

Sexual Harassment

Elite HHC, LLC (the “Company”) is committed to maintaining a workplace free from sexual harassment. Sexual harassment is a form of workplace discrimination. All employees are required to work in a manner that prevents sexual harassment in the workplace. This Policy is one component of the Employer’s commitment to a discrimination-free environment. Sexual harassment is against the law and all employees have a legal right to a workplace free from sexual harassment and employees are urged to report sexual harassment by filing a complaint internally with the Company. Employees can also file a complaint with a government agency or in court under federal, state, or local anti-discrimination laws.

1. Policy

- a. The Company’s Policy applies to all employees, applicants for employment, interns, whether paid or unpaid, contractors and persons conducting business with the Company.
- b. Sexual harassment will not be tolerated. Any employee or individual covered by this policy who engages in sexual harassment or retaliation will be subject to remedial and/or disciplinary action, including counseling, suspension, up to and including termination.
- c. Retaliation Prohibition: No person covered by this Policy shall be subject to adverse action because the employee reports an incident of sexual harassment, provides information, or otherwise assists in any investigation of a sexual harassment complaint. The Company will not tolerate such retaliation against anyone who, in good faith, reports or provides information about suspected sexual harassment. Any employee of the Company who retaliates against anyone involved in a sexual harassment investigation will be subjected to disciplinary action, up to and including termination. All employees, paid or unpaid interns, or non-employees¹ working in the workplace who believe they have been subject to such retaliation should inform a supervisor, manager, or the Company’s Human Resources Director. All employees, paid or unpaid interns or non-employees who believe they have been a target of such retaliation may also seek relief in other available forums, as explained below in the section on Legal Protections.
- d. Sexual harassment is offensive, is a violation of our policies, is unlawful, and subjects the Company to liability for harm to victims of sexual harassment. Harassers may also be individually subject to liability. Employees of every level who engage in sexual harassment, including managers and supervisors who engage in sexual harassment or who knowingly allow such behavior to continue, will be

¹ A non-employee is someone who is (or is employed by) a contractor, subcontractor, vendor, consultant, or anyone providing services in the workplace. Protected non-employees include persons commonly referred to as independent contractors, “gig” workers and temporary workers. Also included are persons providing equipment repair, cleaning services or any other services provided pursuant to a contract with the employer

penalized for such misconduct.

- e. The Company will conduct a prompt, thorough and confidential investigation that ensures due process for all parties, whenever management receives a complaint about sexual harassment, or otherwise knows of possible sexual harassment occurring. Effective corrective action will be taken whenever sexual harassment is found to have occurred. All employees, including managers and supervisors, are required to cooperate with any internal investigation of sexual harassment.
- f. All employees are encouraged to report any harassment or behaviors that violate this policy. The Company will provide all employees a complaint form for employees to report harassment and file complaints.
- g. Managers and supervisors are required to report any complaint that they receive, or any harassment that they observe to the Company's Human Resources Director.
- h. This policy applies to all employees, paid or unpaid interns, and non-employees and all must follow and uphold this policy. This policy must be posted prominently in all work locations and be provided to employees upon hiring.

2. What Is "Sexual Harassment"?

Sexual harassment is a form of sex discrimination, and is unlawful under federal, state, and (where applicable) local law. Sexual harassment includes harassment on the basis of sex, sexual orientation, gender expression, gender identity and the status of being transgender. Sexual harassment includes unwelcome conduct which is either of a sexual nature, or which is directed at an individual because of that individual's sex when:

- a. Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment, even if the complaining individual is not the intended target of the sexual harassment;
- b. Such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of employment; or
- c. Submission to or rejection of such conduct is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting an individual's employment.

A sexually harassing hostile work environment consists of words, signs, jokes, pranks, intimidation or physical violence which are of a sexual nature, or which are directed at an individual because of that individual's sex. Sexual harassment also consists of any unwanted verbal or physical advances, sexually explicit derogatory statements or sexually discriminatory remarks made by someone which are offensive or objectionable to the recipient, which cause the recipient discomfort or humiliation, which interfere with the recipient's job performance.

Sexual harassment also occurs when a person in authority tries to trade job benefits for sexual favors. This can include hiring, promotion, continued employment or any other terms, conditions or privileges of employment. This is also called “quid pro quo” harassment.

