Overseeing or Conducting Investigations MODULE FOUR Melinda Grier, MELINDA GRIER CONSULTING PC WHERE WHERE WHEN WHAT PROMISE COURSE WHAT PROMISE COURSE

DCL Requirements: In the Beginning

• Immediate and appropriate action to investigate promptly or to determine what occurred.

But. . .

- Complainant's consent to conduct an investigation.
- Reasonable steps consistent with complainant's request

And ...



Clery Information & Interim Measures

- Clery Information Any report of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking
 - Written explanation of student's or employee's rights
 - × Sanctions
 - × Procedures
 - Preserving evidence
 - × Law enforcement
 - × Confidentiality
 - × Support and assistance
- DCL & Clery
 - ${\color{red} \bullet}$ Interim measures whether or not file a complaint



What then?

- Complainant wanting no more action
- Complainant requesting confidentiality or identity not disclosed
- Limited ability to act
- No retaliation
- Still must evaluate request
- Only proceed in very limited circumstances
- Inform potential complainant of decision
- Information as needed to fulfill Title IX duties



The Investigation

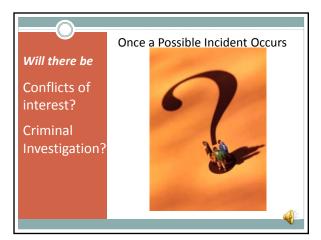
- Confusion between an investigation and a grievance procedure
- An investigation may occur as part of
 - OAn initial assessment
 - OA student conduct procedure
 - OA student-to-student grievance procedure
- OA Title IX complaint procedure
- An investigation must occur even if it's unlikely there will be institutional action

Elements of a Good Investigation

- Thorough & impartial
- Interview all necessary parties
- Gather and analyze all relevant evidence
- Assess the strength of the evidence
- Rational and defensible result that fairly reflects what occurred

Before You Begin Steps to Take Now

- •How does it fit in the process?
- •Who is decision-maker?
- •What standard must the evidence meet?
- Authority





Conducting Investigations: Purposes

- Gather evidence
- Make credibility determinations
- Recommend appropriate action charges to be brought or action to be taken
 - Respond to the complaint
 - Protect complainant or preserve the legitimacy of the process
 - Prevent future harassment
 - Implement or update current policies
- Make sure evidence is fully developed to support the ultimate decision

Investigatory Skills

- How to ask questions
- Dealing with difficult subjects
- How to convince the reluctant witness
- How to distinguish relevant from irrelevant
- How to make credibility assessments
- How to be concerned but neutral
- How to document the investigation





The Interview (continued)

- Getting accurate information
- Questioning
- Observing the interviewee
- Other witnesses
- Concluding the interview

The Initial Meeting with the Complainant

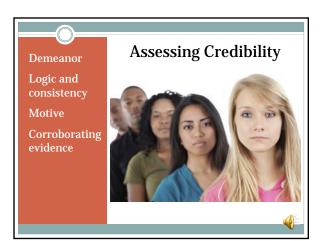
- Setting the foundation and explaining the process, discussing outcomes
- Identifying the issues, gathering information and witness names
- Explaining the complainant's and alleged perpetrator's rights and responsibilities.
- Instilling confidence in the process and the players





Other Considerations

- Searches
- Involvement of Parents and Lawyers
- Witness Behavior
- Media and Other Attention





Ending the Investigation

- Completed report
- Secured any evidence
- Taking next steps

