



Checklist

Sexual Harassment Investigations

Under Title IX regulations and sexual misconduct policies, higher education and K-12 institutions have a duty to investigate a complaint of alleged sexual harassment. Specifically, under the Title IX regulations, this duty to investigate is triggered when a formal complaint is made to the Title IX coordinator and the allegations involve an employee, student, or campus visitor. In other instances, your institution's discrimination and harassment policy may require you to investigate no matter how your institution receives the report or notice.

The scope of the investigation and the subsequent response depend upon whether Title IX or another law or policy is implicated. Consult legal counsel about specific legal requirements that may govern these investigations. Relevant federal laws include Title IX and the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) amendments to the Clery Act; both regulate how campuses investigate complaints of sexual harassment against students and employees. Title VII applies only to sexual harassment in employment and to private K-12 schools in

the employment context. Title IX applies to schools receiving federal funding. Title IX can apply to student and employment matters. Title VII and Title IX generally apply to higher education institutions and public K-12 schools, but VAWA only applies to higher education institutions.

In addition, comply with any relevant state law requirements and carefully follow your institution's policies. Note that the Department of Education (ED) stated that the Title IX regulations pre-empt existing state law but that ED doesn't believe the regulations prohibit institutions from complying with other applicable federal laws.

This checklist is based on federal legal requirements and on United Educators' (UE's) research and experience with claims brought against members. Title IX regulations requirements in the checklist are italicized.

People responsible for receiving complaints, assigning investigators, or conducting investigations of sexual harassment allegations should review the checklist and determine whether your institution follows these requirements and recommendations.

For each item in the checklist, check the appropriate box ("Yes," "No," or "N/A (Not Applicable)") and note any additional needed actions in the space to the right.

Terminology

Advisor — Someone chosen by a party, or provided by the institution when required, to accompany them to a meeting, interview, or hearing. At higher education institutions, at the hearing, the advisor will conduct crossexamination on the party's behalf. This person may or may not be an attorney.

Complainant — The person alleged to be the victim or survivor of conduct that could be sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, or other prohibited conduct

Parties — The complainant and the respondent, including parents or guardians of elementary and secondary school students bringing complaints on behalf of those minor students

Respondent — The alleged perpetrator of prohibited conduct

School and Institution — These terms are used interchangeably to refer to K-12 schools and higher education institutions. If a requirement applies only to one or the other, it is noted in the checklist.

Sexual Harassment, Sexual Violence, or Sexual Misconduct — Used interchangeably throughout this checklist, these terms encompass a range of behaviors including rape, sexual assault, sexual abuse, sexual coercion, and sexual exploitation as well as other gender-based misconduct that can include dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. For more on what constitutes Sexual Harassment under Title IX specifically, visit UE's Title IX page and view checklists on Title IX policies and procedures.

Choosing the Investigator

Assign at least one investigator for every formal complaint or other allegation of sexual harassment or other prohibited conduct. Complex, lengthy investigations may require multiple investigators. In these cases, investigators should meet regularly to coordinate the investigation and ensure all parties are treated equitably and in a fair and unbiased manner. An external investigator with the necessary training, experience, knowledge, and skills to investigate the complaint may be used. For Title IX complaints, the investigator may not be the decision-maker, but may be the Title IX coordinator.

The Title IX regulations allow for the consolidation of investigations when allegations of sexual harassment arise out of the same facts and circumstances either:

- Against more than one respondent
- Involving more than one complainant against one or more respondents
- Where one party makes allegations against the other party

Investigator Selection and Training

For each investigation, is the investigator:

•	Impartial and free from bias and free from a conflict of interest, and lacking supervisory authority over any party or any stake in the investigation's outcome?	O Yes O No O N/A	
•	Trained and/or experienced in handling complaints of sexual harassment under the school's policy and grievance procedures?	O Yes O No O N/A	
•	Trained on how to conduct fair and sensitive, trauma-informed interviews of both the complainant and respondent?	O Yes O No O N/A	
•	Trained on:		
	• The definition of sexual harassment under Title IX?	O Yes O No O N/A	
	 How to conduct an investigation, including serving impartially, avoiding prejudgment of facts at issue, conflicts of interest, and bias? 	O Yes O No O N/A	
	• Issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking?	O Yes O No O N/A	
	 How to conduct investigations that protect complainant safety, respect fair process, and promote accountability? 	O Yes O No O N/A	
	• Reporting to the institution's threat assessment team an immediate risk of harm?	O Yes O No O N/A	
	• Reporting to a multidisciplinary committee a risk of ongoing harm or physical threats, thus ensuring relevant campus departments (such as Campus Security, Student Affairs, Human Resources, Athletics) or the Title IX coordinator are on notice to appropriately evaluate the potential harm posed to others on campus (for example, identifying a serial perpetrator or a person who poses a threat to minors)?	O Yes O No O N/A	
•	Trained on how to gather inculpatory and exculpatory evidence in a fair, unbiased, neutral manner?	O Yes O No O N/A	
•	Trained on issues of relevance for creating a fair summary of relevant evidence in the investigative report?	O Yes O No O N/A	
•	Trained on understanding and storing of electronic or social media evidence?	O Yes O No O N/A	
•	Trained on complying with applicable confidentiality and privacy laws in conducting investigations?	O Yes O No O N/A	

