Learning From The #MeToo Movement: Building An Anti-Harassment Practice in Your Foundation Winter 2018

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Ellenoff Grossman & Schole LLP

OBJECTIVES

- To gain a deeper understanding into fostering a respectful work environment
- To understand the legal definition, importance and implications of workplace harassment
- To understand the elements of a solid policy prohibiting harassment
- ▶ To know what to do with complaints of workplace harassment



RESPECT IN THE WORKPLACE



WHAT IS IT?

HOW DO WE ACCOMPLISH IT?



re-spect [ri-spekt]

- 1.a particular detail or point (usually prec. by in): to differ in some respect.
- 2.relation or reference: *inquiries with respect to a route.*
- 3.esteem for or a sense of the worth or excellence of a person, a personal quality or ability, or something considered as a manifestation of a personal quality or ability: *I have great respect for her judgment.*
- 4.deference to a right, privilege, privileged position, or someone or something considered to have certain rights or privileges; proper acceptance or courtesy; acknowledgment: to show respect for the flag; respect for the elderly.
- 5.the condition of being esteemed or honored: to be held in respect.
- 6.**respects**, a formal expression or gesture of greeting, esteem, or friendship: Give my respects to your parents.
- 7.favor or partiality.

-noun

8. Archaic. a consideration.



re-spect [ri-spekt]

-verb (used with object)

- 9.to hold in esteem or honor: *I cannot respect a cheat.*
- 10.to show regard or consideration for: to respect someone's rights.
- 11.to refrain from intruding upon or interfering with: *to respect a person's privacy.*
- 12.to relate or have reference to.



RESPECT

"Respect...is an appreciation of the separateness of the other person, of the ways in which he or she is unique."

Annie Leibovitz

"Sensitivity to others' boundaries, perception, perspectives, opinions and outlook."

• me



HARASSMENT IN THE WORKPLACE

How Do We Avoid It?



U.S. LAWS PROHIBITING WORKPLACE DISCRIMINATION/HARASSMENT

▶ Title VII

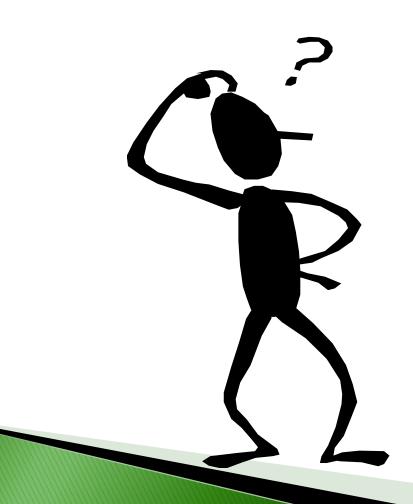
 race, religion, sex/gender and pregnancy, national origin, color

The ADA

- disability and accommodation
- The ADEA
 - age
- ► GINA
 - genetic information
- State Laws
 - e.g., sexual orientation, political affiliation, marital status
- Local Laws
 - e.g., unemployment discrimination



DISCRIMINATION OR HARASSMENT



WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?



THREE TYPES OF ILLEGAL DISCRIMINATION

- 1. Disparate Treatment
- 2. Disparate Impact
- 3. Harassment



HARASSMENT IN THE WORKPLACE



WHAT IS IT?

HOW DO WE AVOID IT?



HARASSMENT

- 1. QUID PRO QUO
- 2. HOSTILE WORK ENVIRONMENT
 - unwelcome conduct
 - by a supervisor, co-worker or third party business invitee
 - based on a protected characteristic
 - that rises to the level of being severe or pervasive



AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES TO U.S. DISCRIMINATION LAWS

- The Foreign Laws Defense
 - What is a foreign law?
 - Not a cultural or religious custom or preference
- ▶ The Bona Fide Occupational Qualification
 - BFOQ Definition
 - Establishing a BFOQ Defense
 - Customer Preference
- Faragher/Ellerth Defense





ELEMENTS TO ANTI-HARASSMENT PROGRAM

Policy

- No Discrimination/Harassment on the basis of protected characteristics
- Reporting procedure with alternative avenues

Training

- New employees and managers
- New Managers
- Existing every few years

Take it Seriously

- Do not condone violations
- Investigate
- Hold managers responsible
- No Retaliation



THE COMPLAINT PROCEDURE

What to do if you feel you are the victim of harassment:

- D.I.S. the harasser
 - Directly, immediately and specifically tell the harasser that his/her conduct is unwelcome
 - This is a suggestion; you are NEVER REQUIRED to confront the harasser
- Notify your Supervisor or the VP of HR or ??? by telephone, in person or in writing
- Anonymous reporting



THE COMPLAINT PROCEDURE

What happens when a report of harassment is made?

