

<p align="center"> CITY OF URBANA HUMAN RELATIONS DIVISION 400 SOUTH VINE ST. URBANA, ILLINOIS 61801 (217) 384-2455 (phone); 328-8288 (fax) hro@urbanaininois.us </p>	Office Use Only (09/15)	
	Requested by:	Date:
	Approved by:	Date:
	Certification Date:	
	Certificate Expiration Date:	

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY (E.E.O.) WORKFORCE STATISTICS FORM

Please complete the sections below as instructed. Failure to properly complete this form may result in a delay or denial of eligibility to bid or do business with the City of Urbana.

Section I. Identification

1. Company Name and Address:

Name: *Duce Construction Company*

d/b/a:

Address: *417 Wilbur Avenue*

City/State/Zip: *Champaign, IL 61822*

Telephone Number(s) include area code: *217-355-0222*

Check one of the following

Corporation Partnership Individual Proprietorship Limited Liability Corp.

FEI Number: *37-1048025* Social Security Number:

2. Name and Address of the Company's Principal Office (answer only if not the same as above)

Name:

Address:

City/State/Zip

3. Major activity of your company (product or service): *Concrete, Site Utilities, Directional Boring, Demolition and*

4. Project on which your company is bidding: *multiple upcoming projects*

5. City of Urbana contact staff assigned to contract:



SECTION II. Policies and Practices

Description of EEO Policies and Practices		YES	NO
A.	Is it the Company's policy to recruit, hire, train, upgrade, promote and discipline persons without regard to race, color, creed, class, national origin, religion, sex, age, marital status, mental and/or physical disability, personal appearance, sexual preference, family responsibilities, matriculation, political affiliation, prior arrest, conviction record, or source of income ?	X	
B.	Has someone been assigned to develop procedures, which will assure that the EEO policy is implemented and enforced by managerial, administrative, and supervisory personnel? If so, please indicate the name and title of the official charged with this responsibility. Name: <u>Deniel Wilson</u> Title: <u>Project Manager</u> Telephone: <u>217-355-0222</u> Email: <u>dwilson@clcc-construction.com</u>	X	
C.	Does the company have a written Equal Employment Opportunity plan or statement? Note: If no, a copy of an E.E.O statement is enclosed. You must attach an EEO Statement in order to be considered eligible to do business with the City of Urbana. Questions? (217) 384-2455 or hro@city.urbana.il.us.	X	
D.	Has the company developed a written policy statement prohibiting Sexual Harassment? You must attach a copy of your company's Sexual Harassment Policy in order to be considered eligible to do business with the City of Urbana.	X	
E.	Have all recruitment sources been notified that the company will consider all qualified applicants without regard to race, color, creed, class, national origin, religion, sex, age, marital status, mental and/or physical disability, personal appearance, sexual orientation, family responsibilities, matriculation, political affiliation, prior arrest, conviction record, or source of income?	X	
F.	If advertising is used, does it specify that all qualified applicants will be considered for employment without regard to race, color, creed, class, national origin, religion, sex, age, marital status, mental and/or physical disability, personal appearance, sexual orientation, family responsibilities, matriculation, political affiliation, prior arrest, conviction record, or source of income?	X	
G.	Has the contractor notified all of its sub-contractors of their obligations to comply with the Equal Opportunity requirements either in writing, by inclusion in subcontracts or purchase orders?	X	
H.	Is the company a state certified minority/women owned business? If yes, please attach a copy of state certification.		X
I.	Does the company have collective bargaining agreements with labor organizations?	X	
J.	If you answered yes to Question "I", have the labor organizations been notified of the company's responsibility to comply with the Equal Employment Opportunity requirements in all contracts with the City of Urbana?	X	
K.	Does your company perform construction, rehabilitation, alteration, conversion, demolition or repair of buildings, highways or other improvements to real property? (If yes, please complete Table B.)	X	
L.	Are you currently seeking to renew an existing or expired Urbana EEO certification? (If yes, you need to complete Table C.)	X	

TABLE B* - EMPLOYEES TO BE ASSIGNED TO CITY OF URBANA CONTRACT

Job Categories	TOTAL EMPLOYEES		BLACK EMPLOYEES		HISPANIC EMPLOYEES		OTHER MINORITY EMPLOYEES	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Officials & Mgrs	1							
Professionals								
Technicians								
Sales Workers								
Office & Clerical								
Craft Workers (Skilled)	2							
Operatives (Semi-Skilled)	2							
Laborers (Unskilled)	2							
Service Workers								
TOTAL	7							

*Totals included in Table B should be a projection of numbers of persons to be employed in the performance of the City contract.

