

Title IX Coordinator and Investigator Training Class

Presented by DSA Associates:

Cathy Cocks

Beth Devonshire

Adrienne Murray

Ann Todd

D. Stafford & Associates, LLC 179 Rehoboth Avenue, #1121 Rehoboth Beach, DE 19971 302-344-5809

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Title IX Coordinator & Investigator Training

Online Course Agenda

11am-5pm EDT each day Breaks: 1:00pm - 1:30pm; 3:30pm - 3:45pm

Day 1 - Understanding Title IX

- Module 1: Introductions and Definition of Terms
- Module 2: Title IX Overview
- Module 3: Clery for Title IX Practitioners
- Breakout room (if time)

Day 2 - Title IX Coordinator and Policy Development

- Review and Reflection
- Module 4: Policy Development
- Module 5: Title IX and Athletics
- Module 6: Campus-wide Education
- Breakout room (if time)

Day 3 - Process Considerations

- Review and Reflection
- Module 7: Consent and the Role of Alcohol and Other Drugs
- Module 8: Special Considerations
- Breakout room (if time)

Day 4 - Process Stages

- Review and Reflection
- Module 9: Intake and Supportive Measures
- Module 10: Evidence Collection and Investigatory Process
- Module 11: Interviewing
- Breakout room (if time)

Day 5 - Case Evaluation

- Review and Reflection
- Module 12: Credibility and Relevancy
- Module 13: Resolutions and Outcomes
- Final Activity

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Dolores Stafford, President & CEO



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

Adrienne Meador Murray, Executive Director, Equity Compliance and Civil Rights Services



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

having been affiliated with D. Stafford & Associates as a part-time Associate since 2012.

As the Executive Director of Training and Compliance Activities, Murray builds on her 17-year career in law enforcement in which she became a nationally recognized expert in the field of best practice postsecondary institutional response to the sexual victimization of college women in the United States and in Canada. She is also a trained civil rights investigator and is well respected throughout the country for her ability to aid institutions in understating how to do best practice criminal and civil rights investigations concurrently. She is well known for her work in having provided support, advocacy and criminal investigative services for victims of sexual assault, stalking and intimate partner violence and is a sought-out speaker and investigator. She has expertise in the construction of best practice law enforcement standard operating procedures and training police officers to respond in best practice and trauma-informed ways to victims of sexual assault and intimate partner violence. In her current role, Murray coordinates curriculum development and instruction for national classes, including basic and advanced sexual misconduct investigation classes; an investigation of dating violence, domestic violence and stalking class; and a Title IX Coordinator/Investigator class offered through D. Stafford & Associates. To date, Murray has trained more than 2,500 criminal and civil rights investigators throughout the U.S.



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

Murray is a graduate of the University of Richmond, where she received her Bachelor's Degree in Applied Studies in Human Resource Management. Murray is also a graduate of the 235th session of the prestigious FBI National Academy where she was awarded a graduate certificate in Criminal Justice. She has authored numerous journal articles.

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Catherine Cocks, M.A.

Consultant, Student Affairs, Title IX, and

Equity Compliance Services



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

She is a faculty member for the Association for Student Conduct Administration's (ASCA) Donald D. Gehring Academy teaching on subjects such as ethics, governance, threat assessment, media relations, and higher education trends. She was an affiliated faculty

member for many years in the University of Connecticut's Higher Education and Student Affairs Master's program teaching "The Law, Ethics, and Decision-Making in Student Affairs."

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

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

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



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

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



Beth Devonshire, Esq., has been an Associate with DSA since 2012 and she became a full-time consultant in August of 2018. She was the Associate Dean of Students at UMass Boston from November 2016 to July 2018. In that role, Beth administered the student conduct system, chaired the CARE and BIT Teams, served as the Deputy Title IX Coordinator, oversaw the U-Access (an office dedicated to assisting students who are dealing with a multitude of issues such as food insecurity, homelessness, emancipation from foster care, and chronic poverty), and acted as a liaison with the various constituencies around the University. Additionally, Beth was responsible drafting the policies and

procedures related to students. Prior to that, Beth was the Director of Student Conduct at Bridgewater State University and the Director of Community Standards Stonehill College. Before

beginning her career in Higher Education, Beth served as a clerk for the Justices of the Superior Court, and in various positions for the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Beth has also presented extensively on Title IX including presentations to Colleges, State Wide Organizations, Regional Conferences, and at the OCR Title IX Conference in March of 2011.

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

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



Devonshire currently serves as an Associate for D. Stafford & Associates, a highly reputable consulting firm specializing in delivering on organizational, physical security, vulnerability and arming assessments; Clery Act compliance audits; assessments of Title IX compliance; Behavioral Intervention Team and Student Conduct Assessments and Training; and a host of other services related to security, safety and compliance for institutions of higher education.

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Ann Todd

Consultant, Equity Compliance and Civil Rights Investigations



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

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

background to investigating a range of employee misconduct—from performance issues to discrimination.

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

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

INVESTIGATION CLASS ACRONYMS

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

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

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

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

FNE: Forensic Nurse Examiners

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

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

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

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

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

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

PD: Police Department

PS: Public Safety

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

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

SANE: Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner

SART: Sexual Assault Response Team

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

SWA: Senior Women's Administrator (Athletics)

TWN: Timely Warning Notice

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

VAWA: Violence Against Women Act

TITLE IX

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ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATES FOR COMPLETION OF DSA/NACCOP CLASSES

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

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

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

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

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





AGENDA

- Introductions
- Terms

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Introduction		D. STAFFORD
Name	Institution	How long have you been doing this work?

Attorneys Not your attorney Consult with YOUR legal counsel 2000-STAFFORD ASSOCIATES

The Laws



- Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (1990)
 - Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013
- Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972

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Language



- Civil Rights
 - Complainant vs. respondent (must use for Title IX)
 - Accuser vs. accused
 - Reporting party vs. responding party
- Criminal (for purposes of concurrent investigations)
 - Victim vs. suspect/perpetrator

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Parties



- Complainant
 - An individual who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment
- Respondent
 - An individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment
- Witness
- Any individual who has direct knowledge of an incident

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Outcomes



- Findings
- "Responsible" or "Not Responsible"
- "In Violation" or "Not In Violation"
- "Substantiated" or "Unsubstantiated"
- "Founded" or "Unfounded"
- Criminal Findings
- "Guilty" or "Not Guilty" (Innocent)

A False Report/False Allegation is not the same thing as a finding of "Not Responsible."

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Standard of Proof



■ Preponderance of the Evidence

Based on the evidence presented, it is more likely than not that...

Clear & Convincing Evidence

Based on the evidence presented, it is highly probable that \dots

Evidence Beyond a Reasonable Doubt

Highest level of proof which is used in criminal cases and therefore, not applicable.

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Umbrella Terms



- Sexual harassment is a form of sex discrimination prohibited by <u>Title</u>
- Sexual assault means an offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting program. Defined under the Clery Act
- Sexual misconduct is a term often used in school policies to adequately describe the spectrum of unwanted behaviors

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Terminology



Androgynous	Asexual	Bisexual	Cisgender	Gay	Gender dysphoria	Gender expression
Gender fluid	Gender identity	Gender non conforming	Gender queer	Intersex	Lesbian	LGBTQ+
Non binary	Outing	Pansexual	Queer	Questioning	Sexual orientation	Transgender

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Agenda

- History
- Case Law
- The Law & Regulations

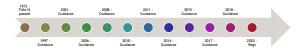
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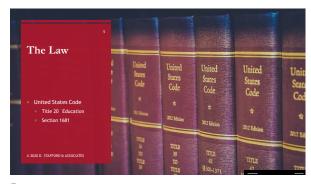






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Law - Federal

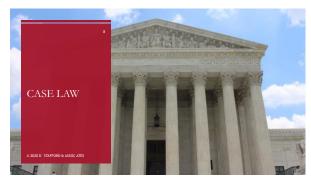
Statute	Overview
Title IX	No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation
20 USCA § 1681	in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance, except that:

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Law - Federal

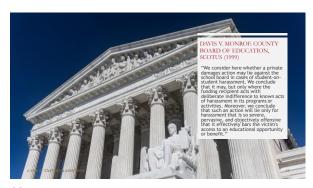
Statute	Overview
Title IX	Exceptions:
	3) religious organizations; 4) military services or merchant marines; 5) traditional single-sex institutions; 6) social fraternities or sororities and voluntary youth organizations; 7) Boy or girl conference; 8) Father- son/mother-daughter activities; 9) "beauty pageants."

