



GRAND RIVER | SOLUTIONS

Being an Effective Title IX Advisor: From Investigation to Hearing

May 2021

Meet Your Facilitators



Martha
Compton

Director of Strategic
Partnerships and Client
Relations



Jahanna
Azarian, J.D.

Solutions Specialist



Kevin
Lineberger, J.D.

Solutions Specialist



Vision

We exist to help create safe and equitable work and educational environments.



Mission

Bring systemic change to how school districts and institutions of higher education address their Clery Act & Title IX obligations.



Core Values

- ❖ Responsive Partnership
- ❖ Innovation
- ❖ Accountability
- ❖ Transformation
- ❖ Integrity

Today's Agenda

01

Overview of Title IX and its
Hearing Requirements

04

What's my role?

02

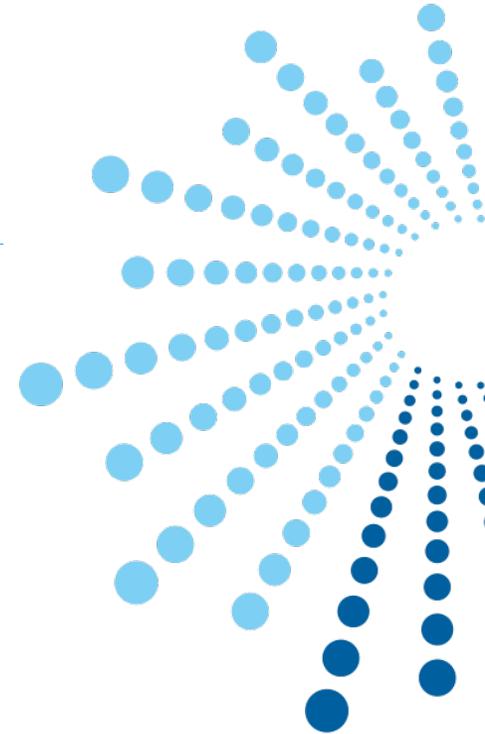
Live Hearing Format and
Logistics

05

Practical Application

03

Who will be there?

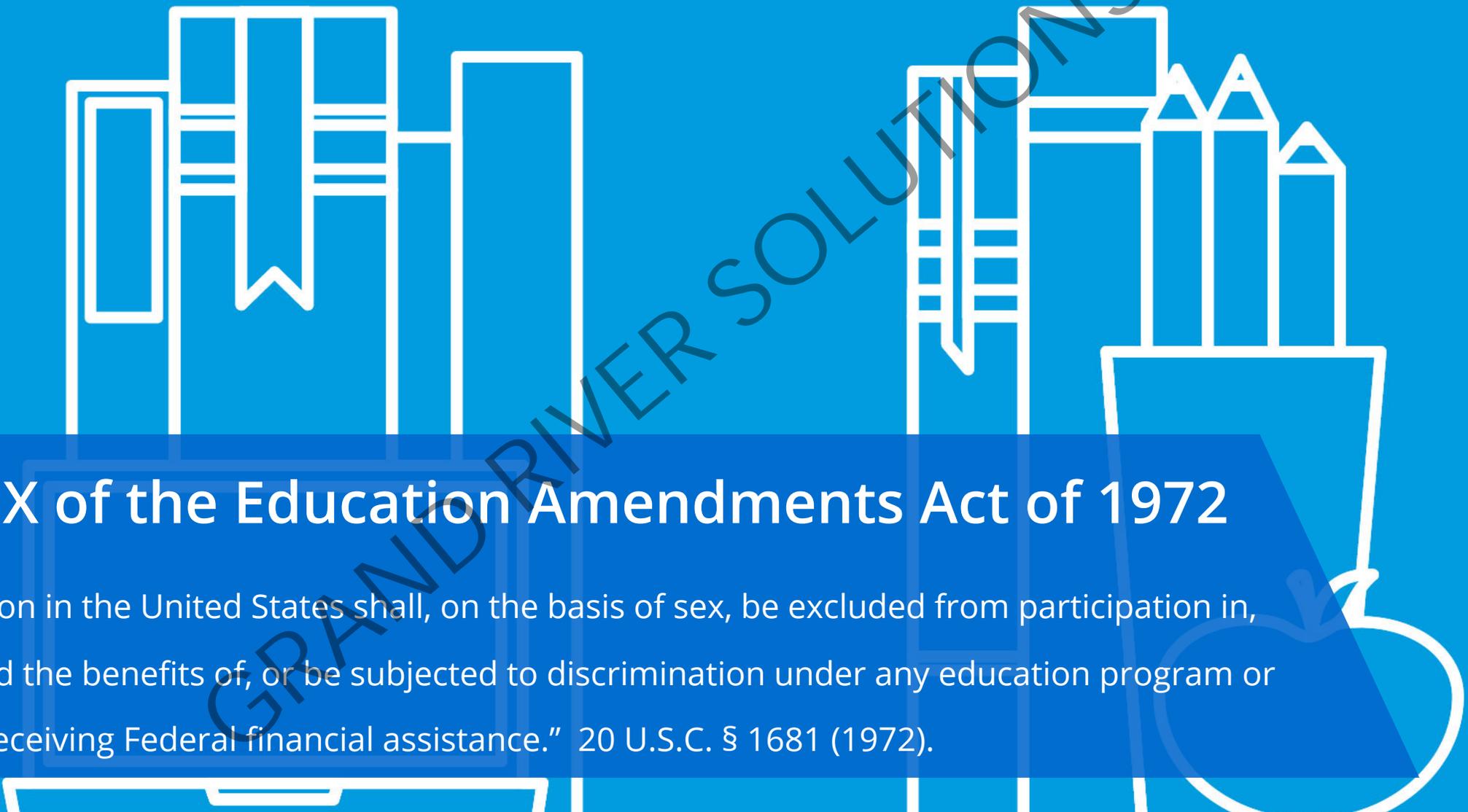




Overview of Title IX and its Hearing Requirements

01

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Title IX of the Education Amendments Act 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." 20 U.S.C. § 1681 (1972).

On May 19, 2020 . . .

The Department of Education promulgated regulations that went into effect August 14, 2020.



