

Tab B

Child Protection Investigation Course 2011 - Handout 2**The Association of Independent Schools N.S.W. and the NSW/ACT Independent Education Union****Recommended Protocols for Internal Investigative and
Disciplinary Proceedings • 2001****Introduction**

It is acknowledged that each case of alleged child abuse which requires internal investigation and possible disciplinary action will be quite different. These protocols have been compiled to advise how investigations and disciplinary proceedings may be conducted. They are guidelines only and in applying them one should always bear in mind the primary objectives of the relevant legislation. If adopted by a school this document should be provided to teachers who are the subject of an internal investigation into child abuse.

Outline of Obligations under the Legislation

Upon receipt of an allegation of child abuse against an employee, the head of agency should determine whether or not it is an allegation about child abuse or misconduct that may involve child abuse.

All allegations against employees that involve child abuse or misconduct that may involve child abuse must be reported within 30 days of receipt of the allegation to the Ombudsman. The allegations should also be reported to the Department of Community Services (DOCS) if there is a current concern for the safety, welfare and well being of the child. The head of agency will need:

- to conduct or cause to be conducted, an investigation of the allegation;
- decide as to whether on the balance of probabilities the allegation has been sustained or not sustained;
- decide on the disciplinary action, if any, to be taken against the employee.

At the conclusion of the investigation and the decision regarding disciplinary action, a complete report including the findings, disciplinary action decided upon and any other recommendations must be forwarded to the Ombudsman together with any information which the accused person requires to be included.

Completed relevant disciplinary proceedings should be reported to the Commission for Children and Young People unless the allegation was found to be false, vexatious or misconceived.



Risk Assessment

Upon the receipt of an allegation of child abuse against an employee, the head of agency is responsible for carrying out an initial risk assessment prior to the investigation of the allegation. The purpose of the risk assessment is to identify and minimise the risk

- to a child or children who are alleged to have been victims of the abuse;
- to the employee against whom the allegation has been made;
- to other children with whom the employee may have contact;
- to the proper investigation of the allegation.

This may result, for example, in the employee being temporarily relieved of some duties, being required to avoid certain pupils or, in some special cases, being suspended from duty.

Any decision to take action as a result of a risk assessment is in no way an indication of the guilt of the employee concerned.

The factors which should be considered during the risk assessment include:

- the nature of the allegation;
- vulnerability of children;
- nature of the position occupied by the employee;
- the level of supervision of the employee;
- disciplinary history of the employee;
- safety of the employee;
- any comments made by the employee.

Risk should be continually monitored throughout the investigation.

The Investigation

In conducting an investigation into allegations of child abuse, the head of agency should be guided by the following principles.



1. Conflict of Interest and Appointment of Investigator

All investigations must be conducted in an impartial, independent and objective manner and be open and transparent. The investigator must not show bias or favour to the alleged victim (s), the person the subject of the allegation, nor in outcomes which might affect the reputations of the particular agency.

In some instances the head of agency may call on an external expert to undertake the investigation. This may be the case where the agency determines that it does not have the expertise to satisfactorily conduct the investigation or in cases where a conflict of interest or bias may arise.

The mere perception of a conflict of interest by an accused person is not sufficient in itself to require the appointment of an external investigator. However, if there is a clear history of conflict between the proposed investigator and the employee it would be advisable for another investigator to be appointed.

2. Confidentiality

Heads of agency and persons conducting investigations should maintain a high level of confidentiality throughout the investigation phase. Action for defamation could result in situations in which agencies have published allegations of child abuse against an employee. The person making the allegation also has a right to protection, and if appropriate, confidentiality. In a limited number of circumstances it may be inappropriate to advise the accused person of the identity of the person making the allegation.

The employee should not discuss the allegations with students (including the alleged victim) nor with parents without the approval of the school.

Steps in the Investigative Process

A proper investigation usually requires that an employee against whom an allegation has been made, be told promptly the substance of the allegation and be given the right to reply to the allegation.