For Contractors: Data provided in Table B will be verified by worksite inspections.

* Move employees available based on the job requirements.

TABLE C - WORKFORCE TURNOVER SINCE PREVIOUS EEO REPORT

Job Categories	TOTAL EMPLOYEES SEPARATED		MINORITY EMPLOYEES SEPARATED		TOTAL EMPLOYEES HIRED		MINORITY EMPLOYEES HIRED	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Officials & Mgrs								
Professionals								
Technicians								
Sales Workers								
Office & Clerical								
Craft Workers (Skilled)								
Operatives (Semi-Skilled)								
Laborers (Unskilled)								
Service Workers								
TOTAL								

* Since we are a seasonal business we don't tend to keep all employ from year to year. We have our core group of employees (≈ 40 persons) that have been with the company 7 or more years each. We do not have any turnover when you focus on our core group of employees.

SECTION IV. Certification

By signing below, the company certifies that it has answered all of the foregoing questions truthfully to the best of its knowledge and belief and agrees that it/he/she will comply and abide by the City of Urbana's Code of Ordinances (Section 2-119).


Signature

Daniel G. Wilson - EEO Officer
Printed Name and Title

dwilson@drcc - construction.com
E-mail Address

9/28/17
Date

SECTION V. Verification

Prior to submitting this form, please check the answers to the following questions to verify your completion of this form:

1. Did you fill in all of the appropriate boxes in the table in Section III, including the "TOTAL" row?

YES X NO _____

2. Have you enclosed your company's EEO statement?

YES X NO _____

3. Have you enclosed your company's Sexual Harassment policy?

YES X NO _____

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS LISTED ON THE WORKFORCE STATISTICS FORM

(See previous Page)

DESCRIPTION OF RACE/ETHNIC CATEGORIES

Race /ethnic designations as used by the Department do not denote scientific definitions of anthropological origins. For the purposes of this report, an employee may be included in the group to which he or she appears to belong, identifies with, or is regarded in the community as belonging. However, no person should be counted in more than *one* race/ethnic group. The race/ethnic categories for this report are:

White (Not of Hispanic origin). All persons having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa or the Middle East.

Black of African-American (Not of Hispanic origin). All persons having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa.

Hispanic or Latino. All persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Asian or Pacific Islander. All persons having origins any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example, China, India, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands and Samoa.

American Indian or Alaskan Native. All persons having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, and who maintain cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

DESCRIPTION OF JOB CATEGORIES

Each employee should be counted in only one job category. Select the category containing the jobs most similar to that performed by the employee. The jobs listed in each category are intended to provide an example, not a complete list, of all job titles falling into that category.

Officials and managers. Occupations requiring administrative and managerial personnel who set broad policies, exercise overall responsibility for execution of these policies, and direct individual departments or special phases of firm's operations. Includes: officials, executives, middle management, plant managers, department managers, and superintendents, salaried supervisors who are members of management, purchasing agents and buyers, railroad conductors and yard masters, ship captains, mates and other officers farm operators and managers, and kindred workers.

Professionals. Occupations requiring either college graduation or experience of such kind and amount as to provide a comparable background. Includes: accountants and auditors, airplane pilots and navigators, architects, artists, chemists, designers, dietitians, editors, engineers, layers, librarians, mathematicians, natural scientist, registered professional nurses, personnel and labor relations specialist, physical scientist, physicians, social scientist, teachers, surveyors and kindred workers.