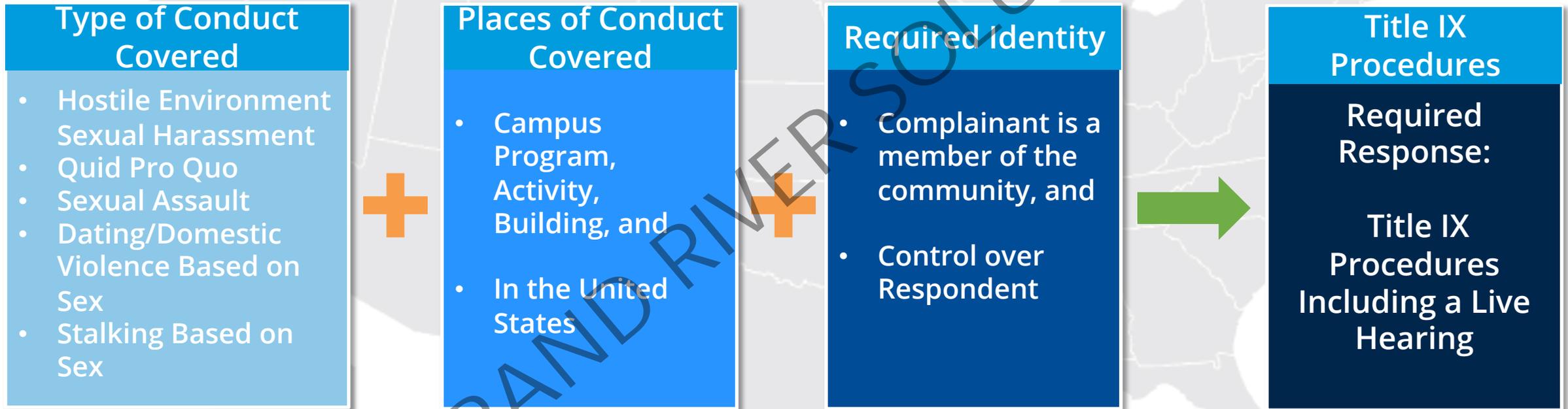
These regulations limited the scope of Title IX to a very specific set of cases that must meet a new definition of sexual harassment and jurisdictional requirements.



If a case meets all the required elements, then it will proceed under the Title IX grievance process, which includes a live hearing.

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Overview the Title IX Requirements as of August 14, 2020



Conduct Falling Outside the Scope of Title IX

- Apply other institutional policies and procedures
- Ensure that those policies and procedures are compliant with VAWA/Clery, other intersecting federal and state laws



Procedural requirements for Investigations



Notice to both parties



Equal opportunity to present evidence



An advisor of choice



Written notification of meetings, etc., and sufficient time to prepare



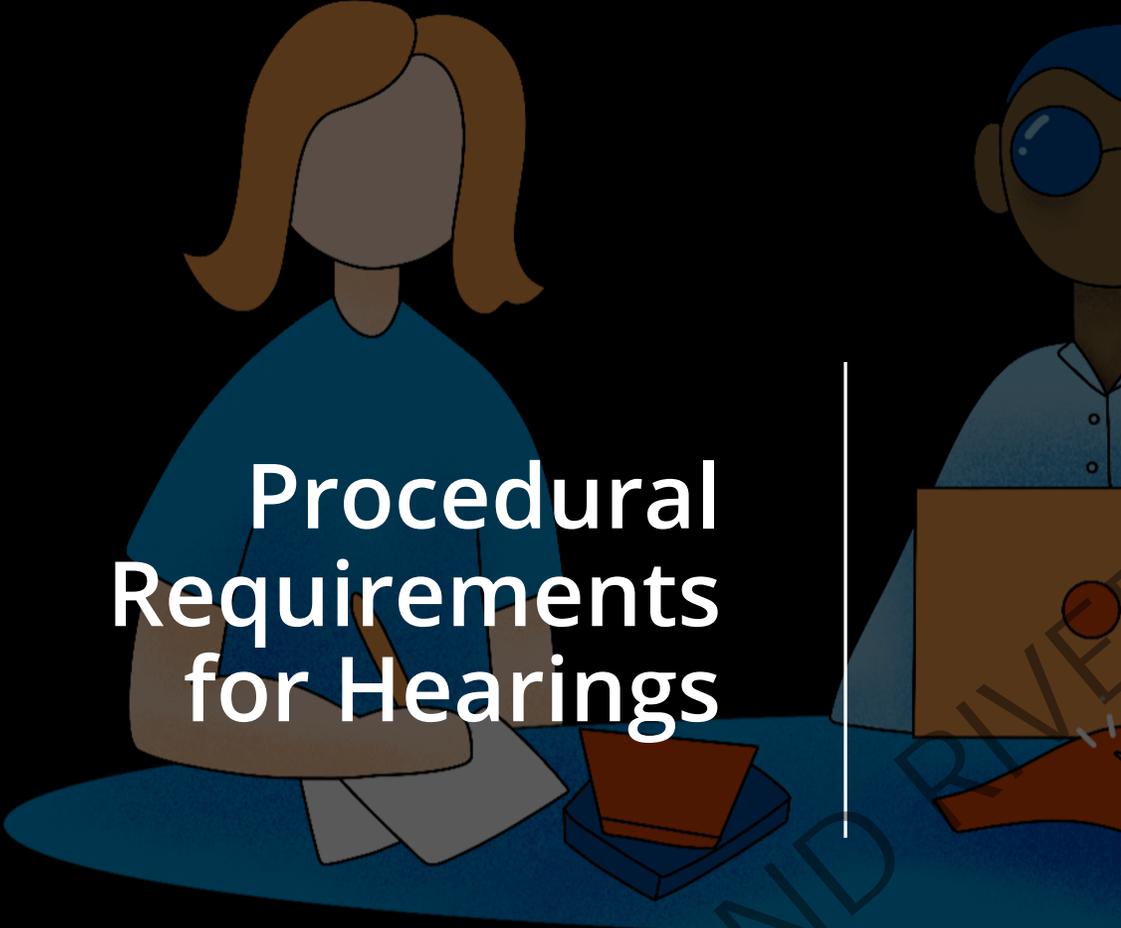
Opportunity to review all evidence, and 10 days to submit a written response to the evidence prior to completion of the report



