

Supportive/Interim Measures

Title IX Regulations, they may include:

- Mutual no contact orders—*most common*
- Counseling and other health resources
- Extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments
- Modifications of work or class schedules
- Campus escort services
- Changes in work or housing locations
- Changes to parking or transportation
- Leaves of absence
- Increased security or monitoring of certain areas of the campus
- Or other similar measures chosen by recipient
 - Or third parties who can provide services (MOUs)
- *Must consider Complainant's desires for the options*

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Emergency Removal/Administrative Leave

Emergency removal process is permitted:

- If, after an individualized safety and risk analysis, recipient determines there is an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any students or other individuals arising from the allegations of sexual harassment
 - Must provide Respondent notice and opportunity to immediately challenge decision
- A recipient may place a non-student on administrative leave during the pendency of a grievance process.

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    graph TD
      Report[Report] --> Supportive[Supportive/Interim Measures]
      Supportive --> FormalComplaint[Formal Complaint]
      FormalComplaint --> FormalResolution[Formal Resolution  
(Investigation, hearing, appeal)]
  
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Formal Complaint

- Is emergency removal necessary?
- No formal complaint? No Grievance Process

Formal Resolution (Investigation, hearing, appeal)

- Dismissal?
- Option for Informal Resolution

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Formal Grievance Process

Basic Requirements:

- No bias or conflicts of interest (as to party type generally or individuals)
 - Training required for all roles!
- Treat parties equitably
 - Participation in process and submission of evidence
 - Advisors and limits to participation (cannot limit cross-examination)
 - Access to directly related and relevant evidence
- Follow Grievance Process before imposing sanctions or other non-supportive measures
- Remedies designed to restore or preserve access to education or activity (need not be non-disciplinary or non-punitive) – occurs after a determination of responsibility

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Formal Grievance Process

Basic Requirements (cont.):

- Describe range of supportive measures
- Remedies are often extensions of supportive/interim measures Complainant received during process
- Presumption of not responsible
- State the standard of evidence and use the same one for all Formal Complaints regardless of who the parties are
 - Preponderance or clear and convincing
- Cannot seek to collect information protected by legally recognized privilege, unless the privilege has been waived
- Same for medical treatment records unless voluntary, written consent

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Formal Grievance Process

Basic Requirements (cont.):

- Reasonably prompt timeframes (temporary delays for good cause)
 - For each phase of the process (some are specified in the Regs)
 - With written notice to the parties citing reasons for delay and upon resuming investigation
 - **Good cause** includes: absence of party, advisor or witness; language assistance/disability accommodation; or concurrent law enforcement activity (brief, for fact gathering, not criminal prosecution) – *investigator's workload not included as an example*
- Objective evaluation of all evidence, inculpatory and exculpatory
 - Credibility determinations cannot be based on status as Complainant, Respondent, or witness
- Describe range of sanctions and remedies
- Procedures and grounds for appeals
- **Plus any other provisions, rules, or practices adopted by the institution**

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More about Bias and Conflicts of Interest

- Case-by-case examination of the "particular facts"
- Recipients are encouraged 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."
- If someone has a material connection to a dispute, or the parties involved, and a reasonable person would question that person's ability to be impartial
- **Could be** based on a number of factors or connections, including prior or existing relationships, past advocacy (survivor or respondent groups), prior interactions or involvement, professional experience and activities, areas of study, the decision-maker's position on campus, or financial and reputational interests of employee that aligns with the institution
 - "assuming that all self-professed feminists, or self-described survivors, are biased against men, or that a male is incapable of being sensitive to women, or that prior work as a victim advocate, or as a defense attorney, renders the person biased for or against complainants or respondents is unreasonable"
- Cannot make decisions based on characteristics of the parties—must be based on the facts of the case

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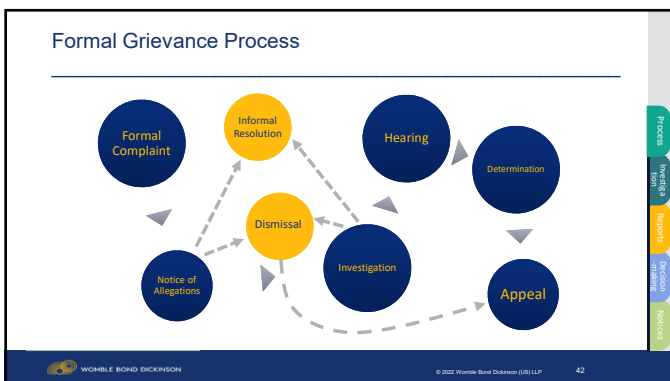
Formal Grievance Process — Dismissals

Two types:

1. Mandatory dismissal of Title IX Formal Complaint, when:
 - the allegation, even if proved, would not need meet sexual harassment definition;
 - did not occur in education program or activity; or
 - did not occur against a person in the U.S.
2. Discretionary dismissal (*at any time*), if:
 - Complainant provides written notice to Title IX Coordinator of withdrawal of Formal Complaint or allegations
 - Respondent no longer enrolled or employed by recipient
 - specific circumstances prevent recipient from gathering sufficient evidence to reach a determination as to the Formal Complaint

In either case, recipient must promptly send a written notice of dismissal and the specific reasons for it, simultaneously to the parties (appealable)

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Conducting Investigations

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Overview of Investigation Phases

- 1) Roles and Pre-investigation work (done by Recipient)
- 2) Investigator Preparation
 - a. Knowledge of Policy Definitions
 - b. Prepare for Interviews
 - c. Trauma-Informed Education
- 3) Gather Evidence
- 4) Review and Summarize Evidence
- 5) Draft/Finalize Investigative Report for Decision-maker(s)

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Whose Responsibility Is It?

The **burden of proof** and the **burden of gathering evidence** sufficient to reach a determination regarding responsibility rests on the Recipient and not on the parties.

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Understanding Roles — Investigator's Obligations

- Undertake:
 - "a **thorough search for relevant facts and evidence** pertaining to a particular case,
 - while operating **under the constraints** of conducting and concluding the investigation under designated, reasonably prompt timeframes and without powers of subpoena."
- "Such conditions *limit the extensiveness or comprehensiveness of the efforts* to gather evidence while reasonably expecting you to *gather evidence that is available.*"

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Understanding Roles — Staying in Your Lane

Recipient's Role	Investigator's Role
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complying with legal obligations Establishing and overseeing grievance process Intake Notice of rights Dismissals and removal Clery/timely warnings/ASR Supportive/interim measures Providing support resources Establishing advisor parameters Extending deadlines Decision-making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participating in required trainings Identifying conflicts or bias concerns Preparing for investigation Drafting notice(s) of meetings?? Gathering information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equal opportunities for parties to provide information and input Compiling and organizing information Making credibility determinations? Making recommendations?? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permitted under Title IX but cannot be the adjudicator/decision-maker Packaging materials for decision-maker(s) (investigative report)

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Understanding Roles — Title IX Regulations' Dividing Lines