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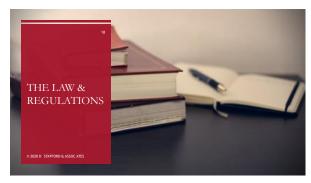




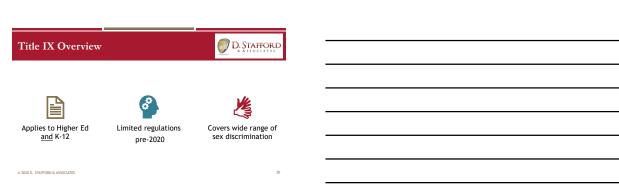


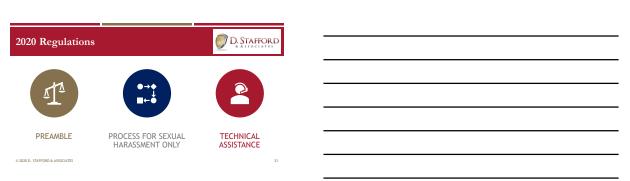














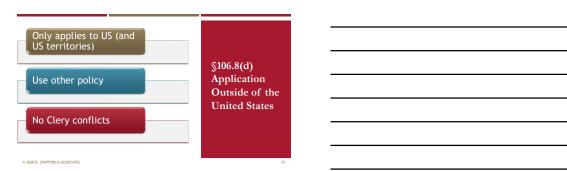




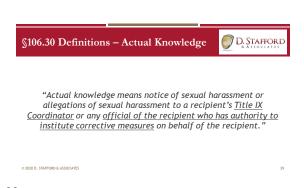
Notification that you do not discriminate **Description** Notification that you do not discriminate **Description** **Title IX Coordinator contact information **Grievance procedure** **United States** **Description** **United States** **Description** **United States** **Description** **Description**

"grievance procedures that provide for the <u>prompt and equitable</u> resolution of <u>student and employee complaints alleging any action that would be prohibited by this part and a <u>grievance process</u> that complies with § 106.45 for formal complaints as defined in § 106.30."</u>

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§106.30 Definitions Complainant & Respondent

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Complainant

"an individual who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment"

Respondent

"an individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment"

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§106.30 Definitions – Formal Complaint



- "... a document filed by a complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging sexual harassment against a respondent and requesting that the recipient investigate the allegation of sexual harassment."
- At the time of filing a formal complaint, a complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activity of the recipient with which the formal complaint is filed."
- "Where the Title IX Coordinator signs a formal complaint, the Title IX Coordinator is not a complainant or otherwise a party."

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§106.30 Definitions – Formal Complaint





Signed formal complaint



Title IX Coordinator



be participating

TITTT

Complainant MUST T



Third party reports

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§106.30
Definitions Sexual
Harassment

1. An employee of the recipient conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the recipient on an individual sparticipation in unwelcome sexual conduct; measurement of the bathat some of the provision of the prov

PRO	NG 1: Quid Pro Quo	D. STAFFORD
6	Must be an employee (not volunteer, visitor,	student)
191	"This for that" harassment	
*	When favorable professional or educational on a sexual activity	treatment is conditioned







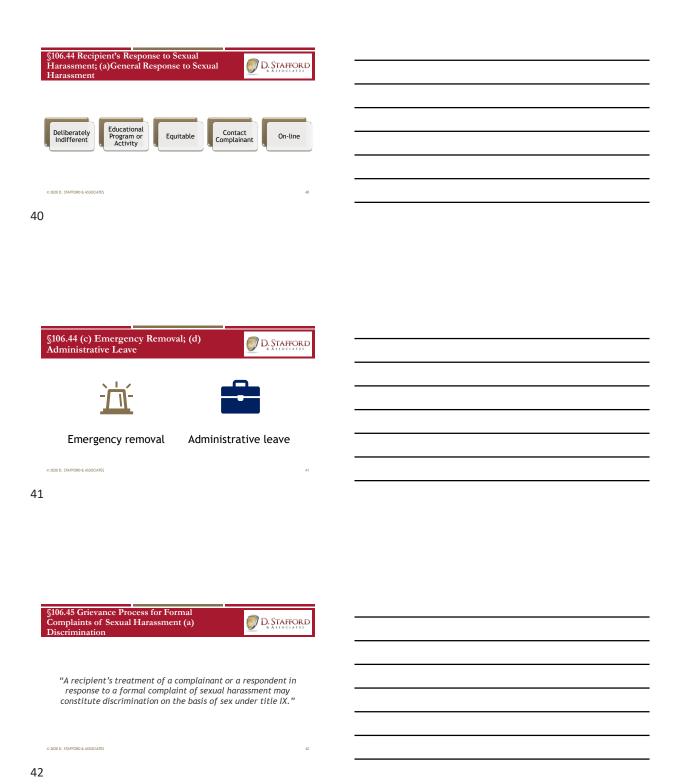
"Non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the complainant or the respondent before or after the filing of a formal complaint or where no formal complaint has been filed."

"Such measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the recipient's educational environment, or deter sexual harassment."

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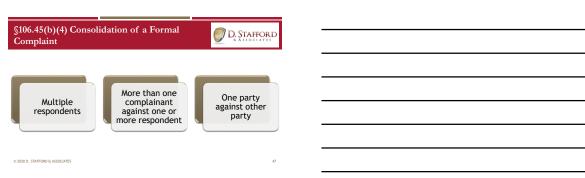




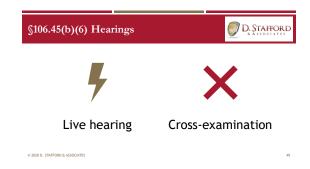




§106.45 Grievance Process for For Complaints of Sexual Harassmer Process, (2) Notice	
	+
Notice requirements	Additional allegations
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Burden of proof	Witnesses and facts	No restriction on discussing allegations	§106.45 Grievance Process for Formal
Advisor	Notice	Inspect evidence	Complaints of Sexual Harassment,
	Investigative report		(b) Grievance Process, (5) Investigation
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\$106.45(b)(6) Hearings

Advisor

Relevancy

Participation consequences

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"Physically present

\$106.45(b)(7) Determination Regarding
Responsibility

Allegations
Procedural steps
Findings of fact
Conclusion/application
Rationale

Appeal procedures

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\$106.45(b)(10) Recordkeeping (seven years)

Case Materials

Training materials

Intimidation, threats, coercions, discrimination

May use same grievance procedure

1st Amendment

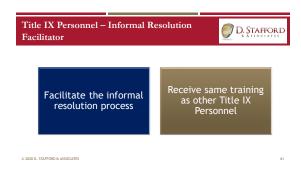
False reports

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		_	
Title IX Personnel – Investig	gator D.S.	TAFFORD SOCIATES	
Gathers relevant	Collects for sharing all evidence		
evidence	obtained that is related		
Does not limit the	Drafts final		
ability of the parties to gather and share evidence	investigative report		
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- All Title IX Personnel:
 Definition of sexual harasment
 Scope of the recipient's education program or activity
 How to conduct an investigation and grievance process including hearings, appeals, and informal resolution processes, as applicable
 How to serve impartially, including by avoiding prejudgment of the facts at issue, conflicts of interest, and bias
 Decision-makers:

- Interest, and bias

 Pecision-makers:
 Technology to be used at a live hearing
 Issues of relevance of questions and evidence, including when questions and evidence about the complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant
- Investigators:
 Issues of relevance to create an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence
 ORDING SASSOCIATS









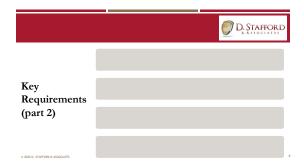
Agenda

- The Clery Act (with Title IX Intersections)
- CSAs
- Crimes
- Geography
- Campus Alerts
- VAWA
- Amendments/Definitions
- Procedural Requirements
- Education Requirements

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2







1. Was the crime reported to a Campus Security Authority?

2. Is the crime a Clery Act crime?

3. Did the crime occur on or within the institution's reportable Clery geography?



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Reporting Considerations



Title IX—"Officials with authority Clery Act--CSAs to institute corrective action on behalf of the institution"

- Official(s) who can institute corrective measures on behalf of the school

Title IX Coordinator

- Any other person who is designated by the institution as a person who shall report
- Campus police department
- responsible for security
- individuals to whom crimes should be reported
- "officials with significant responsibility for student and campus activities"
 - Local law enforcement



10

COUNTING
CRIME
STATISTICS:
CLERY CRIMES
0.2020 D. TAFFORD & A. OCATES

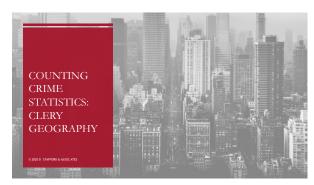
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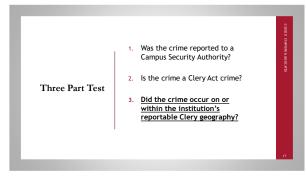
Was the crime reported to a Campus Security Authority? 2. Is the crime a Clery Act crime? Three Part Test Did the crime occur on or within the institution's reportable Clery geography?

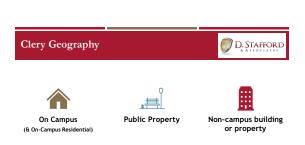












Student Organization Houses



niversity Owns the Land and/or Building and the House is not within 1 mile of Campus Border

19



Impact of Location & Party

- 2020 Title IX Regulations
 Conduct that occurs within its 'education program or activity'
 - Against a person within the United States
- Against a persoin within the United States
 School must have exercised substantial control over both the respondent and the context in which the sexual harassment occurs

 Also includes any building owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by a postsecondary institution
- Clery Act
- On campus; on public property within or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus; in or on non-campus buildings or property that your institution (or a recognized student organization) owns/controls May include some study abroad programs
 For VAWA crimes, must use processes even if occurs off-campus

20

Geography versus Jurisdiction



Geography is the defined physical area in which the Clery Act attaches. A crime MUST occur within the institution's physical Clery geography to be captured.

Jurisdiction generally describes authority to apply law to a certain area and/or to certain persons. For example, under Title IX, an act may not physically occur on campus, but if it occurs within certain programs between certain people, Title IX attaches.



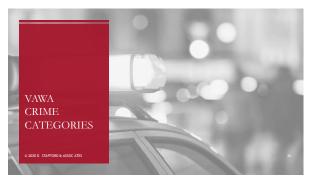


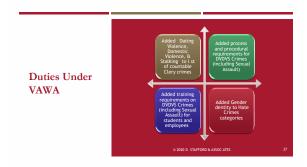


Timely
Warning
Decisions

The nature and type of the crime

The continuing danger to the campus community





	ı		i .		
		Primary Crimes			
Clery Crin	ne	Hate Crimes			
Categories	3	Arrests and Referrals for Drug, Liquor and Weapon Violations			
		Dating Violence, Domestic Violence and			
		Stalking Incidents (VAWA Crimes) © 2020 D STAFFORD B ASSOCIATES 28			
		© MANUAL PROPERTY AND			
			_		
			١.		
Rape	Penetra	ation, no matter how slight, of the vagina or			
Карс	anus w	ith any body part or object, or oral ation by a sex organ of another person,	-		
	withou include	t the consent of the victim. This definition es any gender of victim or respondent.	-		
			-		
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			-		

Fondling

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

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		_	
Consent			
The Clery Act <u>does</u> <u>not require</u> any particular	ASR must include definition of have a definition in consent as defined their institutional		
definition of consent	by jurisdiction (state law) sexual misconduct policy		
© 2020 D. STAFFORD & ASSOCIATES	31		
31			
Sexual Assault	INCEST		
Sexual Assault	Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within		
	the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law		
	STATUTORY RAPE		
	Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent		
© 2020 D STAFFORD & ASSOC ATES	32		
32			
32			
Domestic	ony or misdemeanor <u>crime of violence</u> committed by: a) a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim		
	b) by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common c) by a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated		
	with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner d) by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the		
	jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred OR e) by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime		
	family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred		
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What is a "Crime of Violence?"	According to Section 16 of title 18 of the United States Code, the term crime of violence means an offense that has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another, or any other offense that is a felony and that, by its nature, involves a substantial risk that physical force against the person or property of another may be used in the course of committing the offense.	
34	o 2000 D. STAFFORD & ASSOCIATES	
Dating Violence	Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. i. The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. ii.For the purposes of this definition—	
	A. Dating Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.	
	B. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.	
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0. 11.	Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific	
Stalking	person that would cause a <u>reasonable person</u> to—	
	 a) Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or 	
	b) Suffer <u>substantial emotional distress</u>	
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Stalking (related definitions)

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

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- Are there sex-based offenses that are not included here but should be included in our conduct codes?
- Are there other behaviors that are sex-based that are not included here but should be included in our conduct codes?

3

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Response Requirements for VAWA Offenses	D. STAFFORD
Procedures victims of VAWA Offenses sh	ould follow
Procedures an institution will follow when o	ffense reported
and make sure it is all in WRITI.	NG.

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Written Explanation of Student or Employee's Rights



(b)(11)(vii) "When a student or employee reports to the institution that the student or employee has been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, the institution will provide the student or employee a written explanation of the student's or employee's rights and options, as described in paragraphs (b)(11)(ii) through (vi) of this section. . ."

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Written Explanation of Rights and Options





- The importance of preserving evidence that may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order
 - Not required but recommended: Where to obtain forensic exams, contact info, does not require police report and can have exam now, decide later
- How and to whom the alleged offense should be reported
- List any person or organization that can assist the victim
- Recommended: Also include community organizations

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Written Explanation of Rights and Options





- 3. Notification of the victim's option to
- Notify proper law enforcement authorities, including on-campus and local police;
- Be assisted by campus authorities in notifying law enforcement authorities if the victim so chooses; and
- Decline to notify such authorities
- The rights of victims and the institution's responsibilities for
- Orders of protection;
- "No contact" orders;
- Restraining orders; or
- Similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, tribal, or institutional

 4

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Written Explanation of Rights and Options





- 5. To students AND employees about existing:
- Counseling
- Mental Health Victim Advocacy
- Legal Assistance
- Visa and Immigration Assistance
- Student Financial Aid
- Other services available for victims
- 6. Options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to (if requested and reasonably available)
 - Academic, Living, Transportation, Working

Written Explanation of Rights and Options





7. Confidentiality

- Publicly available recordkeeping has no personally identifying information about the victim. (not required for respondent but best practice in most cases)
- Accommodations and protective measures are confidential (to the extent they can be without impairing the ability to provide them)

8. Disciplinary Procedures

An explanation of the procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, as required by paragraph (k)