Knowledge

Is the investigator knowledgeable about or has received training on:

 Sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic and dating violence, and stalking? 	O Yes O No O N/A
• Title IX generally, including the definition of sexual harassment and your institution's grievance process?	O Yes O No O N/A
• VAWA and is requirements?	O Yes O No O N/A
 The overlap between Title IX, Title VII, relevant case law in your institution's jurisdiction, and other applicable laws, regulations, and guidance? 	O Yes O No O N/A
• The scope of your institution's education program and activities?	O Yes O No O N/A
 Services and resources available to those affected by sexual harassment or violence, including minors? 	O Yes O No O N/A
State and federal child protection and reporting laws?	O Yes O No O N/A
• Your institution's child protection/minors on campus policy?	O Yes O No O N/A
• The rights of unionized employees or faculty under collective bargaining agreements?	O Yes O No O N/A

Experience and Skills

Is the investigator practiced in:

 Discussing, without judgment or discomfort, difficult topics such as sexual encounters and intimate physical details? 	O Yes O No O N/A
 Communicating with all types of students, including minors who may be on a college campus, and all levels of employees? 	O Yes O No O N/A
 If the complainant is a minor, does the investigator have training and/ or experience interviewing children or adolescents, including speaking to them non-judgmentally, and using terms appropriate to their age and education level? 	O Yes O No O N/A
 Fairly investigating allegations regardless of whether a person is prominent, such as a well-known student or high-profile employee? 	O Yes O No O N/A

listed above?	o N/A	
engage an external investigator who has the qualities, skills, and training		
If the institution doesn't have a qualified internal investigator, does it	O Yes	
	O N/A	
 Coordinating with law enforcement agencies? 	O No	
	O Yes	
	O N/A	
 Testifying competently in legal proceedings? 	O No	
	O Yes	

Investigation Preparation

The goal of investigations is to determine and document what happened, what harm — if any — resulted, and the scope and nature of available evidence, including both evidence that is inculpatory and exculpatory. To protect parties' privacy, and to avoid overburdening the parties, before conducting interviews investigators should plan how to best collect relevant information in a manner that limits redundant or unnecessary interviews. Followup interviews about new information may be necessary.

Developing a Plan

Potential Rules or Laws Violated

Has the investigator collected the relevant information to create an initial plan for the investigation, including:

 A summary of the portions of the policy alleged to have been violated, including relevant elements of either: 	
 Student code of conduct, or anti-harassment policy, and/or Title IX policy (if separate)? 	O Yes O No O N/A
• Employee handbook?	O Yes O No O N/A
Minors on campus policy (if separate)?	O Yes O No O N/A
 Consensual relationships policy (if separate)? 	O Yes O No O N/A
 Faculty handbook or tenure policy (if applicable)? 	O Yes O No O N/A
• Other relevant policies?	O Yes O No O N/A
• A summary of state or local laws that may affect the interview process (such as California's Affirmative Consent Law)?	O Yes O No O N/A

Timeline, Witnesses, and Questions

Has the investigator collected the relevant information to create an initial plan for the investigation, including:

Does the investigator provide, or coordinate with the Title IX coordinator to provide, written notice to the complainant and respondent of any delays or extensions of time and the reasons for the delay or extension?	O Yes O No O N/A
Does the investigator explain under the institution's policy the party's rights, such as the right and opportunity to present relevant fact and expert witnesses and other evidence (both exculpatory and inculpatory), equally to both parties?	O Yes O No O N/A
• A system for storing and sharing (as required by the law and your policy) the relevant evidence, witness statements, and interview notes?	O Yes O No O N/A
 All steps in the investigative process, including attempts to reach witnesses and reasons witnesses weren't interviewed? 	O Yes O No O N/A
• Interviews and other tasks?	O Yes O No O N/A
An accurate notetaking or audio recording system for documenting:	
• Determining questions to ask each party and witness or the questioning approach to use (such as an open-ended cognitive interview)?	O Yes O No O N/A
• Determining the order in which to interview parties and witnesses?	O Yes O No O N/A
• Determining if any parties or witnesses are minors and whether the law or your policy require notification permission from a parent or guardian to interview the minor?	O Yes O No O N/A
• An initial witness list with contact information?	O Yes O No O N/A
• A list of testimony and other evidence needed to confirm or rebut the complainant's allegations?	O Yes O No O N/A
 A preliminary timeline of events according to the original complaint or allegation? 	O Yes O No O N/A
• Designating a point person to coordinate and schedule interviews?	O Yes O No O N/A

