Mississippi Department of Education Office of Educator Misconduct

Conducting Educator Misconduct Investigations





Vision

To create a world-class educational system that gives students the knowledge and skills to be successful in college and the workforce, and to flourish as parents and citizens

Mission

To provide leadership through the development of policy and accountability systems so that all students are prepared to compete in the global community



State Board of Education Goals 5-Year Strategic Plan for 2016-2020

- All Students Proficient and Showing Growth in All Assessed Areas
- Every Student Graduates High School and is Ready for College and Career
- Every Child Has Access to a High-Quality Early Childhood Program
- Every School Has Effective Teachers and Leaders
- Every Community Effectively Using a World-Class
 Data System to Improve Student Outcomes
- ✓ Every School and District is Rated "C" or Higher



The Office of Educator Misconduct (OEM) has the following responsibilities:

- Providing professional development to promote ethical conduct by all licensed, public school educators in Mississippi, as detailed in the *Mississippi Educator Code* of Ethics and Standards of Conduct
- Managing cases of educator misconduct complaints/allegations



OEM Responsibilities, continued

- Reviewing investigations, follow-up investigations, and investigating cases regarding allegations of educator misconduct
- Conducting hearings before the Commission on Teacher and Administrator Education, Certification and Licensure and Development when an educator has acted unethically



OEM Responsibilities, continued

- Communicating with courts, districts, and educators, when violations of the *Mississippi Educator Code of Ethics and Standards of Conduct* and/or Miss. Code Ann. § 37-3-2 (11) or (12) are reported
- Evaluating licensure applications from applicants who have violated Miss. Code Ann. § 37-3-2 (11) and scheduling hearings, if applicable
- Reporting MS educators/applicants whose licenses have been surrendered, suspended, revoked, and/or denied to other state agencies



Documentation Needed by the Office of Educator Misconduct

- Appendix C Form Report from Superintendent of Education for Reporting Infraction under Miss. Code Ann. § 37-3-2
- Notarized affidavit stating the facts of the case
- All district communication to the employee regarding the investigation
- Employee Contract
- Written statements/complaints from all parties involved, including the educator.
- Any law enforcement reports/records, if applicable.



Documentation Needed by the Office of Educator Misconduct

- Notarized board minutes of the school board's approval of the employee's resignation/termination, if applicable
- Documentation of resignation/termination, if applicable
- Local district policy that may be pertinent to case
- Transcript from termination hearing including exhibits, as well as final order, if applicable



Why Conduct an Investigation?

- An investigation is conducted when there is reasonable information that there may have been wrongdoing, misconduct, or a violation of the *Mississippi Educator Code of Ethics and Standards of Conduct.*
- An investigation may also be appropriate when allegations are made regarding an educator or employee. The investigation is intended to exclude the possibility that wrongdoing occurred.



What can Investigations do for You?

Investigations determine:

- What happened with respect to a particular incident and are fact-finding
- Whether suspected conduct did or did not take place
- What the circumstances were
- Who was involved
- Whether a violation of policy, code of ethics, or state law occurred



Best Practices on How to Conduct an Investigation

A good investigation begins by following each of these practices:

- Be fair and objective
- Treat all parties with respect and dignity
- Resist the temptation to draw your own conclusion(s)
- Keep an open mind until the report has been proven or disproven to be factual
- Consider other possible explanations or scenarios
- Be sensitive to any actual or perceived conflicts of interest that might arise



Best Practices on How to Conduct an Investigation

- Avoid the appearance of bias or partiality to a particular person or result
- Conduct interviews in a professional manner
- Remain calm and in control throughout the interview
- Avoid the use of sarcasm and threats
- Ensure all interviews are confidential
- Do not reveal relevant facts related to the allegation
- Do not discuss your opinions or conclusions
- Interview only one (1) person at a time to avoid group dynamics and/or peer pressure distorting or suppressing the responses



Best Practices on How to Conduct an Investigation

- Make inquiries promptly to ensure that appropriate documents and e-mails are preserved, and that all steps are taken to stop continuing or imminent noncompliance
- Take the time needed to exercise appropriate diligence in conducting the investigation
- Safeguard documents against inadvertent disclosure
- Store all documentation in a secure location
- Protect the confidentiality of the investigation
- Take necessary disciplinary action, if applicable



Prepare an outline before the interview.

- Determine who should be interviewed
 - The reporter (if identified)
 - The subject of the investigation
 - Anyone who observed a relevant incident
 - Other witnesses with relevant information
 - Authors of relevant documents or videos
 - People whom you have been asked to interview
 - Supervisor of the subject of the investigation



- Determine what information the witness may have
- Prepare a list of questions prior to conducting an interview
- Avoid the use of an interview script



Pointers on conducting your interview:

- Conduct the interview in a location that is conducive to effective information-gathering and protects the fairness of the process
 - Avoid conducting interviews in restaurants or other public places
 - Use telephone interviews as a last resort



Information to gather during the interview:

- Determine who, what, where, when, why, and how
- Center the interview on the specific misconduct at which the investigation is aimed
- Explore any surrounding circumstances, such as relationships, possible motives, or bias
- Request any relevant documents, videos, or other items to prove or disprove the information received



Conducting the Interview

- Ask open-ended questions. Open-ended questions are more likely to result in your learning what the witness knows. "Who was there?" "What was said?" "Why did you do that?"
- Determine whether the witness is speaking from personal knowledge or just relying on the hearsay statements of others. The basis of the witness' knowledge is always important.
- Ask the witness to list all individuals who have knowledge of any of the events.



- Save unfriendly or embarrassing questions until the end of the interview. Beginning with the "tough" questions may cause the witness to become defensive.
- Assist a person does not remember by asking questions that help recreate the situation when the event occurred, but do not suggest an answer.
- Conclude the interview by asking: "Is there anything else relevant to this matter that I should know? Is there anything I missed? What else should I ask you? What other documents are important?



Closing the Interview

- Request a written statement of all the pertinent information the witness provided.
- Thank the witness for the information provided.
- Provide the witness with contact information, in the event more information becomes available or is remembered.
- If you asked the witness to furnish documents, videos, or other items, this is the time to renew that request and agree to a list and date for production.





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https://districtaccess.mde.k12.ms.us/Accreditation/Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx

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