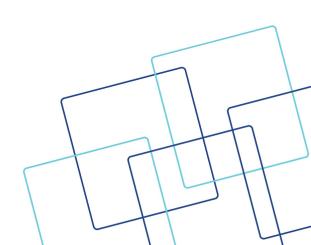


Sexual Misconduct Complaints: Part II What to Do if it is Title IX

Presented by: Emma J. Sol

West Contra Costa Unified School District February 16, 2023



Presenter

Emma J. Sol

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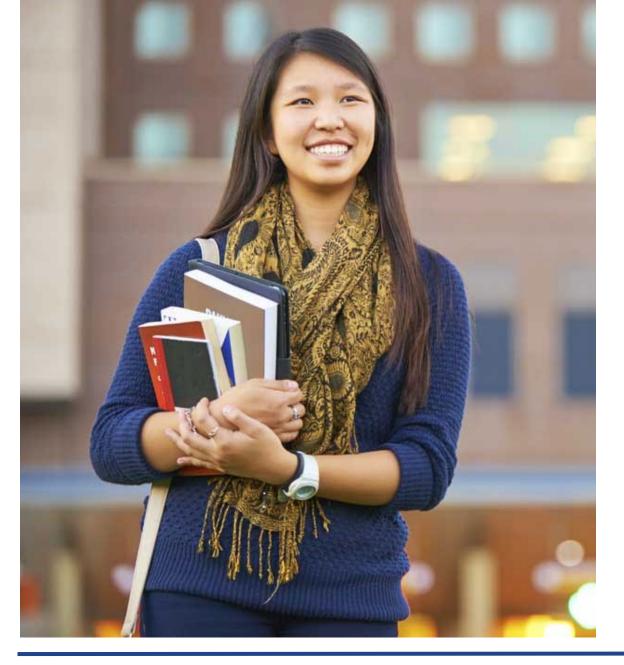
Emma J. Sol is an Associate in Lozano Smith's Walnut Creek office. Ms. Sol focuses her practice primarily on Title IX, student and investigations issues. Ms. Sol frequently assists clients in all aspects of Title IX compliance, including completing investigations and drafting policy. She also utilizes her knowledge and expertise in the area to present trainings on Title IX topics to assist clients in understanding this complex law.



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What We Will Cover

Title IX Investigation Steps and Considerations

Title IX and Student Discipline



Title IX Steps

Refresher

Jurisdiction

Any location, event or circumstance over which the school exercises substantial control of both the alleged harasser and the "context" in which the harassment occurred.

Quid Pro Quo

Between employees ONLY.

Severe, Pervasive, and Objectively Offensive Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking



Follow Site Steps

1. Do the Initial Intake:

 Gather statements from the victim(s), perpetrator(s), witness(es) and collect evidence. Utilize the intake form.

2. Email Jose Espinoza:

- Write your school's name in the subject line and "Possible Title IX." Send the intake form, and any additional information, such as photos, videos, etc.
- jespinoza2@wccusd.net



Follow Site Steps

3. Institute Supportive Measures:

- A student can not be disciplined until the Title IX process is complete. Determine how to separate the perpetrator(s) from the victim(s) in the least punitive way possible while waiting for the Title IX determination.
- You will be notified by Jose Espinoza whether emergency removal is necessary.



Follow Site Steps

4a. If it is Not Title IX

 If you receive a notification that the conduct is not Title IX, continue with the proper investigation procedure and, if necessary, the student discipline process.

4b. If it is Title IX

 Work with Jose Espinoza regarding next steps, including the initial conversation with Complainant regarding the Title IX process. From there, Notice of Investigations will go out, and a team will be assigned to investigate the matter.



The Work of the Investigator

Investigation Timelines



Title IX - "reasonably prompt time frame"

Uniform Complaint Procedures: 60 days



Initiate an Investigation into the Complaint

- Prepare clear and concise "yes or no" questions or statements that the investigation will answer or address
- Do not include legal terms such as "discriminated," "harassed," or "retaliated"
- Avoid ambiguous and subjective words such as "threaten" and "bully"
- Make sure all relevant claims are included in the allegations (or, if you excluded something, be prepared to explain why)



Understand the Scope - Frame the Allegations

- Bad example: Did Suzie bully Joe?
- Good example: Did Suzie repeatedly call Joe a derogatory name and publicly tease him because of his height?

- Bad example: Did Suzie act mean and unfairly toward Joe?
- <u>Good example</u>: Did Suzie tell Joe "Go to Hell?"

