

CHAPTER 22

MANDATED POLICIES

ARTICLE I – IDENTITY THEFT PREVENTION POLICY

22-1-1 **COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL LAW.** The Village is committed to comply with the Federal Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act of 2003, as well as provide customers, particularly customers with utility accounts, the maximum identity theft protection possible. Situations that lead to identity theft would hurt and inconvenience the Village’s customers, while at the same time damage the Village’s reputation and place the Village at risk for losses. The Village developed this Identity Theft Prevention Policy with the oversight and approval of the Village Board after considering the size and complexity of the Village’s operations and account systems and the nature and scope of the Village’s activities.

(A) **Examples of Identity Theft.**

- (1) An identity thief uses another person’s social security number to open a utility account.
- (2) An identity thief uses a victim’s information to obtain unauthorized services from the Village.
- (3) An identity thief opens a utility account using a victim’s name and good credit.
- (4) An identity thief files for bankruptcy using a victim’s name.
- (5) An identity thief gives a victim’s name as his/her own when arrested by police.

22-1-2 **RISK ASSESSMENT/IDENTIFYING RELEVANT RED FLAGS.**

While the overall risk of identity theft involving the Village appears low, the Village will focus on detection and prevention from identity theft on the following covered accounts: accounts to individual customers; all of the Village’s accounts that are individual utility service accounts held by customers of the utility whether residential, commercial or industrial; any account the Village offers or maintains primarily for personal, family or household purposes that involves multiple payments or transactions; and any other account for which there is a reasonably foreseeable risk to customers or to the safety and soundness of the Village from Identity Theft, as well as automatic deposits to the accounts of the Village employees. There will be a periodic review to determine if the covered accounts are still accurate due to any changes such as changes of address or other changes which may occur relating to an account.

Each type of covered account will be examined and reviewed for relevant Red Flags in part by considering:

- (A) The methods provided to open covered accounts;
- (B) The methods provided to access covered accounts; and

(C) Previous experiences with identity theft.

As part of the process, the Village will consider the relevant Red Flags provided by the regulatory guidance, as well as incidents of identity theft that the village and/or the Village customers have experienced and applicable supervisory guidance.

22-1-3 DETECTED RED FLAGS. The Village is committed to detecting situations in which identity theft might have or may have occurred.

A "Red Flag" is a pattern, practice or specific activity that indicates the possible existence of Identity Theft. In order to identify relevant Red Flags, the Village considered risk factors such as the types of accounts that it offers and maintains, the methods it provides to open its accounts, the methods it provides to access its accounts and its previous experiences with Identity Theft.

Identity Theft will be combated by detecting Red Flags in connection with the opening of covered accounts and existing covered accounts, such as by:

(A) Obtaining identifying information about, and verifying the identity of, a person opening a covered account.

(B) Authenticating customers' transactions, including photo ID if necessary, plus possible additional verification methods such as a user ID and password.

(C) Monitoring transactions with emphasis on a change of address closely followed by a new service request or a material change in a customer's credit use.

(D) Verifying the validity of change of address requests, in the case of existing covered accounts in order to monitor the diversion of statements as a prelude to possible account manipulation.

22-1-4 PREVENTING AND MITIGATING IDENTITY THEFT. In order to prevent and mitigate Identity Theft, the Village will provide appropriate responses to the following Red Flags:

(A) **Alerts, Notifications or Warnings from a Consumer Reporting Agency.**

- (1) A fraud or active duty alert is included with a credit report.
- (2) A credit reporting agency provides a notice of credit freeze in response to a request for a credit report.
- (3) A credit reporting agency provides a notice of address discrepancy.
- (4) Receiving a report of fraud with a credit report.
- (5) Receiving indication from a credit report of activity that is inconsistent with a customer's usual pattern or activity.

(B) **Suspicious Documents.**

- (1) Documents provided for identification appear to have been altered, forged or unauthentic.

