

#MeToo in the Workplace Gray Reed & McGraw

June 7, 2018 – Dallas, Texas











1980s
U.S. Supreme Court states workplace sexual harassment is an ongoing problem



1991
Anita Hill testifies at
Clarence Thomas
confirmation
hearings



EEOC created the Select Task Force on the Study of Harassment in the Workplace.

2015

1970s

First claims brought relating to quid pro quo and environmental harassment

1990s-2016

Development of legal standards and defenses ("severe and pervasive," same sex harassment, employer liability defenses)

2000s

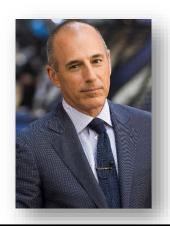
Employers develop policies and training to follow case law



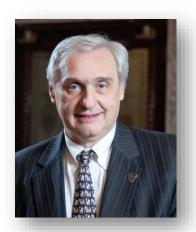


October 5, 2017

New York Times
reveals allegations of
sexual harassment by
Harvey Weinstein



Nov. 29, 2017 NBC fires Matt Lauer



Dec. 18, 2017Ninth Circuit Judge Alex
Kozinsky retires

Nov. 20, 2017 CBS fires Charlie Rose



Dec. 18, 2017
The Silence Breakers named TIME
Person of the Year 2016



Jan. 2, 2018
Al Franken resigns from Senate







March 7, 2018
Tony Tooke, Head of US
Forest Service resigns



April 26, 2018
Bill Cosby convicted by jury of three counts of sexual assault



May 8, 2018
New York Attorney
General Eric
Schneiderman resigns

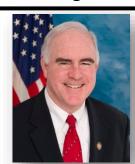
Jan. 27, 2018
Steve Wynn resigns
from RNC and
Wynn Resorts



April 6, 2018
Texas Congressman
Blake Farenthold
resigns



April 27, 2018
Republican Patrick
Meehan of Penn.
resigns

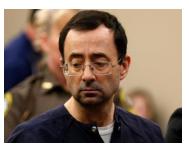




Roy Price – Head of Amazon Studios

Louis C.K. - Comedian





Larry Nassar – Former USA Gymnastics Team Doctor

Garrison Keillor – Minnesota Public Radio





Kevin Spacey – Actor

Russell Simmons – Producer and Entrepreneur





Roy Moore – Republican Senate Nominee

Mario Batali – Celebrity Chef





How Should Employers Respond to the Issues Raised by the #MeToo Movement



Conclusions of the June 2016 EEOC Task Force Report

- Workplace harassment remains a persistent problem.
- It starts at the top—leadership and accountability are critical.
- Workplace harassment too often goes unreported.
- Training must change.
- Environmental risk factors can be identified.
- There is a compelling business case for stopping and preventing harassment.



It starts at the top—leadership and accountability are critical.





LEADERSHIP and ACCOUNTABILITY, which demonstrate a company's culture, are crucial to harassment prevention.



Leadership

- Establish a sense of urgency about preventing harassment.
- Develop effective policies and procedures.
- Conduct effective trainings on those policies and procedures.
- Back up the commitment with money and time.
- Give those involved enough power to effectuate change.

Accountability

- Demonstrate that sexual harassment is taken seriously.
- Hold harassers responsible with appropriate sanctions.
- Hold managers and supervisors responsible for monitoring and stopping harassment by those they manage or supervise.
- Incentivize and reward responsiveness.

Workplace harassment too often goes unreported.



Policies, procedures, investigations and corrective actions are essential components of a holistic effort employers must engage in to prevent harassment.

Training must change.



Anti-Harassment Compliance Training

- Is training, without more, an effective tool in preventing sexual harassment?
- Training is an essential component of antiharassment efforts.
- Training cannot stand alone, but must be part of a holistic effort which includes leadership and accountability.

What Makes For Successful Training?

Training should be ...

- Supported at the highest levels.
- Conducted and reinforced on a regular basis for all employees.
- Conducted by qualified, live and interactive trainers.
- Routinely evaluated for effectiveness.



Environmental Risk Factors

- 1. Homogenous workforces
- 2. Cultural and language differences in the workplace
- 3. Workforces with many young workers
- 4. Workplaces with "high value" employees
- 5. Workplaces with significant power disparities
- 6. Workplaces where work is monotonous or consists of low-intensity tasks
- 7. Workplace cultures that tolerate or encourage alcohol consumption
- 8. Decentralized workplaces





The Business Case for Stopping and Preventing Harassment

- Direct financial costs
- The diversion of time, energy and resources
- Decreased work performance
- Increased employee turnover
- Low morale
- Reputational harm







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