Title IX Investigators **TRAINING**

February 4-5, 2020 South Seattle College Georgetown Campus

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Whitman College



Disclaimer

This training is designed to be accurate and authoritative, but I am not providing legal advice. Attendees remains solely responsible for compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, and standards within their respective states and on their individual campuses or within their school district or organizations. If legal or other expert advice is desired attendees should seek advice from their institution's legal counsel.

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child of Title IX







lead Title IX investigator





vested interest



Day 1 Agenda

- 8:30 Housekeeping, Introductions, & Pre-Assessment
- 8:45 Learning Objectives & Ground Rules
- 8:50 Title IX 101
- 10:30 Break

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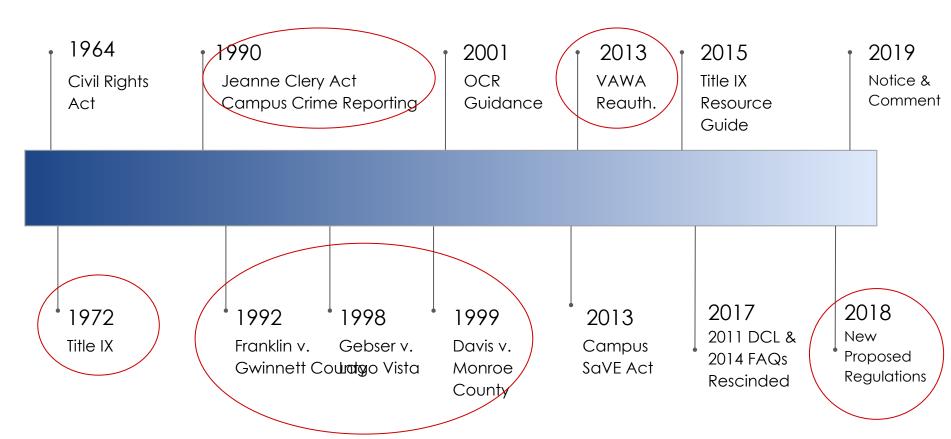
- 10:45 Investigative frameworks & processes: Why, Who, and How Investigation Bookends: Gatekeeping & Closing
- Noon Lunch break
- 1:15 Neurobiology of Trauma
- 3:00 Break
- 3:15 Working with Claimants, Responding Parties and Witnesses
- 4:30 Debrief/Download
- 5:00 Adjourn

Learning Objectives

Participants will be able to demonstrate an understanding of Title IX guidance, regulations and expectations Participants will be able to organize all components of an investigation Participants will demonstrate skills necessary to conduct culturally competent, trauma-guided investigations

Ground Rules: Extend grace and latitude. Ask questions. **Challenge** your assumptions & biases. **Engage** in this training. **Practice self-care.**

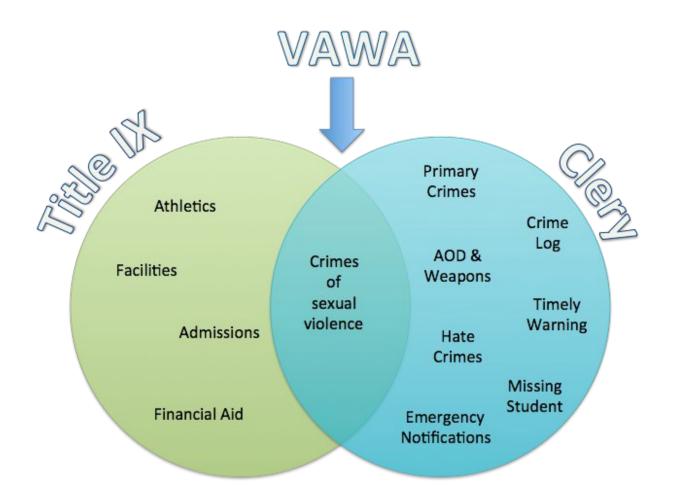
Evolution of Title IX & Campus SaVE Act



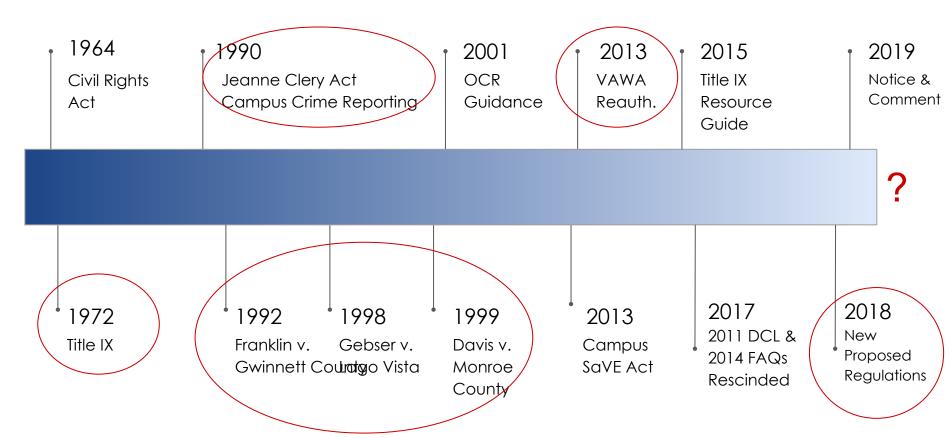
Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972

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

financial assistance.



Evolution of Title IX & Campus SaVE Act



Thorough	Reliable	Impartial
Prompt	Effective	Equitable
End the Discrimination	Prevent its Recurrence	Remedy the effects upon the victim & community

As the continuum shifts to the *right*, the level of violence *increases*.

suggestive looks cat calls sexist comments inappropriate jokes verbal harassment obscene calls/texts obscene emails emotional abuse

voyeurism stalking exposure cyber stalking forced fondling sexual assault physical violence penetration without consent



What assumptions do we make about consent education?

con•sent /kən'sent/

noun

verb

1. permission for something to happen or agreement to do something.

