

1-10 Non-Harassment

It is Clarity's policy to prohibit intentional and unintentional harassment of or against our employees, job applicants, and interns by another employee, supervisor, vendor, customer, or any third party on the basis of actual or perceived race, color, creed, religion, national origin, ancestry, citizenship status, age, sex or gender (including pregnancy, childbirth and pregnancy-related conditions), gender identity or expression (including transgender status), sexual orientation, marital status, military service and veteran status, physical or mental disability, genetic information, or any other characteristic protected by applicable federal, state, or local laws (referred to as "protected characteristics"). The policy also protects contractors, subcontractors, vendors, consultants, or anyone else providing services in our workplace. These individuals 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 through a contract with the Company. The Company also prohibits retaliation as defined below. All such conduct will not be tolerated by the Company.

Purpose and Goals

The Company is committed to a workplace free of harassment (including sexual harassment), discrimination, and retaliation. These behaviors are unacceptable in the workplace and in any work-related settings such as remote work settings, business trips, and Company-sponsored social functions, regardless of whether the conduct is engaged in by a supervisor, co-worker, client, customer, vendor, or other third party. In addition to being a violation of this policy, harassment (including sexual harassment) and retaliation based on any protected characteristic as defined by applicable federal, state, or local laws are unlawful. For example, sexual harassment and retaliation against an individual because the individual filed a complaint of sexual harassment or because an individual aided, assisted, or testified in an investigation or proceeding involving a complaint of sexual harassment are unlawful.

Sexual and other harassment, discrimination, and retaliation are against the law. After reading this policy, employees will understand their right to a workplace free from harassment. Employees also will learn what harassment, discrimination, and retaliation look like, what actions they can take to prevent and respond to discriminatory conduct, and how they are protected from retaliation after taking action. The policy also will explain the investigation process into any claims of harassment.

Sexual harassment is a form of workplace discrimination that subjects employees to inferior conditions of employment due to their gender, gender identity, gender expression (perceived or actual), and/or sexual orientation. Sexual harassment is often viewed simply as a form of gender-based discrimination, but the Company recognizes that discrimination can be related to or affected by other identities beyond gender. Under the New York State Human Rights Law, it is illegal to discriminate based on sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, race, creed, color, national origin, military status, disability, pre-disposing genetic characteristics, familial status, marital status, criminal history, or status as a victim of domestic violence. Our different identities

impact our understanding of the world and how others perceive us. For example, an individual's race, ability, or immigration status may impact their experience with gender discrimination in the workplace. The purpose of this policy is to teach employees to recognize discrimination, including discrimination due to an individual's intersecting identities, and provide the tools to take action when it occurs. All employees, managers, and supervisors are required to work in a manner designed to prevent sexual harassment and discrimination in the workplace.

Discrimination of any kind, including sexual harassment, is a violation of our policies, is unlawful, and may subject the Company to liability for the harm experienced by the targets of discrimination. Individuals may also be individually subject to liability for engaging in harassment, and employers or supervisors who fail to report or react on harassment may be liable for aiding and abetting such behavior.

Definition of Harassment

Harassment generally is defined in this policy as unwelcome verbal, visual, or physical conduct that denigrates or shows hostility or aversion toward an individual because of any actual or perceived protected characteristic or has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment.

Harassment can be verbal (including slurs, jokes, insults, epithets, gestures, or teasing), visual (including offensive posters, symbols, cartoons, drawings, computer displays, text messages, social media posts, or e-mails) or physical conduct (including physically threatening another, blocking someone's way, etc.). Such conduct violates this policy, even if it does not rise to the level of a violation of applicable federal, state, or local laws. Because it is difficult to define unlawful harassment, employees are expected to behave at all times in a manner consistent with the intended purpose of this policy.