Any employee who feels harassed should complain so that any violation of this policy can be corrected promptly. Any harassing conduct, even a single incident, can be addressed under this policy.

3. Examples of Sexual Harassment

The following describes some of the types of acts that may be unlawful sexual harassment and that are strictly prohibited:

- a. Physical assaults of a sexual nature, such as:
 1. Touching, pinching, patting, kissing, hugging, grabbing, brushing against another employee’s body or poking another employees’ body;
 2. Rape, sexual battery, molestation or attempts to commit these assaults.
 3. Unwanted sexual advances or propositions, such as:
 - a. Requests for sexual favors accompanied by implied or overt threats concerning the victim’s job performance evaluation, a promotion or other job benefits or detriments;
 - b. Subtle or obvious pressure for unwelcome sexual activities.
 4. Sexually oriented gestures, noises, remarks, jokes or comments about a person’s sexuality or sexual experience, which create a hostile work environment.
 5. Sexual or discriminatory displays or publications anywhere in the workplace, such as:
 - a. Displaying pictures, posters, calendars, graffiti, objects, promotional material, reading materials or other materials that are sexually demeaning or pornographic. This includes such sexual displays on workplace computers or cell phones and sharing such displays while in the workplace.
 6. Hostile actions taken against an individual because of that individual’s sex, sexual orientation, gender identity and the status of being transgender, such as:
 - a. Interfering with, destroying or damaging a person’s workstation, tools or equipment, or otherwise interfering with the individual’s ability to perform the job;
 - b. Sabotaging an individual’s work; and
 - c. Bullying, yelling, name-calling.

4. Who Can Be a Target of Sexual Harassment?

Sexual harassment can occur between any individuals, regardless of their sex or gender. New York Law protects employees, paid or unpaid interns, and non-employees, including independent contractors, and those employed by companies contracting to provide services in the workplace. A perpetrator of sexual harassment can be a superior, a subordinate, a coworker or anyone in the workplace including an independent contractor, contract worker, vendor, client, customer or visitor.

5. Where Can Sexual Harassment occur?

Unlawful sexual harassment is not limited to the physical workplace itself. It can occur while employees are traveling for business or at employer sponsored events or parties. Calls, texts, emails, and social media usage by employees can constitute unlawful workplace harassment, even if they occur away from the workplace premises or not during work hours.

6. What is “Retaliation?”

Unlawful retaliation can be any action that would keep a worker from coming forward to make or support a sexual harassment claim. Adverse action need not be job-related or occur in the workplace to constitute unlawful retaliation (e.g., threats of physical violence outside of work hours.)

Such retaliation is unlawful under federal, state, and (where applicable) local law. The New York State Human Rights Law protects any individual who has engaged in “protected activity.” Protected activity occurs when a person has:

- a. Made a complaint of sexual harassment, either internally or with any anti-discrimination agency;
- b. Testified or assisted in a proceeding involving sexual harassment under the Human Rights Law or other anti-discrimination law;
- c. Opposed sexual harassment by making a verbal or informal complaint to management, or by simply informing a supervisor or manager of harassment;
- d. Reported that another employee has been sexually harassed; or
- e. Encouraged a fellow employee to report harassment.

Even if the alleged harassment does not turn out to rise to the level of a violation of law, the individual is protected from retaliation if the person had a good faith belief that the practices were unlawful. However, the retaliation provision is not intended to protect persons making intentionally false charges of harassment.

7. Reporting Sexual Harassment

Preventing sexual harassment is everyone's responsibility. The Company cannot prevent or remedy sexual harassment unless it knows about it. Any employee, paid or unpaid intern, or non-employee who has been subjected to behavior that may constitute sexual harassment is encouraged to report such behavior to a supervisor, manager or the Company's Human Resources Department. Anyone who witnesses or becomes aware of potential instances of sexual harassment should report such behavior to a supervisor, manager or the Human Resources Department.

Reports of sexual harassment may be made verbally or in writing. A form for submission of a written complaint is attached to this Handbook, and all employees are encouraged to use this complaint form. Employees who are reporting sexual harassment on behalf of other employees should use the complaint form and note that it is on another employee's behalf.