"no change may be made without the consent of all the partners" synonyms: agreement, assent, acceptance, approval, approbation

1. give permission for something to happen.

"he consented to a search by a detective" Synonyms: agree to, assent to, yield to, give in to, submit to



What are our **bystander intervention** expectations?



by stand er bī standər/

noun

a person who is present at an event or incident but does not take part.

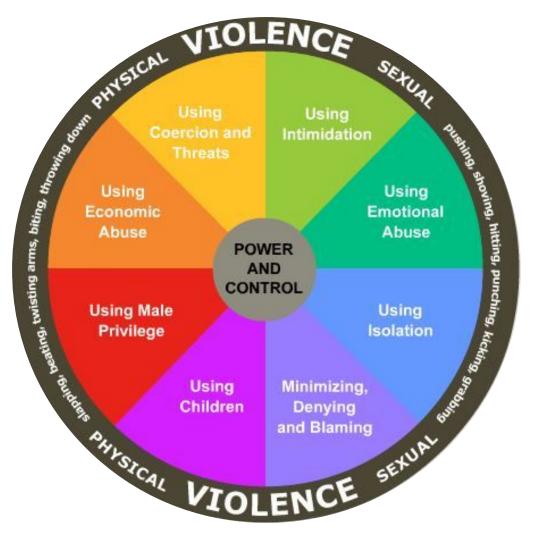
synonyms: onlooker, looker-on, passerby, nonparticipant, observer, spectator, eyewitness, witness, watcher, gawker; *Informal* rubbernecker "bystanders witnessed the accident" perpetrator accused respondent responding party

> bystander intervener

victim survivor accuser complainant claimant **Stalking** is a *pattern* of repeated and unwanted attention, harassment or contact directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear.

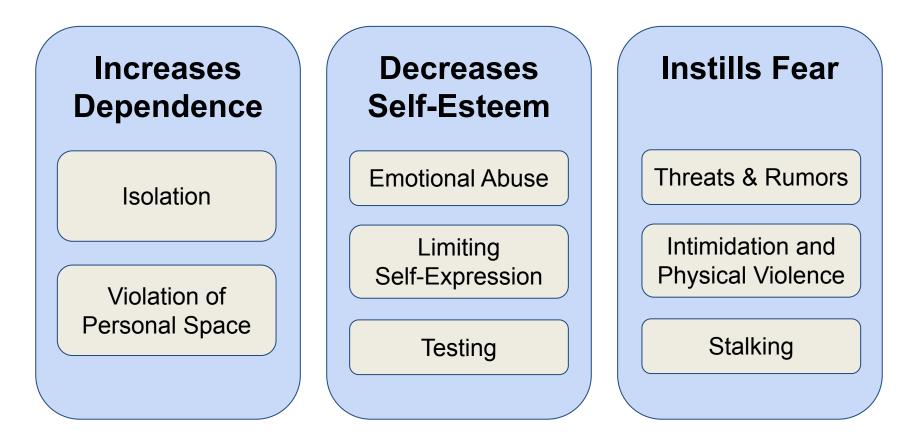
#ThatsNotLove

Intimate Partner Violence is physical, sexual or psychological *harm* or *threat of harm*, by a current or former partner.

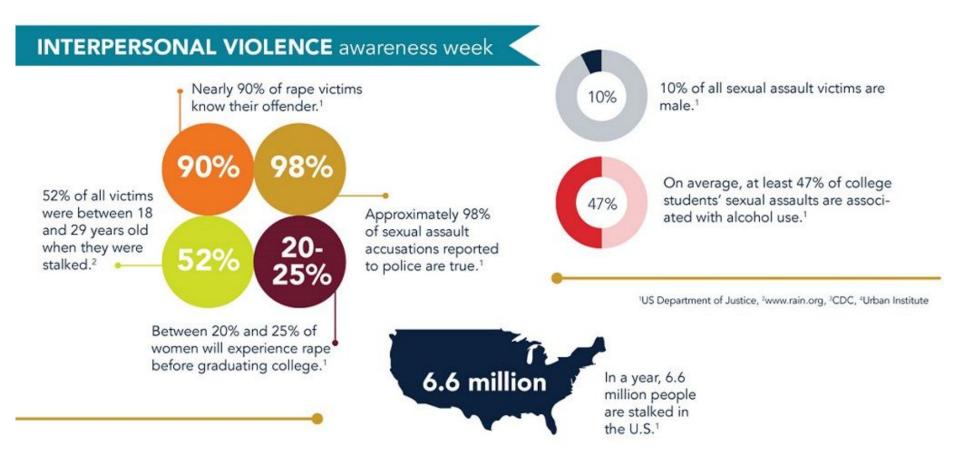


The term **"intimate partner violence**" describes physical violence, sexual violence, stalking and/or psychological aggression (including coercive acts) by a current **or** former intimate partner.

This can include coercion and threats, intimidation, emotional abuse, isolation, minimizing, denying, and blaming, using children, economic abuse, and privilege. About **1 in 4 women** and **1 in 10 men** experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner and reported an IPV-related impact during their lifetime.