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Response to "Actual Knowledge"

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2020 Title IX Regulations

- Offer and/or implement supportive measures Explain the process for filing a formal complaint

Clery Act

- existing counseling, mental health, assistance etc access to law enforcement and no contacts etc.
- changes to academic, living, transportation and working situations, institutional procedures process for Institutional disciplinary process
- Assess for Timely Warning Notice OR Emergency Notification

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Clery Requirements for Disciplinary Proceedings





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

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Advisors under Clery





Advisor Requirement

- Advisor individual who provides support, guidance, or advice

 Do not limit the choice of advisor
- May restrict participation if apply equally
- Provide timely notice of meetings
- May form a pool of people
- Can remove a disruptive advisor
 Could allow them to serve as a proxy
- Don't have to delay for them (but encouraged to be reasonable)

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Advisor Requirement







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Standard of Evidence





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Clery Act

Any standard of evidence ... must include in

• Either the preponderance of the evidence standard or the clear and convincing standard but must be the same for all sexual

■ 2020 Title IX Regulations

misconduct

Would not prohibit using different standards for different groups

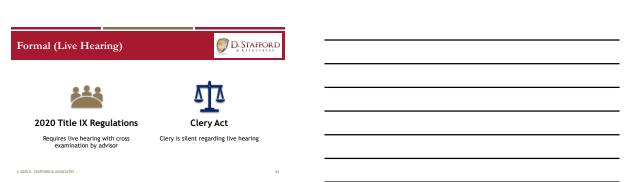
Can offer, but may not require Not allowed for "employee on student" sexual harassment Party may withdraw up to a point Informal Resolutions Clery Act Written information about procedures the institution will follow for VAWA offense (does not differentiate between formal vs informal)

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Written Determination



- Identification of the allegations
- Procedural steps taken from receipt through determination
 notifications to the parties
 - interviews with parties and witnesses

 - methods used to gather other evidence
- Findings of fact supporting the determination
- Conclusions regarding the application of code of conduct to the facts Result (responsibility, rationale, sanctions, remedies for each allegation)
- Appeals procedures
- When results become final (post appeal)
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- Result (include any sanctions and rationale for results and sanction)
- Appeals procedures
- Any change to the result
- When such results become final

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Clery Requirements for Officials





- Annual
- Training must be described in ASR • Should include (at a minimum):
- Relevant evidence and how it should be used
- Proper interview techniques
- Basic procedural rules for conducting a proceeding
- Avoiding actual/perceived conflicts
- Can be in person or electronic (webinar or video)

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Bias Free and Training for "Officials

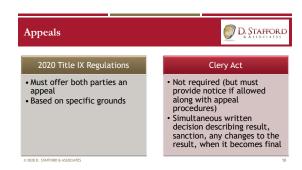


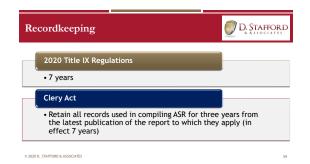
Title IX ("Title IX Personnel")

- Training for all on...
- definition of sexual harassment in § 106.30
- the scope of the recipient's education program or activity
 how to conduct an investigation and grievance process
- how to serve impartially, including by avoiding prejudgment of the facts
- Decision Makers
- · training on any technology and on issues of relevance
- relevance to create an investigative report that fairly summarizes
- Training materials must not rely on sex stereotypes

Clery ("Officials")

- Annual training on
- the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence sexual assault and stalking and on
- how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of the victims and promotes accountability







Education and Prevention under Clery



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Primary Prevention Best Practices



"Programming, initiatives, and strategies intended to stop dating violence...stalking... <u>before they occur</u> through the promotion of positive and healthy behaviors that foster healthy, mutually respectful relationships and sexuality, encourage safe bystander intervention, and seek to change behavior and social norms in a health and safe directions."

- Not required that all students take or attend (but mandate encouraged)
- Must show "good faith effort" to reach them with "active notification"
- Format and timeframe encouraging maximum attendance
- Equally important to prevent perpetration as it is to prevent victimization

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Primary Prevention & Awareness



"The institution's primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees, which must include..."



- Statement prohibiting dating DVDVSAS
- Definitions of DVDVSAS
- Definition of consent
- Safe and positive options for <u>bystander</u> intervention;
- Information on risk reduction

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Ongoing Prevention & Awareness



"Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for students and employees...must provide the same information as the primary awareness and prevention programs"



- Deeper dives
- Sustained over time
- Promote services
- Range of strategies\audiences
- Social media, email, posters, ads
- Take Back the Night Sports teams, Greek, dorms
- Student fairs or campus events
- DV program for supervisors

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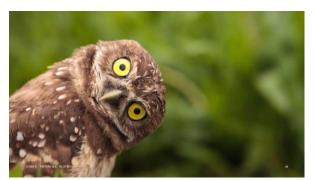
CSA Training (Recommendations, Not Required D. STAFFORD





- Role of a CSA
- Provide Reporting materials
 - Map of Clery geography
 - Definitions of Clery crimes
 - Forms for documenting and reporting
- Importance of documentation
- Need for timely reporting
- "Super CSAs?"
- Personally Identifiable Information

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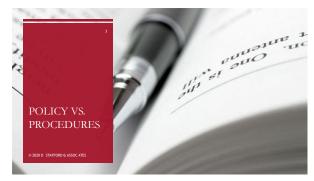


Agenda

- Policy vs. Procedures
- Important considerations
- Policy sections
- Additional considerations

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2



Policy vs Procedure







§**∃**



What are the rules, why they exist, when they apply

Internal Procedures

Step by step actions for the staff

External Process Information

Information through a notice letter or information sheet explaining the process and steps for the involved parties

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Policy statement Prior to completion of the investigative report, the Respondent and Complainant, and their respective advisors, if any, will be provided a copy of the evidence in an electronic format or a hard copy. The parties will have 10 calendar days to submit a written response. Internal procedure All documents considered evidence should be converted and merged into one pdf. The pdf should be watermarked for each party, and security settings should be set to prohibit editing. A transfer inthis set to the parties simultaneously via email. External process information

"Prior to the completion of the report, you and your advisor, if applicable, will receive a Dropbox link to access a copy of the evidence. You will have until [DATE] to review the evidence and provide a written response to the investigator. To provide the written response, use the following inits: [gubmission link]."

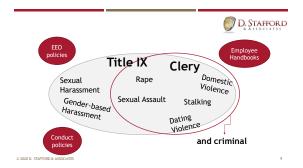
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LAW	WHO	WHAT	ENFORCEMENT	
TITLE VI	STUDENTS	RACE, COLOR, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN	OCR	
TITLE VII	EMPLOYEES	RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, SEX	EEOC	
TITLE IX	STUDENTS/EMPLOYEES	BASIS OF SEX	OCR	
504	STUDENTS	DISABILITIES	OCR	
ADA/ADAA	EMPLOYEES (TITLE I) STUDENTS (TITLE II/III)	DISABILITIES	EEOC/DOJ	
ADEA			EEOC	
	EMPLOYEES	VETERANS		
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Who should be around the table when drafting the policy?

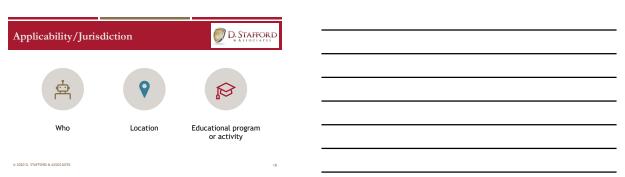


















Definitions from Title IX Regulations



Education Program or Activity: Includes locations, events, or circumstances over which the institution exercises substantial control over both the respondent and the context in which the sexual harassment occurs, and also includes any building owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by a postsecondary institution. This does not include education programs or activities outside of the United States.