- Someone must be designated ahead of time as being ultimately responsible for dealing with complaints of harassment
- · A prompt, thorough and confidential investigation
- All individuals must cooperate fully in the investigation
- · If appropriate, remedial action will be taken
- No retaliation will occur



UNLAWFUL RETALIATION



WHAT IS IT?

HOW DO WE AVOID IT?



RESPONSIBILITY OF ALL EMPLOYEES TO PREVENT CLAIMS OF HARASSMENT

- Understand and observe The Foundation's Policy against Harassment
- Report any and all conduct which you find offensive to the designated individual
- Do not allow negative feelings to linger
- Take criticism and give criticism constructively



RESPONSIBILITY OF ALL EMPLOYEES TO PREVENT CLAIMS OF HARASSMENT, cont'd.

- Encourage employees to go to their supervisor or the designated individual with concerns
- Use legal language responsibly
- Avoid compromising situations
- Respect boundaries -- watch what you say and what you do



RESPONSIBILITY OF MANAGERS TO PREVENT CLAIMS OF HARASSMENT

- Act promptly and seriously in situations in which you observe or are notified of inappropriate/offensive behavior
- Report concerns of harassment to the designated individual
- Administer fair discipline when needed
- Provide continuous open and honest feedback about performance to prevent misunderstanding



RESPONSIBILITY OF MANAGERS TO PREVENT CLAIMS OF HARASSMENT, cont'd.

- Encourage employees to come to you with concerns
- Always take ALL complaints seriously
- Make employment decisions objectively and consistently



MANAGERS MUST TAKE ACTION WHEN THEY:

- get a complaint regarding behavior that is prohibited by the policy
 - i.e., offensive behavior pertaining to sex, gender, race, religion, color, national or ethnic origin, marital status, sexual orientation, age, disability, etc.
- know (or should reasonably know) about behavior that is prohibited by the policy
 - *i.e.*, offensive behavior pertaining to sex, gender, race, religion, color, national or ethnic origin, marital status, sexual orientation, age, disability, etc.



WHAT HAPPENS WHEN MANAGERS FAIL TO ACT?

- Liability (corporate and personal)
- Continued Offensive Behavior
- Disciplinary Action



WHEN YOU GET A **COMPLAINT OF** DISCRIMINATION OR HARASSMENT OR KNOW OFFENSIVE CONDUCT HAS OCCURRED...

- Consult with the designated individual at the soonest possible opportunity so she can assist you and consult on next steps
- Meet with the complaining employee in private (as opposed to discussing over email or in public setting)
- Actively listen to the complaining employee and take notes
- Do not judge and keep your opinion to yourself
- Instruct the complaining employee about The Foundation's applicable policy



- Assure the complaining employee his/her complaint is, and will continue to be, taken seriously and investigated; inform the complaining employee you will get back to him/her with next steps
- If the complaining employee expresses a desire to complain externally or file a lawsuit, make sure the employee knows about his or her internal avenues, but do not overtly discourage complaints to courts or governmental bodies
- Assure the complaining employee that information will be treated discreetly and ask him/her to do the same
- Assure the complaining employee that he/she will not be retaliated against

- Inform the complaining employee that someone from the senior management team (probably the designated individual) may contact him/her
- ASAP after taking a complaint, contact the designated individual to discuss the complaint
- Prepare and send an email to the designated individual (and in some situations, your supervisor) regarding the complaint you received and your subsequent action (be specific!!)
- Do not retaliate or condone retaliation

QUESTIONS?

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Founded in 1992, Ellenoff Grossman & Schole LLP is a New York City-based law firm comprised of almost 90 professionals, offering its clients legal services in a broad range of business related matters.

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