Report summarizing relevant evidence and 10 day review of report prior to hearing



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Procedural Requirements for Hearings

Must be live, but can be conducted remotely

Cannot compel participation

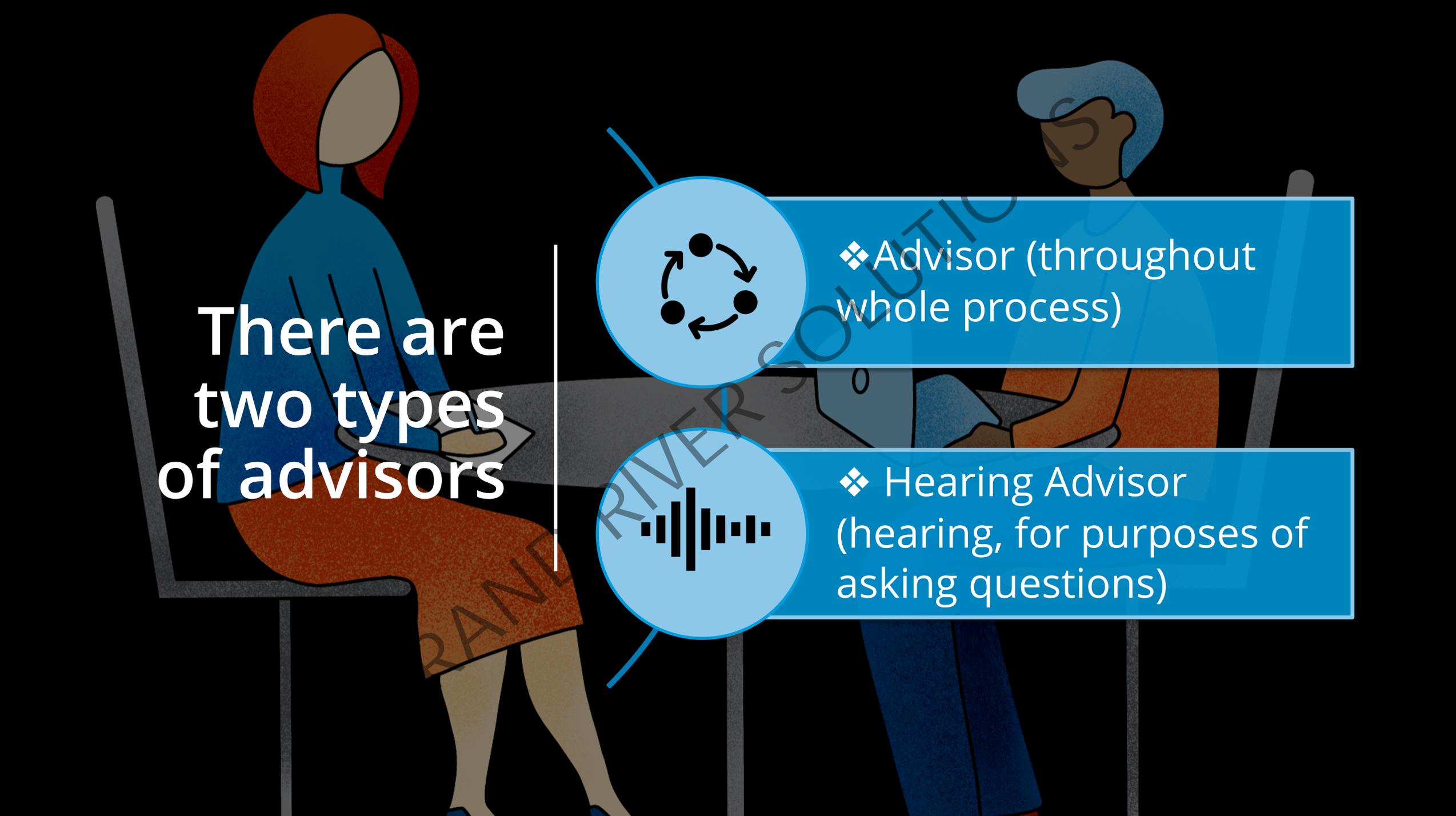
Standard of proof used may be preponderance of the evidence or clear and convincing; standard must be the same for student and employee matters

Cross examination must be permitted and must be conducted by advisor of choice or advisor provided by the institution

Decision maker determines relevancy of questions and evidence offered

Exclusion of evidence if no cross examination

Written decision must be issued that includes finding and sanction



There are two types of advisors



❖ Advisor (throughout whole process)



❖ Hearing Advisor (hearing, for purposes of asking questions)

Advisor of Choice



Parties are entitled to an advisor of choice

The advisor of choice can be anyone

This advisor may accompany the party to any interviews/meetings and the hearing

The advisor will conduct cross examination of the other party and witnesses at the hearing

If a party does not have an advisor, the institution must provide one for the purposes of cross examination

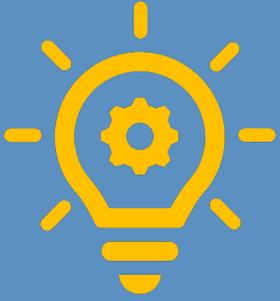
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Hearing Advisor

“Such advisors need not be provided with specialized training or be attorneys because the essential function of such an advisor provided by the recipient is not to “represent” a party but rather to relay the party’s cross-examination questions that the party wishes to have asked of other parties or witnesses so that parties never personally question or confront each other during a live hearing.” 85 Fed.

Reg. 30562 (May 19, 2020).

