

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

Use of:

- mechanical device
 - medication
- physical intervention
 - hands-on hold

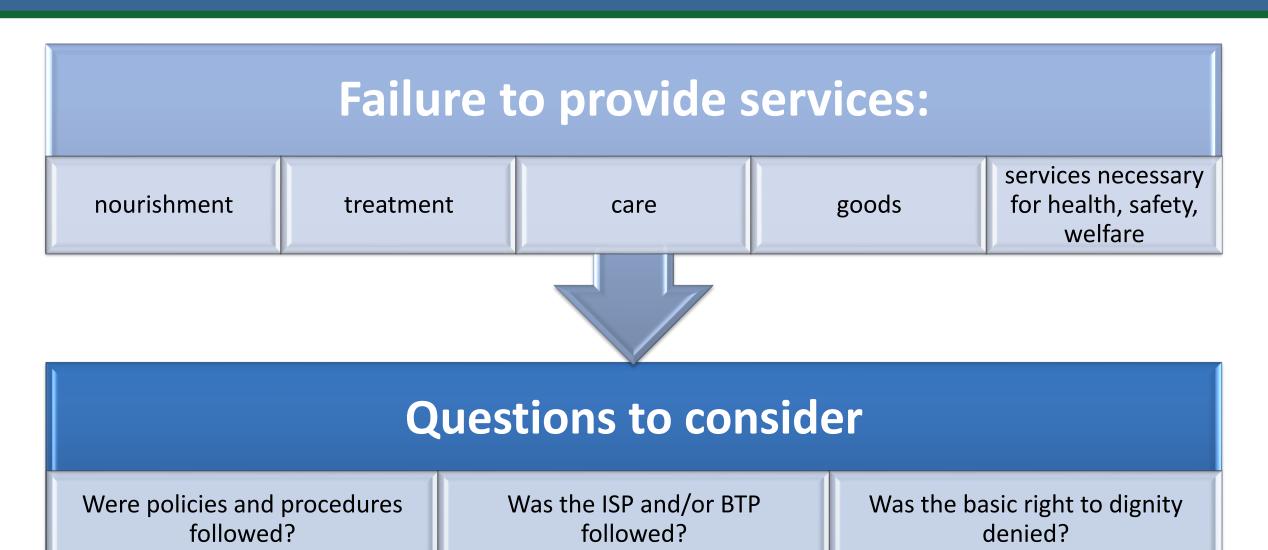


Prevent body movement



Mitigate imminent risk

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 6th 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

Important piece of physical evidence

Considerations for collecting, preserving injuries:

view, and photograph when possible

ensure medical attention rendered for all impacted persons

obtain, review relevant medical records

ensure the accused is checked for 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

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

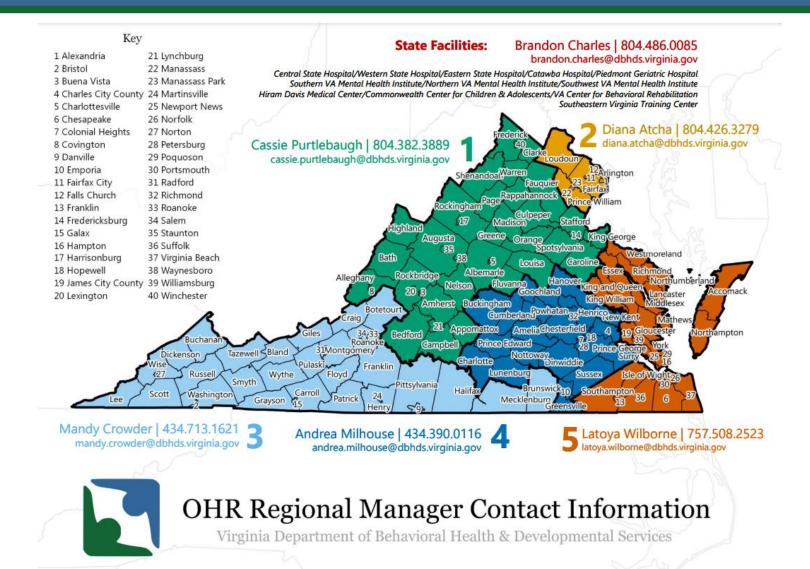
3.eyewitnesses

4.perpetrator

Identify any conflict of interest



Regional Advocate Manager Contacts



Office of Data Quality and Visualizatio

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/