- Title IX Coordinator can be an investigator but cannot be a decision-maker
 - Can make recommendations regarding findings
- Investigator cannot be a decision-maker (no single investigator model)
 - Can make recommendations regarding findings
- BUT decision-maker, regardless of recommendations, must independently and objectively evaluate the relevant evidence (no deferential treatment)

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Understanding Roles — Title IX Coordinator

Directly or through designee:

- Coordinating the recipient's response to discrimination on the basis of sex, including sexual harassment and misconduct
- Ensuring process is free from known or reported conflicts of interest or bias
- Responding to reports alleging sexual harassment
- Determining the appropriate process
- Overseeing the grievance process
- Ensuring the process is user-friendly
- Coordinating the effective implementation of supportive/interim measures
- Overseeing training requirements
- Separating roles and responsibilities
- Ensuring process is compliant and effective

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Investigation Phases: Pre-investigation Efforts by *Others*

Prior to commencement of the investigation:

- Receipt of report and/or formal complaint
- Meeting(s) with Complainant and, often, Respondent
- Safety and risk analysis (Complainant and community)
 - Removal process, if applicable (very rare)
- Written notice of rights to Complainant and preservation of evidence (VAWA compliant)
- Notification of right to contact law enforcement (and note differences)
- Notification of right to obtain medical treatment
- Supportive/Interim measures
- Evaluate availability of informal resolution
- Evaluate potential grounds for dismissal
- Decision to move forward with an investigation
- Determination of which policy/process will be followed

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Investigation Phases: Pre-investigation Written Notice Requirement

Prior to commencement of the investigation (cont.):

Upon receipt of the Formal Complaint, must send parties **Written Notice**:

- Explaining grievance process
- Containing sufficient details known **at that time** (and supplement later as necessary) and provided with sufficient time to prepare a response before any interview, including:
 - identities of the parties (if known)
 - conduct constituting sexual harassment
 - date and location of alleged incident(s) (if known)
- Stating that respondent is presumed not responsible
- Determination regarding responsibility is made at conclusion of the process
- Informing parties of any policy provision that prohibits participants from knowingly making false statements/submitting false information

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Investigation Phases: Pre-investigation Written Notice Requirement & Advisors

Written Notice (cont.):

- Informing parties of their right to an advisor of their choice and that the advisor may, but need not be, an attorney
- Right of advisor to inspect and review evidence as stated in the applicable policy (most institutions have a branched approach, one for Title IX and one for non-Title IX sexual harassment allegations)

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More on Advisors

- Both parties have the right to be accompanied by advisor to any meeting or proceeding during the investigation (Title IX and VAWA)
- Recipient may not limit the presence or choice
- But may establish restrictions around advisor participation in meetings or proceedings, as long as applied equally to both parties
 - Gag orders NOT permitted (per Title IX)
 - May set parameters through advisor agreements
 - Nondisclosure agreements (NDAs)
 - Potted plant during process and interviews and no direct communication with recipient
 - Avoid direct engagement with advisor, address party and advise party of consequences
 - Involve Title IX Coordinator in decisions about advisor conduct
 - Take the same approach for all advisors, in all cases
- Recipient not required to provide an advisor at any time prior to hearing
 - May not restrict advisor's role in cross-examination

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Understanding Roles — Coordination between Investigator and Title IX Coordinator

- Have clear understanding about who will:
 - Determine applicable policy and procedures
 - Determine who will (or will not) be interviewed
 - Arrange the interviews
 - Issue timely notice of meetings to the parties
 - Address advisor issues, including any advisor agreements and communications
 - Communicate with the parties about the status of the case
 - Decide whether to delay the investigation for good cause
 - Communicate notices of delay and recommencement of the investigation
 - Send any amended notice of allegations
 - Decide on close of evidence and deadlines to provide evidence
 - Decide to re-open an investigation to gather more evidence
 - Decide what evidence is going to be included and excluded
 - Ensure compliance with timeframes in policy and required by Title IX


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Case Study: Annabelle and Jake

On November 3, 2021, the Title IX Coordinator received notification from the University's online reporting system. Annabelle alleges that Jake raped her when she was "too drunk," "blacked out," and after she told him "no."



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Conflicts?

In August 2022, the Title IX Coordinator reaches out to you to tell you that TBU has received a complaint that could involve the following:

- Madison Morgan (TBU student)
- Emily Evans (TBU student)
- Annabelle Adams (TBU student)
- Henry "Hank" Hughes (non-student)
- Jacob "Jake" Johns (TBU student)
- Michael Morris (TBU student)

Thoughts?




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Annabelle and Jake: Notice of Allegations

In August 2022, Annabelle filed a formal complaint with the Title IX Coordinator. On August 25, 2022, the Coordinator sent the parties a Notice of Allegations, which identified you as the investigator, and stated, in part:

On August 24, 2022, Annabelle submitted a complaint alleging that Jake raped her. In her complaint, Annabelle alleged that Jake engaged in nonconsensual vaginal sex with her on October 31, 2021.



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Preparation Phase — Prepare for Investigation

- Clear conflicts/bias inquiries
- Issue spotting and legwork:
 - Review complaint, statements, documentation, notices to parties
 - Gather available information about parties and witnesses
 - Legwork on locations, geography, and publicly available information, including information, sources of information, and investigation steps
 - Develop plan for sequencing investigation, interviews, and evidence
- Know the policy/policies at issue and the applicable procedures, provisions, and definitions
 - Calendar the timeframes for the phases
- Outline your report and investigation steps

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Preparation Phase — Prepare for Interviews

Account for the circumstances and surroundings:

- Who will be participating?
 - Investigator(s)? Party? Advisor? Support person?
- By what method?
 - In-person? Video? Other method?
 - Recording?
- From what location(s)?
- Timing and sequencing
- Know applicable policy provisions around these items
- Go with the flow – be fluid and flexible

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Case Study: Definition of Title IX Sexual Harassment

- The term "Title IX Sexual Harassment" means conduct on the basis of sex* that satisfies one or more of the following:
 - An employee conditioning educational benefits on participation in unwelcome sexual conduct (quid pro quo);
 - Unwelcome conduct that a reasonable person would determine is so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the educational institution's education program or activity; and/or
 - Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Title IX Stalking

**including conduct based on sexual orientation and gender identity or expression*

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Case Study: Definition of Sexual Assault

- The term "**sexual assault**" includes the following actual or attempted acts:
 - Rape (except Statutory Rape):** The carnal knowledge of a person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

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Case Study: Definition of Sexual Assault (cont.)

- Sodomy:** Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
- 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 their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

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Case Study: Definition of Consent

- Sexual activity of any kind requires "consent," which consists of the following:
 - Consent means clear and voluntary agreement between participants to engage in the specific act.
 - Consent requires a clear "yes," verbal or otherwise; it cannot be inferred from the absence of a "no."
 - Consent must be ongoing throughout a sexual encounter and can be revoked at any time.
 - Consent to some sexual acts does not necessarily imply consent to others.
 - Past consent does not mean ongoing or future consent.

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Case Study: Definition of Consent (cont.)

