



Outline

- Why are we here?
- Common claims against elected officials
- Who belongs to a Protected Class
- Red Light Conduct Illegal Discrimination and Harassment
- The City's Policy Be prepared if a complaint comes to you.
- Wrap-Up



Why are we here?





EEOC/CIS Statistics

- In 2017, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) received over 84,000 allegations of harassment, discrimination and retaliation.
- These same type of claims account for over 80% of CIS' employment claims (457 claims in past 10 years)



Legal Reasons for Training

- The City's employees have the right to work in an environment that is free from unlawful harassment and discrimination.
- The City of Canby is required by law to train its staff on the topics of discrimination and harassment.



Legal Reasons for Training

- The City is *legally* responsible for the acts of:
 - Its supervisors and managers, as well as elected officials
 - Co-workers behaving badly (if the City knew or should have known about the bad behavior and failed to fix the problem)
 - Residents/taxpayers, vendors, and other outsiders who interact with City employees as part of the employees' jobs



Non-Monetary Litigation "Costs"

- Time: The unquantifiable "cost"
 - Assisting with document requests and discovery
 - Attending your deposition
 - Listening to/reviewing lawsuit updates
 - Mediation: Courts <u>will</u> get you involved
 - Trial
 - Spending quality time with your lawyer
- Publicity: The &&^!\$\$!! "cost"



Common Claims Against Public Officials



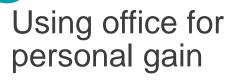














Failure to follow City policies





Open meetings laws and removing disruptive citizens



Defamation

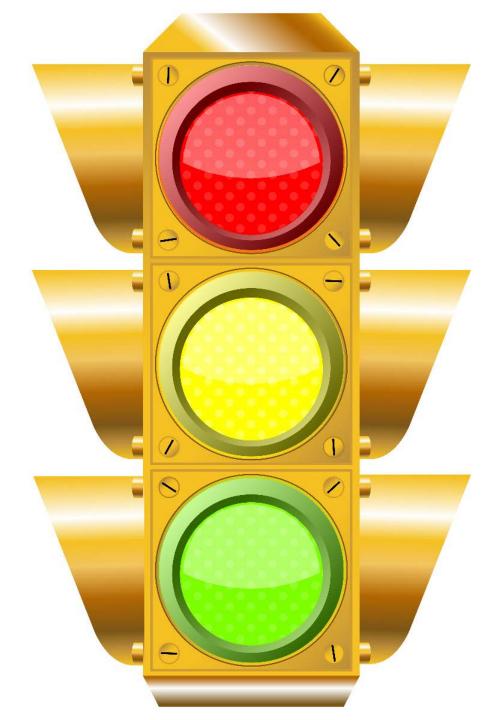
Conflict of interest claims



Common Claims Against Public Officials

- 1. Employment decisions: termination, layoff, or suspension
 - Failure to provide due process when terminating
- 2. Defamation: (or, explaining how the manager is a horrible, corrupt person and you had to fire him/her on your first day)
- 3. Causing a "hostile work environment" for staff: (or, doing the manager's job instead of yours)
 - Usually outside the scope of your authority







First Impression - Where does this conduct fall on the spectrum?

- Giving your co-worker a hug on a bad day
- Complimenting a female co-worker for her driving
- Rolling your eyes at your boss
- Calling someone a nickname
- Giving a coworker a gift after he/she helped you out
- Complimenting a coworker on recent weight loss
- Forwarding photos of a drunk coworker to other coworkers via text, email, or the internet



Protected Classes and Protected Activity





Protected Classes: Who You Are

- Race
- Color
- National origin
- Sex
- Pregnancy
- Disability
- Religion
- Age (over 18 in Oregon)

- Marital status
- Family relationship
- Injured worker (WC)
- Sexual orientation
 - Gender identity
 - Gender expression
- Genetic background



Protected Classes: What You Did/Do

- Served in the military
- Used protected leave (sick leave, military, family, legislative, bone marrow, jury duty)
- Opposed unlawful practices
- Associated with a member of a protected class

- Had your wages garnished
- Expunged juvenile record
- Filed bankruptcy
- Testified in criminal or civil proceedings
- Used tobacco in off duty hours



Illegal Discrimination, Harassment, and Retaliation





What is "Unlawful Discrimination"?