Rebecca Harrington, SUNY Oneanta



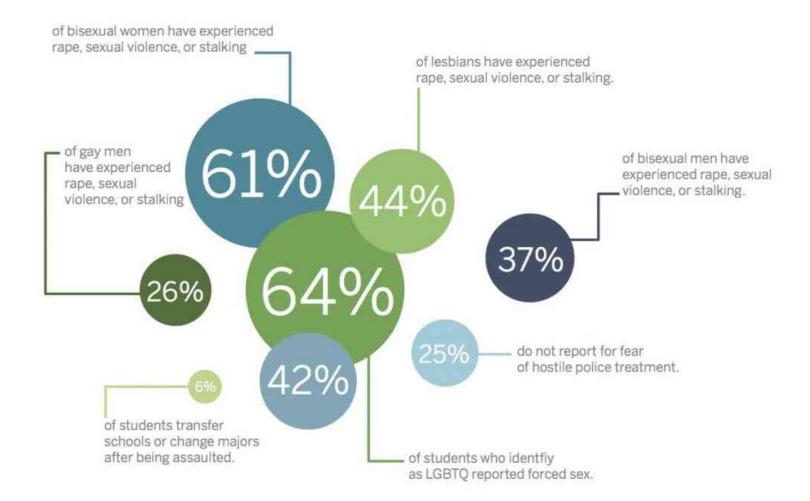
Sexual assault is when one person *without* consent or by force or threat of harm makes another person have oral, vaginal, anal sex; attempted to have oral, vaginal or anal sex with another person; or touched another person in an unwelcomed, uninvited sexual manner.

1 in 5 women

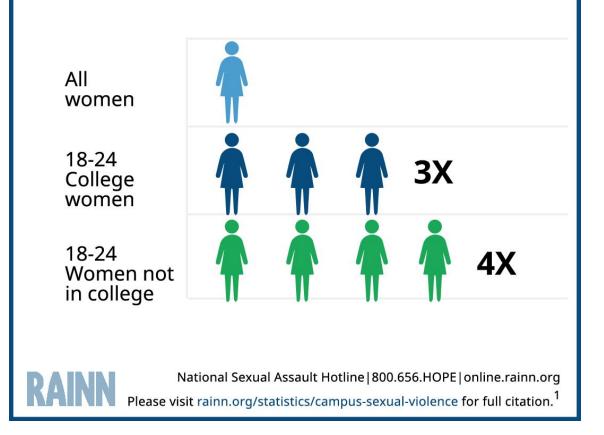
experienced completed or attempted rape during her lifetime.

1 in 14 men

was made to penetrate someone (completed or attempted) during his lifetime.



COLLEGE-AGE WOMEN ARE AT RISK



MALE COLLEGE STUDENTS AT RISK

Males ages 18-24 who are college students are approximately 5 times more likely than non-students of the same age to be a victim of rape or sexual assault.





Stats: (according to CNN.com and Rainn.org)



experienced rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime.

NEARLY HALF

of stalking victimizations against males were also perpetrated by males.

Perpetrators of other forms of violence against males were mostly female.

Male rape victims and male victims of non-contact unwanted sexual experiences reported predominantly male perpetrators.

National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2010 Summary Report.



National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2010 Summary Report.



How do you ensure an equitable process?

provide notice, access to information and support to to all parties

use the preponderance of evidence standard Follow your procedures and protocols from **notice through appeal** When are you on notice and what does that mean?

When, why, and how does an investigation commence?

What support will you need as an investigator?





Campus Culture

Last night, a student disclosed to a friend that another student sexually assaulted them in an off-campus residence two weeks ago.



Campus Policy

Last night, a student disclosed to **a faculty member** that another student sexually assaulted them in an off-campus residence two weeks ago.



Scope & Jurisdiction

Last night, a student disclosed to a faculty member that another student sexually assaulted them in an on campus locker room two weeks ago.



Amnesty Provisions

Last night, a student disclosed to a faculty member that another student sexually assaulted them in an on campus locker room two weeks ago. The student reluctantly shares that they had been drinking prior to the incident with some other friends. The student is afraid to reveal who else was with them as he is afraid they will get in trouble for underage drinking.



Predation, Pattern, Threat, & Weapons

Last night, a student disclosed to a faculty member that another student sexually assaulted them in an **on campus** locker room two weeks ago. The student reluctantly shares that they had been drinking prior to the incident with some other friends. The student is afraid to reveal any more because they are afraid about what the alleged aggressor might do.



Medical Support Medical Referrals Medical Testing Counseling Individual Safety Work / Housing No-Contact Directives Community Safety Timely Warning

Safety

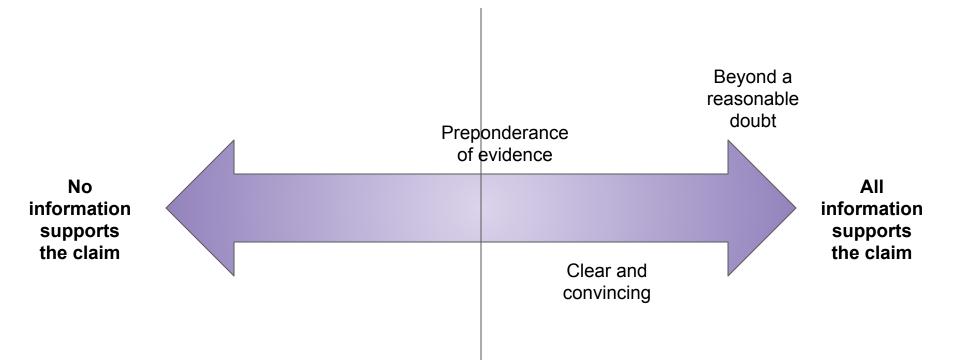
Other Supports

Health / Wellness

Victims Advocacy* Police Referrals Financial Assistance Non-Academic Deadlines

Academic

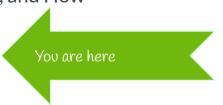
Excused Absences Extensions Incompletes Leave of Absence Academic Standards Persistence/Retention