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Definitions from Title IX Regulations



• Actual knowledge: Actual knowledge means notice of sexual harassment or allegations of sexual harassment to a recipient's Title IX Coordinator or any official of the recipient who has authority to institute corrective measures on behalf of the recipient, or to any employee of an elementary and secondary school.

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Definitions from Title IX Regulations



• Formal Complaint: A document filed by a complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging sexual harassment against a respondent and requesting that the recipient investigate the allegation of sexual harassment. At the time of filing a formal complaint, a complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activity of the recipient with which the formal complaint is filed.

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Definitions from Title IX Regulations



- Complainant: An individual who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment.
- Respondent: An individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment.

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Definitions from Title IX Regulations



Supportive Measures: Nondisciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the complainant or the respondent before or after the filing of a formal complaint or where no formal complaint has been filed. Such measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the recipient's educational environment, or deter sexual harassment.

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Other Recommended Definitions



Advisor: Any person who accompanies a respondent or complainant during the investigatory process and/or hearing. Except for conducting cross-examination at a hearing, the advisor's role is limited to providing support and guidance to their advisee and the advisor may not speak or otherwise represent their advisee throughout the process. If an advisor of the party's choice does not attend the hearing, the institution will provide an advisor of the institution's choice for the sole purpose of conducting crossexamination on behalf of the party.

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Other Recommended Definitions



- Decision-maker(s): Annually trained University official(s) authorized to determine emergency removals, conduct hearings, and/or review appeals. Decision-maker(s) may only serve one role within a case and must be free of bias or a conflict of interest.
- Witness: Any individual who has direct knowledge of an incident. Character witnesses are not part of the Title IX grievance process.

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Decisions About Definitions



- Day: Identify that a day is "calendar day" if that is what you are using.
- **Employee:** Is there a definition of "employee" that is institutionally-accepted? Who interprets that definition?
- **Student:** Is there a definition of "student" that is institutionally-accepted? Who interprets that definition?

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Title IX Specific Prohibited Conduct

Sexual Harassment
Sexual Assault
Dating Violence
Domestic Violence
Stalking
Retaliation
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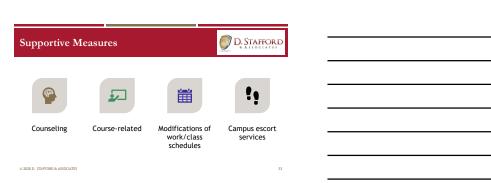


Reminder: Clery Obligations about Reporting

- 1. Evidence preservation
- 2. How and to whom to report
- 3. Notification of options
- 4. Rights of victims and responsibilities of institution
- 5. Existing resources
- 6. Options for available assistance and how to request changes
- 7. Confidentiality
- 8. Disciplinary procedures

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Grievance Procedures	D. STAFFORI
Notice	
Dismissal	
Consolidation of complaints	
Investigation	
Hearing	
Determination of responsibility	
Appeals	
Informal resolution	
Retaliation	
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Discussion: First Amendment

- How does the First Amendment come into play with our processes?
- How do we reference it in the policy?

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Discussion: Time Implications of Reports

- active cases?

 If a report is su
- If a report is submitted for an incident that occurred prior to the implementation of the policy, what applies?

■ How are you managing

44







Agenda

- Compliance
- Inclusion of LGBTQ+ student-athletes
- NCAA Sexual Violence policy
- Miscellaneous

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2

An athletics program can be considered gender equitable when the participants in both the men's and women's sports programs would accept as fair and equitable the overall program of the other gender. No individual should be discriminated against on the basis of gender, institutionally or nationally, in intercollegiate athletics.

NCAA Gender Equity Task Force, 1992

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Participation







Sport

Participation

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Three-part Test









Substantially proportionate

Program expansion Interest and abilities

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PART 1 Substantially Proportionate

Athletic opportunities substantially proportionate to enrollment

8

Part 2 History and Continuing Practice of Program Expansion

- History or continuing practice of adding programs
- Adding or upgrading teams
- Expansion plan



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Part 3 – Interests and Abilities









Unmet interest

Sustainability

Competition

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Scholarships

- Athletic based award compared to percentage of M/F student athletes
- Other awards not counted



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Equal Athletic Opportunities – Laundry List

- Equipment and
- supplies

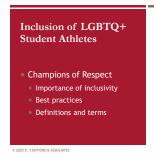
 Scheduling
- Travel and per diem
- Tutors
- Coaching
- Facilities
- Locker rooms, fields
- Medical and training
- Housing and diningPublicity
- Support services
- Recruiting

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Inclusion of LGBTQ+ Student Athletes



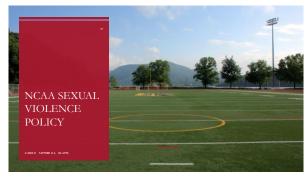


Transgender participation guidance

- FTM taking testosterone can compete on men's
- MTF taking suppression medication can compete on men's team
- If not taking medication, participation on assigned birth gender
- FTM can participate on men's or women's team
- MTF may not compete on women's team

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NCAA Campus Sexual Violence Policy – 2014



History	
• 2011Summit	
• 2014	
Resolution	
• 2017 Policy	

Principles

 Policy and procedures Education • Collaboration Attestation Form

 Knows procedures Policies availableEducation requirements

Investigations Staff must cooperate

• 2017 and 2019 Toolkit

NCAA Sexual Violence Policy May 2020



- New Requirements regarding investigation, discipline, or criminal conviction
 - Student-athlete disclosure
 - Institutions must share information
 - Policy directing staff to information
- Effective date 21-22

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NO	CAA Sexual Violen	ce Policy – The Tool	Kit D. STAFFORD
	Leadership	Collaboration	Compliance
	Education	Student Athlete engagement	Additional materials

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Regulation Implications

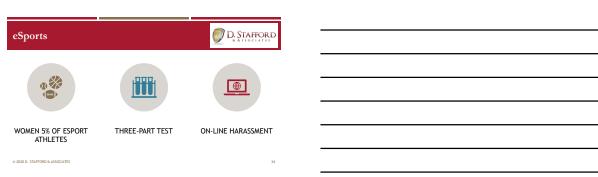


- Supportive measures non-disciplinary
- Communication restrictions
- Fact-specific
- Changing class schedule "more acceptable" than removal from sports team
- Disciplinary if it is listed
- Emergency removal
- Immediate threat to PHYSICAL health or safety

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- Who is in charge of athletic compliance efforts on your campus?
- How can you work with athletics in terms of sexual violence?
- What strategies are effective?







Agenda

- VAWA Training Requirements
- Title IX Requirements
- Bringing Prevention to Campus
- Models of Prevention

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From the VAWA Regulations...



(j) ... an institution must include in its annual security report a statement of policy that addresses the institution's <u>programs to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking</u>.

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4

Programs to Prevent VAWA Crimes



Programs to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking include both <u>primary prevention</u> and <u>awareness programs</u> directed at incoming students and new employees and <u>ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns</u> directed at <u>students and employees</u>, as defined in paragraph (j)(2) of this section.

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Programs to Prevent VAWA Crimes

- Culturally relevant
- Inclusive
- Sustainable
- Responsive
- Informed by research
- Consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the...
 - Individual
 - Relationship
 - Institutional
 - Community
- Societal



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Primary Prevention Programs Requirements Institutional statement Definitions Bystander intervention Risk reduction

Primary Prevention Programs



- Informed by research and assessment
- Stop before they occur through the promotion of positive behaviors
- Encourage Bystander intervention
- Seek to change behavior and social norms

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Ongoing Prevention Programs



- Programs and campaigns that are:
 - Sustainable
 - Increased understanding
 - Range of strategies
 - Inclusive audience

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Awareness Programs



 Community-wide or audience-specific programming, initiatives, and strategies that increase audience knowledge and share information and resources to prevent violence, promote safety, and reduce perpetration.