Definition of Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment includes harassment on the basis of sex or gender (which includes pregnancy, childbirth, and related medical conditions), gender identity or gender expression (which includes transgender status), and/or sexual orientation. 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 or gender, gender identity or gender expression, and/or sexual orientation when:

- Submission to that conduct or those advances or requests is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment;
- Submission to or rejection of the conduct or advances or requests by an individual is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting the individual (such as what shifts and how many hours employees might work, project assignments, as well as salary and promotion decisions); or

- The conduct or advances or requests have the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment.

Sexual harassment is not limited to sexual contact, touching, or expressions of a sexually suggestive nature. Sexual harassment includes all forms of gender discrimination, including gender-role stereotyping and treating employees differently because of their gender. Sexual harassment does not have to be between members of the opposite sex or gender.

Understanding gender diversity is essential to recognizing sexual harassment because discrimination based on sex stereotypes, gender expression, and perceived identity are all forms of sexual harassment. The gender spectrum is nuanced, but the three (3) most common ways people identify are cisgender, transgender, and non-binary. A cisgender person is someone whose gender aligns with the sex they were assigned at birth. Generally, this gender will align with the binary of male or female. A transgender person is someone whose gender is different than the sex they were assigned at birth. A non-binary person does not identify exclusively as a man or a woman. They might identify as both, somewhere in between, or completely outside the gender binary. Some may identify as transgender, but not all do. Respecting an individual's gender identity is a necessary first step in establishing a safe workplace.

Sexual harassment can be verbal (including slurs, jokes, insults, epithets, gestures, or teasing), visual (including offensive posters, symbols, cartoons, drawings, computer displays, text messages, social media posts, or e-mails), or physical conduct (including physically threatening another) that denigrates or shows hostility or aversion towards an individual on the basis of sex or gender, gender identity or gender expression, and/or sexual orientation. Such conduct violates this policy, even if it is not unlawful. In New York, harassment does not need to be severe or pervasive to be illegal. Generally, any behavior in which an employee or covered individual is treated worse because of their gender, sexual orientation, or gender expression is considered a violation of Clarity policy. The intent of the behavior, for example, making a joke, does not neutralize a claim of harassment; in other words, not intending to harass someone is not a defense. What matters is the impact of the behavior on the individual to whom it is directed.

Employees and covered individuals should not feel discouraged from reporting harassment because they do not believe it is bad enough, or conversely because they do not want to see a colleague fired over less severe behavior. Just as harassment can happen in different degrees, potential discipline for engaging in sexual harassment will depend on the degree of harassment and might include education and counseling. It may lead to suspension or termination when appropriate.

Examples of conduct that violate this policy include:

1. Unwelcome sexual advances, flirtations, leering, whistling, touching, pinching, assault, blocking normal movement;

2. Requests for sexual favors or demands for sexual favors in exchange for favorable treatment. This can include sexual advances/pressure placed on a service industry employee by customers or clients, especially in those industries where hospitality and tips are essential to the customer/employee relationship;
3. Obscene or vulgar gestures, posters, or comments;
4. Sexual jokes or comments about a person's body, sexual prowess, or sexual deficiencies;
5. Propositions or suggestive or insulting comments of a sexual nature;
6. Derogatory cartoons, posters, and drawings (including having such materials visible in the background of a remote workspace during a virtual meeting);
7. Sexually-explicit e-mails, text messages, or voicemails;
8. Uninvited touching of a sexual nature;
9. Unwelcome sexually-related comments;
10. Conversation about one's own or someone else's sex life or romantic history;
11. Repeated requests for dates or romantic gestures, including gift-giving;
12. Conduct or comments consistently targeted at only one (1) gender, even if the content is not sexual;
13. Teasing or other conduct directed toward a person because of the person's gender, gender identity, gender expression, or sexual orientation, such as:
 - Interfering with, destroying, or damaging a person's workstation, tools, or equipment, or otherwise interfering with the individual's ability to perform the job;
 - Sabotaging an individual's work;
 - Bullying, yelling, or name-calling;
 - Intentional misuse of an individual's preferred pronouns; or
 - Creating different expectations for individuals based on their perceived identities, such as:
 - Dress codes that place more emphasis on women's attire; or
 - Leaving parents/caregivers out of meetings;
 - Sex stereotyping, which occurs when someone's conduct or personality traits are judged based on other people's ideas or perceptions about how individuals of a particular sex should act or look:
 - Remarks regarding an employee's gender expression, such as wearing a garment typically associated with a different gender identity; or
 - Asking employees to take on traditionally gendered roles, such as asking a woman to serve meeting refreshments when it is not part of, or appropriate to, her job duties.