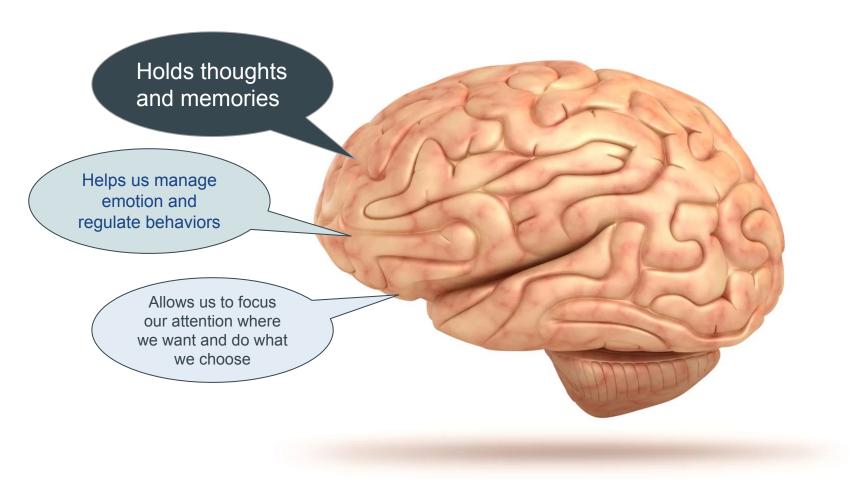


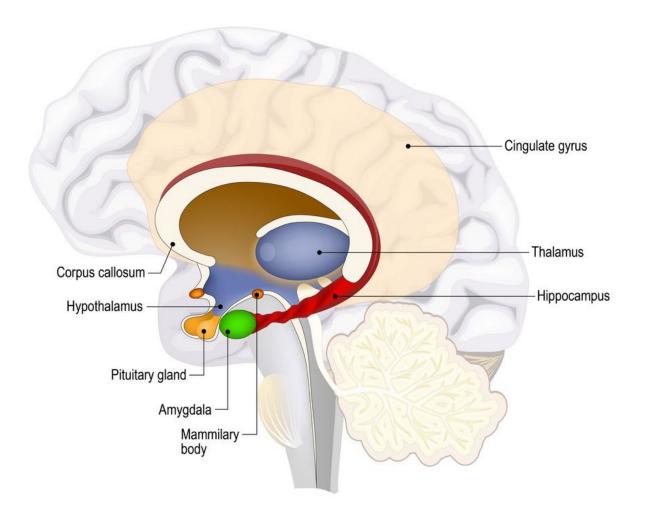


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(Banks, 2002; Southwick et al., 2005)

Hippocampus processes information into memories

Encoding = Organizing sensory information

Consolidation = Grouping information into memories and storing them

Amygdala specializes in the processing of emotional memories (works with the hippocampus)

Both structures are VERY sensitive to hormonal fluctuations

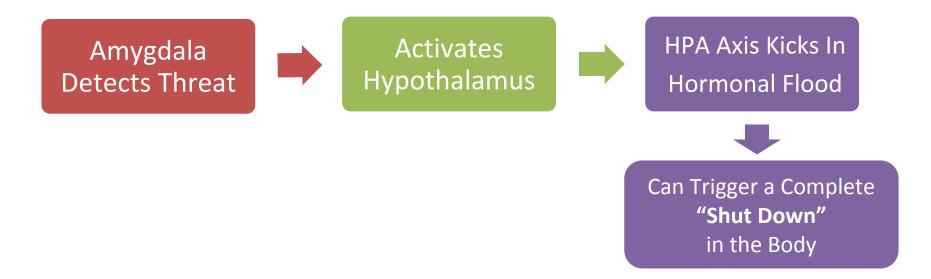


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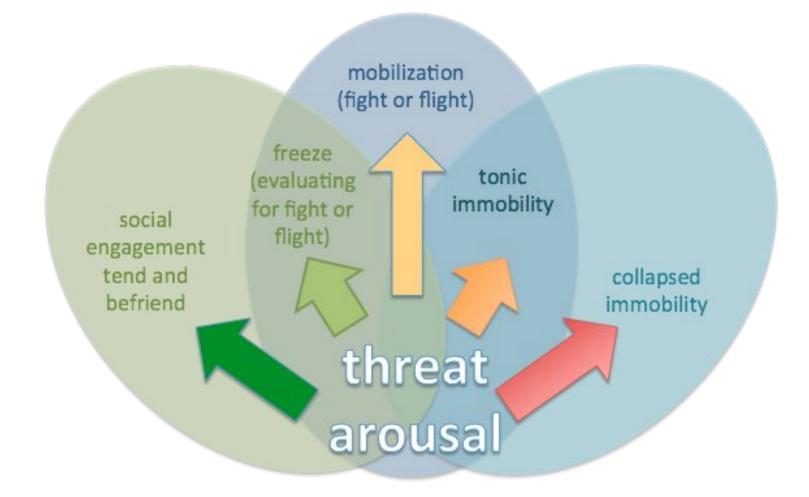
OOOOC

Cathecholamines Increase	Damage to memoryImpairs rational thought
Opioids Increase	 Causes flat affect
Corticosteroids Decrease	Reduces energy availableImpair immune functioning

(Banks, 2002; Southwick et al., 2005)



(Banks, 2002; Southwick et al., 2005)



Threat Causes Arousal Muscle tone, metabolism, emotion, presence, focus, thinking, behavior all change.

Humans Tend and Befriend and Socially Engage Humans learn safety from caregivers. Our first response is to check the humans around us. If we perceive people acting safely, we feel safe.

Immobilization

Mobilization

Social engagement



As the perception of threat escalates we default to more primitive responses

Orientation / Social Engagement Neck, face, throat and jaw muscles and oxygen control change in response to threat.



