

Title IX Compliance

Sexual Harassment Intake, Investigation, and Records Checklist

This checklist provides guidance for school district Title IX Coordinators and administrator in compliance with Title IX sexual harassment rules and policies. The checklist is intended to be used in coordination with MTSBA Model Policies 3225, 3225P, 3225F, 5012, 5012P, and 5012F. This document is not intended to be legal advice. Please contact the MTSBA Legal Services Unit with any questions.

Sexual Harassment Intake, Investigation, and R	ecords C	hecklist
A. Receiving a Complaint	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
 Provide copy of intake form or request a written or spoken narrative. 		
 Identify those responsible for allegations. 		
 Identify time, location, and date of allegations. 		
 Identify any witnesses to the allegations. 		
 Describe each allegation in detail. 		
 For each allegation, the Title IX coordinator should identify the statutory, regulatory, or policyprovision— including federal, state, or local law or school ordistrict policy—implicated by the allegation. 		
 For each allegation, the Title IX coordinator should identify any action School or District has taken regarding the allegation prior to the complaint. 		
 Determine if respondent should be provided offsite instruction or administrative leave. 		
 At time of filing formal complaint, confirm the complainant was participating in or attempting to participate in the district's education program/activity. 		
 Complainant must sign or otherwise indicate the complainant is the person filing the formal complaint. 		



 If Title IX Coordinator signs a formal complaint, must remain free from conflicts and bias. 	
 Identify if supporting measures are necessary for complainant or respondent. 	
 Supporting measures include: individualized services reasonably available that are non-punitive, non- disciplinary, and not unreasonably burdensome to the other party designed to ensure equal educational access, protect safety or deter sexual harassment. 	
Notice of the allegations of sexual harassment to Respondent, including information about the identities of the parties involved in the incident, the conduct allegedly constituting sexual harassment, the date and location of the alleged incident, and any sufficient details known at the time.	
 Provide an explanation of the District's investigation procedures, including any informal resolution process. 	
 A statement that the Respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility will be made by the decision-maker at the conclusion of the investigation. 	
 Notice to the parties that they may have an advisor of their choice who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, and may inspect and review any evidence. 	
 Notice to the parties of any provision in the District's code of conduct or policy that prohibits retaliation, knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information. 	
 Provide copies of applicable policies and procedures to all parties. 	
 Determine if the conduct requires report to law enforcement or child welfare agencies. 	



B. Conducting an Investigation	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
 Review applicable statutes, regulations, and District and school anti-sexual-harassment or other related policies and procedures. 		
 Ask the alleged victim for a full narrative of the facts. 		
 Review the student/staff files of every individual alleged tobe involved in the incident. 		
 Identify a list of witnesses to be interviewed. 		
 Develop a checklist of questions before each interview. 		
 Take notes either during or immediately following all interviews. 		
 Attempt to assess witness credibility by considering the witnesses' character, prior inconsistent statements, bias or motive, demeanor, opportunity or capacity to observe the events, and cooperation with the investigation (or lack thereof). Note: The Investigator may not base credibility 		
determinations on the individuals' status as an alleged victim, alleged perpetrator, or witness.		
 Confirm that all alleged victims, alleged perpetrators, and all witnesses with relevant knowledge have been interviewed. 		
 Provide interviewee with appropriate translation services if the interviewee is an English Language Learner. 		
 Keep parties and parents/guardians informed about the investigatory process. 		



 Comply with the privacy requirements of the Fa Educational Rights and Privacy Act ("FERF which generally requires schools to have wr permission from a student's parent/guardiar order to release any information from that stude educational record. 	PA"), ritten	
Prevent instances of retaliation against the all victim or any others involved in the investig process. This may include, for example, condusubsequent investigations into actions of accused of punishing or harassing the alleged of for filing a formal complaint of alleged scharassment.	gation ucting those victim	
Additional Best Practices: Consider the following when conducting interviews –		
 The Investigator should review the files of all individuals prior to their interviews. Interview questions should elicit the facts but open-ended so as to allow theinterviewees to their side of the story. The notes should state facts (not the Investigat opinions). The Investigator should obtain basic fact information from the alleged victim about incident and, as appropriate, information on alleged victim's reaction to the alleged se harassment; how the alleged sexual harassmas affected the alleged victim's educati experience; whether the alleged victim has physical evidence or documentation of the alleged harassment (e.g., text messages or e-mails); how the alleged victim would like to see the inci resolved. The Investigator should begin by informing alleged perpetrator of the allegations and as about the alleged perpetrator's knowledge of basic facts surrounding the incident. The alleger perpetrator should then be given anopportuni elaborate and explain. In addition, the Investig may wish to askthe alleged perpetrator whether alleged victim has a motive to lie about allegations (if the alleged perpetrator denies 	tell tor's ctual the the exual ment conal any eged and dent each sking f the eged ty to gator r the the	



allegations) and whether the alleged perpetrator has any relevant physical evidence or documentation (e.g., textmessages or e-mails).

■ For general witness interviews, the Investigator should begin by explaining the reasons for the interview and asking for any relevant information about the alleged incident. In addition, the Investigator may wish to ask for a description of the alleged perpetrator's general behavior toward the alleged victim; whether the alleged victim said anything to the witness about the alleged perpetrator; whether the witness knows of anyone else who might have information about the incident; and whether the witness is aware of the alleged perpetrator engaging in similar conduct in the past.