Coordination with Local Law Enforcement

If the investigation includes forensic evidence, has the investigator considered consulting with local and/or campus law enforcement or a forensic expert?	O Yes O No O N/A
If a criminal investigation is proceeding, does the investigator:	
• Review the memorandum of understanding with local law enforcement to understand expectations and what information must be shared?	O Yes O No O N/A
Review any law enforcement investigation documents made available?	O Yes O No O N/A
 Work with local law enforcement and the local prosecutor's office to learn when the criminal investigation's evidence-gathering stage will be complete and what information can be shared? 	O Yes O No O N/A
If law enforcement is delayed in providing evidence or completing its investigation, does the investigator:	
Continue with the institution's investigation?	O Yes O No O N/A
Document the reasons given for the law enforcement delay?	O Yes O No O N/A
• Communicate in writing to both parties any anticipated delays in the school's investigation?	O Yes O No O N/A
Notice	
Does the investigator confirm that the Title IX coordinator provided written notice of the allegations and rights under Title IX to both parties prior to any investigation interviews?	O Yes O No O N/A
Does the investigator provide written notice, far enough in advance to allow sufficient time to prepare, to a party or witness of the investigative interview or other meeting with the following details:	
• Date?	O Yes O No O N/A
• Time?	O Yes O No O N/A
• Location?	O Yes O No O N/A
• Participants?	O Yes O No O N/A
• Purpose?	O Yes O No O N/A

Gathering Materials

Does the investigator ensure the burden of proof and burden of gathering O Yes evidence sufficient to reach a responsibility determination rests with the O No O N/A institution and not the parties? Before conducting interviews, has the investigator gathered as much relevant material as possible, including but not limited to: O Yes Applicable written policies and procedures? O No O N/A O Yes Campus police or security reports? O No O N/A O Yes Local police reports? O No O N/A O Yes · Security videotapes? O No O N/A O Yes • Photos or videos from other sources, such as cellphones? O No O N/A O Yes Voicemail messages, text messages, or recordings of calls to campus O No police or the security office? O N/A O Yes • The formal complaint filed with the Title IX coordinator? O No O N/A O Yes Any additional written complaints (for employees) made to a supervisor O No or the Human Resources department? O N/A O Yes Google searches and public social media postings? O No O N/A O Yes • Entry/exit logs for the residence hall, Greek housing, or other campus O No buildings involved? O N/A O Yes • Personnel files and work or travel logs if an employee is involved? O No O N/A O Yes Employee background check results (where applicable)? O No O N/A O Yes • Sources of additional evidence and a plan to obtain it? O No O N/A O Yes • Information from student files (where applicable)? O No O N/A O Yes Other written statements/complaints? O No O N/A

Has the investigator:

•	Determined whether searches of campus buildings or individuals' personal property are needed to obtain relevant material?	O Yes O No O N/A
•	Received appropriate permission to search offices, residence hall rooms, or personal property?	O Yes O No O N/A
	• Secured the voluntary written consent of a party (or parent or guardian, when appropriate) to obtain records made or maintained by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, or other recognized professional or paraprofessional acting in their capacity or assisting in that capacity and which are maintained in connection with the provision of treatment to the party?	O Yes O No O N/A
	• Kept a log of any evidence received but not "directly related to the allegations" and/or subject to a privilege, and therefore, not shared with the parties or provided in redacted form?	O Yes O No O N/A

Interview Locations

Will the investigator:

 Interview the parties and critical witnesses in person or by video conference rather than by phone whenever possible? 	O Yes O No O N/A
• Ensure interviews are held in neutral, private locations where interviewees will feel safe and comfortable to speak candidly?	O Yes O No O N/A
 Arrange interview schedules to allow sufficient time between interviews to limit the potential for encounters between parties/witnesses? 	O Yes O No O N/A
• Not restrict the parties' ability discuss the allegations or gather and present relevant evidence?	O Yes O No O N/A

Special Accommodations

Is the investigator prepared to provide for parties and witnesses:

• A translator for those who don't speak or understand English sufficiently to meaningfully engage in the investigative process?	O Yes O No O N/A
• Interpreters or assistive devices as appropriate for people with disabilities?	O Yes O No O N/A
 The presence of an adult support person, who may be a parent/guardian, for a minor? 	O Yes O No O N/A
 Sufficient written notice of the allegations and the interview date and time to prepare for the interview and obtain an advisor of their choice (including an attorney or applicable union representative)? 	O Yes O No O N/A
Does the investigator wait to interview all parties or witnesses until they aren't intoxicated or under the influence of medication that may impair their ability to respond?	O Yes O No O N/A

Has the investigator considered whether information can be shared among investigators to minimize multiple and/or redundant interviews?	YesNoN/A
Does the investigator:	
 Allow an advisor of the party's choice to be present at any interview, meeting, or related proceeding? 	O Yes O No O N/A
• Limit the party's advisor's participation to what the institution's policy specifies, including enforcing rules of decorum (and apply such limitations equally to both parties)?	O Yes O No O N/A
• Limit the number of advisors allowed to attend for each party as specified in the institution's policy (and apply such limitation equally to both parties)?	O Yes O No

Potentially Reluctant Interviewees (Parties or Witnesses)

Has the investigator:

• Apprised employees and students of any duty to cooperate in the investigation under the institution's policy, <i>subject to Title IX's regulatory requirement not to retaliate against individuals who don't participate in a Tit IX investigation?</i>	O Yes O No O N/A
• Consulted applicable law and the institution's policy to prepare responses to questions that parties or witnesses might ask, such as:	S
Who and what does this situation involve?	O Yes O No O N/A
• Do I have to answer your questions?	O Yes O No O N/A
• Do I need to have my own lawyer here?	O Yes O No O N/A
Can I remain anonymous?	O Yes O No O N/A
• Can I tell you this "off the record?"	O Yes O No O N/A
• Can you explain what consent means according to our policy/the law?	O Yes O No O N/A
Am I protected from retaliation? Who will know what I tell you?	O Yes O No O N/A
• If I tell you that I was drinking or using drugs, will I face charges under the student conduct code or employee handbook?	O Yes O No O N/A

• Will you tell the police what I tell you?	O Yes O No O N/A
Who am I allowed to talk to about this?	O Yes O No O N/A
 Devised strategies for handling witnesses who aren't institutional employees or students and therefore aren't subject to institutional conduct policies? 	O Yes O No O N/A
• If so, do these strategies include:	
 Addressing any concerns or questions the witness may have about the process and/or participation? 	O Yes O No O N/A
 Providing multiple location and time options for the interview, if possible? 	O Yes O No O N/A
 Explaining that witness participation allows the investigation to gather evidence? 	O Yes O No O N/A
 Conducting video or phone interviews when witnesses are reluctant to be interviewed in person? 	O Yes O No O N/A
 Informed a respondent who refuses to cooperate or be interviewed that the investigation may continue without the respondent's involvement? 	O Yes O No O N/A
 Advised parties and witnesses that retaliation is strictly prohibited, will be taken seriously, and will be addressed accordingly, including through disciplinary action, if it takes place? 	O Yes O No O N/A
 Devised strategies for handling hostile and aggressive witnesses, including de-escalation techniques? 	O Yes O No O N/A

Obtaining Written Statements

Does the investigator:

 Avoid statements written by the parties as a first step, unless allowed by the school's policy? 	O Yes O No O N/A
• Ask for a signature and date if a person offers a written statement?	O Yes O No O N/A
• Conduct an interview even if the person provides a written statement?	O Yes O No O N/A
Allow the party to amend the written statement?	O Yes O No O N/A
Ask clarifying questions about the written statement?	O Yes O No O N/A



Interview Techniques

Interviews typically begin with an overview of the investigation and grievance process, move into a discussion of the events in question, and end with an explanation of the institution's prohibition on retaliation. Interviewees should do most of the talking in the interviews; the investigator's role is to guide the interview, uncover facts, obtain clarification about event details to the extent possible, and, where applicable under a school's nondiscrimination policy, assess interviewees' credibility.

Beginning the Interview

Does the investigator explain:

 The institution's investigatory and grievance process, including expectations for participation and potential consequences for failing to participate? 	O Yes O No O N/A
• The investigator's role?	O Yes O No O N/A
• That the investigator is an attorney (if applicable) but doesn't represent the institution or any individual?	O Yes O No O N/A
• That the person has a right to an advisor of their choice (who may be an attorney), and offer to reschedule if the interviewee doesn't have an advisor and they wish to obtain one?	O Yes O No O N/A
 Does the investigator limit interviewees to a short delay, if stated in the institution's policy, to keep the investigation timely? 	O Yes O No O N/A
 Does the investigator explain the advisor's role and limit the advisor's participation according to the institution's policy (and apply these restrictions equally to both parties)? 	O Yes O No O N/A
The anticipated time frame for completing the investigation?	O Yes O No O N/A
• The importance of honesty when answering the questions?	O Yes O No O N/A
• That the investigator will keep investigation details private and only share them with others who have a right to know, such as the respondent?	O Yes O No O N/A
 What, if any, information might be shared with others (for example, an employee's supervisor might need to know a complaint was filed but might not need to know interview details or evidence witnesses provide)? 	O Yes O No O N/A
 Any amnesty policies that would eliminate a barrier to participation and/or candor? 	O Yes O No O N/A
• <i>The institution's prohibition on retaliation</i> , and how and where to file a complaint of retaliation?	O Yes O No O N/A

