

DISCRIMINATORY HARASSMENT, SEXUAL MISCONDUCT AND RETALIATION POLICY

I. INTRODUCTION

Oregon College of Oriental Medicine (OCOM) is committed to maintaining environments that enable a free and diverse community in which students, faculty¹, and staff can learn, work and express themselves. Membership in the OCOM community imposes obligations on students, faculty, and staff to respect the dignity and autonomy of others and to treat one another civilly and without regard to factors irrelevant to participation in the life of the College.

This policy details and explicitly prohibits specific forms of harassment and encourages the reporting of these prohibited behaviors. OCOM will work to prevent them and their recurrence, and to correct any discriminatory effects on a complainant or others.

The prohibitions within this policy may appear to place a kind of restriction on academic freedom and individual freedom of expression. Since such freedom requires an atmosphere of trust and mutual confidence, dishonesty, intimidation, harassment, exploitation, and the use or threat of force are incompatible with the preservation of this freedom.

Except as otherwise specified herein, this policy applies to faculty, staff, students, and agents of the College while in their representative role. It also applies to patients, visitors, contractors and subcontractors, as well as to any other person who participates in or benefits from OCOM programs and activities, whether on or off campus, including academic, educational, extra-curricular, and workplace programs and activities, and to any person using OCOM premises. This policy covers behavior that occurs outside of OCOM-sanctioned events or OCOM properties when it impacts an individual's ability to access or benefit from OCOM programs and activities.

OCOM acknowledges and intends to comply with its legal responsibilities in all its programs and activities. This policy is required by, and is as a whole intended to be consistent with, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, 34 CFR Part 106, and any other applicable law or regulation that prohibits discrimination on the basis of any legally protected category in the educational programs or activities of colleges and universities, in employment, or in any other relationship which is governed by law. OCOM also acknowledges and intends to comply with its legal responsibilities under federal or Oregon law, including the reporting responsibilities of the Clery Act, 34 CFR 668.46. If any provisions of this policy are contrary to or interfere with any applicable law, that law will supersede the inconsistent policy provisions. Behavior violating this policy may also separately violate federal, state, or other law; it may also violate other policies of the College.

Because of the close connection between this policy and Title IX, significant parts of the policy's enforcement are overseen by OCOM's Title IX Coordinator. Contact information may easily be found on the Title IX Resource Page and other places on the College's website. See the Title IX Resource Page for sources of help with questions about this policy.

¹ All references to "faculty" include teaching assistants.

II. NOTICE OF NON-DISCRIMINATION

OCOM recognizes the individual dignity of each employee, student, patient, volunteer, and job applicant. OCOM does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, marital or familial status, sexual orientation, gender identity, veteran status, or any other basis prohibited by local, state, or federal law. OCOM does not consider any of the above attributes in administration of its employment policies, educational policies, admissions policies, scholarship and loan program, and other school-administered programs. In its policies and actions, OCOM will comply with its obligations under state and federal law including Title VI and Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, Title IX of the 1972 Education Amendments Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA), Oregon Revised Statutes, and any other applicable law.

III. USE OF A REASONABLE PERSON STANDARD

The College will use a “reasonable person” standard when applying the definitions herein and in investigating reports and complaints of violations of this policy, both in determining facts and in assessing culpability.

A “reasonable person” is a hypothetical person who is level-headed and rational, aware of community norms, and not under the influence of a judgment-impairing substance.

This standard can be used in different ways throughout the investigation and adjudicative process. For example, since the standard is referred to in the definition of prohibited discriminatory harassment, parties investigating a report or formal complaint of discriminatory harassment will use the reasonable person standard by assessing the situation from the perspective of a reasonable person as defined above to decide if the behavior constitutes a violation of this policy. As another example, parties may use the reasonable person standard when assessing whether a reasonable person in the same context as the respondent would believe that they had consent in that context.

IV. GENERAL DEFINITIONS USED IN THIS POLICY

For purposes of this policy, certain terms are defined in a specific way. The following definitions apply where the defined terms are used in this policy, regardless of whether the terms have a different meaning in other contexts.

Agents of the College: Individuals serving as official representatives for the College in any unpaid or paid capacity.

Complainant: An individual who makes a report or a formal complaint regarding violation(s) of College policy.