- Consent cannot be obtained by pressure, threats, coercion or force of any kind, whether mental or physical. Consent means actually agreeing to the specific sexual activity, rather than merely submitting as a result of pressure, threats, coercion or force of any kind, whether mental or physical.
- Consent cannot be obtained from an individual who is under the legal age of consent.
- Consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not imply consent to engage in sexual activity with another.

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Case Study: Definition of Consent and Incapacitation

- Consent cannot be obtained from someone who is unconscious, asleep, physically helpless, or **incapacitated** (including, but not limited to, mentally incapacitated). A person is **incapacitated** when they are unable to make a rational decision because the person lacks the ability to understand their decision. A person who is **incapacitated** is unable to consent to sexual activity. A person can become **incapacitated** as a result of physical or mental disability, involuntary physical constraint, being asleep or unconscious, or consumption of alcohol or other drugs. A person can consume alcohol and/or drugs without becoming **incapacitated**. A person who engages in sexual activity with someone that person knows or reasonably should know is **incapacitated** does not have consent and will be found responsible for a Policy violation.

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Case Study: Definition of Consent and Incapacitation

It is always risky to engage in sexual activity with someone who has been consuming alcohol or drugs. To assess whether a Respondent knew or should have known that a Complainant was incapacitated, the following factors may be considered:

- Did the Complainant appear lucid to the Respondent and/or others?
- Was the Complainant's speech slurred?
- Did the Complainant have glassy eyes or slowed eye movement?
- Was the Complainant vomiting?
- Was the Complainant stumbling or having difficulty maintaining balance?
- Was the Complainant able to support her/his/herself?

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Case Study: Definition of Sexual Exploitation

Sexual Exploitation is the taking sexual advantage of another person or of the sexuality of another person for the benefit of another person, without consent, or in a manner that extends the bounds of consensual activity. Examples of sexual exploitation include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Observing another individual's nudity or sexual activity or allowing another to observe nudity or sexual activity in a place where that person would have a reasonable expectation of privacy without the consent of all parties involved;
- Intentional invasion of a person's sexual privacy;
- Recording, streaming, or photographing private sexual activity and/or a person's nudity or distributing of such without the consent of all parties involved;
- Exposing one's own or another individual's bra, underwear, or intimate body parts, including breasts, inner thigh, buttocks, genitals, or groin area without consent; and/or
- Inducing incapacitation for the purpose of making another person vulnerable to non-consensual sexual activity.

Sexual Exploitation does not include conduct covered under the definition of Title IX Sexual Harassment or other Prohibited Conduct.

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Case Study: Definition of Retaliation

- The term "**retaliation**" means intimidating, threatening, coercing, harassing, taking adverse employment or educational action against, otherwise discriminating against an individual in any way, and/or interfering with any right or privilege secured by Title IX or its implementing regulations, including through online communications and activities such as social media, because the individual made a report or complaint under this Policy or these Procedures, participated in any way in the investigation or resolution of such a report or complaint, opposed conduct that they reasonably believed to be prohibited under this Policy, these Procedures, or applicable law regarding discrimination or harassment, or exercised any right or responsibility under this Policy or these Procedures.

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Case Study: Definition of Retaliation (cont.)

- Retaliation includes conduct that is reasonably likely to deter an individual from making a complaint or report under this Policy or from participating in the investigation or resolution of a complaint or report, or from opposing conduct that they reasonably believe to be prohibited under this Policy, these Procedures, or applicable law regarding discrimination or harassment.

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Preparation Phase — Prepare for Interviews

Create Opening Script:

- Identify yourself and explain your independent, fact gathering role (and anyone else with you), distinguishing it from others' roles (Coordinator, Decision-makers)
- High level explanation of how the interview fits in the process and how information might be used (written reports and hearing)
- Let them know they will have the opportunity to provide information and evidence throughout the investigation process, beyond the interview (parties)
- Explain reasons for your notetaking/recording, confirm they are not recording
- Acknowledge anyone with them (advisor) and reiterate limited role
- Explain that you may be asking difficult questions about sensitive matters
- Invite/permit them to ask questions
- Ask them not to read anything into the questions
- Tell them they can ask for a break whenever they need one
- Tell them to let you know if any question is unclear, confusing, or difficult to understand

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Preparation Phase — Prepare for Interviews

Opening (cont.):

- Ask them to distinguish between information they have heard from other sources and information based on personal knowledge or experiences
- Address investigation confidentiality (can request it of witnesses, cannot require it for parties)
- Discuss policy against retaliation (assurance and warning)
- Address any amnesty provision and importance of providing known information
- Provide name and contact information for Title IX Coordinator for questions about the process or retaliation
- Ask that they commit to tell the truth
- For virtual interviews:
 - Confirm they are in a private space and ask about any potential disruptions
 - Pan the room?
 - Explain that institution is trying to replicate the in-person process (video required?)
 - Discuss plan for handling any disconnections

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Preparation Phase — Prepare for Interviews

Closing Scripts:

- Ask if they think there is any additional information that is important for you to know
 - Anything they thought you would be asking about but you did not?
- Ask if they have talked about it with any others
- Ask if there are other witnesses they believe are important
 - AND what each would provide
- Ask if there is any other evidence they believe you should review
 - Texts, social media, emails, videos, journals
- For parties, any questions they would like you to consider asking the other party?
- Opportunity to contact you/Coordinator with any additional information
- Alert them to the possibility of an additional interview (especially parties)
- Reminders: confidentiality, retaliation, questions to Title IX Coordinator
- Ensure they know how to contact you
- Thank them for their time

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Preparation Phase — Prepare for Interviews

Interview Outline:

- This is not a deposition
- List the topics to be covered in the interview
 - Chronology of the "chapters"
- Focus on what must ultimately be determined and list the elements, for example:
 - Alleged sexual activity
 - Consent? Will need the specific details about how it was communicated/understood
 - Incapacity? Need information about the impact of alcohol and indications of incapacity
 - Coercion? Details about the pressure and consequences if refused
 - Chronology of events
- For the most critical questions, work on the wording in advance:
 - E.g.: what were the words or actions that indicated to you that complainant consented to the sexual activity
- Regs require that you not rely on sex stereotypes
- Be mindful of trauma-informed practices

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Trauma Informed Education

Experience and research reveal:

- Sexual assault on campus often involves people who know each other
- Complainants frequently blame themselves
- Complainants commonly delay in reporting or do not report
- Cases often involve friendship groups
- Different people respond to trauma differently
- Alcohol is frequently involved
- Appearing to display symptoms of trauma does not mean that trauma was suffered

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Neurobiology of Sexual Assault



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Neurobiology of Sexual Assault

The Neurobiology of Sexual Assault



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LOCK
 eDiscovery
 Litigation
 Discovery
 Analytics
 Reporting

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Neurobiology of Sexual Assault:
Trauma and Impact on the Brain

Brain Regions Impacted by Trauma

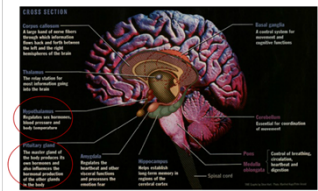
LEADERS SECTION

These regions are involved in the processing of sensory information, including pain and fear.

