# | HAYNSWORTH | SINKLER BOYD

# CHECKLIST FOR CONDUCTING MORE EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE WORKPLACE INVESTIGATIONS

# **Step 1: Prepare investigation strategy**

• After receiving the information that triggers the investigation, prepare the strategy a		eceiving the information that triggers the investigation, prepare the strategy and consider:		
		What law or policy violation triggered this investigation?		
		Who should be interviewed? And in what order?		
		What questions need to be asked?		
		What documents need to be recovered?		
		What is the timeline for completion?		
•	Identify potential witnesses			
		Complainant (or alleged victim, if other than the source of information)		
		Accused		
		Coworkers who were in the area when the issue of complaint occurred		
		Witnesses		
		Supervisors/managers of both the accuser and accused		
		Others, as identified		
•	Identify documents			
		Handbook, policies, or procedures		
		Timecards		
		Security video		
		Emails or other correspondence		
		Prior complaints		
		Financial reports and receipts		
		Notes about incident		
		Photographs		
•	Investi	Investigator Objectives		
		Prepare an outline of topics and questions		
		The goal is to determine the 5 W's and How		
		Practice active listening		
		Avoid personal judgment or opinions		
		Take effective notes		
		Determine whether two people should be present for certain interviews		

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## **Step 2: Interview the Complainant/victim**

- When interviewing the party, preparation is key
  - Avoid loaded, accusatory and multiple questions
- Take your time, listen and ask follow-up questions
- Discuss the importance of confidentiality
- Calm any fears of retaliation
- · Request that the complaint be made in writing
- Goals of this step

Extract basic factual information
Protect the company
Taking factual notes
Ensure the policy does not provide deadlines to complete or get back with the complaining
employee

#### Step 3: Obtain documents and identify witnesses

- Gather the documents complaining employee identified in the interview
- Through the interview and documents, a clear picture begins to shine regarding who should be interviewed

#### Step 4: Interview the witnesses and accused

- The order of these should be strategic
- When interviewing the witnesses:
  - Attempt to maintain confidentiality
  - Advise on the importance of honesty
  - Ask the right questions (open-ended, observation, others with information, etc.)
  - Circle back, if needed, when new information arises
- When interviewing the accused:
  - It is important to organize the topics and questions
  - Ask for a general response to the complaint, then follow up with specific questions to each comment/action
  - Determine whether there is documentation that supports their position or witnesses with relevant information
  - Warn against retaliation
  - Discuss confidentiality

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## Step 5: Evaluate the investigative findings and evidence

- Consider the witness's demeanor
- Did either the accused or complainant's stories make sense?
- Does the physical evidence support one witness's account over another?
- Did anyone else corroborate either party's accounts?
- Is there a history of this behavior?

# Step 6: Reach a conclusion

- There are, generally, five possibilities
  - 1. The event happened
  - 2. More likely than not, the event did occur, for the most part, as described
  - 3. More likely than not, the event did not occur, for the most part, as described
  - 4. The event did not happen
  - 5. Non-finding
- Note to investigators: This is an investigative summary, not a legal conclusion
- Does your conclusion have a documented basis?

### Step 7: Meet with the parties

- When meeting with the Complainant:
  - Assure the company takes the complaint seriously
  - Inform them of the result of the investigation
  - Advise of substantiated and unsubstantiated claims
- When meeting with the Accused:
  - Inform them of the result of the investigation
  - Advise of action to be taken
  - Warn against retaliation

#### **Step 8: Finalize the investigative report**

•	Have you compiled all relevant documents in an investigative file?		
		All complaints	
		Documentation on interviews, documents	
		All communications with witnesses and parties	
		Interview notes	
		Physical evidence	

# CHECKLIST FOR CONDUCTING MORE EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE WORKPLACE INVESTIGATIONS

#### **Best Practices to Avoid Future Problems**

- Tips for preventing harassment
  - Inform employees that harassment is prohibited
  - Identify who employees should contact to discuss harassment questions or concerns
  - Assure employees that they will not be punished for asking questions or sharing their concerns
  - Respond to harassment questions or concerns and investigating harassment complaints promptly and effectively
  - Ensure that managers understand their responsibility to stop, address and prevent harassment
  - State that you will protect the confidentiality of employees who report harassment or participate in a harassment investigation to the greatest possible extent
  - Require managers and other employees with human resources responsibilities to respond appropriately to harassment or to report it to individuals who are authorized to respond
  - Provide for prompt and effective corrective and preventative action when necessary
  - Describe the consequences of violating the harassment policy
  - Provide for prompt, thorough and impartial investigation of harassment complaints
- Tips for Avoiding safety hazards and property damage
  - Carry out regular risk assessments
  - Conduct physical assessments for demanding roles
  - Provide safety and wellness training regularly
  - Keep workspaces clean and walkways clear
  - Post proper signage
  - Provide adequate lighting
  - Give staff proper PPE
  - Perform regular maintenance on equipment

Note: This is not a comprehensive list of factors which employers should consider when conducting a workplace investigation. Readers should consult with their legal counsel to obtain advice with respect to specific matters.



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