This list is just a sample of behaviors and should not be considered exhaustive. Any employee or covered individual who believes they have experienced sexual harassment, even if it does not appear on this list, should feel encouraged to report it. In addition, sexual harassment is not limited

to interactions in person. Sexual harassment can occur when employees are working remotely from home as well. Harassment can happen on virtual meeting platforms, in messaging apps, and during non-working hours, and regardless of whether the communication occurs on Clarity-owned or personal devices.

Sexual harassment does not happen in a vacuum and discrimination experienced by employees can be impacted by biases and identities beyond an individual's gender. For example:

- Placing different demands or expectations on black women employees than white women employees can be both racial and gender discrimination;
- An individual's immigration status may lead to perceptions of vulnerability and increased concerns around illegal retaliation for reporting sexual harassment; or
- Past experiences as a survivor of domestic or sexual violence may lead an individual to feel re-traumatized by someone's behaviors in the workplace.

Individuals bring personal history with them to the workplace that might impact how they interact with certain behavior. It is especially important for all employees to be aware of how words or actions might impact someone with a different experience than their own in the interest of creating a safe and equitable workplace.

Definition of Retaliation

Retaliation is prohibited. No employee or covered individual should fear reporting sexual harassment if they believe it has occurred. Retaliation means adverse conduct taken because an individual reported an actual or perceived violation of this policy, opposed practices prohibited by this policy, or participated in the reporting and investigation process described below. Examples of retaliation may include but are not limited to:

- Demotion, termination, denying accommodations, reduced hours, or the assignment of less desirable shifts;
- Publicly releasing personnel files;
- Refusing to provide a reference in a manner consistent with Clarity policy or practice or providing an unwarranted negative reference;
- Labeling an employee as "difficult" and excluding them from projects to avoid "drama;"
- Undermining an individual's immigration status;
- Reducing work responsibilities, passing over for a promotion, or moving an individual's desk to a less desirable office location;
- Threats of physical violence outside of work hours; and
- Disparaging someone on social media.

Supervisory Responsibilities. Everyone must work toward preventing sexual harassment, but supervisors and managers have a special responsibility to prevent sexual harassment and discrimination. Every supervisor who learns of any employee's concern about conduct in violation

of this policy, whether in a formal complaint or informally, or who otherwise is aware of conduct in violation of this policy, must immediately report the issues raised or conduct to the Executive Director or Alcott HR. Managers and supervisors should not be passive and wait for employees to make a claim of harassment. If they observe such behavior, they must act.

While supervisors and managers have a responsibility to report harassment and discrimination, supervisors and managers must be mindful of the impact that harassment and a subsequent investigation has on victims. Being identified as a possible victim of harassment and questioned about harassment discrimination can be intimidating, uncomfortable, and re-traumatizing for individuals. Supervisors and managers must accommodate the needs of individuals who have experienced harassment to ensure workplace is safe, supportive, and free from retaliation for them during and after any investigation.

Bystander Intervention. Any employee witnessing harassment as a bystander is encouraged to report it. There are five (5) standard methods of bystander intervention that can be used when anyone witnesses harassment or discrimination and wants to help:

1. A bystander can interrupt the harassment by engaging with the individual being harassed and distracting them from the harassing behavior;
2. A bystander who feels unsafe interrupting on their own can ask a third party to help intervene in the harassment;
3. A bystander can record or take notes on the harassment incident to benefit a future investigation;
4. A bystander might check in with the person who has been harassed after the incident, see how they are feeling, and let them know the behavior was not ok; and
5. If a bystander feels safe, they can confront the harassers and name the behavior as inappropriate. When confronting harassment, physically assaulting an individual is never an appropriate response.