The amygdala is a key component of the limbic system and is involved in processing emotions, particularly fear and anxiety.

The hippocampus is involved in learning and memory, and is particularly sensitive to stress and trauma.


The prefrontal cortex is involved in executive functions, such as decision-making, planning, and impulse control.



Brain stem
Responsible for basic survival functions such as breathing, heart rate, and blood pressure.

Cerebellum
Involved in motor control, coordination, and balance.

Corpus callosum
A bundle of nerve fibers that connects the two hemispheres of the brain.



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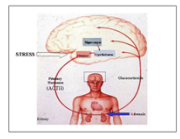
77

Neurobiology of Sexual Assault:
Trauma and Impact on the Brain


Brain-Body Regions Impacted by Trauma

HPA Axis

Balances body following stress by releasing of various hormones/chemicals



SOURCE: Suthards et al., 2005



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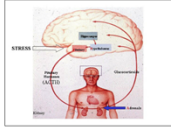
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Neurobiology of Sexual Assault: Trauma and Impact on the Brain

Brain-Body Regions Impacted by Trauma

- Catecholamines:** Fight or flight response
- Cortisol:** Energy available
- Opioids:** Prevent pain
- Oxytocin:** Promotes good feelings



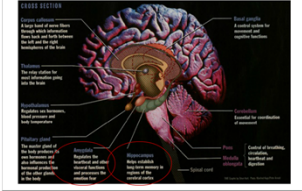
SOURCE: Southwick et al., 2003


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Neurobiology of Sexual Assault: Trauma and Impact on Memory

Brain Regions Impacted by Trauma



SOURCE: Southwick et al., 2003


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Neurobiology of Sexual Assault: Trauma and Impact on Memory

Memory Processes Impacted by Trauma

- Hippocampus** processes information into memories
 - Encoding = Organizing sensory information
 - Consolidation = Grouping information into memories and storing them
- Amygdala** specializes in the processing of emotional memories (works with the hippocampus)

Both structures are VERY sensitive to hormonal fluctuations

SOURCE: Southwick et al., 2003

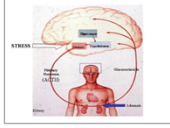

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Neurobiology of Sexual Assault: Trauma and Impact on Memory

Like These . . .

- Catecholamines:** Fight or flight response
- Cortisol:** Energy available
- Opioids:** Prevent pain
- Oxytocin:** Promotes good feelings



THESE HORMONES IMPAIR MEMORY CONSOLIDATION

SOURCE: Seathuk et al., 2005

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Neurobiology of Sexual Assault: How Does This Play Out in Sexual Assault?

What Happens During A Sexual Assault



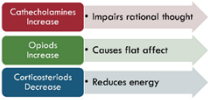
SOURCE: Babiak, 2005; Seathuk et al., 2005

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Neurobiology of Sexual Assault: How Does This Play Out in Sexual Assault?

What Happens During A Sexual Assault



SOURCE: Babiak, 2005; Seathuk et al., 2005

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Neurobiology of Sexual Assault: How Does This Play Out in Sexual Assault?

What Happens During A Sexual Assault

```

graph TD
    A[Amygdala Detects Threat] --> B[Activates Hypothalamus]
    B --> C[HPA Axis Kicks In Hormonal Flood]
    C --> D[Can Trigger a Complete "Shut Down" in the Body]
    
```

SOURCE: Bonta, 2005; Southwick et al., 2005

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Neurobiology of Sexual Assault: How Does This Play Out in Sexual Assault?

Tonic Immobility (TI)

- AKA: "Rape-induced paralysis"
- Autonomic (uncontrollable) mammalian response in extremely fearful situations
- Increased breathing, eye closure, paralysis
- 12-50% rape victims experience TI during assault
- TI is ~more common in victims who have been assaulted before (childhood, adolescence, or adult)

SOURCE: Foa et al., 2000; Collins et al., 1993; Heath et al., 2005

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Recap

- Flight/Flee – Try to run or get away from the threatening situation
- Fight – Body tries to fight back against the traumatic event
- Limits Rational Thought Process
- Flat Affect
- Freeze – Unable to move or fight back

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Neurobiology of Sexual Assault: What Happens in Terms of Memory?

What Happens During A Sexual Assault

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Neurobiology of Sexual Assault: What Happens in Terms of Memory?

What Happens During A Sexual Assault

SOURCE: Koss et al., 1995, 1996; Rosenblatt et al., 2005; Rubin et al., 2008

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Neurobiology of Sexual Assault: What Does This Mean For Practitioners?

- Neurobiological changes may result in flat affect or perceived “strange” emotions
- Neurobiological changes may impact memory consolidation and recall
 - Slowed recall
 - Disorganized and fragmented
 - Memory piecemeal
 - If alcohol was involved the memory may not be retrievable

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Related Concepts to Consider

- Secondary Victimization
 - "the victim-blaming attitudes, behaviors, and practices that exacerbate sexual assault survivors' trauma" or cause them to relive it
 - "made them feel guilty, depressed, anxious, distrustful of others, and reluctant to seek further help"
 - questions about decision-making, alcohol consumption, sending mixed signals, or appearance/clothing
- Use of sensory information to help recall memory affected by experiencing trauma
 - Asking about what the person could see, smell, taste, feel, or hear

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Thank You

Womble Bond Dickinson gratefully acknowledges the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, National Institute of Justice, for allowing us to reproduce, in part or in whole, Dr. Rebecca Campbell's *The Neurobiology of Sexual Assault*. The opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this video are those of the speaker(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

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Phase: Gather Evidence

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Phase: Gather Evidence — Notice of Meetings

Title IX:
 Parties must be given written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all hearings, **investigative interviews**, or other meetings where the party's participation in such meetings is invited or expected. The written notice to the parties of such meetings must be provided with sufficient time for the party to prepare to participate.

VAWA:
 Both parties are to receive timely notice of meetings in which either might participate as part of the informal or formal disciplinary process

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Phase: Gather Evidence

Begin preparation of your investigative report:

- Develop a template for the structure
- Know the scope (fact gatherer and reporter, single investigator, credibility assessments, recommendations?)
- Stay organized throughout the process and build the report and evidence as you go
 - Create your interview summaries as you go
 - Compile and organize documentary evidence
 - Include meetings and other case events and timelines in working draft as you go
- Start to identify "directly related" evidence that is distinct from "relevant evidence"

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Putting Training into Practice: Investigation Techniques for Interviews

- Be thoughtful about the time of the interview, time allotted, and location
- Make the party comfortable and develop some rapport
- Be empathetic
- Be patient, do not rush: slow down, give them space to think and answer
- Use open-ended questions, allow for them to answer questions in the narrative (especially in the initial interview)
- Try not to interrupt narrative
- Do not form judgments based how they are acting/presenting
 - Demeanor or emotions (trauma informed/stressful process)
 - Alcohol can impair memory
 - Avoid secondary victimization (complainant)

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Putting Training into Practice: Investigation Techniques for Interviews

Beyond *being* impartial and not prejudging, take steps to help *communicate* your impartiality during interviews:

- Avoid confusion: explain and establish your role clearly and early and return to it as needed throughout the interview and process
- Demonstrate impartiality through neutral language
 - Do not use conclusory language about contested or unknown facts
 - Do not appear to take sides or even agree with the party/witness account
 - Do not appear to provide support ("I'm sorry this happened to you") but you should be familiar with the resources available and be able to reference them/information about them
 - Use terms "account" or "experience," not "story" or "version"
- Maintain your calm demeanor
 - Do not read or supply energy to the information received or interview generally (words or expressions/body language)
 - Stay engaged
- Stick to your role, any deviation can be confusing, cause mistrust, or create appearance of bias

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Phase: Gather Evidence — Interviews

Questioning:

- Start with opening script
- Goal is to collect the full account of the events surrounding the allegation, typically through narratives (take note of new allegations)
 - Try to obtain the information necessary to create a timeline for the events (even if they do not recall the specific time)
 - Want information to recreate the scene: who, what, when, where, and how
 - Start with open-ended questions to obtain account
 - Keep the conversation open-ended and flowing throughout ("And then what happened")
- Listen carefully to the responses to formulate follow up questions
 - Limit follow up questions to information necessary to understand the account
 - *If you are not sure, do not ask*
- Do not frame questions that in a way that shares information, unless it is truly necessary
- Distinguish personal knowledge and secondhand information

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Phase: Gather Evidence — Interviews

Questioning (cont.):

- Do not "confront" them with other accounts or evidence (in *initial* party interviews)
- Ask clarifying questions for descriptions or words with multiple or unclear meanings
 - Clinical terms instead of "did it," "had sex," "oral," "got together," and "hooked up"
 - Do not draw a conclusion because it might seem self-explanatory
- Ask questions seeking all relevant information, even if they are very personal and uncomfortable
- Avoid "why" questions (unnerving, feel and sound judgmental)
- Recap, restate, or summarize what they have said, in the way they said it
 - Do not interpret or change the wording
 - Complete the "chapter"
- Closing script
- Write up your notes as soon as possible afterward (summary/draft report/recording)

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Gather Evidence — Alcohol

- Incapacitation more extreme than impairment or intoxication
- Varies by person and their personal characteristics, including biological and other factors
- Use 1 (sober) to 10 (passed out) scale with descriptions of impact?
- **Potential** indicators:
 - Slurred speech
 - Eyes: bloodshot, slowed movement, and/or glassy
 - Trouble standing or walking/lack of equilibrium
 - Vomiting
 - Other extreme or unusual behavior
 - Disorientation
 - Falling asleep
 - Fully or intermittently unconscious
 - Memory loss/"black out"
- Important for more than just capacity of complainant

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Phase: Gather Evidence — Special Considerations For Witness Interviews

- **Witness Interviews:**
 - Greater sensitivity to not sharing information
 - Early assessment of what they know will help guide your approach
 - If they do not know why they are a witness, start broadly and funnel down?
 - Leading questions often provide less reliable information
 - Give yourself time to consider whether to ask more pointed, detailed questions
 - Confidentiality

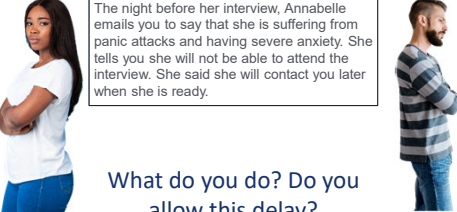
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Annabelle's Interview

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Annabelle's Interview




The night before her interview, Annabelle emails you to say that she is suffering from panic attacks and having severe anxiety. She tells you she will not be able to attend the interview. She said she will contact you later when she is ready.

What do you do? Do you allow this delay?

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Moving Forward



- The Title IX Coordinator calls you after talking with Annabelle. They agree that Annabelle will reschedule the interview for the following week.
- How do you include information about the delay and reasons for it in the investigative report?

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Annabelle's Interview




During one of Annabelle's answers to your questions, she makes a passing comment that Jake keeps retaliating against her.

How do you respond?


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Annabelle's Interview



During the interview, Annabelle tells you she received a phone call from a graduate student who is one of the baseball team's equipment managers. She said he asked her to tell him her version of the story about what happened with Jake.



Is this "relevant" or important information?

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Jake's Interview

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Jake's Interview



During Jake's interview, he tells you that the parties had an agreement during informal resolution until Annabelle said she wouldn't sign it at the last minute. He also tells you that Annabelle basically admitted to the facilitator that she wasn't incapacitated that night.



What do you do?

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Jake's Interview

Jake tells you that this process has been incredibly difficult on him and his family. He said the worst part was when the baseball coach told him to stay away from the team a few weeks ago.

What should you do?




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Jake's Interview

After you turn off the recording device, Jake and his advisor are talking and then Jake starts talking to you again. He starts telling you about how the parties took an Uber ride back to Annabelle's dorm that night and everything Annabelle said and did in the car.

How do you handle it?



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Jake's Evidence

After the interview, Jake sends you several videos he said Annabelle posted on social media the night after they had sex. The videos show Annabelle doing shots, laughing with friends, and sitting in someone's lap kissing them.

In one of the videos, Emily is wearing a TBU baseball hat and can be heard saying, "Let's go catch a rapist, Annabelle!" while making the air quotes sign when saying the word "catch." Jake writes in the email that no person who believes they were assaulted would ever be acting like that the very next day. He tells you this important evidence proves that Annabelle is lying.

What should you do?



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Phase: Gather Evidence — Special Considerations For Follow Up Interviews

- Party follow up interviews:
 - Complete draft investigation report prior to follow ups
 - Evaluate all of the evidence to know differences in accounts and inconsistencies or conflicts with own account, other accounts, and other evidence
 - Outline the follow up interview
 - Not a re-examination: collect the information you need to complete the account/fill in any gaps
 - Ask follow up questions based on evidence collected (from all sources)
 - Offer the opportunity to respond, if they wish, to other party's information
 - Ask suitable "cross-examination" questions from other party's list

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Annabelle's Follow-Up Interview

During Annabelle's follow-up interview, you offer her the opportunity to respond to Jake's account of the sexual contact in the bedroom, which included details about the choking.

Annabelle tells you that she has never been choked during sex in her life, at least that she can remember. She tells you she would never consent to being choked in any form.

What, if anything, do you do?

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The Expanded Investigation

You talk to the Title IX Coordinator who meets with Annabelle. The Title IX Coordinator issues an Amended Notice of Allegations, which include allegations of rape and sexual exploitation.