Mobilization Sympathetic Nervous System 'Fight-or-Flight', Adrenaline and then Cortisol Immobilization Dissociation, Opioids released



Immobilization

Mobilization

Social engagement



As the perception of threat escalates we default to more primitive responses



Once an institution has notice, it has a duty to respond to the allegation.

> The Title IX administrator will determine the need for an investigation as a response and oversees any investigation. An investigator interviews all parties to determine each person's perspective of the incident.

> > The finding is based on a preponderance of evidence standard of proof

Thorough	Reliable	Impartial
Prompt	Effective	Equitable
End the Discrimination	Prevent its Recurrence	Remedy the effects upon the victim & community

Interview all persons involved

Allow parties to have adviser accompany them

Keep complete and accurate records & notes (record if possible)

Ask interviewees to sign a summary of interview notes checking for accuracy

Provide a report















Froactive, regular communication and open dialogue is what drives reliable execution.

-Al Chiaradonna





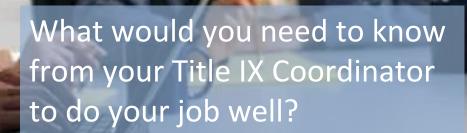


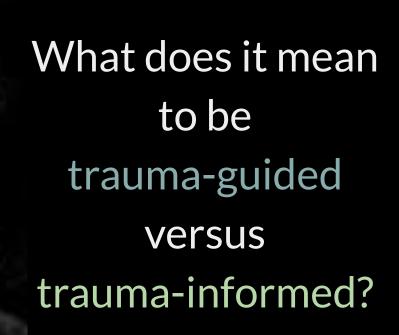


Scheduling **Office supplies** Support supplies Interview setting **Room scheduling** Interview scheduling **Documentary evidence**



Paired Process





Consider burdens on all participants in the process.

Process should be designed to not unduly burden either party.

Provide **BOTH** students with equitable resources

BOTH parties will be navigating some form of trauma.

Claimants should be believed and heard.

Responding parties are always presumed innocent under the university or college process.

A support person is defined as a person who provides support, guidance, or advice to a party during sexual misconduct proceedings. Thank the party for attending the interview. Verbalize your understanding of the difficulty.

Acknowledge the adviser and explain the role that they will play in the process

Explain your role as an impartial investigator.

Address any preliminary questions.



What if I cannot continue with this process?

Who will know about this? Parents? Adviser? Professors? Employer?

> When will you be talking with the responding party?

What happens if the claimant files criminal charges?

What happens if I don't answer your questions?

> Can my lawyer be present?

Who can I talk to about this?



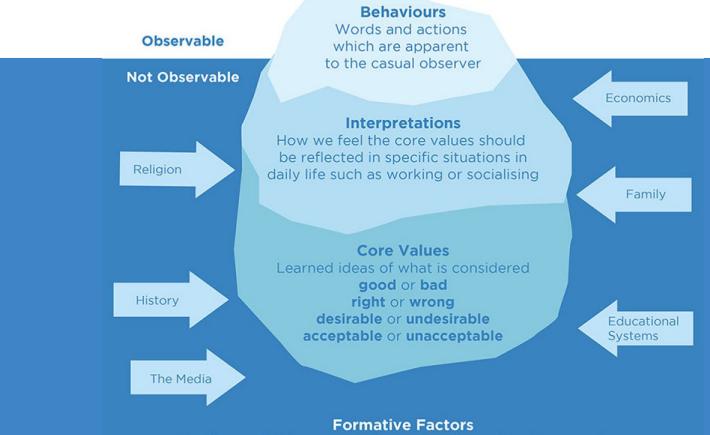


Day 2 Agenda

- 8:30 Loose Ends
- 8:35 Understanding your own cultural biases
- 9:45 The Consent Construct Types of Evidence Assessing Credibility
- 10:50 Break
- 11:00 Case Study/Tabletop
- Noon Lunch break
- 1:15 Case Study (con't)
- 3:00 Break
- 3:15 Documentation and case organization
- 4:30 Debrief/Download



Ground Rules: Extend grace and latitude. Ask questions. **Challenge** your assumptions & biases. **Engage** in this training. **Practice self-care. Recognize there are likely persons who have** experienced these incidents within in our number.



The forces which create, define and mold a culture's core values

Ground Rules: Extend grace and latitude. Ask questions. **Challenge** your assumptions & biases. **Engage** in this training. **Practice self-care. Recognize there are likely persons who have** experienced these incidents within in our number. Sexual assault shall include, but is not limited to a sexual act directed against another person when that person is not capable of giving consent, which shall mean the voluntary agreement by a person in the possession and exercise of sufficient mental capacity to make a deliberate choice to do something proposed by another. Would a reasonable person believe there was force present?

Force can be:

- Physical violence, abuse, compulsion
- Threats Harassment
- Intimidation implied threats
- Coercion-pressure, duress, cajoling