O Yes

representation, if a representative isn't present?	O No O N/A
Does the investigator ask interviewees:	
• For consent to record interviews, if a recording will take place?	O Yes O No O N/A
 To sign an acknowledgment of what they were told at the outset, or otherwise document the information provided to them about the investigative process? 	O Yes O No O N/A
• If there is any reason they feel the investigator can't be fair and objective?	O Yes O No O N/A
• For names of all potential witnesses?	O Yes O No O N/A
 For any related documentation in the interviewee's possession as well as suggestions of other helpful information or evidence, such as medical records, diary entries, calendars, social media posts, emails, photos, videos, phone messages, records, and texts? 	O Yes O No O N/A
 If they understand the need for follow-up interviews and identify the best means of contact for them? 	O Yes O No O N/A
Does the investigator remind the complainant and the respondent, both during the interview and in writing, of services available such as pastoral care or mental health services?	O Yes O No O N/A
Does the investigator remind the complainant and respondent that the investigator's role is to gather facts and not determine responsibility (unless the investigator is tasked with making a determination in non-Title IX cases under institutional policy)?	O Yes O No O N/A
Asking Questions and Use of Language Does the investigator:	
Asking Questions and Use of Language Does the investigator: • Ask the parties how they want the investigator to refer to them and the other party, as well as ask what pronouns they use?	O Yes O No O N/A
Does the investigator: • Ask the parties how they want the investigator to refer to them and the	O No
 Does the investigator: Ask the parties how they want the investigator to refer to them and the other party, as well as ask what pronouns they use? 	O No O N/A O Yes O No

• Ask "What else?" multiple times during the interview and finish with

"Is there anything else you want me to know?"

O Yes

O No

O N/A

 Establish a chronology to the extent possible by having interviewees share what they are able to regarding the order-of-events timeline? 	O Yes O No O N/A
• Invite both parties to identify witnesses, provide relevant evidence, and pose questions to be asked of the other party/witnesses?	O Yes O No O N/A
• Remind interviewees that <i>the respondent is presumed not responsible</i> , and no conclusions will be drawn until the investigation is complete and a hearing is held (if applicable)?	O Yes O No O N/A
• Remind interviewees that retaliation for reporting, participating in, or refusing to participate in an investigation is prohibited and should be promptly reported to the investigator, Title IX coordinator, or another authority as stated in the institution's policy?	O Yes O No O N/A
 Invite the person to contact the investigator with any additional information they remember? 	O Yes O No O N/A
 Explain a follow-up interview or additional written questions may be necessary after the conclusion of other party or witness interviews? 	O Yes O No O N/A
Does the investigator avoid:	
 Using slang (except as used by parties or witnesses), legal jargon, or police terminology? 	O Yes O No O N/A
 Provocative words and phrases such as "victim," "perpetrator," "moving on," "closure," or "guilty?" 	O Yes O No O N/A
• Questions that are:	
 Protected by a legally recognized privilege unless voluntary, written consent was obtained by the party to disclose the information? 	O Yes O No O N/A
 About the complainant's prior sexual history, unless offered to prove that someone else committed the alleged misconduct or it concerns the parties' prior sexual history with one another if offered to prove consent? 	O Yes O No O N/A
 About the parties' character, reputation, or unrelated bad acts that are prohibited by the institution's policy and/or not relevant to the allegations? 	O Yes O No O N/A
 Compound, by breaking questions into smaller segments? 	O Yes O No O N/A
• Outside the scope of evidence allowed under the institution's policy (some policies exclude evidence of past sexual history and character evidence)?	O Yes O No O N/A
• Irrelevant?	O Yes O No O N/A

• Editorializing, commenting, interrupting, or passing judgment?	O Yes O No O N/A
Making conclusory statements about the events in question?	O Yes O No O N/A

Assessing Credibility

Where assessing credibility is part of the investigator's role under institutional policy for allegations not subject to the Title IX sexual harassment grievance process, does the investigator use the interview to assess parties' and witnesses' credibility, taking into account:

• The individual's general demeanor (for example, does the person appear forthright and cooperative versus deliberately evasive, argumentative, or hostile)?	O Yes O No O N/A
• The person's opportunity and capacity to observe the event?	O Yes O No O N/A
 Contradiction or consistency with other evidence, such as whether the person's account of events is probable or whether the person provided inconsistent statements about the matter? 	O Yes O No O N/A
Whether the individual has:A motive to lie?	O Yes O No O N/A
 Lied before about other relevant matters that are material to the investigation? 	O Yes O No O N/A
• Whether a witness has a particular bias in favor of or against either party?	O Yes O No O N/A
• Whether the individual provides specific details of events or offers a vague, conclusory account?	O Yes O No O N/A
Does the investigator, in a non-confrontational manner, raise questions and obtain clarification about inconsistencies?	O Yes O No O N/A

Documenting Interviews

Does the investigator understand that their notes likely aren't privileged and would have to be disclosed in the event of litigation?	O Yes O No O N/A
Does the investigator preserve notes or other documentation in accordance with the institution's document retention policy in the event of future litigation?	O Yes O No O N/A
Does the investigator ensure accurate documentation of interviews by audio recording the interviews and/or preparing a memorandum reflecting the information obtained that includes:	
 When the witness was interviewed, the interview's length, where the interview occurred, and who was present? 	O Yes O No O N/A
• The witness' version of events, with as much factual detail as possible?	O Yes O No O N/A
• Direct quotes with respect to important observations?	O Yes O No O N/A
• A record of witness behavior that may reflect on credibility?	O Yes O No O N/A
Does the investigator share a transcript of the notes from all interviews with both parties and witnesses (if allowed under the school's policy) and request comment to ensure accuracy?	O Yes O No O N/A
Does the investigator consider audio-recording interviews or having a notetaker at the interview to accurately capture the individual's statements so that the investigator can maintain a conversational approach in the interview and assess the interviewee's credibility (where applicable)?	O Yes O No O N/A

Retaliation and Safety Concerns

Does the investigator describe the prohibition on retaliation to the parties and promptly act on information about potential retaliation against the parties or witnesses by:

• Reporting it to the appropriate disciplinary authority for the consideration of additional charges?	O Yes O No O N/A
• Investigating suspected retaliation, if tasked with that investigation, after proper written notice to the parties?	O Yes O No O N/A
• Notifying the campus threat assessment team when there is information suggesting a risk of physical harm to any person?	O Yes O No O N/A



Interviewing the Complainant

When interviewing a student or a minor who has made a complaint or allegation of sexual harassment or violence, the investigator must strike a balance between sensitivity and obtaining the information necessary to allow for a fulsome investigative report and determination regarding responsibility. The investigator should assure the complainant that the allegation is being taken seriously and will be handled properly, and that information obtained in the investigation will be disclosed on a "need-to-know basis." After the interview, the investigator should advise that they will keep the complainant (or parents or guardians, in the case of a minor) generally apprised of the investigation's status.

Recommended Questions

Does the investigator ask the complainant (in an age-appropriate way and non-judgmental manner):

• What are you able to share about what happened?	O Yes O No O N/A
When did the alleged incident happen?	O Yes O No O N/A
 If the complainant didn't immediately report the incident, does the investigator ask, in a manner that isn't judgmental or accusatory, why the complainant reported when the complainant did? 	O Yes O No O N/A
 Are there other incidents involving the complainant and respondent that haven't been previously reported? 	O Yes O No O N/A
Where did the alleged incident occur?	O Yes O No O N/A
• Was anyone else present? If so, who, and for how long?	O Yes O No O N/A
To describe the specific alleged acts?	O Yes O No O N/A
 To describe how consent was communicated by words or actions, depending on the phrasing of institutional policy? 	O Yes O No O N/A
• To describe the respondent's actions, words, behavior, and demeanor?	O Yes O No O N/A
 Can you describe your physical and emotional reaction during and after the alleged incident? 	O Yes O No O N/A
What happened immediately after the alleged incident?	O Yes O No O N/A