Employees paid or unpaid interns or non-employees who believe they have been a victim of sexual harassment may also seek assistance in other available forums, as explained below in the section on Legal Protections.

8. Supervisory Responsibilities

All supervisors and managers who receive a complaint or information about suspected sexual harassment, observe what may be sexually harassing behavior or for any reason suspect that sexual harassment is occurring, **are required** to report such suspected sexual harassment to the Company's Human Resources Department.

In addition, to being subject to discipline if they engaged in sexually harassing conduct themselves, supervisors and managers will be subject to discipline for failing to report suspected sexual harassment or otherwise knowingly allowing sexual harassment to continue.

Supervisors and managers will also be subject to discipline for engaging in any retaliation.

9. Complaint and Investigation of Sexual Harassment

All complaints or information about suspected sexual harassment will be investigated, whether that information was reported in verbal or written form. Investigations will be conducted in a timely manner, and will be confidential to the extent possible or allowed by applicable law.

An investigation of any complaint, information or knowledge of suspected sexual harassment will be prompt and thorough and should be completed as soon as possible. The investigation will be confidential to the extent possible or allowed by applicable law. All persons involved, including complainants, witnesses and alleged perpetrators will be accorded due process, as outlined below, to protect their rights to a fair and impartial investigation.

Any employee may be required to cooperate as needed in an investigation of suspected sexual harassment. Employees who participate in any investigation will not be retaliated against.

Investigations will be done in accordance with the following steps:

- a. Upon receipt of complaint, the Company will conduct an immediate review of the allegations, and take any interim actions, as appropriate (e.g., instructing someone to refrain from communications with the complainant.). If complaint is verbal, encourage the individual to complete the “Complaint Form” in writing. If he or she refuses, prepare a Complaint Form based on the verbal reporting.
- b. If documents, emails or phone records are relevant to the allegations, take steps to obtain and preserve them.
- c. Request and review all relevant documents, including all electronic communications.
- d. Interview all parties involved, including any relevant witnesses;
- e. Create a written documentation of the investigation (such as a letter, memo or email), which contains the following:
 1. A list of all documents reviewed, along with a detailed summary of relevant documents;
 2. A list of names of those interviewed, along with a detailed summary of their statements;
 3. A timeline of events;
 4. A summary of prior relevant incidents, reported or unreported; and
 5. The basis for the decision and final resolution of the complaint, together with any corrective action(s).
- f. Keep the written documentation and associated documents in the Employer’s records.
- g. Promptly notify the individual who complained and the individual(s) who responded of the final determination and implement any corrective actions identified in the written document.
- h. Inform the individual who reported of the right to file a complaint or charge externally as outlined below.

10. Legal Protections and External Remedies

Sexual harassment is not only prohibited by the Company but is also prohibited by state, federal, and, where applicable, local law. Aside from the internal process at the Company, employees may also choose to pursue legal remedies with the following governmental entities at any time.

a. ***New York State Division of Human Rights (DHR)***

The Human Rights Law (HRL), codified as N.Y. Executive Law, art. 15, § 290 et seq., applies to employers in New York State with regard to sexual harassment, and protects employees, paid or unpaid interns and non-employees regardless of immigration status. A complaint alleging violation of the Human Rights Law may be filed either with the New York State Division of Human Rights (“DHR”) or in New York State Supreme Court. Complaints with the DHR may be filed any time within one year of the harassment. If an individual did not file at the DHR, they can sue directly in state court under the HRL, within three years of the alleged discrimination or retaliation. An individual may not file with DHR if they have already filed a HRL complaint in state court. Complaining internally to the Company does not extend your time to file with DHR or in court. The one year or three years is counted from date of the most recent incident of harassment, discrimination, or retaliation. You do not need an attorney to file a complaint with DHR, and there is no cost to file with DHR. The DHR will investigate your complaint and determine whether there is probable cause to believe that discrimination has occurred. Probable cause cases are forwarded to a public hearing before an administrative law judge. If discrimination is found after a hearing, DHR has the power to award relief, which varies but may include requiring your employer to take action to stop the harassment, or redress the damage caused, including paying monetary damages, attorney’s fees and civil fines. DHR’s main office contact information is: NYS Division of Human Rights, One Fordham Plaza, Fourth Floor, Bronx, New York 10458, (718) 741- 8400. www.dhr.ny.gov.