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Phase: Gather Evidence — Interviews

Remember specific Title IX exclusions (evidence that is “not relevant”):

- Do not ask about prior **sexual predisposition** or **sexual behavior** of the **Complainant**, unless:
 - The questions (or evidence) are related to prior sexual contact with the respondent and are offered to prove consent, or
 - Respondent alleges someone else committed the conduct
- Privileged **records**— do not ask/initiate discussion about them:
 - Medical, psychological, or similar treatment records
 - Attorney-client
 - Clergy
 - Spousal
- Privilege can be waived through “voluntary, written consent”

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Phase: Gather Evidence — Beyond Interviews

Other Common Categories of Evidence:

- Texts, chats, and other electronic messages/communications
- Photos and videos
- Voicemails
- Recordings (thorny)
- Emails
- Social media posts
- Surveillance video
- Access data: Wi-Fi, key card
- Police report
- Medical and treatment records (must have a written waiver)
- Employment/student records
- Diagrams, maps, and drawings

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Phase: Gather Evidence—Beyond Interviews

- Title IX Regs prohibit categorical exclusion of evidence
- Common examples of evidence institutions previously excluded or typically deemed not relevant include:
 - Lie detector results
 - Expert reports
 - Medical records, including rape kits
 - Character evidence
 - Prior bad acts
 - Witness statements submitted by party or their advisor
 - *Unduly prejudicial/evidence “whose probative value is substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice”*

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Phase: Review and Summarize Evidence

Title IX (only):

- Both parties must be given equal opportunity to inspect and review any evidence obtained during the investigation that is **directly related** to the allegations in the formal complaint, including:
 - evidence upon which recipient does not intend to rely in reaching a responsibility determination
 - inculpatory and exculpatory evidence obtained from a party or other source
 - and all must be available at the hearing as well
- Evidence must be **sent to each party**, and their advisors (if any), in an electronic format or hard copy
- Party must be given ten (10) days to submit a response in writing to the "directly related evidence"
- Investigator must consider any response before finalizing investigative report

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"Directly Related" Evidence

The diagram consists of two overlapping circles. The larger, outer circle is light blue and labeled "Directly Related". The smaller, inner circle is a darker blue and labeled "Relevant". The two circles overlap in the center.

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"Directly Related" Evidence

- May take many forms and includes most of the evidence gathered
 - A file containing all of the pertinent evidence
 - Draft** investigative report and documentary evidence
- Interviews: interview summaries or rough transcripts for recorded interviews
- Documentary evidence:
 - Employment or student records
 - Text messages, group chats, apps, emails, photos, videos, social media posts
 - Campus police or other law enforcement records
 - Data: key fob, Wi-Fi, surveillance footage
 - Other documents: medical records, diagrams, bank statements, receipts, and maps
- Sexual disposition/history is included **if** directly related (and even if not "relevant")
- Medical and privileged materials not included without a waiver (may redact)
- Prior to sharing evidence with parties: review final contents with Title IX Coordinator
 - Document the decisions made and reasons or excluding certain evidence

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Checklist for Closing Investigation Process

- Confer with Title IX Coordinator about timing and mechanics of providing “copies” to parties **and their advisors** for review (Title IX)
 - Can be provided in electronic form, including, for example, a link to the files
- *If a VAWA case not proceeding under the Title IX policy or procedures, this probably occurs in conjunction with providing parties access to the final investigative report*

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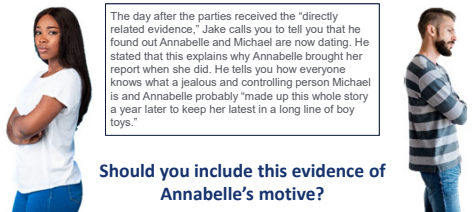
Checklist for Protecting the File

Prior to providing the “directly related” evidence (or the report for VAWA) to the parties, build in protections:

- Remove or redact information that is not “directly related”
- Require parties and their advisors to use the evidence and any report only for the purposes of the institution’s process
- Prohibit parties and advisors from sharing the documentation or disclosing the information to others
- Non-disclosure agreement?
- Use digital encryption to protect privacy
- Use party-specific watermarks
- **Use the same practices for the final report**

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Jake's Call



The day after the parties received the “directly related evidence,” Jake calls you to tell you that he found out Annabelle and Michael are now dating. He stated that this explains why Annabelle brought her report when she did. He tells you how everyone knows what a jealous and controlling person Michael is and Annabelle probably “made up this whole story a year later to keep her latest in a long line of boy toys.”

Should you include this evidence of Annabelle’s motive?

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Phase: Finalize Investigative Report

- First:
 - Review and consider any response received
 - Confer with Coordinator about any response received
 - Determine whether further investigation, interviews, or follow-up is needed
 - Identify evidentiary or relevance issues
 - Determine whether you need additional expertise
- Then:
 - Draft the final investigative report

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Jake's Call

A few days later, Jake calls you again. He tells you that he needs a delay in the process because his attorney is working to obtain all Snapchats between him and Annabelle. The attorney is also trying to obtain all of Annabelle's messages from October and November 2021.

What do you do?

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Annabelle's Call




Annabelle calls you again to express frustration that you did not include information in the investigation report about why she broke up with Jake in high school. She said that through this all, he has demonstrated that he has not changed from the possessive and controlling person he was then. She said that after the high school break-up, he kept randomly showing up wherever she was, like at the coffee shop where she worked, her friends' houses, and restaurants. And he was stalking her at TBU before she even knew it, as his and Hank's account make very clear. She said she should have known it was just too random that he would happen to be in the dining hall or on the green outside her class.

Now what?

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Title IX Coordinator's Call

The Title IX Coordinator calls you to say that, after meeting with Annabelle, it has been decided that the allegations will not be changed and to proceed with finalizing the investigative report.



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Final Reports

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Phase: Finalize Investigative Report

After the review and response period:

- Title IX
 - Create an investigative report that fairly summarizes *relevant evidence*, and
 - at least 10 days prior to a hearing, send the report to each party *and* their advisor (if any) for their review and written response (in an electronic format or a hard copy)
 - Investigator cannot be the decision-maker
- VAWA:
 - Provide the *party* with *access* (can be supervised access to review)
 - to the information to be used in the decision-making process
 - Investigator can be the decision-maker

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Phase: Finalize Investigative Report

Relevant evidence:

- “The final regulations do not define relevance, and the ordinary meaning of the word should be understood and applied.”
- “Focus investigations and adjudications on **evidence** pertinent to **proving whether facts material** to the **allegations** under investigation **are more or less likely to be true** (i.e., on what is relevant).”