- To treat someone differently because of their protected class status; OR
- "Hostile work environment"; OR
- Retaliation



Deep Dive – Sex Discrimination

- Sex Discrimination includes discrimination:
 - Sex (both male and female)
 - Because of pregnancy, childbirth, and related medical conditions
- Covers <u>all aspects</u> of employment, including decisions about pay, assignments, promotions, training, and benefits!



Deep Dive - National Origin Discrimination

- National Origin Discrimination includes discrimination:
 - Because of an individual's, or his or her ancestor's, place of origin
 - Because of their national origin group
- Covers <u>perception</u> and <u>association</u>. It is illegal to discriminate against someone perceived to be from a certain country whether they are or not



Other Examples of Discrimination

Age:

- Not giving an assignment because the person is perceived to be close to retirement.
- Making accommodation because of the employee's age "be more careful."

Gender:

 Refusing to promote a woman because she's pregnant and won't be able to travel when the baby comes.



Discrimination: Not Just in Firing

Federal and Oregon law prohibits discrimination in:

- Recruiting, interviewing, hiring
- Compensation
- Benefits
- Terms or conditions of employment
 - Includes trainings, advancement opportunities
 - Includes exclusionary invitations (business-social invitations that are not inclusive of all employees)
- Termination (includes "constructive" discharge)



Types of Harassment

- Hostile Work Environment
- Sexual Harassment
 - Quid Pro Quo Harassment
 - Hostile Work Environment
- Retaliation
- Bullying & Microaggressions



What is a "Hostile Work Environment"?

Harassment violates the law, and creates a "hostile work environment," if it involves:

- -Discriminatory treatment on the basis of
 - Any protected class status; or
 - Any protected activity under the antidiscrimination or other employment law statutes



What is a "Hostile Work Environment"?

- The law does not prohibit simple teasing or offhand comments this is not a "civility code"
- The conduct must be so objectively offensive as to alter the conditions of the victim's employment"
 - The conditions of employment are altered only if the harassment (based on protected class status):
 - Culminated in a tangible employment action; or
 - Was sufficiently severe or pervasive to create a hostile work environment



Single Incident Harassment

A single episode, or a single comment, can create an unlawful hostile work environment if it is:

- Severe
- Unusually demeaning
- Physical, particularly where threatening

More Importantly: One incident/comment violates the City's policies!



Examples of Harassment

Based on:

- Sexual orientation
 - Homophobic jokes or slurs, comments about mannerisms or sexual activity
- Gender identity or expression
 - Comments about their clothes or the way they style their hair
 - Not using correct names or pronouns
 - Gender-specific dress codes



Examples of Harassment

- National Origin Harassment
 - Offensive or derogatory comments
 - Ethnic slurs
 - Using derogatory names
 - Making fun of someone's accent or the way they say particular words
 - Relying on cultural, ethnic, or racial stereotypes



What is Sexual Harassment?

Unwelcomed, unwanted or offensive sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal, visual, or physical conduct of a sexual nature.



What is "Sexual Harassment"?

"Quid pro quo"

- When submission to sexual demands is a term or condition of employment (or when refusing sexual demands is a basis for employment decisions)
- Offers to give employment benefits or let an employee keep them in exchange for sexual favors
- One single event is enough



What is "Sexual Harassment"?

A "hostile work environment":

- Unwelcome sexual advances
- Visual, verbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature, or requests for sexual favors
 - □ Displaying sexually inappropriate pictures
 - Unwanted touching
 - □ Discussing sex act or using suggestive language



What the Cases Teach Us

- Sexual harassment can be a legal violation long before the conduct affects psychological well being
- Different people can have very different views of the conduct that may constitute sexual harassment — one person's teasing can be another person's "torment"
- It does not depend on the gender of the participants (men can unlawfully harass men)



Retaliation: Also Illegal Discrimination

- What: A bad employment action happens (hiring, termination, demotion, etc.)
- Why: Because the employee has:
 - Made a good-faith complaint about discrimination, unequal pay, harassment, gross mismanagement of City funds, or some other unlawful conduct; OR
 - Filed a grievance, talked to a lawyer, or filed a complaint with BOLI/EEOC or OSHA



Bullying and Micro-Aggressions





What is Bullying?