Faculty: A member of the teaching or research staff who holds an academic appointment, including teaching assistants (TAs), those on visiting appointments and those on sabbatical or leave. It also includes visiting scholars and emeriti faculty who are teaching or who have an office on campus.

Respondent: An individual alleged to have violated College policy, who has been named as such in a report or a formal complaint.

Staff: Individuals employed by OCOM who are not members of the faculty.

Student: An individual who is currently enrolled, registered, on leave of absence, or has made arrangements with the Business Office to pay tuition and fees.

V. DISCRIMINATORY HARASSMENT

Discriminatory harassment is unwelcome verbal, written, visual, or physical conduct based on or motivated by an individual's or group's actual or perceived affiliation with a protected class or category. See section II of this policy for a list of protected classes or categories.

Discriminatory harassment violates this policy if it is sufficiently severe, pervasive, or persistent that it either (1) denies, interferes with, or limits a person's ability to participate in or benefit from the College's programs or activities; or (2) creates a learning or working environment that a reasonable person would consider intimidating, hostile, or offensive. Whether conduct constitutes prohibited discriminatory harassment depends upon the context of the conduct, and is a matter that is to be evaluated from the perspective of a reasonable person. The present section includes coverage of discriminatory harassment that is based on sexual orientation or gender identity, whether or not the harassing behavior is itself sexual in nature. Section VI addresses, in detail, discriminatory harassment that is sexual in nature.

Discriminatory harassment can be carried out by various means, from the use of offensive or intimidating references to a protected class (such as with slurs, epithets, or asserting offensive stereotypes) to outright threats, and by way of various mechanisms or media, whether verbal, non-verbal, written, visual, electronic or other.

VI. CONSENT AND SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

Sexual misconduct is defined as any non-consensual sexual contact or act that violates the rights of another. Sexual misconduct typically involves acts that are severe, persistent and pervasive, but also may be a one-time occurrence. Examples of sexual misconduct include non-consensual sexual contact, non-consensual sexual intercourse, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, intimate partner or relationship violence, sexual exploitation, bullying, stalking, cyberbullying and sexual harassment.

Several categories of sexual misconduct are addressed below, including sexual assault, sexual exploitation, and sexual harassment. This section begins with a discussion of the crucial concept of consent, and ends with a discussion of relationships among faculty, staff, and students.

A. CONSENT

Consent is defined here as conscious, relevantly informed, and fully voluntary agreement to, or permission for, an act. The following points should be emphasized:

- To consent is to actively agree to, or actively give permission for, something. Though this may require explicit verbal discussion, especially in unfamiliar situations, consent can be communicated nonverbally, especially in the space of mutual recognition created by a stable, ongoing relationship. To consent is not to be in a passive state.
- Silence or inaction do not, in and of themselves, communicate consent. The absence of an explicit denial of consent does not constitute consent.
- Consent to one form of sexual activity does not by itself constitute consent to any further sexual activity.
- A person's consent to an ongoing activity can be removed by that person at any time.
- Previous or ongoing sexual relationships or encounters do not in themselves constitute consent to any current sexual acts.
- Consent cannot be forced or coerced; agreement or permission due to threat, implied threat, or intimidation does not constitute consent.
- A person who is incapacitated – whose judgment is seriously impaired by alcohol, other drugs, or other factors, such as lack of sleep – cannot give consent.
- Oregon state law considers persons under the age of 18 to be “incapable of consenting to a sexual act” (ORS §163.315.) and states that if lack of consent is solely a result of the age of the victim, it is a defense to certain crimes that the actor was less than three years older than the victim at the time of the alleged offense (ORS § 163.345).

B. SEXUAL ASSAULT

Sexual assault is defined in this policy as non-consensual sexual contact or non-consensual sexual intercourse.

Sexual contact is any intentional touching of another person in a sexual manner, however light or momentary, whether that touching is direct or indirect. Sexual contact includes, but is not limited to:

- touching, in a sexual context or manner, another person's breast, buttock, groin, or genitals;
- touching, in a sexual context or manner, another person using one's own breast, buttock, groin, or genitals;
- physically causing another person to touch themselves or another with or on the breasts, buttocks, groin or genitals; or
- any intentional bodily contact made in a sexual manner, even though not involving contact with, of, or by the breasts, buttocks, groin, genitals, mouth or other orifice.