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Bystander Intervention





(ii) Bystander Intervention means safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual to I and individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestit violence, execual assault, or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and culture conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene.

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Clery Handbook Guidance

Community involvement Local rape crisis centers Local law enforcement officials Social services personnel Coalitions against domestic and sexual violence Not required for all to attend Can combine topics

Primary Prevention Programs





Delivery Options

- In-person interactive workshops
- Theater performances
- Presentations Videos
- Online interactive training

Considerations: community college, campus is closed, adult learners, traditional aged students

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Coordinated Strategies:

- Communication
- Programming, such as TBTN, safe walks, etc.
 • Coordination with campus groups

- Tabling
 Curriculum infusion

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Ongoing Prevention & Awareness

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§ 106.45 (1)(iii): Title IX Training Bias



- "Require that any individual designated by a recipient as a Title IX Coordinator, investigator, decisionmaker, or any person designated by a recipient to facilitate an informal resolution process, not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or an individual complainant or respondent.
- Any materials used to train Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision-makers, and any person who facilitates an informal resolution process, must not rely on sex stereotypes and must promote impartial investigations and adjudications of formal complaints of sexual harassment;
- The Department leaves recipients flexibility to decide the content of the training required for Title IX personnel under that provision, and nothing in the final regulations precludes a recipient from addressing implicit or unconscious bias as part of such training.

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§ 106.45 (1)(iii): Title IX Training



- "A recipient must ensure that Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision-makers, and any person who facilitates an informal resolution process, receive training on
- the definition of sexual harassment in § 106.30,
- the scope of the recipient's education program or activity,
- how to <u>conduct</u> an investigation and grievance process including hearings, appeals, and informal resolution processes, as applicable, and
- how to serve impartially, including by avoiding prejudgment of the facts at issue, conflicts of interest, and bias."

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§ 106.45 (1)(iii): Title IX Training



- A recipient must ensure that <u>decision-makers</u> receive training on:
 - any technology to be used at a live hearing and
 - on issues of relevance of questions and evidence, including when questions and evidence about the complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant, as set forth in paragraph (b)(6) of this section.
- A recipient also must ensure that <u>investigators</u> receive training on:
- issues of relevance to create an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence, as set forth in paragraph (b)(5)(vii) of this section.

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Recordkeeping



- 7 years
- <u>All materials</u> used to train Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision-makers, and any person who facilitates an informal resolution process. A recipient must make these training materials publicly available on its website, or if the recipient does not maintain a website the recipient must make these materials available upon request for inspection by members of the public.

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Training for Employees and Students

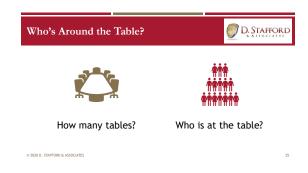




- Types?
- Who receives training?

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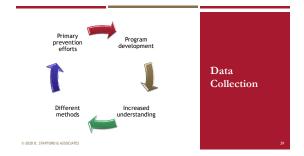
Essential Campus Components

| Coalition Building | Policy Analysis | Data Collection | Inclusive Programming | Male Involvement | Social Marketing | Marketing | Social Marketing | Coalition | Collection | Collect

Coalition Building

Collaboration
Share knowledge
Check ins





Inclusive of Marginalized Populations	D. STAFFORD
ADA compliant	
Interpreters	
Universal design	
Safe spaces	
Inclusive training material	
Challenge stereotypes	
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Individual Relation

Relationship Community

Societal

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Level	Influences	Strategy	Prevention activities example
Individual	Personal traits and beliefs	Positive attitudes	Mentoring and education
Relationship	Peers and family	Modeling behavior	Bystander
Community	Institutional relationships	Polices and processes	Social media
Societal	Belief systems and social norms	Laws	Target lawmakers

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ttps://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/publichealthissue/social-ecologicalmodel.html

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- What strategies do you consider based on population?
 - Students
 - Employees
- Special Populations

41



Primary Preve	ntion In	coming Studen	D. STAFFORD
Name of Program	<u>Date Held</u>	<u>Location Held</u>	Which Prohibited Behavior Covered?
First Year Student Orientation	8/15/2013	Main Auditorium	DoV, DaV, SA & S*
First Year Student Orientation	8/16/2013	Main Auditorium	DoV, DaV, SA & S*
Transfer Student Orientation	8/15/2013	South Hall	DoV, DaV, SA & S*
Law School Student Orientation	8/17/2013	North Hall	DoV, DaV, SA & S*
Graduate School Orientation	8/16/2013	East Hall	DoV, DaV, SA & S*
Bystander Intervention Training	8/17/2013- 8/19/2013	Fair Sports Complex	SA*

Primary Prev	ention Inc	coming Emplo	yees D. STAFFO
Name of Program	<u>Date Held</u>	Location Held	Which Prohibited Behavior Covere
New Employee Orientation	01/15/2013	Human Resources	DoV, DaV, SA & S*
New Employee Orientation	03/18/2013	Human Resources	DoV, DaV, SA & S*
New Employee Orientation	06/21/2013	Human Resources	DoV, DaV, SA & S*
New Employee Orientation	8/25/2013	Human Resources	DoV, DaV, SA & S*
New Employee Orientation	9/10/2013	Human Resources	DoV, DaV, SA & S*

Ongoing P	revention	Students	D. STAFFORD
Name of Program	Date Held	Location Held	Which Prohibited Behavior Covered?
Behind Closed Doors Skits	3/15/2013	Main Auditorium	DoV, DaV, SA & S*
Behind Closed Doors Skits	9/03/2013	Main Auditorium	DoV, DaV, SA & S*
Residence Hall Speaker Series-1	2/17/2013	Cole Residence Hall	DoV* DaV
Residence Hall Speaker Series-4	12/02/2013	Cole Residence Hall	S*
Clothesline Project	10/01/2013- 10/05/2013	Student Commons Main Floor	DoV, DaV, SA *
Vagina Monologues	12/02/2013	Main Auditorium	SA*
Poetry Speak Out	03/19/2013	Student Commons Lounge	DoV, Dav*
Safe Zone Hate Crime Prevention	11/02/2013-	Office of Diversity & Inclusion	DoV, DaV, SA & Stalking (LGBTQ)

D. STAFFORD Ongoing Prevention Employees Location Held Complied with Sect Sale? Graduate School Faculty Yes Conference Room Arts & Sciences Conference Room Moot Court Room Yes Date Held 01/15/2013 03/18/2013 DoV, DaV, SA & S* 8/25/2013 DoV, DaV, SA & S* Human Resources Posters placed in Faculty lounges in Main Hall B1-B5, King Hall, offices of advisors Provost Smith DoV, DaV, SA & S* DoV, DaV, SA* 9/11/2013 Poster Campaign: "Challenging Myths and Stereotypes About Victims of Rape in HE" Web-based Training"The Role of Faculty in Assisting Students Who Disclose Abuse" 11/01/2013-12/01/2013 04/10/2013 DoV, DaV, SA & S* © 2020 D. STAFFORD & ASSOCIATES

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Final Thoug	ghts		(D. STAFFOR	ÇD s
3	<u> </u>	~	(+)		
Develop a plan	Clery requirements	Primary and ongoing programs	Prevention	Documentation	
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Agenda

- Consent
- Drugs and alcohol
- Incapacitation

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2





- When is touching ok?
- When is sexual touching ok?
- How do you know if you have consent?
- How do you know when consent is withdrawn?