Though not exhaustive and dependent on the circumstances, the guidelines above can serve as a brief guide of how to react when witnessing harassment in the workplace. Any employee witnessing harassment as a bystander is encouraged to report it. A supervisor or manager that is a bystander to harassment is required to report it.

Reporting Procedures

If the employee believes someone has violated this policy, the employee should promptly bring the matter to the immediate attention of the employee's supervisor at the following address 4222 Bolivar Road, Wellsville, NY 14895 and phone number 585-593-1655 or to an Alcott HR representative at the following address 1780 Wehrle Drive, Suite 120, Williamsville NY 14221 and phone number 888-425-2688.

If the person toward whom the complaint is directed is one of the individuals indicated above, employees should contact any higher-level manager in their reporting hierarchy.

Written complaints can be submitted internally using the form provided in this handbook. Use of this form is not required. For anyone who would rather make a complaint verbally, or by email, these complaints will be treated with equal priority. A verbal or otherwise written complaint (such as an email) on behalf of oneself or another employee is also acceptable.

If the employee makes a complaint under this policy and has not received an initial response within five (5) business days, the employee should contact any member of management immediately at the following address 4222 Bolivar Road, Wellsville, NY 14895 and phone number 585-593-1655.

Investigation Procedures

Upon receiving a complaint, the Company will promptly conduct a fair and thorough investigation into the facts and circumstances of any claim of a violation of this policy that is fair to all parties. To the extent possible, the Company will endeavor to keep the reporting individual's concerns confidential. However, complete confidentiality may not be possible in all circumstances. All individuals are required to cooperate in all investigations conducted pursuant to this policy.

During the investigation, the Company generally will interview the complainant and the accused, conduct further interviews as necessary and review any relevant documents or other information. The Company recognizes that participating in a harassment investigation can be uncomfortable and has the potential to retraumatize an employee. Those receiving claims and leading investigations will handle complaints and questions with sensitivity toward those participating.

Upon completion of the investigation, the Company will determine whether this policy has been violated based upon its reasonable evaluation of the information gathered during the investigation. The Company will inform the complainant and the accused of the results of the investigation.

In the event the Company determines that a violation of this policy has occurred, the Company will take steps to ensure a safe work environment for the individuals who experienced the complained-of conduct. The Company will take corrective measures against any person who it finds to have engaged in conduct in violation of this policy, if the Company determines such measures are necessary. These measures may include, but are not limited to, counseling, suspension, or immediate termination. Anyone, regardless of position or title, whom the Company determines has engaged in conduct that violates this policy will be subject to discipline, up to and including termination. This includes individuals engaging in harassment (including sexual harassment) or retaliation, as well as supervisors who fail to report violations of this policy, or knowingly allow prohibited conduct to continue.

Legal Protections and External Remedies

An employee or covered individual who prefers not to report harassment to their manager or employer may choose to pursue external legal remedies. Complaints may be made to both the employer and a government agency. Aside from the internal complaint process at the Company, individuals may choose to pursue external legal remedies with the following governmental entities.

State Human Rights Law (HRL)

The Human Rights Law (HRL), codified as N.Y. Exec. Law, art. 15, § 290 et seq., applies to all 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 HRL may be filed either with the New York State Division of Human Rights (NYSDHR) or in New York State Supreme Court.

Complaints with NYSDHR may be filed any time within three (3) years of the sexual harassment or within one (1) year of any other harassment. If an individual did not file at NYSDHR, they can sue directly in state court under the HRL, within three (3) years of the alleged harassment. An individual may not file with NYSDHR if they have already filed a HRL complaint in state court.

Complaining internally to the Company does not extend the time to file with NYSDHR or in court.