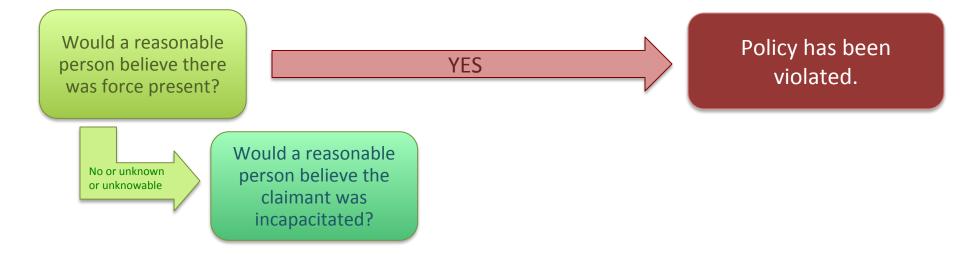
Pair work

On February 14, 2018, CLAIMANT went to a party at Epsilon Gamma Kappa. As a first-year student, CLAIMANT admitted that they were fairly shy and a bit unsure of themself, but really wanted to go out because they missed their significant other from home. Because it was a school night, CLAIMANT couldn't find any other friends from the section to go with them. When they got to the party, a student from the CLAIMANT' Calculus class came up to them and handed them a red solo cup. CLAIMANT reports that the RESPONDING PARTY told the CLAIMANT how hot the CLAIMANT was and that the RESPONDING PARTY was really attracted to the CLAIMANT in class so was so happy to see the CLAIMANT at the party at the house. At some point a fight broke out at the party and the RESPONDING PARTY stood in front of the CLAIMANT when a group of other students started shoving each other near the CLAIMANT. The CLAIMANT remembers thanking the RESPONDING PARTY for "protecting" them. The CLAIMANT remembers the RESPONDING PARTY saying "I would never hurt you."

For the rest of the evening (~2 hours), the CLAIMANT and RESPONDING PARTY hung out at the party together. At one point the RESPONDING PARTY draped their arm around the CLAIMANT. The CLAIMANT remembers feeling safe. The RESPONDING PARTY reported trying to make the CLAIMANT feel comfortable by refilling the CLAIMANT's drinks, introducing the CLAIMANT to other members of Epsilon Gamma Kappa, and running their fingers through the CLAIMANT's hair. As the night was rolling to a close, the CLAIMANT told the RESPONDING PARTY they needed to go. The RESPONDING PARTY asked if the CLAIMANT first wanted to see the RESPONDING PARTY's room. The CLAIMANT hadn't ever seen a room in Epsilon Gamma Kappa, so they said "sure." The RESPONDING PARTY took the CLAIMANT by the hand and walked up the stairs. The CLAIMANT remembers the stairs were barely lit and the music was still pretty loud. They then walked to the end of the hallway and down two flights of stairs to what the CLAIMANT thinks was a basement. The RESPONDING PARTY opened the first door on the left and ROOMMATE stood up from the couch. The RESPONDING PARTY told ROOMMATE that RESPONDING PARTY and CLAIMANT were going to watch a movie. ROOMMATE said they were going to WITNESS 2's room for the night.

After ROOMMATE left, CLAIMANT told RESPONDING PARTY that they needed to leave. CLAIMANT remembers RESPONDING PARTY asking CLAIMANT if they would stay for just a little bit, because they didn't have much time to talk. CLAIMANT agreed to stay for a half hour. RESPONDING PARTY asked CLAIMANT if they had ever seen the movie "The CoyWolf." CLAIMANT had not. RESPONDING PARTY got up and pulled a DVD off the shelf, turned on the tv, and locked the door before returning the the couch where the RESPONDING PARTY then sat down. The CLAIMANT remembers the RESPONDING PARTY reaching up to CLAIMANT with an outstretched hand. When the CLAIMANT took the RESPONDING PARTY's hand, the RESPONDING PARTY then pulled the CLAIMANT down to the couch. The RESPONDING PARTY cleared the CLAIMANT's hair behind their ear and told them "Seriously, you are the hottest person in Calc, I can barely pay attention when you are sitting near me." CLAIMANT remembers being both flattered and embarrassed at the same time. "You are the reason I go to Calc every day." CLAIMANT then remembers someone knocking on the door. "Go away -- we are watching "the CoyWolf." CLAIMANT remembers that the video is a strange documentary about the mating habits of the CoyWolf -- a hybrid of coyote and wolf.

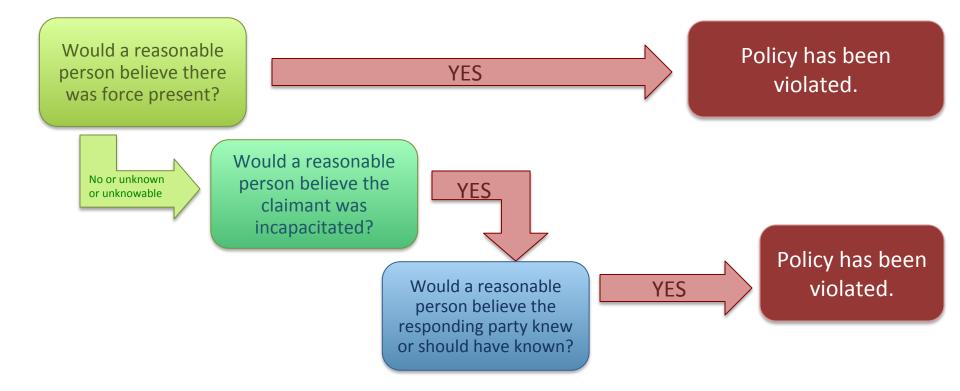
When the CLAIMANT turned back toward the RESPONDING PARTY, they had locked eves and the RESPONDING PARTY leaned in to kiss the CLAIMANT. "We should definitely mark tonight, its Valentines Day!' The CLAIMANT said they had someone at home that they had been dating since high school. "They don't need to know," the RESPONDING PARTY said, "This can just be our little secret." The CLAIMANT remembers the RESPONDING PARTY tracing the CLAIMANT's body with their hands. "You are so so hot, I can barely hold myself back." The CLAIMANT remembers saying "I really need to go," to which the RESPONDING PARTY said "What a frickin' tease, just like everyone said." The RESPONDING PARTY went on to say "I told everyone you weren't like that, that while you were so gorgeous, you were also smart as hell and so real. I've been dreaming about this moment and what I would do to make you cum." The CLAIMANT said, "I need to go." The RESPONDING PARTY said, "I'm sorry, I just cannot believe you are in my room, I didn't mean to scare you. Please stay for just a little bit longer, I promise I will be on my best behavior." The CLAIMANT shared that they wanted to leave, but the RESPONDING PARTY did seem genuinely sorry. There was a second knock on the door, "CoyWolf asshole -- leave us the f\$#% alone!"