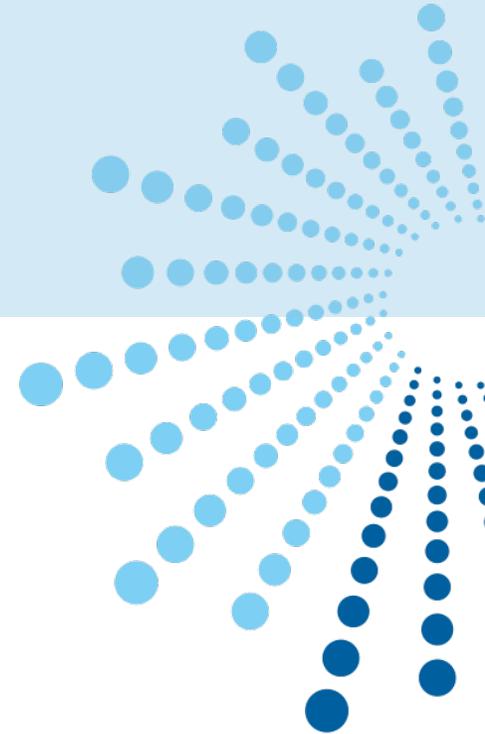
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Live Hearing Format and Logistics

02

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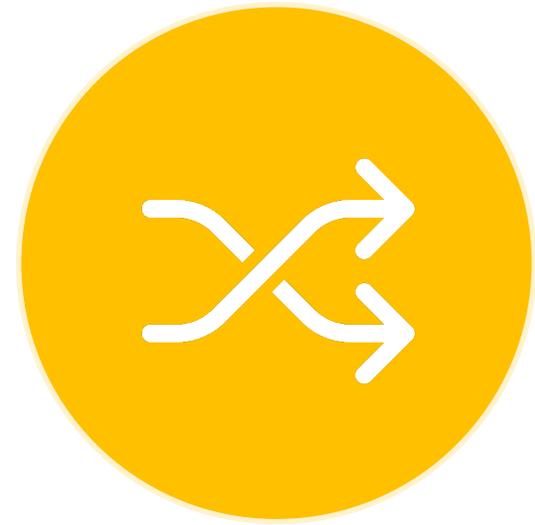
Live Hearings Required



In person



Remote



Hybrid

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Hearing Technology: Requirements and Considerations



If hearings cannot be in person, or if someone chooses to participate remotely, must have a remote participation platform available.

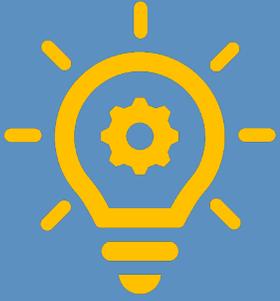


All hearings must be recorded.



Participants must be able to communicate during the hearing

The parties with the decision maker(s)
The parties with their advisors

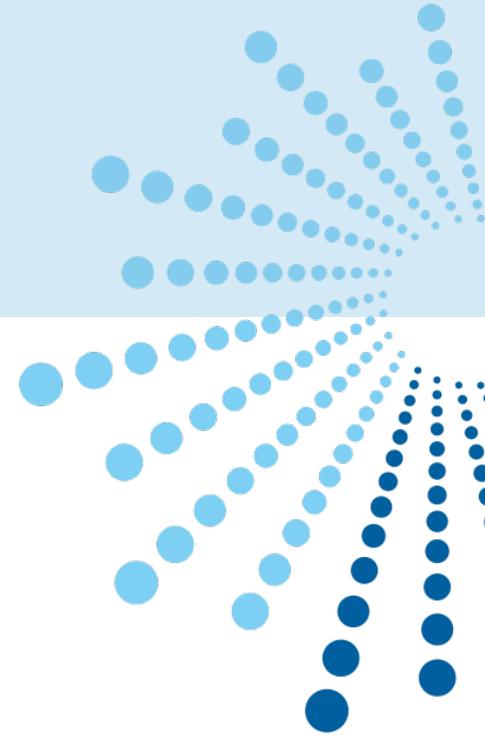


Who will be there?

Hearing participants and their roles

03

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Hearing Participants

Complainant

the person bringing the complaint

Respondent

the person against whom the complaint has been filed

Advisor

will conduct cross examination; role varies depending on school

Investigator

summarizes the investigation, answers questions

Witnesses

present in the room only when answering questions

Hearing Coordinator/Officer

coordinates all aspects of the hearing, ensures a fair and equitable hearing process, acts as a resource for all participants

Decision-Maker

makes decision as to whether policy was violated

Hearing Administrator

assists with the logistical coordination of the people, the space, technology, etc.

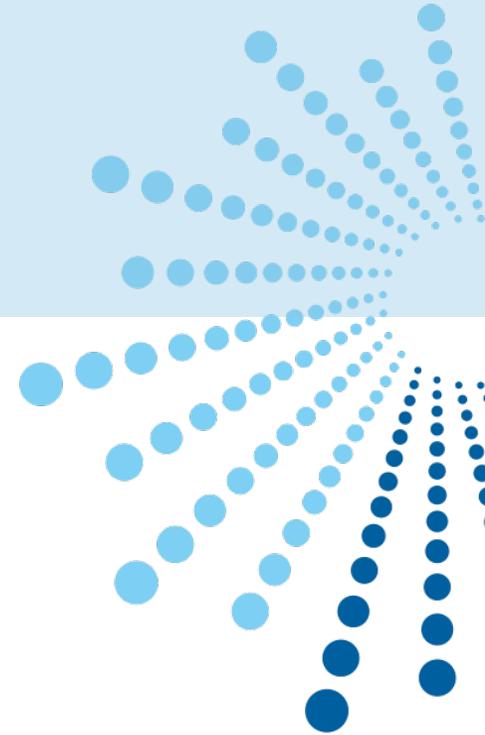


What's my role?

The role of the advisor

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After you are assigned a case...