Technicians. Occupations requiring a combination of basic scientific knowledge and manual skill which can be obtained through 2 years of post high school education, such as is offered in many technical institutes and union colleges, or through equivalent on-the-job training. Include: computer programmers, drafters, engineering aides, junior engineers, mathematical aides, licensed, practical or vocational nurses, photographers, radio operators, scientific assistants, technical illustrators, technicians (medical, dental, electronic, physical science), and kindred workers.

Sales. Occupations engaging wholly or primarily in direct selling. Includes: advertising agents and sales workers, insurance agents and brokers, real estate agents, and brokers, stock and bond sales workers, demonstrators, sales workers and sales clerks, grocery clerks, and cashiers/checkers, and kindred workers.

Office and clerical. Includes all clerical-type work regardless of level of difficulty, where the activities are predominantly non manual though some manual work not directly involved with altering or transporting the products is included. Includes: bookkeepers, collectors (bills and accounts), messengers and office helpers, office machine operators (including computer), shipping and receiving clerks, stenographers, typists and secretaries, telegraph and telephone operators, legal assistants, and kindred workers.

Craft workers (skilled). Manual workers of relatively high skill level having a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the processes involved in their work. Exercise considerable independent judgment and usually receive an extensive period of training. Includes: the building trades, hourly paid supervisors and lead operators who are not members of occupations, compositors and typesetters, electricians, engravers, painters (construction and maintenance), motion picture projectionists, pattern and model makers, stationary hand painters, coaters, bakers, decorating occupations, and kindred workers.

Operatives (semiskilled). Workers who operate machine or processing equipment or perform other factory-type duties of intermediate skill level which can be mastered in a few weeks and require only limited training. Includes: apprentices (auto service and stitchers, dryers, furnace workers, heaters, laundry and dry cleaning operatives, milliners, mine operatives and laborers, motor operators, oilers and greasers (except auto), painters (manufactured articles), photographic process workers, truck and tractor drivers, knitting, looping, taping and weaving machine operators, welders and flame cutters, electrical and electronic equipment assemblers, butchers and meatcutters, inspectors, testers and graders, handpackers and packagers, and kindred workers.

Laborers (unskilled). Workers in manual occupations which generally require no special training who perform elementary duties that may be learned in a few days and require the application of little or no independent judgment. Includes: garage laborers, car washers and greasers, groundskeepers and gardeners, farmworkers, stevedores, wood choppers, laborers performing lifting, digging, mixing, loading and pulling operation and kindred workers.

Service workers. Workers in both protective and nonprotective service occupations. Includes: Attendants (hospital and other institutions, professional and personal service, including nurses aides, and orderlies), barbers, charworkers and cleaners, cooks, counter and fountain workers, elevator operators, firefighters and fire protection, guards, doorkeepers, stewards, janitors, police officers and detectives, porters, waiters and waitresses, amusement and recreation facilities attendants, guides, ushers, public transportation attendants, and kindred workers.

DUCE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES
AND APPLICANTS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY and AFFIRMATIVE ACTION STATEMENT

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to state that Duce Construction Company is an Equal Employment Opportunity and Affirmative Action Employer. These policies are in accordance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 202 of Executive Order #11246 of September 24, 1965, and amending Executive Orders Numbers 11375, 11625, 11701, and 11758 of the United States Department of Labor, and in 41 CFR, Chapter 60. Duce Construction Company also strives to assure compliance with the Illinois Fair Employment Practices Act, the Illinois Human Rights Act, and other subsequent orders or legislation that may pertain to equal employment opportunity.

Duce Construction Company has a policy of recruiting, hiring, training, upgrading, promoting and disciplining without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, marital status, physical or mental disability, sexual preference, political affiliation, veteran of any military service, matriculation, prior arrest record, or source of income. The one exception would be when one of these criteria is a clear disqualification for the occupation involved. Duce Construction has developed procedures to assure this policy is understood and carried out by managerial, administrative, and supervisory personnel. Duce Construction has informed their subcontractors, vendors, suppliers, labor organizations and unions, of our Equal Employment Opportunity Policy and their obligations to comply with this policy. Duce Construction Company will include the phrase, "Equal Opportunity Employer," "EOE," or "EEO" in all employment advertisements.