Incapacitated refers to one who is rendered physically helpless as a result of alcohol or other drug consumption (voluntary or involuntary), or who is unconscious, unaware, or otherwise incapable of giving consent.

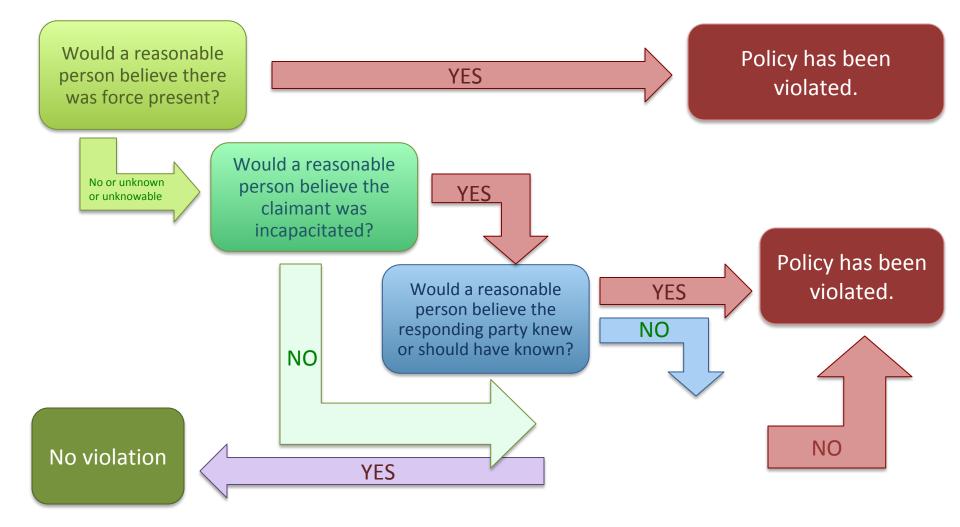
(Sokolow, 2005, p.10; www.ncherm.org)





Pair work

CLAIMANT stated that she woke the first time to the RESPONDING PARTY "spooning" her, groping her buttocks and thighs, and noticing that her underwear had been slid down. CLAIMANT said that she froze and did not know what to do and thought if she pretended to be asleep it might stop. CLAIMANT thought "this is so strange because he has a girlfriend" and "he would never do this to me." CLAIMANT stated that she then shifted position slightly in the hope that if the RESPONDING PARTY thought she was waking up he would stop. CLAIMANT stated that the RESPONDING PARTY did stop when she shifted, so CLAIMANT moved away from the RESPONDING PARTY in the bed and fell back asleep. CLAIMANT remembered waking up again and stated that "he was on me again," and indicated that the RESPONDING PARTY "fingered" her and had his hands on her breasts. CLAIMANT then distinctly remembered moving again and she stated that the RESPONDING PARTY "froze and carefully, gingerly pulled my underwear back up". CLAIMANT then said she moved away from the Responding Party in the bed but pretended to still be asleep, with her head facing the opposite direction from the RESPONDING PARTY. CLAIMANT said she did not know what to do throughout the duration of the incident, and that she was not thinking clearly and was still fuzzy due to alcohol consumption. She also stated that she remembers feeling very afraid throughout. She asserted that each time that the RESPONDING PARTY touched her, she tried to move away and that the **RESPONDING PARTY froze.**



CONSENT IS: CLEAR COHERENT WILLING ONGOING

CLEAR Consent is active.

It's expressed through words or actions that create mutually understandable permission.

Consent is never implied, and the absence of a no is not a yes.

Silence is NOT consent.

"I'm not sure," "I don't know," Maybe" and similar phrases are NOT consent.

COHERENT

People incapacitated by drugs or alcohol cannot consent.

Someone who cannot make rational, reasonable decisions because she or he lacks the capacity to understand the "who, what, when, where, why or how" of the situation cannot consent.

People who are asleep or in another vulnerable position cannot consent.

WILLING Consent is never given under pressure.

Consent is not obtained through psychological or emotional manipulation.

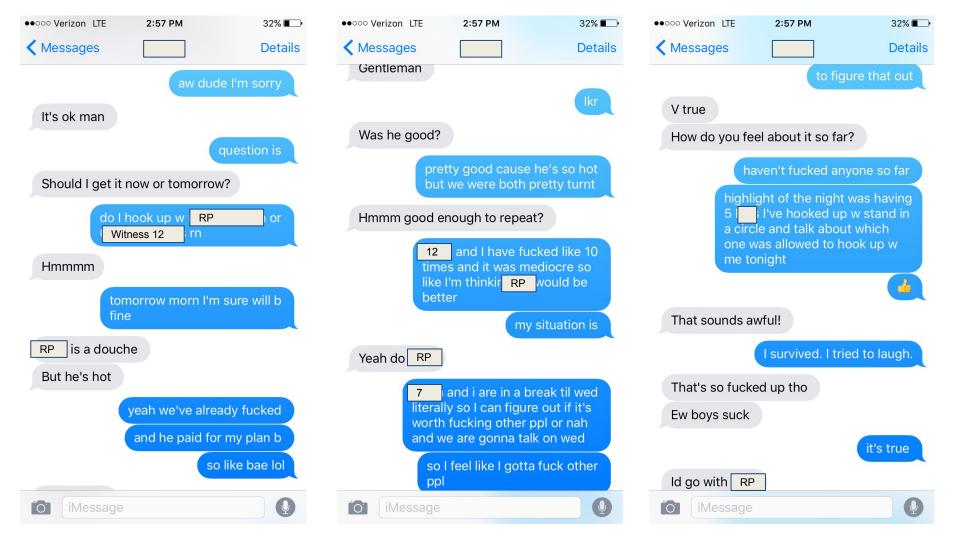
Consent cannot be obtained through physical violence or threat.