Review the policy



Review the materials provided, if any

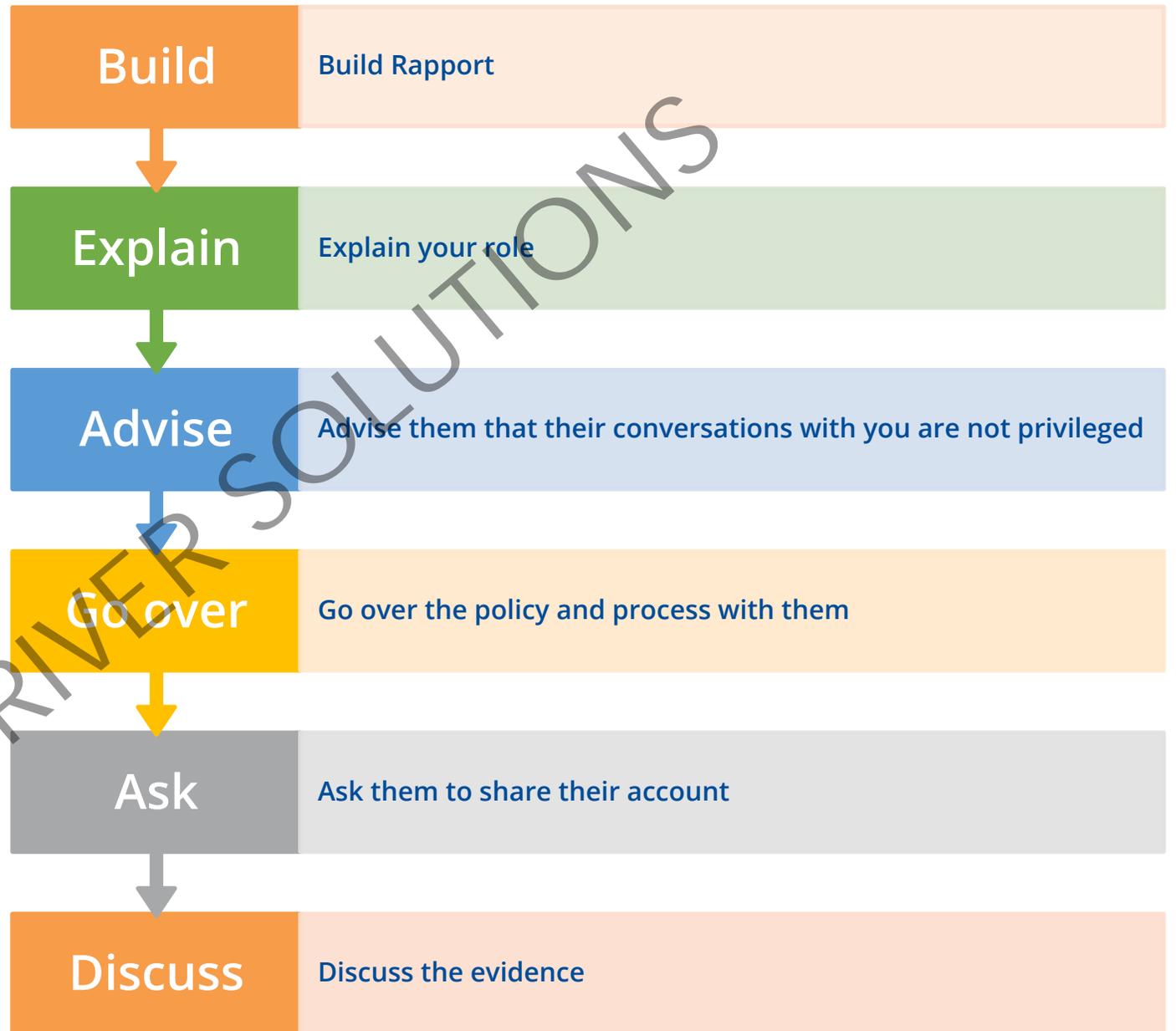


Reach out to your advisee



Schedule a meeting

Meeting with your advisee





Make the Party Aware that ...

You are under no obligation to keep the information confidential

- There is no attorney client relationship nor any other recognized privilege between you and the party
- You are not under an obligation to keep what the party tells you confidential

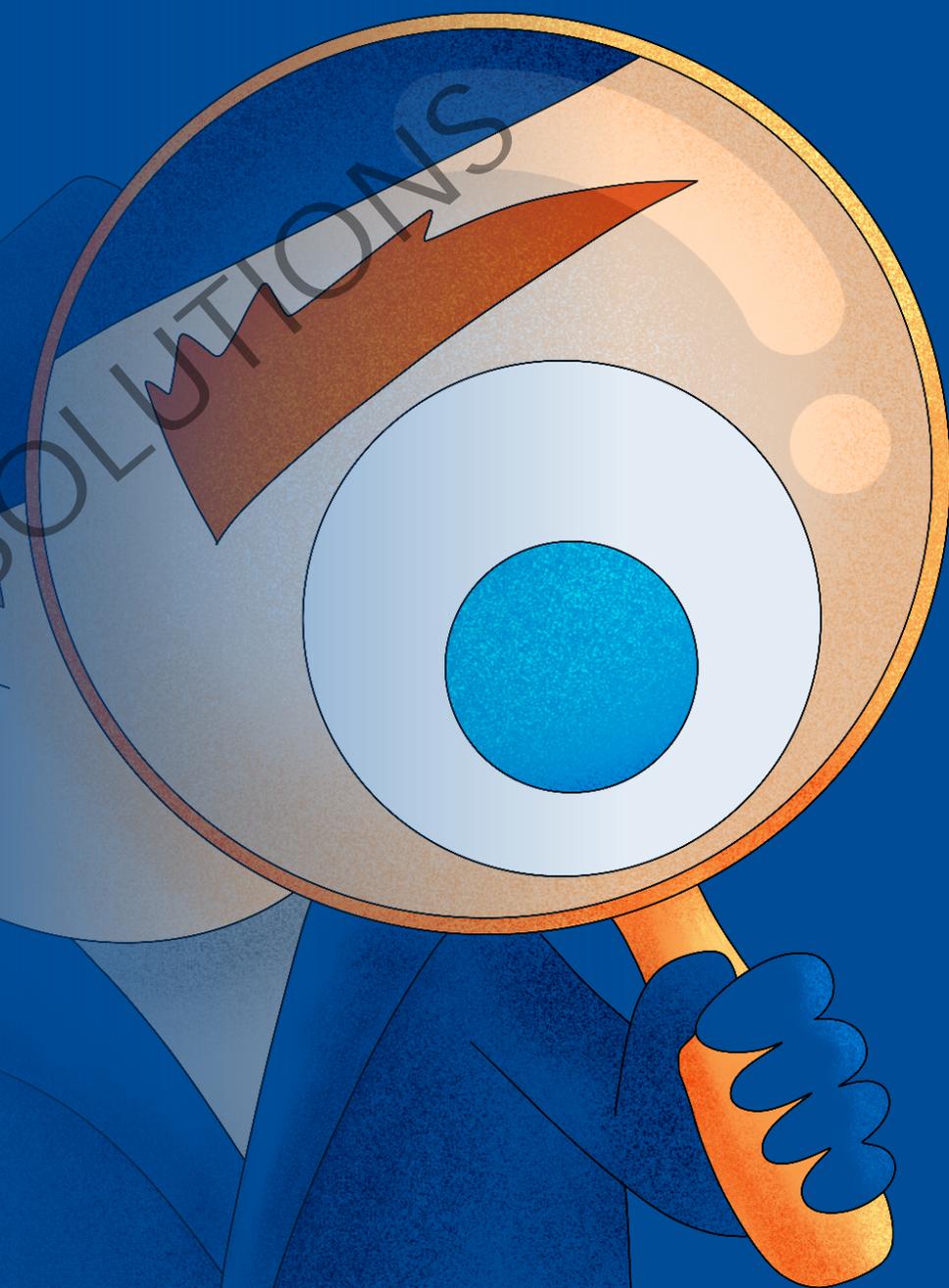
Were this matter go to a court of law, and you were asked to testify, you would have to do so, truthfully