If you are pregnant, recovering from childbirth, or have a condition related to pregnancy, you have the right to ask for a reasonable accommodation. This includes bathroom breaks, assistance with heavy lifting, a private space for expressing milk, or time off to recover from your pregnancy. For more information regarding your rights on Pregnancy in the Workplace, download the Illinois Department of Human Rights fact sheet at www.illinois.gov/dhr, or refer to the posted (and attached) "Pregnancy Rights Notice."

Also, Duce Construction Company has undertaken a positive and active Affirmative Action Program to effectively implement and enforce this policy at all times. A copy of this policy is available upon request from the EEO Officer.

The Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) officer for Duce Construction Company is Mr. Daniel Wilson. If there are any questions or comments on the EEO Policy or Affirmative Action Program, please contact the officer at (217) 355-0222.

Duce Construction Company

Daniel G. Wilson
EEO Officer

DUCE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICY STATEMENT

The company is committed to providing a workplace that is free from all forms of discrimination, including sexual harassment. Any employee's behavior that fits the definition of sexual harassment is a form of misconduct which may result in disciplinary action up to and including dismissal. Sexual harassment could also subject this company and, in some cases, an individual to substantial civil penalties.

The company's policy on sexual harassment is part of its overall affirmative action efforts pursuant to federal and state laws prohibiting discrimination based on age, race, color, religion, national origin, citizenship status, unfavorable discharge from the military, marital status, disability and gender. Specifically, sexual harassment is prohibited by Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Illinois Human Rights Act.

Each employee of this company must refrain from sexual harassment in the workplace. No employee - male or female - should be subjected to unsolicited or unwelcome sexual overtures or conduct in the workplace. Furthermore, it is the responsibility of all supervisors and managers to make sure that the work environment is free from sexual harassment. All forms of discrimination and conduct which can be considered harassing, coercive or disruptive, or which create a hostile or offensive environment must be eliminated. Instances of sexual harassment must be investigated in a prompt and effective manner.

All employees of this company, particularly those in a supervisory or management capacity, are expected to become familiar with the contents of this policy and to abide by the requirements it establishes.

DUCE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICY

DEFINITION OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

According to the Illinois Human Rights Act, sexual harassment is defined as:

Any unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors or any conduct of a sexual nature when:

1. Submission to such conduct is made, either explicitly or implicitly, a term or condition of an individual's employment;
2. Submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting such individual; or
3. Such conduct has the purpose or effect of substantially interfering with an individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment.

The courts have determined that sexual harassment is a form of discrimination under Title VII of the U.S. Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended in 1991.

One example of sexual harassment is a case where a qualified individual is denied employment opportunities and benefits after rejecting the supervisor's sexual advances or request(s) for sexual favors or the individual is terminated. Another example is when an individual is subjected to unwelcome sexual conduct by co-workers because of his or her gender which makes it difficult for the employee to perform his or her job.

Other conduct, which may constitute sexual harassment, includes:

- **Verbal:** Sexual innuendos, suggestive comments, insults, humor, and jokes about sex, anatomy or gender-specific traits, sexual propositions, threats, repeated requests for dates, or statements about other employees, even outside of their presence, of a sexual nature.
- **Non-Verbal:** Suggestive or insulting sounds (whistling), leering, obscene gestures, sexually suggestive bodily gestures, "catcalls", "smacking" or "kissing" noises.
- **Visual:** Posters, signs, pin-ups or slogans of a sexual nature, viewing pornographic material or websites.
- **Physical:** Touching, unwelcome hugging or kissing, pinching, brushing the body, any coerced sexual act, or actual assault.
- **Textual/Electronic:** "Sexting" (electronically sending messages with sexual content, including pictures and video), the use of sexually explicit language, harassment, cyber stalking and threats via all forms of electronic communication (e-mail, text/picture/video messages, intranet/on-line postings, blogs, instant messages and social network websites like Facebook and Twitter).

While the most commonly recognized forms of sexual harassment involve the types of conduct described above, non-sexual conduct can also constitute a violation of the applicable laws

when that conduct is directed at the victim because of his or her gender (for example, a female employee who reports to work every day and finds her tools stolen, her work station filled with trash and her equipment disabled by her male co-workers because they resent having to work with a woman).