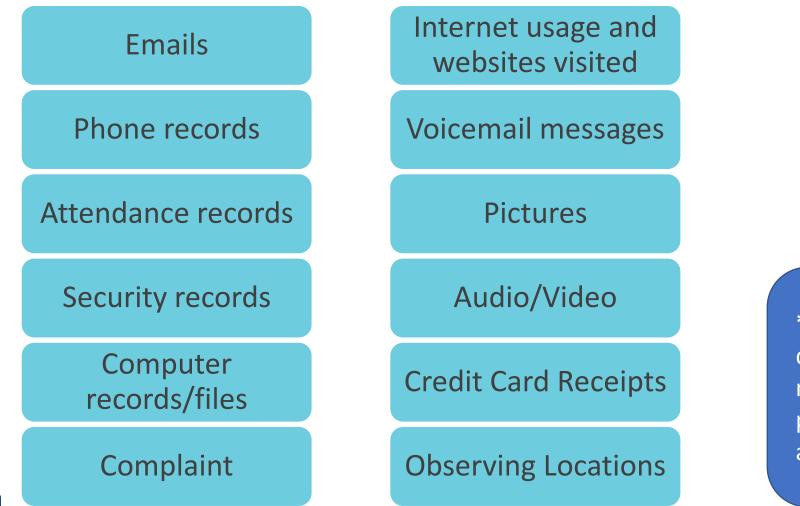


Legal Framework

Preponderance of the Evidence



Gather, Review, and Preserve Evidence



*Note: If you receive a document from a witness, make sure you note who provided the document and how it was received.



Child Pornography

Call School Resource Officer, Police Department, or Safety & Security Department right away before touching anything

Third party witness

Track chain of custody

Warning: It is a state and federal crime to possess and/or distribute child pornography. There's no exception for school administrators or investigators.



Draft a List of Witnesses

Develop a Witness List

Potential Conflicts of Interest

Location, Timing, and Order

Best Practices



Trauma-Informed Approach

Schedule interview at convenient time and place

Listen attentively and actively without interrupting

Exhaust open-ended questions first and save technical ones for later

Display compassion and sincerity

Interview without judgment or skepticism

Use of trauma-informed techniques during the complainant's interview can facilitate rapport building, cooperation and complainant's emotional recovery.

Do NOT Victim-Blame

Permit student/employee to control information flow

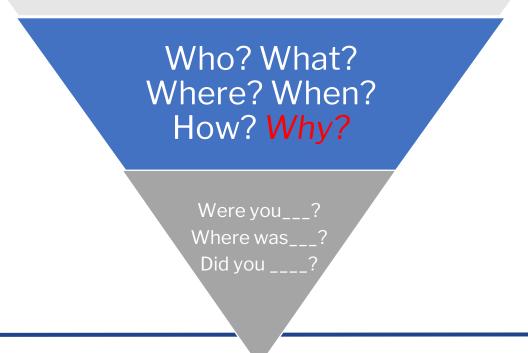
Suggest breaks as needed

Explain the need/context when asking sensitive questions



Framing the Questions

<u>Tell</u> me what happened <u>Explain</u> why you're upset <u>Describe</u> how it made you feel





Evaluate the Witness's Responses



Confirmation Bias



Common Issues when Conducting Interviews

The reluctant complainant – "I don't want to get anyone in trouble"

The hostile respondent

The witness refuses to be interviewed

The witness is a minor

Parent demands to be present while child is being interviewed

The difficult representative

The witness is biased

The witness lies



Conflicts of interest

A 3rd grade female student comes to your office with allegations that a male student touched her between her legs, touching her genitalia over her pants.

Is this Title IX?

What, if any, discipline can you impose on the male student?

What if these are high school students?





Take Notes

Take detailed notes and/or have a second administrator or confidential employee involved to take notes.

Consider signed witness statement summaries.



Investigation Report



- The final investigation report should be prepared by the investigator and must <u>summarize</u> <u>all relevant evidence</u>
- Must be sent to the parties at least <u>10 days</u> before a written determination regarding responsibility is issued by the decision-maker



Investigation Findings

Documenting Findings with Complainant and Respondent

 Best practice is to document the outcome of the investigation in separate findings letters to each party.

 Content of the findings letters will depend on which Board Policy you are processing the complaint under.



Responsibilities of the <u>Investigator</u>:

Administers a fair investigation of formal complaints

Interviews parties and witnesses

Does <u>not</u> make a determination of responsibility

Must be trained

Reviews evidence

Provides parties the opportunity to inspect, review, and respond to all evidence gathered, and considers their responses

Creates an investigative report that summarizes <u>relevant</u> evidence

Must be impartial, unbiased, and free of any conflicts of interest

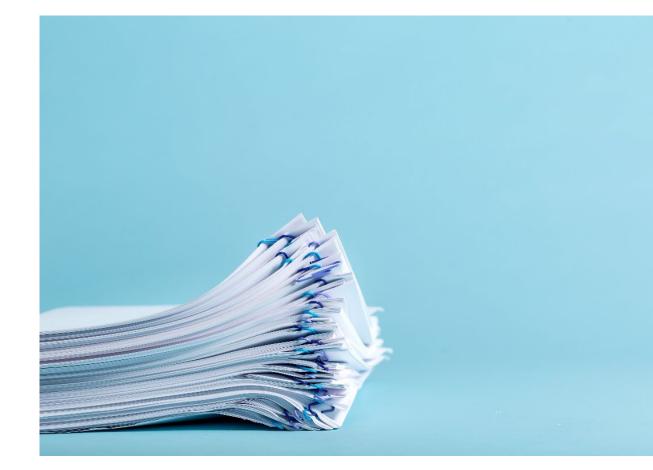
May be asked to recommend findings to the decision-maker



The Decision-Maker

Written Determination

The decision-maker prepares a written determination with the determination regarding responsibility.