 If the complainant considered obtaining or did obtain a medical examination/sexual assault nurse examiner (SANE) kit, and/or police report? 	O Yes O No O N/A
• Have you spoken to anyone about the incident? If so, to whom and when?	O Yes O No O N/A
• Have you made any written statement? If so, do you have a copy?	O Yes O No O N/A
• Have you posted anything about this online, including on social media or in blogs or comments?	O Yes O No O N/A
 Have you created or kept any notes, diary entries, emails, text messages, social media posts, or other written records that have anything to do with the allegations? 	O Yes O No O N/A
 Do you know of other students or employees who may have similar complaints or concerns? 	O Yes O No O N/A
 How do you know the respondent (if applicable)? 	O Yes O No O N/A
 Have you had any other interactions with the respondent apart from those being discussed today? Could you tell me about your relationship before and after the alleged incident? 	O Yes O No O N/A
• Do you have any written or electronic communications with the	O Yes
respondent?	o N/A
• Did the respondent use or threaten to use force?	
	O N/A O Yes O No
Did the respondent use or threaten to use force?	O N/A O Yes O N/A O Yes O No
 Did the respondent use or threaten to use force? Did the respondent intimidate or coerce you? Did you, the respondent, or anyone else involved, drink alcohol or use 	O N/A O Yes O NO O N/A O Yes O NO O N/A O Yes O NO
 Did the respondent use or threaten to use force? Did the respondent intimidate or coerce you? Did you, the respondent, or anyone else involved, drink alcohol or use other drugs? If the complainant alleges incapacitation: What did you consume? How much did you consume? Over what time period? Did you also consume food and/or non-alcoholic beverages within the hours before you began 	O N/A O Yes O No O N/A
 Did the respondent use or threaten to use force? Did you, the respondent, or anyone else involved, drink alcohol or use other drugs? If the complainant alleges incapacitation: What did you consume? How much did you consume? Over what time period? Did you also consume food and/or non-alcoholic beverages within the hours before you began drinking alcohol, and/or while you were drinking alcohol? 	O N/A O Yes O No O N/A

 What action or remedy from the institution are you seeking through this complaint? 	O Yes O No O N/A
• Do you feel physically threatened by the respondent or any witness?	O Yes O No O N/A
 What do you expect the respondent may say or point to as evidence of consent (if applicable)? 	O Yes O No O N/A
 Are there any particular questions you want asked of the respondent and/or any witnesses? 	O Yes O No O N/A
• Does the investigator reiterate that the institution won't tolerate retaliation against the respondent or witnesses?	O Yes O No O N/A

Interviewing the Respondent

A respondent is entitled to a full and fair opportunity to defend against the specific allegations. In many aspects, the interview of the respondent should follow a similar approach to the interview of the complainant. It should be professional, respectful, and non-judgmental. Assure the respondent of the presumption of non-responsibility and that no conclusions have been reached and the respondent will have an uninterrupted opportunity to share perspective and identify evidence to support their account. The investigator should seek out exculpatory evidence from the respondent, including witnesses who may support the respondent's defense. As with the complainant, the investigator should commit to keeping the respondent generally apprised of the investigation's status.

Recommended Questions

Does the investigator ask the respondent (in a non-judgmental manner):

• What are you able to tell me about what happened?	O Yes
	O No
	O N/A
When did the alleged incident happen?	O Yes
	O No
	O N/A
Where did the alleged incident occur?	O Yes
	O No
	o N/A
• Is there any alleged conduct you wish to admit or don't dispute?	○ Yes
	O No
	O N/A
What happened immediately after the alleged incident?	O Yes
	O No
	O N/A
Was anyone else present? If so, who and for how long?	O Yes
	O No
	O N/A

 Have you spoken to anyone else about the alleged incident? If so, to whom and when? 	O Yes O No O N/A
• Have you made any written statement? If so, do you have a copy?	O Yes O No O N/A
 Have you posted anything about this online, including on social media or in blogs or comments? 	O Yes O No O N/A
 Have you created or kept any notes, diary entries, emails, text messages, or other written records that have anything to do with the allegation? 	O Yes O No O N/A
 Do you have any photos, videos, or other electronic evidence to corroborate the timeline of events? 	O Yes O No O N/A
 Do you know of any other complainants who may have similar complaints or concerns? 	O Yes O No O N/A
 How do you know the complainant (if applicable)? 	O Yes O No O N/A
 Have you had any other interactions with the complainant, apart from those being discussed today? Could you tell me about your relationship with the complainant before and after the incident? 	O Yes O No O N/A
• Do you have any written or electronic communications with the claimant?	O Yes O No O N/A
 Were you under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the alleged incident? 	O Yes O No O N/A
• If so, what did you consume?	O Yes O No O N/A
How much did you consume?	O Yes O No O N/A
When did you consume it?	O Yes O No O N/A
 Over what time period was it consumed? 	O Yes O No O N/A
 What is your experience with alcohol/drugs, and what effects did you experience on this occasion? 	O Yes O No O N/A
Do you have memory gaps?	O Yes O No O N/A
• What did you know or observe in terms of the complainant's consumption of alcohol/drugs and condition (if applicable)?	O Yes O No O N/A