The most severe and overt forms of sexual harassment are easier to determine. On the other end of the spectrum, some sexual harassment is more subtle and depends, to some extent, on individual perception and interpretation. The courts will assess sexual harassment by a standard of what would offend a "reasonable person."

For this reason, every manager, supervisor and employee must remember that seemingly "harmless" and subtle actions may lead to sexual harassment complaints. The use of terms such as "honey", "darling" and "sweetheart" is objectionable to many women who believe that these terms undermine their authority and their ability to deal with men on an equal and professional level. And while use of these terms by an individual with authority over a female employee will rarely constitute an adverse employment action, it may lead to the creation of a hostile work environment.

Another example is the use of a compliment that could potentially be interpreted as sexual in nature. Below are three statements that might be made about the appearance of a woman in the workplace:

"That's an attractive dress you have on."

"That's an attractive dress. It really looks good on you."

"That's an attractive dress. You really fill it out well."

The first statement appears to be simply a compliment. The last is the most likely to be perceived as sexual harassment, depending on individual perceptions and values. To avoid the possibility of offending an employee, it is best to follow a course of conduct above reproach or to err on the side of caution.

Sexual harassment is unacceptable misconduct, which affects both genders. Sexual harassment will often involve a man's conduct directed at a woman. However, it can also involve a woman harassing a man or harassment between members of the same gender.

RESPONSIBILITY OF INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES

Each individual employee has the responsibility to refrain from sexual harassment in the workplace.

An individual employee who sexually harasses a fellow worker is, of course, liable for his or her individual conduct.

The harassing employee will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including discharge in accordance with company policy or any applicable collective bargaining agreement, as appropriate.

RESPONSIBILITY OF SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL

Each supervisor is responsible for maintaining the workplace free of sexual harassment. This is accomplished by promoting a professional environment and by dealing with sexual harassment as with all other forms of employee misconduct. It must be remembered that

supervisors are the first line of defense against sexual harassment. By setting the right example, a supervisor may discourage his or her employees from acting inappropriately. In addition, supervisors will often be the first to spot objectionable conduct or the first to receive a complaint about conduct which he or she did not observe.

The courts and the Illinois Human Rights Commission have found that organizations as well as supervisors can be held liable for damages related to sexual harassment by a manager, supervisor, employee, or third party (an individual who is not an employee but does business with an organization, such as a contractor, customer, sales, representative, or repair person).

Liability is either based on an organization's responsibility to maintain a certain level of order and discipline among employees, or on the supervisor, acting as an agent of the organization. It should be noted that recent United States Supreme Court cases involving sexual harassment claims against supervisors have made the employer's liability for supervisors' actions even stricter. Therefore, supervisors must understand that their adherence to this policy is vitally important; both with regard to their responsibility to maintain a work environment free of harassment and, even more importantly, with regard to their own individual conduct. The law continues to require employers to remain vigilant and effectively remedy sexually harassing conduct perpetrated by individual(s) on their coworkers. Supervisors must act quickly and responsibly not only to minimize their own liability but also that of the company.

Specifically, a supervisor must address an observed incident of sexual harassment or a complaint, with equal seriousness, report it, take prompt action to investigate it, implement appropriate disciplinary action, take all necessary steps to eliminate the harassment and observe strict confidentiality. This also applies to cases where an employee tells the supervisor about behavior considered sexual harassment but does not want to make a formal complaint.

Also, supervisors must ensure that no retaliation will result against an employee making a sexual harassment complaint.

Furthermore, managers/supervisors should remind employees, on a regular basis, that their incoming and outgoing electronic messages on employer owned/issued equipment are subject to monitoring and that employees have no expectation of privacy on employer owned/issued electronic equipment. Inform employees that if they are subjected to inappropriate electronic communications while at work or on employer-owned equipment, or even on their personal cell phones and computers, that they should contact their supervisor or Human Resources immediately. Advise managers, supervisors, and employees not to "friend" each other on social networks and to limit their electronic messages to relevant business matters. Investigate complaints on a case-by case basis and remind employees of the company's code of conduct and ethics rules if applicable.