Sexual intercourse is vaginal or anal penetration by a penis, object, tongue or finger, and oral copulation (mouth to genital contact or genital to mouth contact), no matter how slight or momentary the penetration.

Sexual assault (i.e., non-consensual sexual contact or intercourse) is prohibited by this policy.

Hence, those engaging in sexual activity must ensure that the consent of anyone else involved in that activity is present. Again, see section A, above, for a discussion of consent.

For more information about the pertinent Oregon statutes on sex offenses, see [ORS §163.305-479](#).

C. SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

Sexual exploitation occurs when a person takes non-consensual or abusive sexual advantage of another person for their own advantage or benefit, or for the benefit or advantage of anyone else. Sexual exploitation includes but is not limited to:

- Non-consensual video or audio-recording of sexual activity, or allowing a third party to observe consensual sex without all parties' knowledge of and consent to that observation;
- Prostituting another member of the College community;
- Sharing, without consent, sexually explicit images of another member of the College community (including sharing images obtained consensually but shared without consent of the person(s) in the image);
- Obtaining, owning, or sharing sexually explicit images of a minor;
- Engaging in watching or otherwise recording a person for one's own sexual gratification when that person is in a place where they would have a reasonable expectation of privacy;
- Knowingly endangering the health of another person by exposing them to a sexually transmitted infection (STI) or HIV/AIDS without notifying that person in advance;
- Non-consensual exposure of one's genitals or inducing another to engage in such exposure, or other acts of nudity, when these acts interfere with or limit a person's ability to participate in or benefit from the College's programs and activities.

Sexual exploitation is prohibited by this policy.

D. SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Sexual harassment is any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature. It can take many forms, and includes unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature. (Although sexual assault and sexual exploitation have been addressed specifically, acts in those categories can also be unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature and therefore may constitute sexual harassment and discriminatory harassment.)

Sexual harassment is unlawful and violates this policy if it is sufficiently severe, persistent or pervasive that it either (1) denies, interferes with, or limits a person's ability to participate in or benefit from the College's programs or activities; or (2) creates a learning or working environment that a reasonable person would consider intimidating, hostile, or offensive. Harassment in which submission to conduct of a sexual nature is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's education, employment or participation in any program (*quid pro quo* harassment) is

unlawful and is a violation of this policy. A single incident of any form of harassment or other misconduct may create a hostile environment.

E. PROHIBITED AND INAPPROPRIATE CONSENSUAL RELATIONSHIPS

Romantic or sexual relationships that might be appropriate in other contexts may be inappropriate within the College community.

Faculty-Student Relationships

Faculty members have many professional roles with students: instructor, mentor, supervisor, evaluator, advisor, tutor and these represent the heart of the educational process in a college environment. As a matter of sound judgment and professional ethics, faculty members have a responsibility to avoid any apparent or actual conflict between their professional responsibilities and personal relationships with students.

When a faculty member or teaching assistant has a romantic and/or sexual relationship with a student, a conflict of interest arises. Because OCOM is a small campus, and the nature of classes and clinic is often intimate and personal, there may be a greater likelihood of feelings of intimacy and attraction than in some settings. Therefore, the need for clear boundaries is even greater than at a larger university.

An excerpt from the University of Michigan's policy explains the risks very clearly:

“Romantic/sexual relationships between faculty members and students can pose risks to the faculty member, the student, or to one or more third parties. When a student voluntarily consents to such a relationship, it is suspect because of the unequal power dynamic. Such relationships can also lead the student to file a claim of sexual harassment if he or she feels exploited. In addition, other faculty members, staff members, or students may worry about undue advantage or unfavorable treatment as a result of the relationship. These concerns can damage the educational environment whether the favoritism is real or perceived.”

Therefore, OCOM's policy on faculty-student relationships is as follows:

No faculty member or teaching assistant shall have a romantic/sexual relationship with any OCOM student while the student is enrolled at OCOM, regardless of whether the relationship is consensual. This policy applies to all enrolled OCOM students and is not limited to students who are currently enrolled in a faculty member's class or section, or under the supervision of a faculty member. It also applies to students who are on a leave of absence.