Do this at the outset

During the Investigation

- Assist in the identification of witnesses
- Assist in the identification of evidence
- Assist in providing the investigator with information
- Assist in preparation for investigative interviews
- Accompany advisee to investigative interviews
- Advise during the interview
- Assist with document/evidence review and response
- Assist with review of the report and development of the response

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A stylized illustration of a magnifying glass with a gold frame and handle. The lens is positioned over a large, stylized eye with a white sclera and a bright blue iris. The background is a dark blue gradient with faint, repeating text that reads 'GRAND RIVER SOLUTIONS'.



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Pre-Hearing Preparation

Do Your Homework



Exactly, What Type of Homework?

- Review applicable policy language/provisions
- Familiarize yourself with investigative report
- Understand the ins and outs of the report
- What is the timeline of events
- Think about what areas you may want to highlight or expand upon
- What type of questions you will ask
- Who are the key witnesses
- Consult with your advisee
- Anticipate questions of others
- Consider impact of your decisions and develop a strategy

Identify the Claims, What Needs to be Proven

- Why are we here?
- What are the elements for the charge?
- What are the definitions of those elements?
 - Consent?
 - Incapacitation?

What do I Want to Show?



Credibility?



Clarification on timeline?



The thought process?



Inconsistencies?

Foundational Questions to Always Consider Asking

Were you interviewed?

Did you see the interview notes?

Did the notes reflect your recollection at the time?

As you sit here today, has anything changed?

Did you review your notes before coming to this hearing?

During the Hearing

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Advise your advisee



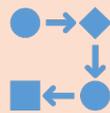
Communicating during the hearing



On matters of evidence



Policy



Process

Opening Statements



Assist advisee in developing their opening statement



Highlight evidence that the party wants the decision maker to focus on



Consider writing it out in advance



Cannot provide an opening on behalf of an absent party

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Testimony of the Parties & Witnesses

Suggested Order

01

The Decision Maker will determine the order of testimony

02

The Decision Maker will question first

03

Cross examination will occur next

04

Follow up by the Decision Maker

Cross Examination

Who does it?

Must be conducted by the advisor

If party does not appear or does not participate, advisor can appear and cross

If party does not have an advisor, institution must provide one

Cross Examination Permissible Questions

When a post-secondary institution holds a live hearing, is the questioning limited to certain subjects?

“The Rule requires that schools provide the opportunity for cross-examination, and that party advisors must be permitted to ask all relevant questions (including follow-up questions), and only relevant questions.”*



Cross Examination

Relevant Questions

The Department declines to define “relevant”, indicating that term “should be interpreted using [its] plain and ordinary meaning.”

See, e.g., Federal Rule of Evidence 401 Test for Relevant Evidence:

“Evidence is relevant if:

- (a) it has any tendency to make a fact more or less probable than it would be without the evidence; and
- (b) the fact is of consequence in determining the action.”

Cross Examination Impermissible Questions

Questions that seek to illicit irrelevant information

- Complainant's prior sexual history
- Information protected by an un-waived legal privilege
- Medical treatment and care

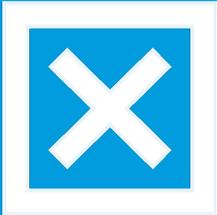
Duplicative questions

Information that is not relevant

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Cross Examination

Impact of Not Submitting to Cross Examination



Exclusion of all statements of that party or witness



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Cross Examination

Exceptions to the Exclusionary Rule



Statements that consist of or are made in the course of the prohibited conduct



When cross examination is waived or not conducted

When Has a Party Submitted to Cross Examination?



The party or witness has answered all questions deemed relevant on cross



A party or witness appears for cross, but the advisor does not ask any relevant questions



A party or witness refuses to answer one relevant question posed by advisor



A party or witness only answers the decision maker's questions and refuses to answer questions on cross

To Cross or Not to Cross

Special Considerations



WILL SUBMITTING TO CROSS
EXAMINATION SERVE THE PARTY'S
INTERESTS?



WILL CONDUCTING CROSS
EXAMINATION SERVE THE PARTY'S
INTERESTS?

Preparing For Cross



Review and evaluate the evidence



Identify your narrative, or the version of events that you want to illustrate



Identify the facts at issue and the findings of fact that you want the decision maker to make



Plan to highlight the evidence that support the narrative and the findings of fact that you want the decision maker to make



Prepare an outline of topics to explore

Cross Examination

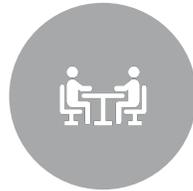
Common Approaches

1. Obtain/Highlight helpful information
2. If a witness does not have information that is helpful, ask questions that illustrate that they are unimportant.
3. Highlight bias/lack of bias
4. Highlight credibility and reliability/lack of credibility or reliability
5. Discounting

Conducting Cross



Be efficient.



Do not rehash everything the witness has already said.