O Yes

O No O N/A

O Yes

O No O N/A

 What words or actions led you to believe that the complainant consented to (and/or was able to consent to) the sexual contact that took place (if applicable)? 	O Yes O No O N/A
If the respondent denies the conduct, does the investigator ask the respondent what motive the complainant — and any witnesses who support the complainant's account — may have to make or support the allegation?	O Yes O No O N/A
• If applicable, does the investigator ask whether and why the complainant was upset during or following the alleged incident?	O Yes O No O N/A
Does the investigator ask the respondent about any specific and sensory details the complainant disclosed?	O Yes O No O N/A
Does the investigator reiterate that the institution won't tolerate retaliation against the complainant or witnesses?	O Yes O No O N/A

Completing the Investigation

Does the investigator provide both parties the opportunity to inspect and

review evidence directly related to the allegations and provide a written

response before concluding the investigation?	O N/A
Has the investigator carefully compared the allegations the complainant made with the investigation's findings and considered the following:	
• Is there corroborating evidence to support the complainant's account?	O Yes
	O N/A
• Is there evidence supporting the respondent's account?	o Yes
	O No
	O N/A
 Did any person the investigator interviewed make statements that later proved to be untrue? 	O Yes
	O No
	O N/A
Did either party's overall account or chronology of events differ	O Yes
- ·	O No
significantly from other witness accounts?	o N/A
	o Yes
• Did either party's account conflict with written evidence?	O No
	O N/A

• Did either party appear particularly forthcoming or evasive in answers?

O Yes

O No

O N/A

O Yes

O No O N/A

O Yes

O No O N/A O Yes

O Yes

O N/A

O N/A

Has the investigator summarized all relevant evidence — inculpatory and exculpatory — and determined which pieces are relevant and material to the allegations and which pieces can't be considered under the institution's policy (if tasked with that determination)? Has the investigator documented these decisions?

Does the investigator's report:

- Summarize the allegations, including:
 - The parties?
- Their relationship? O No O N/A
- What is alleged to have happened, where, and when? O No O N/A
- Summarize the investigation background, including:

List the interviews and other evidence gathered and

- O Yes How and when the incident was reported? O No O N/A
- O Yes • When and why the investigation was initiated? O No O N/A
- O Yes The investigator's role? O No
- O Yes Whether any mandatory reporting obligations under state law, Title IX, O No or other law applied, and, if so, when a report was made and by whom?
- - O Yes Summarize the interviews? O No O N/A
- O Yes • Explain the reason any witness wasn't interviewed? O No O N/A
- O Yes • Explain the reason any evidence wasn't obtained? O No O N/A
- O Yes Detail any physical locations visited? O No O N/A
- Provide a timeline of alleged events as well as the investigation process O Yes including the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the complaint O No through the conclusion of the investigation, and explain the reason for O N/A any delays?

 Recount relevant details to assist the fact finder in assessing the credibility of: 	
• The complainant?	O Yes O No O N/A
• The respondent?	O Yes O No O N/A
• Any witnesses?	O Yes O No O N/A
 Include only material, relevant information? 	O Yes O No O N/A
 Include sufficient details related to disputed facts including corroboration through witnesses or other evidence? 	O Yes O No O N/A
 Assess the severity of the alleged conduct and whether the respondent may pose a danger to others (if applicable and within the investigator's role)? 	O Yes O No O N/A
• Explain the status of any concurrent criminal investigation and how that did or didn't impact the investigation?	O Yes O No O N/A
 Contain factual conclusions (if applicable) the investigator reached rather than assumptions or speculation? Does it explain the reasoning for the factual conclusion? 	O Yes O No O N/A
 Include any other relevant information in the format required by applicable law or the institution's policy? 	O Yes O No O N/A
 Avoid legal definitions or terms unless the institution's policies incorporate legal definitions? 	O Yes O No O N/A
• Avoid the content of consultations with the institution's legal counsel?	O Yes O No O N/A
 Avoid suggesting disciplinary or remedial measures? 	O Yes O No O N/A

Does the investigator, pursuant to Title IX regulation requirements and the institution's policy:

• Share a preliminary version of the report with the parties and their advisors along with the directly related evidence subject to inspection and review (in an electronic format or hard copy)?	O Yes O No O N/A
• Provide the parties at least 10 days to submit a written response to the evidence and the draft report?	O Yes O No O N/A
• Consider any written response from the parties in completing the final investigative report, as appropriate, or otherwise address the parties' comments or corrections?	O Yes O No O N/A
• Share the final report with the parties and their advisors at least 10 days prior to any hearing?	O Yes O No O N/A

By **Heather Salko, Esq., Manager of Risk Research**. Heather oversees the development of risk research publications. Her areas of expertise include employment law, Title IX, and student mental health. Before joining the Risk Research team, she practiced employment and insurance coverage law and handled UE liability claims for more than a decade.

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