If DOCS or police are investigating the allegation, advice should be received from them about when to inform the employee about details of the allegation. Otherwise, the decision of when to inform the employee will depend on the protection of notifiers and witnesses, the quality of evidence to be obtained and the possibility of prejudicing the conduct of the investigation.

Where possible employees should be given advance notice of an interview with the head of agency or an appointed investigator, details of the allegation (sufficient to allow the employee to respond) and be advised that they may have a witness at the interview.

While it is desirable for an employee to be given reasonable notice before being required to respond to an allegation, what constitutes reasonable notice will depend on the circumstances of the situation.



Employees may wish to have someone support them during the interview process. The support person may be a friend on staff or the chapter representative. However, such a person is there for support only and as a witness to the proceedings, and not as an advocate or to take an active role in the proceedings.

A record should be kept of the meeting, this could be made by a tape recording, a full written record or short minutes. The form of record may be dependent on the seriousness of the allegation.

Listed below are fundamental steps in the investigative process. These may need to be varied on occasions to meet particular circumstances. The employer should normally:

- (a) clarify the allegation and determine that it is an allegation of child abuse;
- (b) make appropriate notifications to DOCS, police, Ombudsman;
- (c) carry out a risk assessment;
- (d) collect all available relevant information (ensure full documentation);
- (e) interview all relevant witnesses (ensure all interviews are adequately recorded);
- (f) make the employee fully aware of the allegations;
- (g) possibly give the employee access to relevant documents on which the employer is relying, unless such documentation needs to be kept confidential;
- (h) interview the person the subject of the allegations (ensure procedural fairness);
- (i) consider all the evidence and make a preliminary finding as to whether the allegation is sustained or not sustained.

Findings

At the conclusion of the investigation, the investigator will make a preliminary finding on the balance of probabilities that:

1. the allegation was false; or
2. the allegation was vexatious, that is, was made without substance and with the intent of being malicious or to cause distress to the person against whom the allegation was made; or
3. the allegation was misconceived, that is, whilst the allegation was made in good faith it was either without substance or a misunderstanding on behalf of the person making the allegation occurred or the incident would not reasonably be considered as child abuse (irrespective of the definition), sexual misconduct or an act of violence;
4. or the allegation was not sustained; or
5. the allegation was not one of child abuse, but might constitute a breach of professional behaviour or judgment which requires further professional disciplinary action; or
6. the allegation was sustained and the matter required disciplinary action.

A finding of 'not sustained' means that the investigator considers that there is insufficient evidence to determine that the alleged event occurred, on the balance of probabilities.



The employee should be told of the preliminary finding and given an opportunity to respond including, if they wish, in writing,

Disciplinary Proceedings

For the purpose of this recommended protocol disciplinary proceedings are defined as the action taken as a consequence of the findings arising out of the investigation. When conducting disciplinary proceedings the employer should have regard to procedural fairness. This will usually involve:

- giving the employee details of the final finding;
- informing the employee of the possible action the employer may take; and
- giving the employee a right to respond including, if they wish, in writing.

When the investigation has been completed

The employee is entitled to ask the Ombudsman to review the investigation and findings if the employee believes the investigation was unfair, biased, incomplete or suffered some other deficiency giving rise to an incorrect finding.

The employee must be advised if the employer has notified completed disciplinary proceedings to the Commission for Children and Young People.

If the completed disciplinary proceedings are notified to the Commission for Children and Young People, the employee is entitled to inspect the employer file in accordance with Freedom of Information Principles, subject to any exemptions which may apply under that Act.

Notification to the Commission for Children and Young People (CCYP)

The Commission for Children and Young People Act requires all completed investigations into allegations of child abuse to be reported to it. It is an offence under the Act to fail to report unless the allegation is found to be either:

- false (the alleged conduct did not occur);
- vexatious (without substance, malicious intent);
- misconceived (not reasonably be considered to be child abuse).

In the findings listed above only findings 4 and 6 need be reported to the CCYP.