PROCEDURES FOR FILING A COMPLAINT

An employee who either observes or believes herself/himself to be the object of sexual harassment should deal with the incident(s) as directly and firmly as possible by clearly communicating her/his position to the offending employee, her/his supervisor and company contact:

Daniel Wilson - EEO Officer - (217) 355-0222

It is not necessary for sexual harassment to be directed at the person making a complaint.

The following steps may also be taken: document or record each incident (what was said or done, the date, the time, and the place). Documentation can be strengthened by written records such as letters, notes, memos, and telephone messages.

All charges, including anonymous complaints, will be accepted and investigated regardless of how the matter comes to the attention of the company. However, because of the serious implications of sexual harassment charges and the difficulties associated with their investigation and the questions of credibility involved, the claimant's willing cooperation is a vital component of an effective inquiry and an appropriate outcome.

No one making a complaint will be retaliated against even if a complaint made in good faith is not substantiated. In addition, any witness will be protected from retaliation.

Proper responses to conduct which is believed to be sexual harassment may include the following:

Electronic/Direct Communication. If there is sexual harassing behavior in the workplace, the harassed employee should directly and clearly express her/his objection that the conduct is unwelcome and request that the offending behavior stop. The initial message may be verbal. If subsequent messages are needed, they should be put in writing in a note or a memo.

Contact with Supervisory Personnel. At the same time direct communication is undertaken, or in the event the employee feels threatened or intimidated by the situation, the problem must be promptly reported to the immediate supervisor or

Daniel Wilson - EEO Officer - (217) 355-0222

If the harasser is the immediate supervisor; the problem should be reported to the next level of supervision or

Michael F. Ducey - President - (217) 355-0222

Formal Written Complaint. An employee may also report incidents of sexual harassment directly to

Daniel Wilson - EEO Officer - (217) 355-0222

will counsel the reporting employee and be available to assist with filing a formal complaint. The company will fully investigate the complaint and advise the complainant and the alleged harasser of the results of the investigation.

Resolution Outside Company. The purpose of this policy is to establish prompt, thorough and effective procedures for responding to every complaint and incident so that problems can be identified and remedied internally. However, an employee has the right to contact the Illinois Department of Human Rights (IDHR) or the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) about filing a formal complaint. An IDHR

complaint must be filed within 180 days of the alleged incident(s) unless it is a continuing offense. A complaint with the EEOC must be filed within 300 days. In addition, an appeal process is available through the Illinois Human Rights Commission, (IHRC) after IDHR has completed its investigation of the complaint. Where the employing entity has an effective sexual harassment policy in place and the complaining employee fails to take advantage of that policy and allow the employer an opportunity to address the problem, such an employee may, in certain cases, lose the right to further pursue the claim against the employer.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTACTS

- Illinois Department of Human Rights (IDHR)
Chicago: 312-814-6200 or 800-662-3942
Chicago TTY: 866-740-3953
Springfield: 217-785-5100
Springfield TTY: 866-740-3953
Marion: 618-993-7463
Marion TTY: 866-740-3953
- Illinois Human Rights Commission (IHRC)
Chicago: 312-814-6269
Chicago TTY: 312-814-4760
Springfield: 217-785-4350
Springfield TTY: 217-557-1500
- United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)
Chicago: 800-669-4000
Chicago TTY: 800-869-8001

An employee, who is suddenly transferred to a lower paying job or passed over for promotion after filing a complaint with IDHR or EEOC, may file a retaliation charge, also due within 180 days (IDHR) or 300 days (EEOC) of the alleged retaliation.

An employee who has been physically harassed or threatened while on the job may also have grounds for criminal charges, such as assault or battery.

FALSE AND FRIVOLOUS COMPLAINTS

False and frivolous charges refer to cases where the accuser is using a sexual harassment complaint to accomplish some end other than stopping sexual harassment. It does not refer to charges made in good faith which cannot be proven. Given the seriousness of the consequences for the accused, a false and frivolous charge is a severe offense that can itself result in disciplinary action.