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Phase: Finalize Investigative Report

Preparation:

- Develop a template for the structure
- Identify the scope (fact gatherer and reporter, single investigator, credibility assessments, recommendations?)
- Stay organized throughout the process and build the report and evidence as you go
 - Create your interview summaries as you go
 - Compile and organize documentary evidence
 - Include meetings and other case events and timelines in working draft as you go
- Identify “directly related” evidence that is distinct from “relevant evidence”

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Phase: Finalize Investigative Report —Overview of Potential Report Elements

- A. Introduction
- B. Summary of the Allegations and Complaint
- C. Documents/Evidence Reviewed (if too many, appendix)
- D. Interview Methodology
- E. Witnesses Interviewed
- F. Factual Summary
- G. Recommendations (for non-Title IX, if applicable)
- H. Conclusion

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Phase: Finalize Investigative Report —Introduction

- Source, recipient, and date of report/complaint
- Date of the notice of allegations/investigation
- Reason for the investigation
- Your appointment as the Investigator (reference policy)
- Your role (investigator, single investigator, credibility, recommendations?)
- Date of the close of evidence
- Date the parties received directly related evidence and description of the form*
- Date the parties provided responses to directly related evidence* and report


**for Title IX investigations*



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Phase: Finalize Investigative Report —Summary of Allegations


- A very brief summary of the allegations made/prohibited conduct
 - usually a paragraph
 - similar to description in the Notice of Allegations
- Date/timing of the allegations
- Specify the same for amended or additional allegations
- Include allegations made by the other party if the investigations are consolidated



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Phase: Finalize Investigative Report — Documents/Evidence Reviewed

- List the "relevant" documents item by item (and attach them)
- Describe the evidence, identify the source and time
 - E.g.: November 1, 2021 text messages between Complainant and Respondent provided by Complainant
- Provide a description for documents received but not deemed relevant (and not attached – primarily for non-Title IX cases where directly related evidence is not shared)
- Party responses to the "directly related" evidence or the final report (depending on your process)



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Phase: Finalize Investigative Report — Interview Methodology

- Items from opening script:
 - Role
 - Confidentiality (your treatment and, for witnesses, their adherence)
 - Retaliation policy
- Asked general questions and follow-up questions when necessary
- Limitations on sharing of information
- Offered opportunity to provide evidence and suggest witnesses (and basis for suggestions)
- Parties' opportunities to suggest questions to ask the other party during investigation process

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Phase: Finalize Investigative Report —Witnesses Interviewed

- Names of witnesses and those present (advisors, too)
- Date(s) (interviews and communications with them)
- Location
- Note the reasons for the interview (party request?)
- If recorded, note it
- For those suggested but not interviewed, note the reasons
- Identify efforts to interview witnesses who did not agree to participate

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Phase: Finalize Investigative Report — Factual Summary

- Determined by your institution's practices
- For most cases:
 - Background section (parties' description of their relationship to each other and to witnesses, witnesses' descriptions of relationships to parties)
 - Organize the facts by in chronological order by allegation/event (Complainant's account, Respondent's account, Witness accounts)
 - Weave in other evidence provided
- Recited neutrally and consistently
 - E.g., Annabelle stated/said, Jake stated/said or "The parties agreed" for each fact
 - Avoid words like "according to," "admitted," "acknowledged," "conceded," "explained," "described," "recalled," "remembered," or "opined" unless they use those words
- Include facts necessary to decide case, including those related to credibility (and address it if that is part of your role)
- *Separate section for recommendations*

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Finalize the Investigative Report and Provide it to the Parties

Title IX:

- Similar to the "directly related evidence," must provide electronic or hard copy to party and advisor
- 10 days prior to any hearing
- Must provide parties opportunity to provide written response
- All evidence subject to review and response by the parties must be available at the hearing
- Can institute same types of protections (NDA, limitations on use of information, encryption, watermarks)

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Finalize the Investigative Report and Provide it to the Parties

VAWA:

- **Permitted to control access** to information relied upon by any decision-maker permitted
- Supervised reviews (without smart phones)
- Confidential: no copies, photos, or downloads
- If remote, replicate in-person protections:
 - Controlled and supervised access
 - Secure site, monitored through Zoom
 - Advisor's access through party

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Jake's Response

- In his response to the Final Investigative Report Jake says:

I do want to clarify what I told the investigator. The investigator left out important information. When I told him that I was checking in with Annabelle during the sexual activities, that included me "specifically checking in on consent." I did not see that specificity in the report.
- What do you do?

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Decision-Making




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Decision-Making

Similar and identical requirements for decision-makers:

- Process must be prompt and fair
- Impartial: bias and conflict free, avoid prejudgment of facts
- Objective evaluation of all relevant evidence
 - Both inculpatory and exculpatory
 - Address evidence that supports the conclusion
 - Address certain evidence that is contrary to the conclusion (*take on material information*)
 - Credibility not based on status (complainant, respondent, or witness)
- Make determination independently (no deference to investigative report)
- Reminder about Training Requirements
 - On technology to be used at the hearing
 - Issues on relevance of questions and evidence, including sexual predisposition and prior sexual behavior
 - Institution's policies, including definitions




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Decision-Making — General Requirements of Title IX Hearing

- Live hearing
 - In-person, with separation of parties (upon request) or virtual
- All "directly related evidence" available
- Provide cross-examination: permit each party's advisor to ask "all relevant and follow-up questions" of the other party and witnesses
 - Institution provides advisor for cross-examination if the party does not have one
 - **Decision-maker determines relevancy for each question and party must be afforded the opportunity to challenge relevancy determinations**
- Cannot require participation of party or witness
- Audio recording or transcript
- Issue a written determination of responsibility



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Decision-Making — Title IX Hearing

- Flexibility (must apply equally):
 - To determine advisor role beyond cross-examination
 - Choice of decision-makers
 - Use of pre-hearings
 - Format of hearing beyond cross-examination
 - Openings? Direct examination? Closings? Arguments on evidence?
 - In-person, with separation of parties or virtual
 - Decorum (to make the process respectful and professional)
 - Handling objections
 - Time limits for various phases of hearing

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Decision-Making — Title IX Hearing

- Ensure that you clearly understand your role in the hearing process
 - Testimony?
 - Subject to cross-examination?
 - Bring or present evidence?
 - Scope/rules for questions to you? Provide recommendations or weigh credibility?
- Seek any clarity about your role or the evidence from Title IX Coordinator, not decision-makers
 - No "ex-parte" type conversations with decision-makers
- Same approach to non-Title IX decision-making

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Decision-Making Framework

- Keep in mind what must be decided:
- Make a decision about whether the policy was violated
 - For sexual harassment: determine what conduct occurred and whether it was welcomed or unwelcomed
 - For sexual contact: what conduct occurred and was it with consent or without consent
- Using the applicable **standard of evidence**
- With rationale for finding on each allegation
- Sanctions (institution-specific)
- Remedies (institution-specific)

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Decision-Making

Standard of evidence:

Preponderance: more likely than not that respondent violated the policy (50% and a feather) or insufficient evidence to conclude it is more likely than not

Clear and convincing: “highly probable” or insufficient evidence to conclude it is “highly probable”

- Under Title IX, must apply the same **standard of evidence** to all Formal Complaints of sexual harassment

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Decision-Making — Evidentiary Issues

Always irrelevant under **Title IX**:

- Complainant’s sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior (unless one of the two exceptions apply)
- Medical, psychological, or treatment records (without voluntary, written consent)
- Information protected by legally recognized privilege without a waiver
- **Party or witness statements that have not been the subject of cross-examination at a live hearing**
 - Know your policy and procedures

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Decision-Making — Evidentiary Issues

Determine **weight** to be given to relevant evidence:

- Regs require consideration of both inculpatory and exculpatory—what does that mean?
 - Address evidence that supports the finding/conclusion
 - Best practice to address certain evidence that does not support the finding/conclusion—acknowledge and address it (including witness or party statements)
- Explain factors for some evidence “outweighing” other evidence—what are the reasons?
- What about matters that feel like one person’s word versus another’s? How do you evaluate **credibility**?