b. ***United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)***

The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (“EEOC”) enforces federal anti-discrimination laws, including Title VII of the 1964 federal Civil Rights Act (codified as 42 U.S.C. § 2000e et seq.). An individual can file a complaint with the EEOC anytime within 300 days from the harassment. There is no cost to file a complaint with the EEOC. The EEOC will investigate the complaint and determine whether there is reasonable cause to believe that discrimination has occurred, at which point the EEOC will issue a Right to Sue letter permitting the individual to file a complaint in federal court. The EEOC does not hold hearings or award relief but may take other action including pursuing cases in federal court on behalf of complaining parties. Federal courts may award remedies if discrimination is found to have occurred. If an employee believes that he/she has been discriminated against at work, he/she can file a “Charge of Discrimination.” The EEOC has district, area, and field offices where complaints can be filed. Contact the EEOC by calling 1-800-669-4000 (1-800-669-6820 (TTY)), visiting their website at www.eeoc.gov or via email at info@eeoc.gov If an individual filed an administrative complaint with DHR, DHR will file the complaint with the EEOC to preserve the right to proceed in federal court.

c. ***Local Protections***

Many localities, including municipalities, enforce laws protecting individuals from sexual harassment and discrimination. An individual should contact the county, city or town in which they live to find out if such a law exists. For example, employees who work in New York City may file complaints of sexual harassment with the New York City Commission on Human Rights. Contact their main office at Law Enforcement Bureau of the NYC Commission on

Human Rights, 40 Rector Street, 10th Floor, New York, New York; call 311 or (212) 306-7450; or visit www.nyc.gov/html/cchr/html/home/home.shtml.

d. ***Contact the Local Police Department***

If the harassment involves physical touching, coerced physical confinement or coerced sex acts, the conduct may constitute a crime. If you believe that you have been subjected to a criminal act, you should contact the local police department and report the crime.

COMPANY LETTERHEAD

ELITE HHC, LLC.

(Complaint form to report Sexual Harassment)

New York State Labor Law requires all employers to adopt a sexual harassment prevention policy that includes a complaint form to report alleged incidents of sexual harassment.

If you believe that you have been subjected to sexual harassment, you are encouraged to complete this form and submit it to the CEO of Elite HHC, LLC ("Elite"), Mr. Gershon Strasser, and he may be contacted by visiting 1967 McDonald Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11223, via phone at (718) 925-2525, or by email at GStrasser@EliteHHC.com. You will not be retaliated against for filing a complaint.

If you are more comfortable reporting verbally or in another manner, your employer should complete this form, provide you with a copy and follow its sexual harassment prevention policy by investigating the claims as outlined at the end of this form.

For additional resources, visit: ny.gov/programs/combating-sexual-harassment-workplace

COMPLAINANT INFORMATION

Name:

Work Address:

Work Phone:

Job Title:

Email:

Select Preferred Communication Method:

☐ Email ☐ Phone ☐ In person

SUPERVISORY INFORMATION

Immediate Supervisor's Name:

Title:

Work Phone:

Work Address:

Adoption of this form does not constitute a conclusive defense to charges of unlawful sexual harassment. Each claim of sexual harassment will be determined in accordance with existing legal standards, with due consideration of the particular facts and circumstances of the claim, including but not limited to the existence of an effective anti-harassment policy and procedure.

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

1. Your complaint of Sexual Harassment is made about:

Name:

Title:

Work Address:

Work Phone:

Relationship to you: ☐ Supervisor ☐ Subordinate ☐ Co-Worker ☐ Other

2. Please describe what happened and how it is affecting you and your work. Please use additional sheets of paper if necessary and attach any relevant documents or evidence.

3. Date(s) sexual harassment occurred:

Is the sexual harassment continuing? ☐ Yes ☐ No

4. Please list the name and contact information of any witnesses or individuals who may have information related to your complaint:

The last question is optional, but may help the investigation.

5. Have you previously complained or provided information (verbal or written) about related incidents? If yes, when and to whom did you complain or provide information?

