

# Anti-Harassment Policy and Complaint Procedure

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Approved by:	Richard Hovland, chief operating officer
Policy owner:	Aletha Ross Davis, vice president, HR

## Introduction

The Alzheimer's Association strives to create and maintain a work environment in which people are treated with dignity, decency and respect. The environment of the Association should be characterized by mutual trust and the absence of intimidation, oppression and exploitation. The Alzheimer's Association will not tolerate unlawful discrimination or harassment of any kind. Through enforcement of this policy and by education of employees, we will seek to prevent, correct and discipline behavior that violates this policy.

All employees, regardless of their positions, are covered by and are expected to comply with this policy and to take appropriate measures to ensure that prohibited conduct does not occur. Appropriate disciplinary action will be taken against any employee who violates this policy. Based on the seriousness of the offense, disciplinary action may include verbal or written reprimand, up to termination of employment.

Managers and supervisors who knowingly allow or tolerate discrimination, harassment or retaliation, including the failure to immediately report such misconduct to human resources (HR), are in violation of this policy and subject to discipline.

## Policy: Prohibited Conduct Under This Policy

### 1.0 Discrimination:

1.1 It is a violation of the Alzheimer's Association policy to discriminate in the provision of employment opportunities, benefits or privileges; to create discriminatory work conditions; or to use discriminatory evaluative standards in employment if the basis of that discriminatory treatment is, in whole or in part, the person's race, color, national origin, age, religion, disability status, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, genetic information or marital status.

1.2 Discrimination of this kind may also be strictly prohibited by a variety of federal, state and local laws, including Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Age Discrimination Act

of 1967 and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. This policy is intended to comply with the prohibitions stated in these anti-discrimination laws.

1.3 Discrimination in violation of this policy will be subject to disciplinary measures up to and including termination.

## **2.0 Harassment**

2.1 The Association prohibits harassment of any kind, including sexual harassment, and will take appropriate and immediate action in response to complaints or knowledge of violations of this policy. For purposes of this policy, harassment is any verbal or physical conduct designed to threaten, intimidate or coerce an employee, co-worker, or any person working for or on behalf of the Association.

2.2 The following examples of harassment are intended to be guidelines and are not exclusive when determining whether there has been a violation of this policy:

- Verbal harassment includes comments that are offensive or unwelcome regarding a person's national origin, race, color, religion, gender, sexual orientation, age, body, disability or appearance, including epithets, slurs and negative stereotyping.
- Nonverbal harassment includes distribution, display or discussion of any written or graphic material that ridicules, denigrates, insults, belittles or shows hostility, aversion or disrespect toward an individual or group because of national origin, race, color, religion, age, gender, sexual orientation, pregnancy, appearance, disability, sexual identity, marital status or other protected status.

## **3.0 Hostile Work Environment**

3.1 A hostile environment can result from the unwelcome conduct of supervisors, co-workers, customers, contractors, or anyone else with whom the victim interacts on the job, and the unwelcome conduct renders the workplace atmosphere intimidating, hostile, or offensive. Examples of behaviors that may contribute to an unlawful hostile environment include:

- discussing sexual activities
- telling off-color jokes concerning race, sex, disability, or other protected bases
- unnecessary touching
- commenting on physical attributes
- displaying sexually suggestive or racially insensitive pictures
- using demeaning or inappropriate terms or epithets
- using indecent gestures
- using crude language
- sabotaging the victim's work
- engaging in hostile physical conduct

## 4.0 Sexual harassment

4.1 Sexual harassment is a form of unlawful employment discrimination under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and is a violation of this policy.

4.2 According to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), sexual harassment is defined as “unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature ... when ... submission to or rejection of such conduct is used as the basis for employment decisions ... or such conduct has the purpose or effect of ... creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive working environment.”

4.3 Sexual harassment occurs when unsolicited and unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature:

- Is made explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of employment.
- Is used as a basis for an employment decision.
- Unreasonably interferes with an employee’s work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile or otherwise offensive environment.

4.4 Sexual harassment may take different forms. The following examples of sexual harassment are intended to be guidelines and are not exclusive when determining whether there has been a violation of this policy:

- Verbal sexual harassment includes innuendoes, suggestive comments, jokes of a sexual nature, sexual propositions, lewd remarks and threats; requests for any type of sexual favor (this includes repeated, unwelcome requests for dates); and verbal abuse or “kidding” that is oriented toward a prohibitive form of harassment, including that which is sexual in nature and unwelcome.
- Nonverbal sexual harassment includes the distribution, display or discussion of any written or graphic material, including calendars, posters and cartoons that are sexually suggestive or show hostility toward an individual or group because of sex; suggestive or insulting sounds; leering; staring; whistling; obscene gestures; content in letters, notes, facsimiles, e-mails, photos, text messages, tweets and Internet postings; or other forms of communication that are sexual in nature and offensive.
- Physical sexual harassment includes unwelcome, unwanted physical contact, including touching, tickling, pinching, patting, brushing up against, hugging, cornering, kissing, fondling, and forced sexual intercourse or assault.

Courteous, mutually respectful, pleasant, non-coercive interactions between employees that are appropriate in the workplace and acceptable to and welcomed by both parties are not considered to be harassment, including sexual harassment.