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Decision-Making — Evidentiary Issues

Credibility:

- Credibility cannot be based on status (complainant, respondent, or witness)
- Is there corroborating evidence and information
 - Objective documentation
 - Contemporaneous accounts and information
- Is it based on firsthand knowledge—how did the person obtain the information
- Is the information "plausible"
- How strong is their recollection or confidence in the accuracy of the information
- Was the person forthcoming with the material information and timing of disclosure

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Decision-Making — Evidentiary Issues

Credibility (cont.):

- Does the person have a reason to not be truthful about that information
 - In both directions: self-serving statements and statements against interest (if the fact is harmful to the person but they disclose it anyway)
- Relationship of person providing information to each of the parties
- Other factors impacting believability?
 - Prior bad acts or pattern of this conduct
 - Substantially similar and distinct conduct? Allegations or determinations?
 - Timing?
- **Demeanor?**

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**Making a Determination:
Decide Whether Jake Violated
the Policy**

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**Decision-Making Phase:
Draft Notice of Determination**



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Decision-Making — Written Determination

Elements:

1. Identification of the allegations alleged to constitute sexual harassment;
2. Procedural steps taken from receipt of the Formal Complaint through the determination regarding responsibility (writings, meetings, interviews, reviews, hearings, evidence collected);
3. Findings of fact supporting the determination;
4. Conclusions regarding the application of the recipient's code of conduct to the facts;
5. Decision-maker's rationale for the result of each allegation, including rationale for the determination regarding responsibility;
6. Any disciplinary sanctions imposed on the respondent, and whether the recipient will provide remedies to the complainant; and
7. Information regarding the appeals process

** Only one notice (re: responsibility with sanctions/remedies) and must be provided to the parties simultaneously*



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Phase: Decision-Making — Draft Notice of Determination

Title IX and VAWA require a written Notice of Determination (policy determines whether it is required for non-Title IX sexual harassment)

Sample format of Notice of Determination (which aligns with both):

- Summary of allegations
- Summary of procedures
- Policy Provisions Section
- Findings of Fact
- Decision and Rationale
- Sanctions and Rationale
- Remedies
- Appeal Information



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Phase: Decision-Making — Draft Notice of Determination

Title IX requires that it include:

- **Identification of allegations potentially constituting sexual harassment**
 - Summarize the allegations contained in the Formal Complaint
 - All allegations, for both parties, in a factual and concise manner
- **Description of the procedural steps from formal complaint through determination, including all:**
 - notifications to parties
 - interviews with parties and witnesses
 - site visits
 - methods used to gather other evidence
 - any hearing held
- Include information about who was present and their roles

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Phase: Decision-Making — Draft Notice of Determination

Policy Provision Section:

- Identify the policies at issue
- Include applicable Definitions
 - Regarding conduct (e.g., sexual assault, consent, incapacitation) and the elements
 - Standard of proof
 - Burden of proof
 - Presumption of not responsible
 - Retaliation, if applicable

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Phase: Decision-Making — Draft Notice of Determination

- Findings of fact supporting the determination
- Conclusions regarding application of policy to the facts
- Statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including determination regarding responsibility, sanctions, and whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to education program/activity to complainant

In practice:

- Discuss all material facts
- Apply the policy definition and standard of proof to the facts
- To reach conclusions that are
- Explained through the evidence available, how it was *weighed*, and how it supports, or does not support, the outcome (including credibility)

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Phase: Decision-Making — Draft Notice of Determination

Findings and Rationale (cont.)

- **Sanctions and Rationale**
 - And procedure for failing to abide by them
- **Remedies provided**

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Phase: Decision-Making — Draft Notice of Determination

- **Procedures and basis for appeal**
 - Explain the process, general requirements, roles, and the timeframes
 - Permissible grounds for appeal
 - How to file it
 - On what timeline
 - To be decided by whom (by name, title, or otherwise)
- **Appeal bases must include:**
 - Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome
 - New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility (or dismissal) was made, that could affect the outcome
 - Title IX Coordinator, Investigator, 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
- Plus any other grounds listed in the policy

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Phase: Decision-Making — Draft Notice of Determination

Delivery of the Notice of Determination (Title IX):

- Know in advance who is responsible for delivering the notice to the parties
- Must be a written notice
- Must be provided to the parties simultaneously

Sexual Assault and VAWA crimes:

- Simultaneous notice, when the decision becomes final
 - AND for any change to the results prior to it becoming final

Effective Date (Title IX Regs) for Findings:

- Final at conclusion of appeal or, if no appeal is filed, on the date on which the appeal would no longer be considered timely

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Phase: Decision-Making — Sanctions and Remedies

- Know your role
- Separate the finding on responsibility from the sanctions and remedies
 - If credibility is part of the sanctions determination, whoever makes credibility determinations should decide sanctions
- Know your process
 - Based solely on the investigation and hearing files?
 - Parties to submit impact statements?
- Sanctions and remedies should align with the determination
 - "Close evidentiary calls" do not warrant lesser sanctions
 - Evidentiary standard should not be raised because of the severity of the sanctions
- Designed to stop the discriminatory conduct, prevent its recurrence, and address its effects

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Phase: Decision-Making — Sanctions and Remedies

- Range of possible sanctions should be listed in your policy (required by VAWA)
 - Requires the sanctions to be specific, including the type and length of suspension and reinstatement requirements
 - Must be included in notice of determination
 - Any information relied upon by decision-makers must be available to parties
- Sanctions must be included in the singular Notice of Determination (Title IX)
- ***Policies list the range of sanctions and sanctioning considerations***

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Decision-Making — Appeals

Pertinent Title IX Requirements (not exhaustive):

- Equitable
 - Offered to both parties from: decision and from dismissal of Formal Complaint
- Required Grounds:
 - Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome
 - New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the decision was made and could affect the outcome
 - ***Bias or conflict by Title IX Coordinator, investigator, or decision-maker***
- Permitted to provide additional bases for appeal, as long as equally
- Additional written and notice requirements as well

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Phase: Decision-Making — Appeals

VAWA:

- No appeal requirement but, if provided, it must be offered equally to the parties with the same procedural protections as provided throughout the process

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Recordkeeping —Title IX

Must maintain certain records for seven years, including:

- For each sexual harassment investigation including any determination regarding responsibility and any audio or audiovisual recording or transcript required by the Regulations, any disciplinary sanctions imposed on the Respondent, and any remedies provided to the complainant designed to restore or preserve equal access to the education program or activity
- Any appeal and the result
- Informal resolution
- Supportive measures
- Training materials for Title IX Coordinators, Investigators, decision-makers, and those who facilitate informal resolution (and post on website)
- Actions taken in response to a report or formal complaint sufficient to document why the response was not deliberately indifferent

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Upcoming Trainings in the Series

- November 10, 2022: Title IX Hearing Officer and Decision-Maker Training

Coming Soon:

- Appeal Officer Training
- Hearing Advisor Training
- Title IX Coordinator Training

• *All trainings will also be available on demand*

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