- Actions that are
 - Repeated or serious
 - Unreasonable or unwarranted
- Directed at
 - An individual or group (typically weaker or defenseless)
- If they
 - Are intended to intimidate, offend, humiliate, or degrade or
 - Create a risk to safety and/or mental or physical health



Examples of Bullying Behavior

- Verbal abuse (yelling, swearing)
- Nonverbal abuse (glaring, refusing to communicate at all)
- Making fun of personal beliefs, clothing, appearance, weight, hobbies, food choices
- Placing blame or discrediting, false accusations

- Name calling
- Practical jokes (directed at one person)
- Malicious gossip
- Sabotage
- Threats (any kind)





What ISN'T bullying?

- Having high work standards for everyone
- Having high expectations for everyone
- Enforcing deadline requirements for everyone
- Keeping work and workers on time for everyone
- Tracking attendance for everyone
- Enforcing the rules for everyone
 - Holding people accountable





Micro-Aggressions – The Working Definitions

- Everyday verbal or nonverbal slights, snubs, and insults, which communicate hostile, derogatory, or negative messages to members of non-dominant groups by members of a dominant group.
- Can be intentional, but are often unintentional



What do micro-aggressions look like?

- Complimenting a co-worker who is a person of color "You speak good English."
- Asking a co-worker of a different race "How long have you been in the United States?" or "Where are you from?"
- Sharing with a co-worker with a disability that you are inspired by the way they have overcome their disability.
- Telling a co-worker that their name is hard to pronounce.



What do micro-aggressions look like?

- Co-workers not sitting at a table with an employee of a different race or color.
- Assuming older employees are not good at technology "Hold on, let me show you how it works."
- Telling an employee of a different ethnicity "Don't be shy, we want to hear from you".



Micro-aggressions and the Law

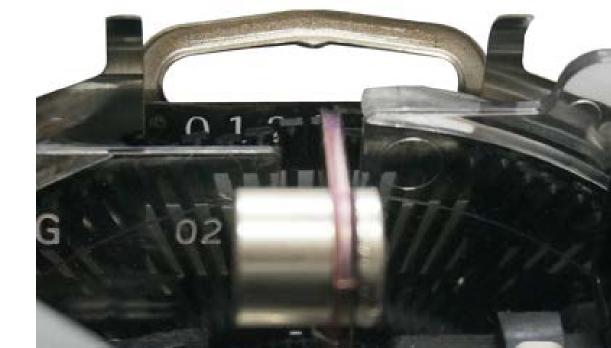
- Micro-aggressions alone may not be illegal:
 - Are the comments objectively (instead of subjectively) harassing?
 - Are the comments severe or pervasive to alter the working conditions?
 - Do the comments create an abusive environment?
- But they may be used as evidence of discrimination or a "hostile work environment."



The City of Canby's Discrimination and Harassment Policies



Policy



Preventing Discrimination and Harassment

- As an elected official for the City, you must become familiar with and enforce these anti-harassment and nodiscrimination policies
- Set a good example by engaging in professional, respectful behavior
- Learn to identify when an employee is raising a concern or making a complaint and understand what to do to address it (even if it is a rumor)



Reporting Discrimination and Harassment

- The City's policy encourages employees to report potential violations of its anti-harassment and no-discrimination policies
 - To their Department (supervisor or Department Head), Human Resources, the Assistant City Administrator or the City Administrator.
 - If they feel they have been the subject of harassment or bullying, or observed conduct
- They are also told to expect that an investigation into their complaint may follow

Reporting Obligations

City employees should report:

- policy violations that are personal
- policy violations that they observe
- policy violations that they did not observe, but about which they have credible information



Be Prepared

As the elected official, you need to know what to do if a report comes to you.

- Direct employee to supervisor or HR.
- Report to the Human Resources ASAP.
- Keep information confidential.
- Tell employee that he or she cannot be retaliated against to bring forward concerns.



What Happens When a Report is Made?

- The City is required to investigate complaints and reports of harassment
- A typical complaint investigation may include:
 - Interviews with the persons involved (including the accused and witnesses)
 - Reviews of documents, files, printed material
 - A decision-making process to determine if the complaint or report is substantiated
 - A decision-making process to determine if discipline or corrective action is warranted



What Kind of Discipline Occurs?

- If a complaint of harassment or discrimination is substantiated:
 - The law requires discipline to ensure that the misconduct will not be repeated.
 - If the misconduct is severe, or repeated, termination is likely.



Questions?

"... you can either ask the question or experience the answer ..."

- Author unknown







Thank you!

Pamela Bowles

HR Generalist/Analyst

pbowles@cisoregon.org

503-763-3821