If you have retained legal counsel and would like us to work with them, please provide their contact information.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

HOJA DE DATOS SOBRE LA LEY PARA DETENER EL ACOSO SEXUAL

Todos los empleadores deben proporcionar un aviso por escrito sobre los derechos de los empleados de conformidad con la Ley de Derechos Humanos mediante un afiche exhibido y una hoja de información distribuida a cada empleado en el momento de la contratación. Este documento cumple con el requisito de la hoja de datos.

La Ley de Derechos Humanos de la Ciudad de Nueva York

La Ley de Derechos Humanos de la Ciudad de Nueva York, una de las leyes más rigurosas contra la discriminación del país, protege a todas las personas contra la discriminación debido al género, lo que incluye el acoso sexual en el lugar de trabajo, la vivienda y espacios públicos, como tiendas y restaurantes. Quienes infrinjan esta ley pueden ser responsables de sanciones civiles de hasta \$250,000 en el caso de una infracción intencionada. La Comisión también puede evaluar concederle a la víctima una indemnización por daños y perjuicios debido a angustia emocional y otros recursos, exigirle al infractor asistir a una capacitación y ordenar otras medidas, como servicio comunitario.

El Acoso Sexual Según la Ley

El acoso sexual, una forma de discriminación en función del género, es el comportamiento físico o verbal no deseado en relación con el género de una persona.

Algunos Ejemplos de Acoso Sexual

- Tocar a los empleados o clientes de manera inapropiada.
- Amenazar o actuar de manera adversa luego de que una persona rechaza una insinuación sexual.
- Hacer comentarios lascivos o sexuales sobre el aspecto, cuerpo o la forma de vestir de una persona.
- Condicionar ascensos u otras oportunidades en función de favores sexuales.
- Mostrar imágenes, dibujos o grafitis pornográficos en computadoras, correos electrónicos, teléfonos celulares, tableros de anuncios, etc.
- Hacer comentarios sexistas o despectivos en función del género.

La Ley Prohíbe Represalias

Es contra la ley que un empleador tome medidas en su contra por oponerse o expresarse en contra del acoso sexual en el lugar de trabajo. La Ley de Derechos Humanos de la Ciudad de Nueva York les prohíbe a los empleadores tomar represalias o discriminar “de alguna forma a una persona” por oponerse a una práctica discriminatoria ilegal. Las represalias pueden manifestarse a través de acciones directas, como descensos o despidos, o a través de comportamientos más sutiles, como un aumento en la carga de trabajo o la transferencia a un lugar menos deseable. La Ley de Derechos Humanos de la Ciudad de Nueva York protege contra las represalias a las personas que creen de buena fe que el comportamiento de su empleador es ilegal, incluso si resultan estar equivocadas.

Denuncie el Acoso Sexual

Si cree que es víctima de acoso sexual, infórmele lo antes posible a un gerente, al agente de igualdad de oportunidades laborales de su lugar de trabajo o a Recursos Humanos.

Denuncie el acoso sexual ante la Comisión de Derechos Humanos de la Ciudad de Nueva York. Llame al 718-722-3131 o visite NYC.gov/HumanRights para saber cómo presentar una queja o denunciar un acto de discriminación. Puede presentar una queja de forma anónima.

Recursos del Gobierno Estatal y Federal

El acoso sexual también es ilegal en virtud de la ley estatal y federal.

Para presentar una queja ante la División de Derechos Humanos del Estado de Nueva York, visite el sitio web de la División en **www.dhr.ny.gov**.

Para presentar cargos ante la Comisión para la Igualdad de Oportunidades en el Empleo (EEOC) de los EE. UU., visite el sitio web de la EEOC en **www.eeoc.gov**.

STOP SEXUAL HARASSMENT ACT FACTSHEET

All employers are required to provide written notice of employees' rights under the Human Rights Law both in the form of a displayed poster **and** as an information sheet distributed to individual employees at the time of hire. This document satisfies the information sheet requirement.

The NYC Human Rights Law

The NYC Human Rights Law, one of the strongest anti-discrimination laws in the nation, protects all individuals against discrimination based on gender, which includes sexual harassment in the workplace, in housing, and in public accommodations like stores and restaurants. Violators can be held accountable with civil penalties of up to \$250,000 in the case of a willful violation. The Commission can also assess emotional distress damages and other remedies to the victim, can require the violator to undergo training, and can mandate other remedies such as community service.