If the administration is informed of such a relationship, the report will be investigated. If this investigation confirms the report, the faculty member may be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment.

Staff-Student Relationships

Intimate relationships between staff employees and students are generally inappropriate and are strongly discouraged, however this policy does not expressly prohibit them.

Any staff employee who forms or maintains an intimate relationship with an enrolled student must

inform his/her manager, in writing, of the relationship. The employee and manager will meet with the Director of Human Resources to develop a plan of action which will outline measures to safeguard the best interests of all parties – the student, the employee, and the college.

Employee-Employee Relationships

Intimate relationships between consenting employees are prohibited when a direct or indirect reporting association exists between them. This means that OCOM employees are prohibited from participating in an intimate relationship with any other college employee in his/her management chain.

Consideration of Prior Consensual Relationship in Complaint Procedures: Members of the community are reminded that the existence of a prior consensual relationship is not, in and of itself, a defense to a complaint of inappropriate conduct or violations of OCOM policy. Romantic or sexual relationships may be consensual at the outset, but consent may be withdrawn at any time. Any complaint will be evaluated based on its entire context including the nature of the relationship at the time of the conduct in question.

VII. OTHER PROHIBITED CONDUCT

Other harassing conduct violates this policy if it is sufficiently severe, pervasive, or persistent that it either (1) denies, interferes with, or limits a person's ability to participate in or benefit from the College's programs or activities; or (2) creates a learning, working, or living environment that a reasonable person would consider intimidating, hostile, or offensive. Such harassment may include:

- violence or threat of violence, extreme verbal abuse, or other conduct which threatens or endangers the health or safety of a member of the OCOM community, regardless of the relationship status of the parties;
- bullying, defined as repeated or aggressive behavior likely to intimidate, discomfort, or hurt another member of the OCOM community, physically or mentally;
- stalking, defined as repetitive, alarming, or menacing pursuit, harassment, or interference with the peace of mind or perceived safety of members of the community, or the perceived safety of their immediate family members or pets.

Furthermore, the use of College facilities, resources, and/or technology to engage in any behavior that violates this policy is prohibited.

In addition to the explicit prohibitions in this policy, *attempts* to commit an explicitly prohibited act that take a substantial step towards the commission of the act, in themselves constitute misconduct in violation of this policy.

VIII. RETALIATION

Retaliation is prohibited by federal and state law and by this policy. No one at the College may

reprimand, retaliate, take any adverse action, or discriminate against an individual for having opposed unlawful conduct, initiated a report or complaint, provided information as a witness, or participated in the resolution of a report or complaint regarding potential violations of this policy.

Acts may be retaliatory if they reasonably act as, or could act as, a deterrent to further protected activity, for example, by

- disadvantaging or restricting a person in that person's status as a student, employee, patient, or visitor or in the ability to gain benefits or opportunities available at the College;
- precluding a person from pursuing discrimination claims;
- ostracizing a person who has complained or participated as a witness or otherwise;
- pressuring someone to drop or not support a complaint or to provide false or misleading information; or
- adversely altering the educational or work environment of someone who has complained or participated in the complaint process.

IX. REPORTING

Reporting to the Portland Police is NOT required of any victim of sexual assault, domestic or interpersonal violence with the exception of child or elder abuse. However, reporting to the Portland Police is always an option.

Any reports of sexual misconduct towards or of a MINOR MUST be reported directly to campus safety and security and/or the Portland Police Bureau immediately. There are no exceptions to this policy. The Portland Police Bureau's non-emergency phone number is: 503-823-0000.

On-Campus Reporting Options:

Reporting experienced, observed, or disclosed harassment or apparent violations of this policy, is strongly encouraged. Any student who believes that they are being or may be subjected to sexual harassment, discrimination, or misconduct in violation of this policy should immediately report it to any one of the following:

- Title IX Coordinator (Director of Human Resources)
- Dean of Clinical Education
- Associate Dean of Clinical Education
- Dean of Academic and Student Affairs
- Dean of Doctoral Studies
- Associate Dean of Doctoral Studies

Reports can also be filed online at <http://www.ocom.edu/titleix>. Any report submitted online should

include a summary of the incident (*anonymous reports are accepted*) and referrals provided to the complainant within 24 hours of interaction to the Title IX Coordinator (or designee thereof) or program dean. Information should not be shared with ANY department, faculty, or administrator unless requested by the student or determined by the Title IX Coordinator. Upon receipt of the report, the Title IX Coordinator will determine if there is a campus safety issue and act accordingly, as well as determine next steps of action.