Highlight the portions of their testimony that support your narrative.



Listen.



Be prepared to go down a road that you hadn't considered or anticipated exploring.

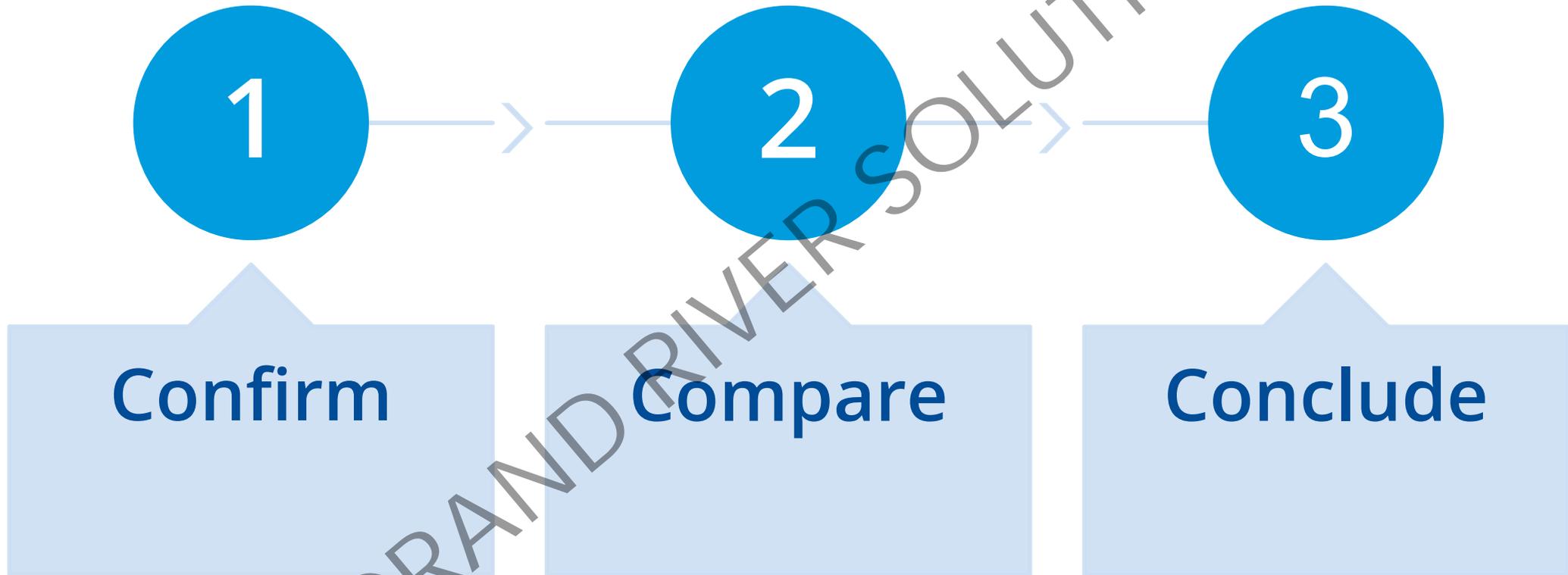


Take your time. Be thoughtful. Ask for breaks if you need it.

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Questioning

How to Discount



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Discounting Example

Statement A:

During her interview with the investigator, Witness Y stated that she overheard Respondent and Complainant fighting inside of Complainant's bedroom. She stated that Complainant came out of the room crying and that their face was red and swollen. She stated that Respondent followed Complainant out of the room "looking angry" and grabbed Complainant by the arm "aggressively" and pulled them back into the room. The fighting then continued.

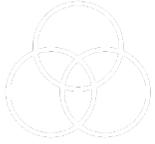
Statement B:

At the hearing, Witness Y tells the decision maker that while she heard loud voices, it might not have been fighting. She also stated that the parties came out of the room together, that Complainant looked upset, that Respondent looked concerned, and that they "calmly" went back in the room together.

Confirm

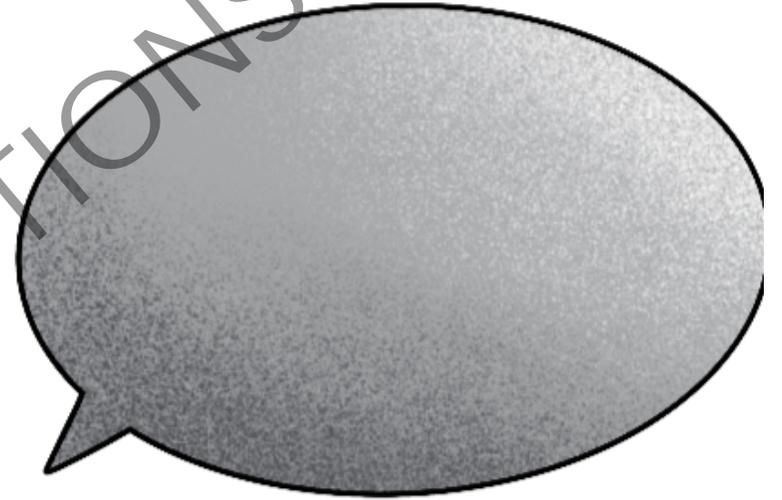
- Witness Y, earlier today you were asked about what you heard and saw on the night in question...
- And you indicated that you heard loud voices, but that you are not sure if it was fighting, is that correct?
- You also said that the parties came out together and then went back into the room, is that what you saw?
- And you are sure of this?





Compare

- Witness Y, this isn't the first time you shared your observations of Complainant and Respondent that night, is it?
- Did you talk to the investigator about this?
- And that statement was provided just two days after the incident, correct?
- Do you recall what you said to the the investigator?
- Did you tell the investigator the truth when you were interviewed?





Conclude

- Witness Y, when you spoke to the investigator, you indicated that you heard fighting, correct?
- And that Complainant came out of the room crying, isn't that right?
- And that Respondent came out looking angry, correct?
- You also stated that you saw Respondent grab Complainant and drag them back into the room, isn't that true?
- Since speaking with the investigator, you and Complainant have had a falling out, haven't you?

