or "limited" allowed
- Not "more than briefly" beyond timeframes
- Not required



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## **Party Interview Tips**

- Describe allegations
- Avoid discussing theories or assessment of evidence
- Obtain account of events in detail (within reason)

## **Prefaces for Witnesses**

- Role as a Neutral
- Notes and Records Confidentiality
- Allegations (if necessary)
- Your Identity and
   Role of Advisor (if allowed)

  - Retaliation
  - Rapport Building

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## **Questions**

- Relationships
- Identities of Parties
- **Details of Conduct**
- Effect of Alleged Conduct on the **Parties**
- Outcry/Reports
- Other Responses of **Parties**
- Between the Parties Documentary and Other Evidence
  - Identities of Witnesses

## **Avoid**

- Discussing theories or assessment of the evidence
- Suggesting agreement or outcome
- Pressuring for more information on irrelevant incidents
- Body language or words suggesting judgement

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## Closing

- Anything else?
- Any questions?
- Advisor questions (if allowed)
- Encourage follow-up
- Process (again for parties)

## Potential Trauma for CP and RP



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# Acknowledge pain/difficult situation "It's ok if you can't remember every detail. We will just focus on what you can recall." "I can tell this is difficult for you, I can give you a little time" Do not demand starting at the beginning & providing every detail Ask open ended questions



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## **Emotions**

- Silence is ok
- Sympathy is ok (within reason/neutral) –
  "I can tell this is hard" "I'm sorry this is
  difficult"
- Allow breaks

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## **Cardinal Sins of Interviewing**

- Questions that are evaluative
- Long, confusing questions
- Sticking blindly to a script
- Using undefined terms (witness can define)
- Interrupting and rushing

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In your own words, what happened?

What did you witness?

Did you respond? If so, how?

For all: where, when, who present?

## How did the conduct affect you?

What would you like to see as an outcome? (avoid making any promises)

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Consider whether appropriate to ask for more incidents than offered

Perhaps instead, focus on repeating "Is there anything else you'd like to tell me or for me to look into?"

### Retaliation

IN EVERY INTERVIEW, warn about retaliation and explain that a complaint can be filed if someone retaliates.

Watch for different treatment

Actions by staff in avoiding complainant

Harassment by the Respondent or their friends



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### **After Interviews**

- Follow up in writing to summarize any points that might need confirmation
- Clean up notes
- Document less formal interactions
- Send links/copies to policies if relevant
- REASSESS allegations, investigation plan, and supportive measures

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## Scope of the Investigation

Must be "thorough," but not required to review all potential sources of evidence parties or witnesses identify



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## Recordkeeping

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## Investigation File • What should be in the investigation file? • Complaint • Applicable Policies • Investigation Plan (can be a living document) • Records of Communications • Interview Notes • Evidence Collected

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**≻**Report

## **Interview Notes**

- Include: Facts + Statements (consider quotes)
- Don't Include: Conclusions + Judgments
- Label: Name of Witness, Date, Time, Interviewer, Location, Method, Those Present

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## Decision-Making Process The Complaint

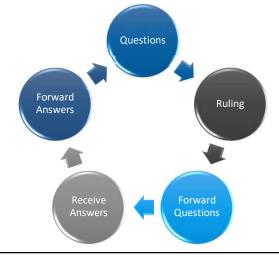
## **You Should Review**

- Formal complaint
- All <u>relevant</u> evidence gathered during the investigation
- Investigative report
- Written responses submitted by parties

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## **Written Cross Examination Process**



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## Issues of Relevance and Evidence

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## **Issues of Relevance**

- Must objectively evaluate questions and make determinations on relevancy
- Includes inculpatory and exculpatory evidence
  - ➤ Inculpatory: tends to prove policy violation
  - > Exculpatory: tends to exonerate the accused

## Relevance

- What is relevance?
- Something that makes a fact or issue in dispute more or less likely to be true

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## **Rulings on Relevance**

- Admit and consider all relevant questions
- Provide reasoning for irrelevance
- Consider exceptions
  - ➤ Sexual behavior of CP (except in limited situations)
  - ➤ Legal privilege
  - >Treatment records

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## Written Determination Regarding Responsibility

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## **Making a Determination**

- Remain unbiased and impartial
- Render a reasoned decision based on evidence
- Base decisions on relevant evidence alone
- Evaluate witness credibility
- Consider weight of evidence (remember standard: preponderance of the evidence)

## **Forms/Notices**

## **Determination**

Written
Determination
Template
(Franczek Form C)

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### **Written Determination**

Identify	Identify the allegations	
Describe	Describe procedural steps taken	
Cite	Cite potential policy violations	
Summarize	Fairly summarize all relevant evidence	
Provide	Provide statement of result, with rationale, for each allegation	
Appeal	Appeal procedures	

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## Factual Findings

Separate findings for each alleged policy violation

For any facts in dispute, show your work and reasoning

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Factual Findings	Consider	Consider both supporting/corroborating and conflicting/inconsistent information for each disputed fact
	Make	Make credibility determinations by considering corroborating evidence, inconsistencies, logic of explanation/narrative, impact of trauma
	Use	Use words of parties/witnesses
	Ве	Be detailed and precise

## **Opportunity to Review**

Document opportunities given to parties to provide information, review evidence, and provide rebuttal

Explain if anything offered/mentioned was not considered/obtained and why.

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## Decision-Making Process The Appeal

## **Appeal Process**

- Available to both parties
- Three bases for appeal
- Notify party of appeal in writing
- Apply procedures equally for both parties
- Opportunity to submit written statement
- Issue written decision to both parties

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## **Appeal Process**

- Procedural issue affecting the outcome
- New evidence that wasn't reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made that could affect the outcome
- TIXC, investigator, or decision-maker had 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

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## **Procedural Issue**

- Failure to follow the rules in policy/procedure
- Can be intentional or inadvertent
- Resulted in inappropriate decision; not always the case

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## **New Information**

- New Information
- Not known at the time
- Would change the opinion of the decisionmaker if known at the time
- Not a review of information known at the time

## **Bias/Conflict of Interest**

- Bias toward one party or one type of party – personal or institutional
- Conflict of interest personal or institutional
- Prejudgment of facts (avoid by "showing your work")

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## **Recordkeeping Essentials**

- Overview of Required Recordkeeping
- File Checklist



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