Reporting is not the same as filing a formal complaint (though, for some purposes, a formal complaint may function both as a report and a formal complaint). This and the following three sections give additional information on reporting an incident, how to proceed with informal or formal complaints, and considerations of amnesty and confidentiality.

All internal reports will receive prompt attention. In response to the nature of the report, the Title IX Coordinator (or designee thereof) will determine the type of investigation to follow. Investigations will not in themselves result in disciplinary action; disciplinary action may arise only through the resolution of formal complaints. Investigations may yield the initiation of a formal complaint by the Title IX Coordinator (or designee). During the investigation of a report, non-disciplinary steps may be taken to protect individuals from harassment, such as separating an alleged harasser from someone alleged to have been harassed. Investigations of reports may yield a response by the College that is non-disciplinary in nature, but designed to remedy or to prevent prohibited harassment.

In addition to assessing individual reports, the Title IX Coordinator (or designee) will review reports in the aggregate in order to discover and address patterns of behavior that create or threaten to create a hostile environment.

X. AMNESTY

Amnesty is intended to support the practice of students reporting incidents of prohibited discriminatory harassment, sexual misconduct, and other violations of this policy, and to protect student safety. Individuals experiencing or witnessing violations of this policy while themselves violating another College policy (for example, policy concerning drug use) are encouraged to report the violations of this policy that they experienced or witnessed. Normally, the College will not impose disciplinary sanctions for the other policy violation(s), provided those violations did not put the health and safety of any other person at risk. (In appropriate circumstances, the College may even grant amnesty for other violations that did put the health and safety of another person at risk.) The Title IX Coordinator (or designee) is responsible for determining whether amnesty applies in any given circumstance.

XI. CONFIDENTIALITY

OCOM recognizes its obligations to adopt, implement and enforce policies and protocols to address discrimination, sexual misconduct and discriminatory harassment, but also understands that its responsibilities are at times inconsistent with the desires of complainants, witnesses, or others to maintain confidentiality and individual privacy. Anonymous reports are accepted.

Members of the community should understand that there can be circumstances in which acts that constitute policy violations are handled externally (in addition to or separate from internal handling) and, as a result, the College may not always have control over confidentiality. For example, acts that constitute policy violations may also lead to criminal proceedings or civil lawsuits, in which affected or knowledgeable individuals may be required to provide information or testimony.

The following are guidelines that summarize how confidentiality will be addressed. In all cases OCOM will comply with applicable law if that law imposes obligations that are different from this policy.

A. General inquiries

Any individual may make a confidential, nonspecific inquiry about policies or procedures to a College official. Inquiries about the application of Title IX may be referred to the Title IX Coordinator or designee thereof.

B. Medical or mental health professionals

Under most circumstances, communications between a person seeking care and a medical or mental health professional are confidential. The medical licensed professionals at OCOM respect and protect confidential communications from patients, students, faculty, and staff to the extent they are legally able to do so. There may be some situations, however, when these professionals are not permitted to hold information in confidence; for example, the professional may not be permitted to keep confidential information about an immediate and serious threat to any person or property. In addition, if information is provided to a licensed professional outside of the professional relationship, that professional may not be permitted to keep it confidential.

C. Confidentiality and victims of policy violations

The College is sensitive to the interests of alleged victims who do not wish their names or other identifiable information to be disclosed to anyone else. In such circumstances, the College will attempt to respect these wishes, but may be limited in its ability to respond to a report or complaint while doing so. Further, OCOM must consider its responsibility to provide a safe and non-discriminatory environment for all students, faculty, staff, patients, and visitors, attending to such factors as the seriousness of the alleged conduct, whether there have been other complaints against the same individual, and the extent of any threat to the College community; because of these considerations, it may not always be able to respect the wish for complete confidentiality.