5





§106.30 Definitions – Consent	D. STAFFORD
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"The Assistant Secretary will not require recipients to adopt a particular definition of consent with respect to sexual assault . . . "

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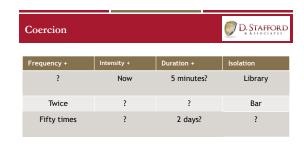
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D. CTUREDAD & ACCOUNTS







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Substance Use SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2018						
51.5% have used marijuana (Aged 18 to 25)	11.4% have used cocaine (Aged 18 to 25)	16.4% have used hallucinogens (Aged 18 to 25)				
51% have used alcohol (Aged 12 or older)	24.5% have binged alcohol use (Aged 12 or older)	6.1% have heavy alcohol use (Aged 12 or older)				

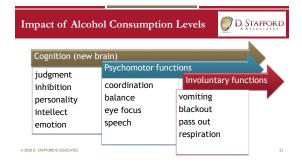
















Impairment

- The state of being diminished or weakened due to the consumption of alcohol.
- Alcohol is a nervous system depressant.
- Impairment begins as soon as alcohol enters the bloodstream.
- Impairment increases with consumption of alcohol.

Question: Can two initially IMPAIRED people legally have sexual intercourse?

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Intoxication



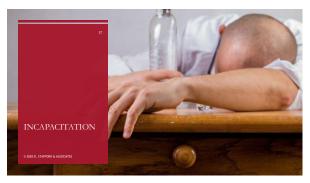


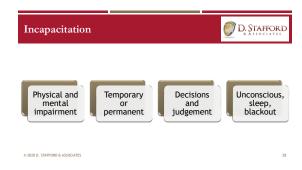
- An act or instance of inebriation; drunkenness.
- Intoxication is legally met when an individual's blood alcohol level reaches .08 or greater.

Question: Can two INTOXICATED people legally have sexual intercourse?

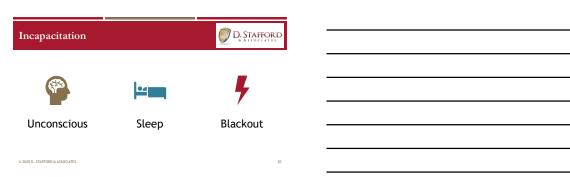
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Incapacitation Questions



- Were any parties or witnesses INCAPACITATED?
- Were any parties or witnesses IMPAIRED to a degree that it would impact memory and actions?
- Were any parties impaired during the interview to a degree that it would impact recall and judgement?

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Incapacitation







• Time • Amount consumed

Food and waterSleepDrugs

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Blood Alcohol Content









Number of drinks

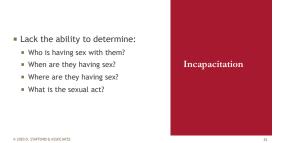
Body weight

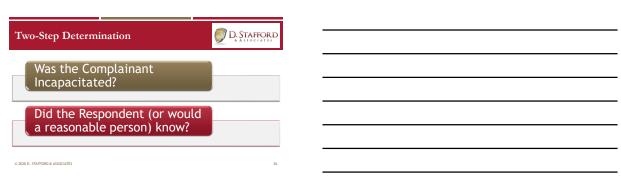
Time

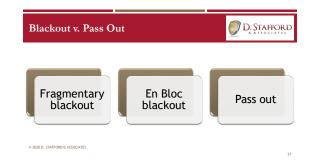
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. . .

	Smell Slurred speech
	Bloodshot eyes Cannot stand
Incapacitation	Cannot stand Cannot walk
P	In and out of consciousness
	Blackout
	Vomiting Behavior
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Agenda

- Conflicts of interest and bias
- Unique considerations
- Understanding stress and trauma

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Recognizing Bias

Discussion:
Bias

What is the difference between *implicit bias* and *explicit bias*?

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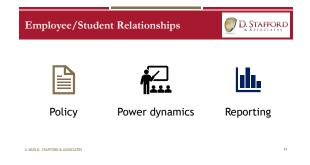
Bias		D. STAFFORD
Parties	Gender Gender Identity	Sexual orientation Nationality
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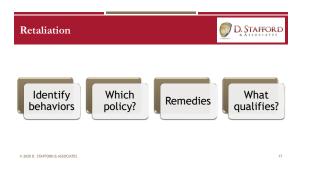
Additional Considerations D. STAFFORD	
More reports of More likely to	
Low reporting Who is reporting? More reports of stranger rape than acquaintance rape different race	
e 2020 D. STAFFORD & ASSOCIATES 10	
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Barriers to Reporting	-
Race Sexual Disabilities	
Orientation	
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11	
Impact on Reporting	
Sexual	
Race Orientation Disability	



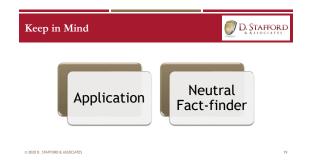










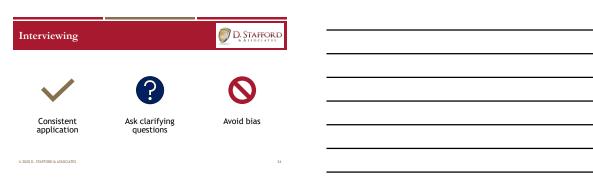
















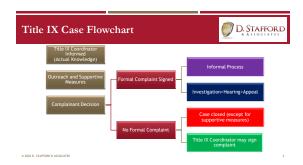


Agenda

- Review Title IX and Clery Regulations
- Contacting the Complainant
- Contacting the Respondent

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Actual Knowledge



Title IX

"Actual knowledge means notice of sexual harassment or allegations of sexual harassment to a recipient's Title IX Coordinator or any official of the recipient who has authority to institute corrective measures on behalf of the recipient, or to any employee of an elementary and secondary school."

Clery

- ${\boldsymbol{\cdot}}$ Campus police, security, or official with significant responsibility for student and campus activities
- "Official" is any person who <u>has the authority and the duty to take action</u> or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution

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D. STAFFORD Terminology Clery Title IX • Accommodations Supportive Measures (2020 Title IX Regulations) Complainant Respondent Victim Protective Measures Victim Support Services Victim Accused (can but not required) Employees

7

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$2020\ {\rm Title}\ {\rm IX}\ {\rm Regulations}$ - Supportive Measures



- Non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services
- Offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge
- To the complainant and/or the respondent
- Before or after the filing of a formal complaint or where no formal complaint has been filed
- Designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity
 without unreasonably burdening the other party, including measures designed to protect the
 safety of all parties or the recipient's educational environment, or deter sexual harassment
- The recipient must maintain as confidential any supportive measures provided to the complainant or respondent, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the recipient to provide the supportive measures
- The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of supportive measures

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2020 Title IX Regulations - Supportive Measures



Counse	eling	deadline course	sions of s or other -related tments	work	cations of or class edules		s escort vices	restri	utual ctions on t betwee parties
	or h	s in work ousing itions		res of ence	and mon certain	d security itoring of areas of ampus	sir	other nilar asures	

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Clery Notifications to the Complainant

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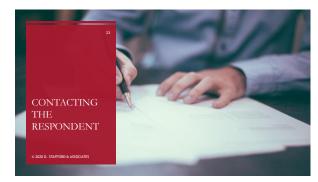


























Agenda

- Investigators
- Developing an Investigative Strategy
- Breaking Down the Definitions
- Evidence Collection

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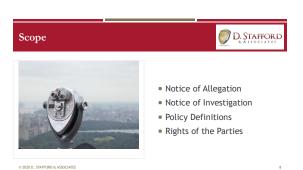














Challenges: Evidence Considerations



- Testimonial Evidence
- Non-Testimonial Evidence

10

Challenges: Other





What issues could come up given the facts of the case?