An attorney is not needed to file a complaint with NYSDHR, and there is no cost to file with NYSDHR.

NYSDHR will investigate complaints and determine whether there is probable cause to believe that sexual harassment has occurred. Probable cause cases are forwarded to a public hearing before an administrative law judge. If sexual harassment is found after a hearing, NYSDHR has the power to award relief, which varies but may include requiring the employer to take action to stop the harassment, or redress the damage caused, including paying of monetary damages, attorney's fees, punitive damages, and civil fines.

The NYSDHR has established a toll-free confidential hotline to provide counsel and assistance to individuals who believe they are experiencing workplace sexual harassment. Employees can call the toll-free sexual harassment hotline at 1-800-HARASS-3 Monday through Friday, 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

NYSDHR'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.

Contact NYSDHR at (888) 392-3644 or visit dhr.ny.gov/complaint for more information about filing a complaint. The website has a digital complaint process that can be completed on your computer or mobile device from start to finish. The website also has a complaint form that can be downloaded, filled out, notarized, and mailed to NYSDHR. The website also contains contact information for NYSDHR's regional offices across New York State.

Civil Rights Act of 1964

The United States 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. If the EEOC determines that the law may have been violated, the EEOC will try to reach a voluntary settlement with the employer. If the EEOC cannot reach a settlement, the EEOC (or the Department of Justice in certain cases) will decide whether to file a lawsuit. The EEOC will issue a Right to Sue letter permitting the individual to file a complaint in federal court if the EEOC closes the charge, is unable to determine if federal employment discrimination laws may have been violated or believes that unlawful discrimination occurred but does not file a lawsuit.

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. In general, private employers must have at least 15 employees to come within the jurisdiction of the EEOC.

An individual alleging discrimination at work 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 (TTY: 1-800-669-6820), visiting their website at www.eeoc.gov, or via email at info@eeoc.gov.

If an individual filed an administrative complaint with NYSDHR, NYSDHR will file the complaint with the EEOC to preserve the right to proceed in federal court.

Local Protections

Many localities enforce laws protecting individuals from 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, those 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 New York City Commission on Human Rights, 40 Rector Street, 10th Floor, New York, New York; call 311 or (212) 306-7450; or visit <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/cchr/index.page>.

Local Police Department Contact

If the harassment involves unwanted physical touching, coerced physical confinement, or coerced sex acts, the conduct may constitute a crime.

Employees should contact the local police department if they wish to pursue criminal charges.

This policy is aimed at providing employees and covered individuals an understanding of their right to a discrimination and harassment free workplace. All employees should feel safe at work. Though the focus of this policy is on sexual harassment and gender discrimination, the HRL protects against discrimination in several protected classes including sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, race, creed, color, national origin, military status, disability, pre-disposing genetic characteristics, familial status, marital status, criminal history, or domestic violence survivor status. The prevention policies outlined above should be considered applicable to all protected classes. Remember, Clarity cannot remedy claimed sexual or other harassment, discrimination, or retaliation unless an employee brings these claims to the attention of management. Employees should report any conduct which they believe violates this policy.

SEXUAL AND OTHER HARASSMENT COMPLAINT FORM

If you believe that you have been subjected to sexual or other harassment, you are encouraged to complete this form and submit it to the employee's supervisor. If you are more comfortable reporting verbally or in another manner, you may do so and can follow the guidelines set forth in the Company policy. You will not be retaliated against for filing a complaint. Once a complaint is received, the Company will follow the investigation process described in our policy.

General Information

Your Name / Job Title:

Your Department / Supervisor:

Preferred Communication Method (if via e-mail or phone, please provide contact info):

Complaint Information

1. Please tell us who you believe has violated our policy against sexual and other harassment. What is their relationship to you (e.g., 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. Please provide specific date(s) when the alleged sexual or other harassment occurred. Additionally, please advise if the alleged sexual or other harassment is continuing?

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

This 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: _____