C. Completing Investigation Report

As best practice, an effective investigative report should have five components: (1) Introduction/Origin of the Complaint; (2) Scope of Investigation; (3) Findings of Fact; (4) Conclusions; and (5) Recommendations. While the exact names of these components and their organization may vary by District, all reports should include the substantive information and certain other characteristics described in this section.

1. Introduction/Origin of the Complaint Note whether the investigative report includes the following substantive information:	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
 Reviews applicable statutes, regulations, and District and school anti-sexual-harassment or other related policies and procedures. 		
 Provides full narrative of the facts and summary of allegations. 		
2. Scope of Investigation Note whether the investigative report includes the following substantive information:	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
 Explains generally how the investigation was conducted; what steps the Investigator followed, whether theInvestigator reviewed relevant statutes or policies prior to commencing the investigation, whether the Investigator worked collaboratively with outside law enforcement. 		
 Identifies the documents and other evidence reviewed by the Investigator such as written formal complaint, interview notes, incident reports, photographs, videos, e-mails, text messages, screen shots. 		
 Identifies the witnesses interviewed by the Investigator (and if the Investigator omitted any witnesses during the investigation, explain why). 		



3. <u>Findings of Fact</u> Note whether the investigative report includes the following substantive information:	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
 Describes all facts relevant to the analysis, conclusions, and recommendations, including: 		
o Who, what, where, why, when, how;		
o Specific actions/incidents that occurred (includingactions taken by the school/District);		
o Dates and locations;		
 Ages of students (and information regarding allegedemployee-perpetrators, if applicable); 		
 Alleged victim and alleged perpetrator's prior relationship, if applicable; and 		
o Prior incidents involving relevant students.		
 Presents the facts in a logical sequence. 		
 Cites to specific evidence to support factual findings (e.g., aparticular statement made during an interview or the substance of a particular text message). 		
 If a fact is disputed, use the relevant documents and testimony to resolve the dispute. Or, state that such fact cannot be resolved and explain clearly why this is the case. 		
 Characterizes facts and individuals objectively. Does not use subjective characterizations. 		
 Does not analyze the facts or draw conclusions in the section of the report dedicated to the findings of fact. 		



4. <u>Conclusions</u> Note whether the investigative report includes the following substantive information:	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
 Explains whether the alleged acts occurred and why theyoccurred. 		
 Explains the reasons for accepting or rejecting eachallegation. 		
 Explains whether the alleged acts constitute a violation of school or district policy. 		
Does not state legal conclusions.		
5. <u>Recommendations</u> Note whether the investigative report includes the following substantive information:	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
 Recommends a determination as to whether the allegedconduct occurred. Note: The Decision-maker makes the impartial responsibility determination, but the Investigator may offer a recommendation regarding the determination and appropriate sanctions. 		
 Recommends actions to provide remedial relief for thealleged victim (e.g., counseling or mental health services). Note: Remedies must be designed to restore or preserve equal access to the School or District's education program or activity. They may be the same as the supportive measures provided at the outset of the sexual harassment allegations. 		



 Recommends prospective actions for the School or District as applicable such as changes in policy, additional training forstudents and staff, or school- or District-wide intervention. 		
Additional Considerations Please indicate whether the investigation report has the following characteristics:		<u>No</u>
 The report does not use biased language. Where possible, the report uses the specific language of the actors. 		
 The report is thorough. The report includes all facts, regardless of whether certain facts appear damaging to the school or District. 		
 The report is completed by the deadline established by District policy. 		
 The report complies with state and federal privacy laws (i.e., FERPA) and union contracts. 		
 The report is written clearly using short sentences and active voice. The report has been proofread. 		
 Key documents are attached to the report. 		



D. Mandatory Recordkeeping Requirements Federal Regulations require certain records to be maintained for aperiod of seven years.	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
 Honor district procedures for documentation and recordkeeping related to responses to sexual harassment allegations. 		
 Maintain record of any actions taken in response to each report ofalleged sexual harassment, whether or not a formal complaint was ultimately filed. 		
 For each report of alleged sexual harassment, documented basis for school's decision that its response was not deliberately indifferent. 		
For each report of alleged sexual harassment, documentationthat measures were taken to restore or preserve equal accessto the school's education program or activity. If no supportive measures were provided to the alleged victim, documented reasons why the lack of supportive measures was not clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances.		
• Maintain records of each sexual harassment investigation, including any responsibility determinations, disciplinary sanctions imposed on alleged perpetrator, and remedies provided to alleged victim to restore or preserve equal access to the school's education program or activity.		
 Maintain records of any appeals related to alleged sexual harassmentincluding but not limited to appeal of dismissal of formal complaint, appeal of responsibility determination. 		
 If offered and applicable, records related to any informal resolution processes. 		



for ma	professional development training materials used Title IX Coordinators, Investigators, Decision-kers, and if offered, Facilitators of informal olution processes.	
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0	Scope of education program or activity How to conduct an investigation and grievance process, including hearings (if offered), appeals, andinformal resolution process (if offered)	
0	How to serve impartially, including by avoiding prejudgment of the facts at issue, conflicts of interest, and bias	
0	Issues of relevance of questions and evidence, including when the alleged victim's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior is brought up	
0	Technology use Professional development training materials must not rely on sex stereotypes and must promote impartial investigations and adjudications/resolutions of formal complaints of sexual harassment	