### ***Consensual Romantic or Sexual Relationships***

The Alzheimer’s Association strongly discourages romantic or sexual relationships between a manager or other supervisory employee and his or her staff (an employee who reports directly

or indirectly to that person) because such relationships tend to create compromising conflicts of interest or the appearance of such conflicts. In addition, such a relationship may give rise to the perception by others that there is favoritism or bias in employment decisions affecting the staff employee. Moreover, given the uneven balance of power within such relationships, consent by the staff member is suspect and may be viewed by others, or at a later date by the staff member, as having been given as the result of coercion or intimidation. The atmosphere created by such appearances of bias, favoritism, intimidation, coercion or exploitation undermines the spirit of trust and mutual respect that is essential to a healthy work environment. If there is such a relationship, the parties need to be aware that one or both may be moved to a different department or other actions may be taken.

If any employee of the Association enters into a consensual relationship that is romantic or sexual in nature with a member of his or her staff (an employee who reports directly or indirectly to him or her), or if one of the parties is in a supervisory capacity in the same department in which the other party works, the parties must notify the HR director or other appropriate corporate officer. Because of potential issues regarding quid pro quo harassment, The Association has made reporting mandatory. This requirement does not apply to employees who do not work in the same department or to parties where neither one supervises or otherwise manages responsibilities over the other.

Once the relationship is made known to the Association, the Association will review the situation with human resources in light of all the facts (reporting relationship between the parties, effect on co-workers, job titles of the parties, etc.) and will determine whether one or both parties need to be moved to another job or department. If it is determined that one party must be moved, and there are jobs in other departments available for both, the parties may decide who will be the one to apply for a new position. If the parties cannot amicably come to a decision, or the party is not chosen for the position to which he or she applied, the HR director and senior management will decide which party will be moved. That decision will be based on which move will be least disruptive to the organization as a whole. If no other jobs are available for either party, the parties will be given the option of terminating their relationship or resigning.

## **5.0 Reporting and Retaliation**

If you believe, you are being harassed:

- 5.1
  - Tell the person that you want them to stop the behavior.
  - If the behavior does not stop, you should immediately report the behavior or incident to a member of leadership within the Association or a member of Human Resources or contact the compliance hotline at (844-905-2961)
  
- 5.2 No hardship, loss, benefit or penalty may be imposed on an employee in response to:
  - Filing or responding to a bona fide complaint of discrimination or harassment.
  - Appearing as a witness in the investigation of a complaint.

- Serving as an investigator of a complaint.

Lodging a bona fide complaint will in no way be used against the employee or have an adverse impact on the individual's employment status. However, filing groundless or malicious complaints is an abuse of this policy and will be treated as a violation.

Any person who is found to have violated this aspect of the policy will be subject to discipline up to and including termination of employment.

## **6.0 Confidentiality**

6.1 All complaints and investigations are treated confidentially to the extent possible, and information is disclosed strictly on a need-to-know basis. The identity of the complainant is usually revealed to the parties involved during the investigation, and the HR director will take adequate steps to ensure that the complainant is protected from retaliation during and after the investigation. All information pertaining to a complaint or investigation under this policy will be maintained in secure files within the HR department.

## **7.0 Complaint procedure – Supervisor Responsibility**

The Association has established the following procedure for lodging a complaint of harassment, discrimination or retaliation. The Association will treat all aspects of the procedure confidentially to the extent reasonably possible.

- A. Any complaints brought to your attention regarding the above should be investigated immediately after an incident has occurred or been made known to you, preferably in writing.
- B. Reach out to HR manager or director so that they may assist you in the investigation process or, in the event an employee refuses to provide information in writing. The HR director will dictate the verbal complaint.
- C. Upon receiving a complaint or being advised by a supervisor or manager that violation of this policy may be occurring, the HR director will notify senior management and review the complaint with the Association's legal counsel.
- D. The HR director will initiate an investigation to determine whether there is a reasonable basis for believing that the alleged violation of this policy occurred.
- E. If necessary, the complainant and the respondent will be separated during the course of the investigation, either through internal transfer or administrative leave.
- F. During the investigation, HR, will interview the complainant, the respondent and any witnesses to determine whether the alleged conduct occurred.
- G. Upon conclusion of an investigation, HR or other persons conducting the investigation will submit a written report of his or her findings to the Association. If it is determined that a violation of this policy has occurred, HR will recommend appropriate disciplinary action if warranted. The appropriate action will depend on the following factors:

- a) the severity, frequency and pervasiveness of the conduct;
- b) prior complaints made by the complainant;
- c) prior complaints made against the respondent; and
- d) the quality of the evidence (e.g., firsthand knowledge, credible corroboration).

If the investigation is inconclusive or if it is determined that there has been no violation of policy but potentially problematic conduct may have occurred, HR may recommend appropriate preventive action.

Nothing in this policy may prevent the complainant or the respondent from pursuing formal legal remedies or resolution through local, state or federal agencies or the courts.

<b>Related Resources</b>	
Policies	<i>Corrective Action Policy</i>
Procedures	<i>Not applicable</i>
Forms	<i>Not applicable</i>
Guidelines	<i>Not applicable</i>
Frequently Asked Questions	<i>Not applicable</i>
Training materials	Preventing Harassment & Discrimination for Supervisors  Preventing Harassment & Discrimination for Non-Supervisors