Sexual Harassment Under the Law

Sexual harassment, a form of gender-based discrimination, is unwelcome verbal or physical behavior based on a person's gender.

Some Examples of Sexual Harassment

- unwelcome or inappropriate touching of employees or customers
- threatening or engaging in adverse action after someone refuses a sexual advance
- making lewd or sexual comments about an individual's appearance, body, or style of dress
- conditioning promotions or other opportunities on sexual favors
- displaying pornographic images, cartoons, or graffiti on computers, emails, cell phones, bulletin boards, etc.
- making sexist remarks or derogatory comments based on gender

Retaliation Is Prohibited Under the Law

It is a violation of the law for an employer to take action against you because you oppose or speak

out against sexual harassment in the workplace. The NYC Human Rights Law prohibits employers from retaliating or discriminating "in any manner against any person" because that person opposed an unlawful discriminatory practice. Retaliation can manifest through direct actions, such as demotions or terminations, or more subtle behavior, such as an increased work load or being transferred to a less desirable location. The NYC Human Rights Law protects individuals against retaliation who have a good faith belief that their employer's conduct is illegal, even if it turns out that they were mistaken.

Report Sexual Harassment

If you have witnessed or experienced sexual harassment inform a manager, the equal employment opportunity officer at your workplace, or human resources as soon as possible.

Report sexual harassment to the NYC Commission on Human Rights. Call 718-722-3131 or visit NYC.gov/HumanRights to learn how to file a complaint or report discrimination. You can file a complaint anonymously.

State and Federal Government Resources

Sexual harassment is also unlawful under state and federal law where statutes of limitations vary.

To file a complaint with the New York State Division of Human Rights, please visit the Division's website at **www.dhr.ny.gov**.

To file a charge with the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), please visit the EEOC's website at **www.eeoc.gov**.

停止性騷擾行為情況說明書

所有僱主在僱用僱員時，必須以張貼海報**同時**輔以向每位僱員分發資訊表的形式，書面告知《人權法》規定的僱員權利。本文件符合該資訊表要求。

《紐約人權法》

作為美國最有力的反歧視法之一，《紐約人權法》旨在保護所有個人不受性別歧視，其中包括在工作場所、住房、以及商店和餐廳等公共場所的性騷擾。如有故意違反者，將追究其最高25萬美元的民事罰款。人權委員會還能評估受害者的精神損害及其他補救措施，可以要求違反者接受教育，並強制要求其他補救措施，如社區服務。

性騷擾的法律定義

性騷擾是一種基於性別的歧視，指基於人的性別作出令人討厭的言語或身體行為。

性騷擾示例

- 令人討厭或不適當地觸摸僱員或客戶
- 提出性暗示被拒後，威脅作出或作出不良行為
- 對他人的外表、身體或衣著作出下流或色情的評論
- 要求他人提供性服務以換取升職或其他機會
- 在電腦、郵件、手機、公告板等展示色情圖片、漫畫或塗鴉
- 基於性別作出性別歧視言論或貶損性評論

法律禁止報復行為

若僱主因為你反對或公然抗議工作場所性騷擾而對你採取報復行動，這屬於違法行為。根據《紐約人權法》，僱主不得因他人反對非法歧視行為，而「以任何方式」對其實施報復或歧視。報復可體現為降級或解雇等直接行動，或增加工作量或轉至不甚理想崗位等更為細微的行為。《紐約人權法》保護個人不因其堅信僱主違法而受到報復，即使事實證明僱主並未違法。

舉報性騷擾行為

如果你目睹或經歷過性騷擾，請盡快通知經理、公司的平等就業機會主管或人力資源部。

向紐約人權委員會舉報性騷擾行為。請致電 **718-722-3131** 或造訪 **NYC.gov/HumanRights**，瞭解提交投訴或舉報歧視行為的方法。支持匿名投訴。

州立與聯邦政府資源

根據州立與聯邦法律規定，性騷擾同樣為非法行為，但訴訟時效可能有所不同。

如需向紐約州人權署提交投訴，請造訪人權署網站：**www.dhr.ny.gov**。

如需向美國平等就業機會委員會 (EEOC) 提出檢控，請造訪 EEOC 網站：**www.eeoc.gov**。