D. Confidentiality and reporters and witnesses

OCOM will endeavor to protect the confidentiality of individuals who provide information about policy violations but must also comply with its obligations and responsibilities under this policy and applicable law. Members of the community should understand that the College has obligations to investigate reports of policy violations and to take reasonable steps to prevent prohibited discrimination, discriminatory harassment, sexual misconduct, or retaliation, and that the desire for confidentiality can conflict with these obligations.

E. Confidentiality and respondents

OCOM will similarly attempt to protect the confidentiality of respondents, again to the extent that it

can while complying with its obligations, during and after investigation and formal complaint resolution. Applicable law can limit the protection of the confidentiality of respondents in particular.

XII. PROCEDURES FOR THE RESOLUTION OF COMPLAINTS

There are two types of complaint resolution processes available to students, faculty, staff, patients, and visitors to OCOM who believe they have been subject to illegal discrimination or sexual harassment: informal resolution and formal resolution. If the complaint you present falls outside the Title IX Coordinator's jurisdiction, they will identify and refer you to the appropriate College office for further information and advice.

1. Informal resolution:

This informal resolution process is much like a consultation. During the consultation, options for resolving an individual's specific issue are discussed. Informal resolution options include, but are not limited to: helping the complainant communicate directly with the respondent; working with the appropriate department/unit to modify the situation in which the offending conduct occurred; arranging and attending a meeting between the respondent and the appropriate administrator to discuss the requirements of the university's policy on discrimination; or mediation. Informal resolution means that no formal investigation occurs and disciplinary action is not required to remedy the situation.

An individual may opt to pursue the formal process at any time. However, the Title IX Coordinator may institute a formal process at any time if they determine that the conduct that is described in the complaint is severe, or part of a pattern of persistent misconduct.

2. Formal resolution:

The College formally will resolve complaints that allege severe misconduct or a pattern of persistent misconduct. Formal resolution involves the submission of a written complaint, a formal investigation into the facts alleged in the complaint, and the possibility of the imposition of disciplinary action on the respondent.

1. Complaint Initiation of Formal Resolution.

A formal resolution process is initiated when the Title IX Coordinator determines that one is warranted; and the complainant submits a written and signed statement to the Title IX Coordinator that describes in detail the facts upon which the complaint is based.

2. Formal Investigation of Complaint

The College shall formally investigate complaints made pursuant to this process. The investigation shall include providing the respondent with a copy of the complaint and an opportunity to respond to it in writing within a reasonable amount of time; interviewing the complainant and the respondent and any witnesses who have relevant information concerning the complaint; and gathering and examining documents relevant to the complaint.

Assistance: During the complaint process, a complainant or respondent may be accompanied or assisted by a person of his or her choice; however, the assistant may not examine witnesses or otherwise actively participate in a meeting or interview.

External remedies

The above procedures supplement, and do not replace, other remedies for acts which constitute violations of this policy. Students and employees have the option at all times to file a criminal complaint with law enforcement or to seek a civil remedy, in addition to or in place of using the College's procedures.

Individuals also always have the right to file a formal complaint with the United States Department of Education (for violations of Title VI of the *Civil Rights Act of 1964*, Title IX of the *Education Amendments of 1972*, Section 504 of the *Rehabilitation Act of 1973*, and Title II of the *Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990*, and the *Age Discrimination Act of 1975*):

U.S. Department of Education
Office for Civil Rights
Lyndon Baines Johnson Department of Education Bldg
400 Maryland Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20202-1100
Telephone: 800-421-3481
FAX: 202-453-6012
TDD: 800-877-8339
Email: OCR@ed.gov
Website: <http://www.ed.gov/ocr>

Or

Seattle Office for Civil Rights
U.S. Department of Education
915 Second Avenue
Room 3310
Seattle, WA 98174-1099
Telephone: 206-607-1600
FAX: 206-607-1601
TDD: 800-877-8339
Email: OCR.Seattle@ed.gov

Individuals with complaints of a violation of this policy in the context of employment (Title VII of the *Civil Rights Act of 1964*, *The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990*, *Age Discrimination in Employment Act*, or the *Equal Pay Act*) may also file a complaint with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC):

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
Seattle Field Office
Federal Office Building
909 First Avenue
Suite 400
Seattle, WA 98104-1061
Telephone: (800) 669-4000
TTY: (800) 669-6820