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Pre-Work



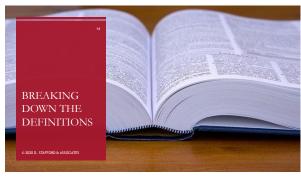
- Draft Questions
- Initial Evidence Collection

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Investigation Roadmap

13



14

Sexual Harassment under Title IX Sexual harassment means conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the

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

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

3. "Sexual assault" as defined in 20 U.S.C. 1092(f)(6)(A)(v), "dating violence" as defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(10), "domestic violence" as defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(8), or "stalking" as defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(30).

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	PRONG 1: Quid Pro Quo		
	An employee of the recipient conditioning the provision of an aid,		_
	benefit, or service of the recipient on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct		
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16			
	PRONG 2: Hostile Environment +		
	Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively		
	denies a person equal access to the recipient's education program or activity		
	e 2010 B. STAFFORD B. ASSOCIATES 17		_
17			
17			
	PRONG 3: Sexual Assault		_
	Rape is the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus, with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.		
	organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.		
	Fondling is the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent		
	of the victim		

PRONG 3: Intimate Partner Violence

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

Domestic Violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim. . .

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PRONG 3: Stalking

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

Stalking is defined as engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to—

- \bullet Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
 - Suffer substantial emotional distress

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Retaliation









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Initial Evidence Collection	D. STAFFORD
Other "statements"	
Evidence from campus sources	









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The Regs on Evidence



- Any evidence obtained
- directly related to the allegations
- including the evidence upon which the recipient does not intend to rely in reaching a determination regarding responsibility and
- inculpatory or exculpatory evidence whether obtained from a party or other source
- So that a party can meaningfully respond

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D. STAFFORD **Evidence Collection Everything Collected** Directly Related Relevant

35

Everything BUT...



- Complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior unless...
 - offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the conduct alleged or
 - complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the respondent and are offered to prove consent
- Physician, psychiatrist, psychologist records in connection with the provision of treatment to the party
- unless voluntary, written consent

"Directly Related": in the comments



- "interpreted using their plain and ordinary meaning"
- We note that "directly related" in § 106.45(b)(5)(vi) aligns with requirements in FERPA, 20 U.S.C. 1232g(a)(4)(A)(i). ("information directly related to a student.")
- "directly related" may sometimes encompass a broader universe of evidence than evidence that is "relevant."

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Agenda

- Interviewing Basics
- The DSA Interview Outline
- Stress, Trauma, and the Interview
- Sample Questions

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What are Interview	vs	D. STAFFORD
Å	F	
PART OF EVIDENCE (TESTIMONIAL)	CONVERSATION	STRUCTURED

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Flexibility





I pledge to...

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

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The DSA Interview Outline

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

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PRELIMINARIES: You do the talking



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BACKGROUND: Build the Rapport



11

NARRATIVE: The Big Question









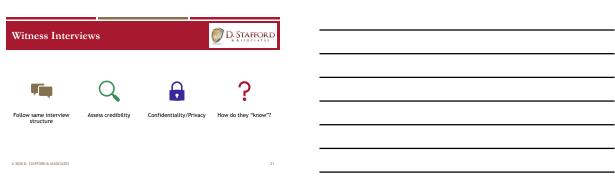


Interrupting	
Two questions at once	
Not listening for the answer	Interviewing Bad Habits
Avoiding the hard questions	
Lost focus on elements	
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QUESTIONING THE PARTIES

31







Agenda

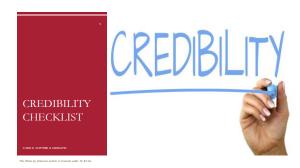
- Detecting deception
- Credibility checklist
- Relevancy

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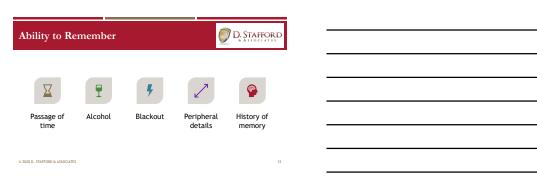
Truthfulness	D. STAFFORD
Omission	Embellishment
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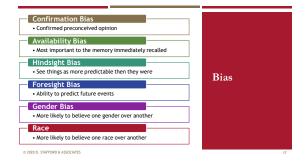








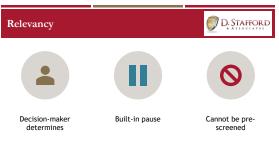












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What Does Relevancy Mean?



- Directly related to the issue and helps prove or disprove the issue AND fact must be material to an issue in the case
- Makes something more/less true or more/less false
- The tendency to make a fact more or less probable than the fact would be without the evidence
- Questions are irrelevant when they are not related to the issue at hand

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Other Ways to Put It...



The evidence does not need to be conclusive The evidence constitutes a link in the chain of proof The evidence, in connection with other evidence, helps "a little"

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Relevancy Exceptions



"Questions and evidence about the complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant, unless such questions and evidence about the complainant's prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the conduct alleged by the complainant, or if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the respondent and are offered to prove consent."

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Agenda

- Informal resolution
- Formal resolution
- Sanctions and remedies
- Appeals

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§106.45(b)(9) – Informal Resolution "However, at any time prior to reaching a determination regarding responsibility the recipient may facilitate an informal resolution process, such as mediation, that does not involve a full investigation and adjudication..."





Informal Resolution Recordkeeping
Considerations

Records subject
to subpoena

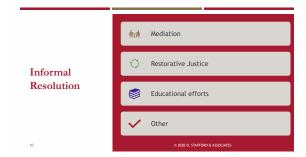
What happens
If it becomes a
formal
resolution?

Required
record keeping

Is it considered
record keeping

Required
record keeping

9







Single Adjudicator Model





"Combining the investigative and adjudicative functions in a single individual may decrease the accuracy of the determination regarding responsibility, because individuals who perform both roles may have confirmation bias and other prejudices that taint the proceedings, whereas separating those functions helps prevent bias and prejudice from impacting the outcome."

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Formal
Resolution –
Considerations

Decision maker(s)

Advisors

In person or virtual

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Live Hearings





- Must provide for a <u>live hearing</u>
- At the request of either party, the recipient must provide for a live hearing to occur with the parties located in <u>separate rooms</u> with technology enabling the decision-maker(s) and parties to simultaneously <u>see and hear</u> the party or the witness answering questions
- Must create an audio recording or transcript and make available.

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Advisors





"If a party does not have an advisor present at the live hearing, the recipient must provide without fee or charge to that party, an advisor of the recipient's choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, to conduct crossexamination on behalf of that party."

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Cross Examination





"At the live hearing, the decision-maker(s) must permit each party's advisor to ask the other party and any witnesses all relevant questions and follow-up questions, including those challenging credibility. Such cross-examination at the live hearing must be conducted <u>directly</u>, <u>orally</u>, and in <u>real time</u> by the party's advisor of choice and never by a party personally..."

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Relevancy



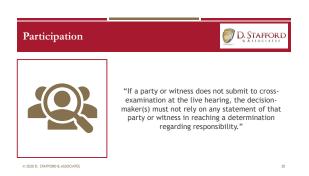


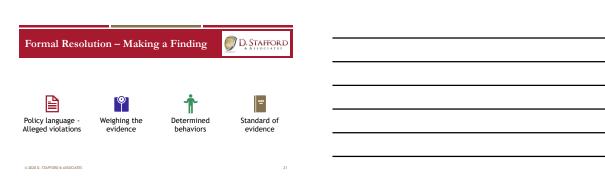
"Only <u>relevant</u> cross-examination and other questions may be asked of a party or witness. Before a complainant, respondent, or witness answers a cross-examination or other question, the decision-maker(s) must first <u>determine</u> whether the question is relevant and <u>explain any</u> decision to exclude a question as not relevant."

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Formal Resolution – Remedies © D. STAFFORD Make permanent supportive measures contact orders One-sided no contact orders locations Restrictions from locations activities

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When is the Decision Final?

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