Someone in an unbalanced power situation (i.e. someone under your authority) cannot consent.

ONGOING Consent must be granted every time.

Consent must be obtained at each step of physical intimacy. If someone consents to one sexual activity, she or he may or may not be willing to go further.

Pair work







Direct Evidence Comes from individuals who either witnessed the events or who were nearby or who interacted with the parties immediately before, during or immediately after.

Gain / Loss Equation What is loss by telling the truth and what is gained by lying?

TRUST Me.

Indirect Evidence Second hand information or circumstantial

Bias Relationship to the claimant or the responding party.

Pair work

Regarding the credibility of the Responding Party, investigators noted that his account remained consistent throughout the duration of the investigation. The level of detail of the Responding Party's account of the events in question was low, and the reason given by the Responding Party for the lack of specificity was his alleged high level of alcohol consumption. Investigators did not receive statements from witnesses that firmly corroborated or refuted this account of heavy drinking. While some witnesses were able to confirm that the Responding Party did drink on the night of October 30th, no specific quantity of how much he drank was provided by any witness. Some witnesses also stated that his behavior late in the evening (after midnight) indicated a low level of intoxication, while others stated that they were not able to make conclusive statements about his level of intoxication. Investigators also noted that the level of specificity of the Responding Party's account of the early evening was abnormally low, at a time when he had not yet consumed a significant quantity of alcohol and could be presumed to have more substantial recollections of the events in question.

The Responding Party alleges that he has no memory on the night of October 30th from approximately 10 p.m. or 11 p.m. until the next morning at 10 a.m. Information provided by witnesses and Claimant TWO suggest that no alcohol consumption occurred after approximately 10:45 p.m. when the fraternity house ran out of alcohol. The Responding Party stated that he drank more than his "normal" amount of 5 or 6 drinks on this evening between 9 and 11 p.m., though he was unable to provide a specific quantity of alcohol consumed. Investigators concluded that in order for the Responding Party to remain blacked out for 10-12 hours after his final drink, he would have had to consume an extreme and unlikely amount of alcohol.

Additionally, the Responding Party by his own admission and by the statements of witnesses had a habit of not drinking to the point of blackout, and in fact had stated that he actively avoided such occurrences. He named only two nights on which he allegedly reached a state of blacked out intoxication: this night and the night that Claimant ONE alleged the Responding Party had assaulted them. This suggested to investigators that the Responding Party's account was not logical and may have been fabricated in some part.

For these reasons, investigators concluded that the Responding Party was not credible in all elements of his account of the events in question, in particular the assertion that he has no memory whatsoever of the events occurring between 10 p.m. and 10 a.m. on the night of October 30-31, including the behaviors alleged by Claimant TWO.





Real and demonstrative

Documentary evidence

Circumstantial evidence

Hearsay

Character reference



Day 2 Agenda

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CASE STUDY

You need to create a report that will be understood by someone who has never spoken with the parties or who has never read your policy.

Your report will need to stand on its own in the event of an internal or external review.

n

If it is not in the report will you remember it?



- 1. Background
- 2. Procedural issues (if any)
- 3. Statements (Claimant, Responding Party, Witnesses, Outside Experts)
- 4. Description of Other Evidence (student conduct records, medical records, photographs, surveillance videos, swipe card records, texts, etc.)
- 5. Analysis and Finding
- 6. Recommendations

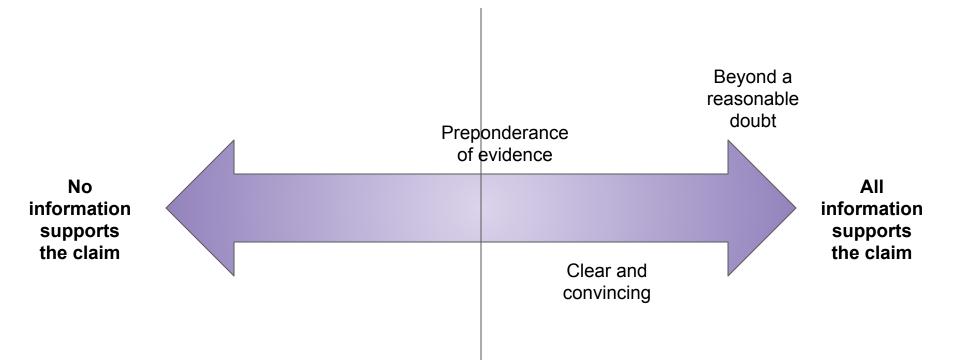






Claimant stated that Responding Party subsequently texted her about what had happened. Claimant provided the texts, which read as follows:

Claimant:	I don't care what u say. U know I didn't want it and you did it anyway.
Responding Party:	I'm sorry I hurt u. You know I don't hit. I was so drunk. IDK what to say to bake it better. Can I see u?
Claimant:	What could you say? U raped me, Asshole.
Responding:	I'm sorry. I'm so sorry. I luv u u know that. I don't know why I did what I did.



Thorough	Reliable	Impartial
Prompt	Effective	Equitable
End the Discrimination	Prevent its Recurrence	Remedy the effects upon the victim & community



Thank you for your time, energy, and attention.

Julia Dunn

Senior Associate Dean of Students Title IX Administrator

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Whitman College