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Cross Examination:

Don't rehash
everything a
witness has said

Do focus on the
information that
is helpful

Don't call folks
liars or attack
them

Do raise concerns
about credibility
and reliability

Don't rant, rave,
loose your temper

Do make your
points through
pointed and calm
questioning

Observe and Listen

Be open to adjusting plans or strategy based on information presented at the hearing.

Make note of any issues that you think may be appropriate for appeal.

Cross Examination

Role of the Decision Maker

The decision maker will determine whether a question posed during cross examination is relevant and permissible.

When the decision maker determines that a question is relevant, the party/witness must answer it.

When the decision maker determines that a question is irrelevant, they must state their reason.

Lessons Learned



Advisors arguing relevancy?



Asking ill-advised questions?



Case by case

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Logical connection between the evidence and facts at issue

Assists in coming to the conclusion – it is “of consequence”

Tends to make a fact more or less probable than it would be without that evidence



Closing Statements: Advisor's Role

Assist advisee
in developing
their closing
statement

Highlight
evidence that
the party
wants the
decision maker
to focus on

Bullet points

May not
provide a
closing on
behalf of an
absent party

Remember, the hearing is not a legal proceeding...

Not making complex legal arguments

Are not treating parties with hostility

Rules of evidence outside of Title IX regulations do not apply

Not looking for the “gotcha” moment

After the Hearing



DEBRIEF?



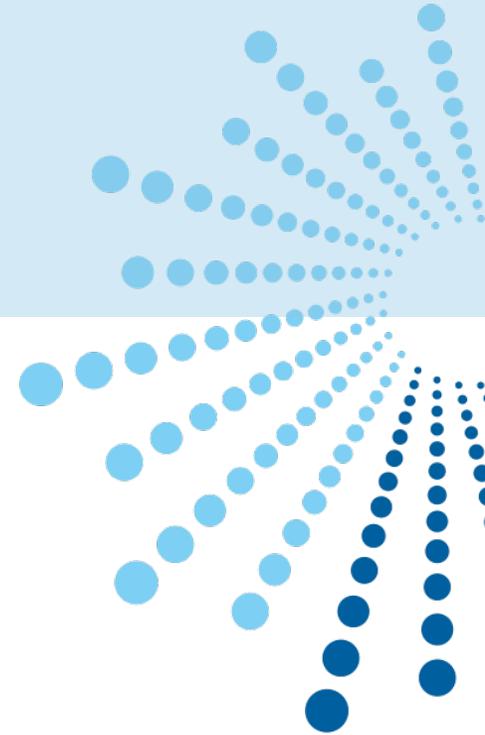
THE APPEAL



Practical Application

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The Formal Complaint charges Respondent with sexual assault for engaging in sexual contact with Complainant when she was incapacitated by alcohol. Specifically, Complainant alleges that they were at a party with friends when they met Respondent. Complainant reported that prior to the party she pre-gamed with Witness 1 and they split a bottle of prosecco. Complainant stated that while at the party, Respondent and Witness 2 approached her and her friend, Witness 3, and asked if they would be their partners in a round of beer pong. Complainant reported that she paired up with Respondent and they played several rounds. She further alleged that that Respondent was the one who filled their cups. Complainant stated that she "got drunk fast" and her last memory was of Respondent handing her a celebratory shot because they had won the tournament. Her next memory was waking up on a couch in a bedroom that was unfamiliar to her, naked from the waist down. Respondent was on the floor next to her, asleep. He was under a blanket but was also naked.

Witness 1

Witness 1 was interviewed by the investigator and reported that she and Complainant are roommates, but they are not close. Witness 1 is an athlete and tends to hang out with her teammates. She stated that for this reason, they rarely hang-out, but that the night of the alleged incident they did because they were planning on going to the same party. Witness 1 stated that they split a bottle of prosecco, but that Complainant drank most of it because Witness 1 had an early practice the next morning and so didn't want to get "too messed up." Witness 1 said that they went to the party together, but then went their separate ways. Witness 1 stated that towards the end of the night, she saw Complainant and described her as "a disaster." She also reported that Respondent was "practically carrying her" and so she approached them and offered to take Complainant home. According to Witness 1, Complainant said she was fine, but her words were slurred, and she could barely stand. Witness 1 told Respondent to take care of her and he said, "I'm just going to put her to bed."

She didn't see either party again that night.

At the hearing, Witness 1 gave testimony that was substantially the same as what she told the investigator.

Witness 2

Witness 2 told the investigators that he is Respondent's best friend and teammate. Witness 2 stated that when looking for partners for the beer pong tournament, Respondent saw Complainant and Witness 3 and suggested that they approach them because Complainant "was hot" and Witness 3 "looked drunk enough to be a good time." Witness 2 said that Complainant was fine and didn't appear to be that drunk. He also stated that she made most of the winning shots after several rounds of the game so she couldn't have been too messed up. When asked who was filling the cups, he said that he wasn't sure who did it each round, but he definitely saw Complainant fill them on two occasions. After the tournament was over, he helped Witness 3 get home and so didn't see Complainant and Respondent again that night. He also mentioned that he and Witness 3 are now dating.

At the hearing, Witness 2 testified that Complainant was fine. He also stated that Respondent never filled Complainant's cup and that Complainant was all over Respondent the entire night.

Witness 3

Witness 3 was Complainant's best friend at the time of the incident. They are no longer close and Witness 3 is now dating Witness 2.

Immediately following the alleged incident, Witness 3 told the investigators that Complainant was already drunk when she got to the party. She stated that Respondent and Witness 2 asked them to play beer pong and they agreed. She stated that the parties seemed to hit it off immediately. She stated that they won the tournament and so played at least five rounds and that by the end of the game Complainant was the "drunkest she had ever seen her." Witness 3 stated that Complainant was slurring her words, couldn't stand on her own, and was really loud, which is not like her. Witness 3 stated that that she was pretty drunk too, but not as bad as Complainant. Witness 3 stated that she left the party with Witness 2.

At the hearing, Witness 3 stated that she may have exaggerated her description of Complainant when she spoke to the investigators. She told the decision makers that although Complainant drank a lot, she wasn't that out of it, because she had a high tolerance and drank a lot all the time.

Questions?



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