

## **INVESTIGATING ABUSE & NEGLECT**

## The Basics

Office of Human Rights Training Series

This training is designed to present fundamentals of the investigative process and to expose the learner to best practices related to investigating abuse and neglect allegations specific to the Office of Human Rights.

You are encouraged to continue building your skills as an investigator by researching other resources (e.g., trainings, literature, etc.).

Primarily, the information presented in this training has been adopted from the Labor Relations Alternatives, Inc. Investigations Manual (2016).



## Learning Objectives

Identify abuse and neglect as defined by the human rights regulations.

Describe the regulatory mandates for investigations concerning abuse, neglect, and exploitation per the human rights regulations.

Demonstrate ability to navigate an abuse and neglect investigatory process.



## Abuse: 12VAC35-115-30





## Exploitation: 12VAC35-115-30

## Defined

- Type of abuse
- Misuse, misappropriation of assets, goods, property
- Use of authority to extract personal gain

### Examples

- Withholding an individual's belongings to ensure compliance with a request.
- Accepting gifts.
- Offering an individual extra meds for favors/personal gain.
- Withholding a service for personal or business gain.



## Restraint: 12VAC35-115-30





## Neglect: 12VAC35-115-30





## Human Rights Complaint Process: 12VAC35-115-175

#### ANE investigators must be trained.

- Cannot be involved in the issues under investigation
- Investigation must be impartial

#### **Investigation time frames:**

- Should begin as soon as possible, but no later than the next business day
- Summarize in CHRIS within 10 working days
  - Extensions may be requested until the 6<sup>th</sup> day of the investigation time frame
  - Full investigation summary should be kept as part of the individual's record



## **The Investigation Process**

Foundations for conducting a successful investigation



## What is an Investigation?

## An investigation is a process of systematically collecting facts.



Facts are pieces of information that help clarify a matter and generate a conclusion.



## Preparing for the Investigation

#### **Internal Preparedness**

- Policy & Procedures
  - reporting procedures
  - investigator assignments
  - timelines
  - organization
    - scene
    - interviews
      - victims/person making complaint
      - witnesses
      - accused
    - evidence collection

## **Investigator Preparedness**

- Know the policy
- Review the complaint
  - type of ANE?
  - plan, organize the investigation
- Tool kit
  - pen, pencil & paper
  - internal forms
  - PPE
  - snacks



The Investigatory Question

Elements of the question come from initial reports

Compass of the investigation Let it do its job and lead the investigation!

Develop to describe the when (time) and where (space) of the allegation



## The Investigatory Question

Forming the Question • open-ended

• approximate date, time if unknown (only if able) • concrete language avoid concluding the facts undisputable revise when needed



## Evidence

- Information that may describe, explain the allegation
- Evidence can be relevant or irrelevant
- Collect it as soon as possible
- Preponderance of the evidence
  - Greater likelihood that the allegation occurred

- Kinds of evidence
  - Forms
    - Physical
    - Demonstrative
    - Testimonial
    - Documentary
  - Types
    - Direct
    - Circumstantial



## **Physical Evidence**

#### Any tangible piece of information that may be relevant, including injuries

#### Collect, preserve as soon as possible

- Be mindful of chain of custody
  - Begins at the time the scene is secured
  - Tag/label
    - description, date & time, place, person collecting the evidence
    - include a unique identifier

#### Keep physical evidence according to policy/procedure (retention schedule)



## Physical Evidence: Injuries



do not assess, make a diagnosis



## **Demonstrative Evidence**

#### How physical evidence is preserved

- pictures
- diagrams
- maps

#### Tag/label per internal policy/procedure

#### Always review video footage, if available



## **Testimonial Evidence**

- Most common form of evidence
- Witness's recollection of the allegation
  - Collected in the form of an interview
- Non-aggressive, non-accusatory

- Types of interviews
  - Incident
  - Exploratory
  - Background
  - Follow-up



## **Testimonial Evidence**

## **Prepping for the Interview**

- As much as possible, ensure witnesses remain separated
- Observe the scene
- Create an outline of topics to discuss
- Identify the reason for the interview
- Identify appropriate setting

## **Conducting the Interview**

- Goal is to obtain relevant information
  - Do not lead the witness
- Communicate the purpose
- Ask relevant questions
- Create a comfortable
  environment
- Acknowledge, accept what the witness communicates



## **Testimonial Evidence**

Ensure privacy	Allow sufficient time	Keep witnesses separated, when/if possible	Remain calm, be mindful of presentation
Be clear, concise, direct	Ask open-ended questions	Do not ask leading questions	Ask follow-up questions
Remain neutral Virginia Department of			

## **Documentary Evidence**

- Best to collect after collecting physical evidence
- Types include:
  - Witness statements
  - Agency protocols
  - Charts, records

- Preservation of testimonial evidence:
  - Interview first, then document
  - Do not leave witness alone to write the statement
  - Do not edit witness's statement
  - Appropriate to assist a witness to read/write their statement:
    - Write the statement as witness dictates their recollection
    - Have another individual read the statement and obtain witness's validation



## **Collecting Evidence**

- Observe, review the scene at the time of arrival
- Interview the person making the report
- Collect physical evidence
  - Create demonstrative evidence if unable to preserve the physical evidence
- Interview the victim
- Interview the other direct evidence (eyewitnesses)
- Interview the circumstantial evidence witnesses
- Interview the alleged target of the investigation
- Collect documentary evidence for review later



## **Types of Findings**

#### **Substantiated**

- Preponderance of the evidence amassed
- Finding does not have to reflect the reported allegation
  - investigation may have uncovered additional, different type(s) of ANE
- Corrective action required

## **Unsubstantiated**

- Preponderance of the evidence NOT amassed
- Corrective action not required, but can still be implemented
  - increase staffing
  - revision of policies/procedures
  - re-training of staff



## Investigation Summary

- A written report of the results of the investigation
- Due 10 working days from date investigation began, unless extension granted
  - summary in CHRIS
  - full reported maintained as part individual's file
- Must contain
  - whether ANE occurred
  - type of abuse
  - whether the act resulted in physical or psychological injury



## **Investigation Summary**

- Elements of a comprehensive report include:
  - an introduction
  - a timeline of the investigation
    - include processes followed
  - a summary of collected evidence
  - a conclusion

- A well written report is:
  - factual
  - accurate
  - objective
  - complete
  - includes actions taken
  - concise
  - clear
  - mechanically correct
  - legible



## **Reminders & Considerations**

# Begin the investigation as soon as possible

#### Visit the scene

#### Interview witnesses early

1.reporter
 2.victim
 3.eyewitnesses
 4.perpetrator

#### Identify any conflict of interest



### **Regional Advocate Manager Contacts**





## Additional Contact Information

#### Please refer to the Human Rights Staff Contacts list and the Regional Map in the Contact Information section of the OHR web page for up-to-date contact information.

https://dbhds.virginia.gov/clinical-and-quality-management/human-rights/ohr-contact-information/