Responsibilities of the <u>Decision-Maker</u>:

Reviews the investigation report, but does not investigate

Gives parties the opportunity to submit written relevant questions for the other party/witnesses, and asks those questions they deem relevant or provides an explanation as to why a question was deemed irrelevant

Makes a determination about responsibility

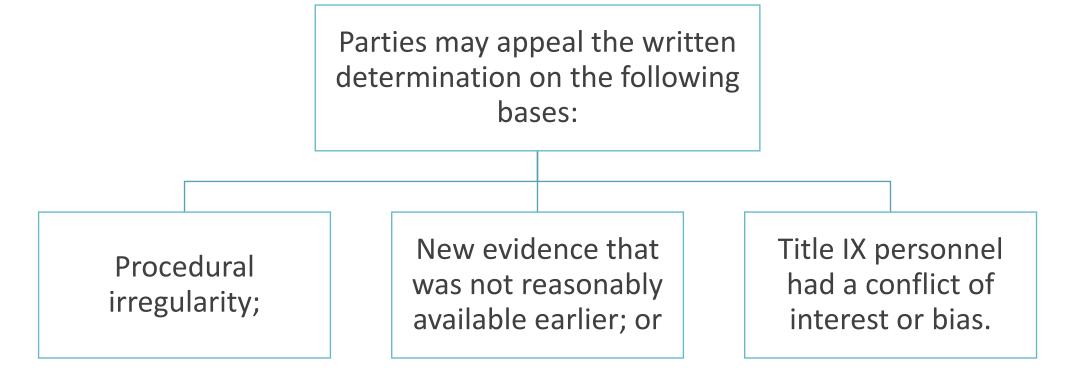
Prepares the written determination that is issued to each party

May recommend sanctions and/or corrective actions



The Appeals Officer

Appeal Rights for Both Parties at the District



Students/employees are also afforded the right to file a complaint or an appeal with federal and/or state agencies (e.g. OCR, CDE, DFEH, EEOC)



Responsibilities of the <u>Appeals Officer</u>:

Evaluates any appeal request made by the complainant or respondent

Makes a decision on the appeal and issues a written decision to each party that states the decision and rationale

Must be unbiased and without conflict

Cannot be the Title IX Coordinator, investigator, or decision-maker



Application – Title IX and Student Discipline Over winter break, an 8th grader, Ryder, begins sending his classmate, Audrey snapchat messages. He sends her a picture of himself coming out of the shower and a picture of his genitalia. When the students return after break, Ryder moves to an open seat next to Audrey in History. Ryder begins touching Audrey's thigh; she pushes his hand away, but he continues. This goes on for a few weeks. Ryder places his hand inside the cargo pocket of Audrey's pants, and she reports the conduct.

Is this Title IX?



Can Ryder be disciplined?

Group Activity

Kylie, a 10th grade student, tells you that Mark, another student, has been following her around before and after school, telling people that she is his girlfriend, and recently threatened to beat her little brother up if she didn't hang out with him and "be his girlfriend." Kylie hasn't been to school all week and does not want to come back if Mark is there.

> Is this Title IX? What do you do?



Group Activity

A 9th grade student, Alexis alleges she, and a 10th grade student, Julian, were watching a TikTok video on his phone in the cafeteria. He moved the phone to show her his erection. The next day, while passing each other in the hallway, Julian looked at Alexis' chest and said "Damn!!" A few days later, while in class together, Julian again pointed out his erection to Alexis and asked her if she wanted to touch it.

Is this Title IX?

What steps do you take?



Discipline after Final Written Determination



If the final written determination concludes that Respondent committed sexual harassment, sexual assault, or sexual battery, the date the school site can suspend the Respondent depends on if an appeal is filed.



Corrective Actions

Staff/student discipline

Ensuring no retaliation

Additional support for involved parties

Generalized training for staff/students in class, school, or district-wide

Generalized notification of policies/ rules

Increased monitoring and check-ins

Changes to District practice





Questions





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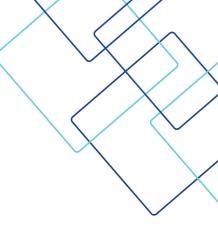


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