- (2) The photograph or physical description on the identification is not consistent with the appearance of the applicant or person presenting the identification.
- (3) Receiving other documentation with information that is not consistent with existing customer information (such as if a person's signature on a check appears forged).
- (4) Receiving an application for service that appears to have been altered or forged.

(C)

Suspicious Personal Identifying Information.

- (1) The person opening the covered account or the customer fails to provide all required personal identifying information on an application or in response to notification that the application is incomplete.
- (2) Personal identifying information provided is not consistent with personal identifying information that is on file with the Village.
- (3) A person's identifying information is the same as shown on other applications found to be fraudulent.
- (4) A person's identifying information is consistent with fraudulent activity (such as an invalid phone number or fictitious billing address).
- (5) A person's social security number is the same as another customer's social security number.
- (6) A person's address or phone number is the same as that of another person.
- (7) A person's identifying information is not consistent with other information the customer provides.

(D)

Unusual Use of, or Suspicious Activity Related to, the Covered Account.

- (1) A change of address for a covered account followed by the Village receiving a request for the addition of authorized users on the account or adding other parties.
- (2) A covered account that has been inactive and then becomes active.
- (3) Payments stop on an otherwise consistently up-to-date account.
- (4) Mail sent to the customer is returned repeatedly as undeliverable although transactions continue to be conducted in connection with the customer's covered account.
- (5) The Village is notified of unauthorized charges or transactions in connection with a customer's covered account.

- (6) A new account is used in a manner consistent with fraud (such as the customer failing to make the first payment, or making the initial payment and no other payments).
- (5) An account being used in a way that is not consistent with prior use (such as late or no payments when the account has been timely in the past).
- (6) The Village receives notice that a customer is not receiving his/her paper statements.

(E) **Notice From Customers, Victims of Identity Theft, Law Enforcement Authorities, or Other Persons Regarding Possible Identity Theft in Connection with Covered Accounts Held by the Village.**

- (1) The Village is notified by a customer, a victim of identity theft, a law enforcement authority, or any other person that it has opened a fraudulent account for a person engaged in identity theft.
- (2) Should any of the above instances of suspicious activity that could be identity theft occur, the Village will take immediate actions to either prevent or mitigate the situation.

In order to detect any of the Red Flags identified above with the opening of a new account, Village personnel will take the following steps to obtain and verify the identity of the person opening the account:

Steps can include:

- (a) Requiring certain identifying information such as name, date of birth, residential or business address, principal place of business for an entity, social security number, driver's license or other identification.
- (b) Verifying the customer's identity, such as by copying and reviewing a driver's license or other identification card.
- (c) Reviewing documentation showing the existence of a business entity.
- (d) Independently contacting the customer.

In order to detect any of the Red Flags identified above for an existing account, Village personnel will take the following steps to monitor transactions with an account:

Steps can include:

- (a) Verifying the identification of customers if they request information (in person, via telephone, via facsimile, via e-mail).
- (b) Verifying the validity of requests to change billing addresses.

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- (c) Verifying changes in banking information given for billing and payment purposes.

Responses to these Red Flags are commensurate with the degree of risk posed based on the Village's risk assessment.

Appropriate responses may include the following:

- (a) Complete verification of identification for fraud, active duty, credit freeze or address discrepancy alert for any of these types of alerts found on a consumer credit report when applying for services;
- (b) Monitoring a covered account for evidence of identity theft or suspicious activity by placing on the Village's watch list;
- (c) Contacting the customer;
- (d) Changing any passwords, security codes, or other security devices that permit access to a covered account;
- (e) Reopening a covered account with a new account number;
- (f) Not opening a new covered account;
- (g) Closing an existing covered account;
- (h) Not attempting to collect on a covered account or not sending a covered account to a debt collector;
- (i) Notifying law enforcement; or
- (j) Determining that no response is warranted under the particular circumstances.

22-1-5 DUTIES REGARDING CHANGE OF ADDRESS. If a notice of change of address for an existing account is received and then within **thirty (30) days** a request for a change to the account is made, the Village will assess the validity of the change of address or requested change to the account.

22-1-6 UPDATING THE PROGRAM. The Village will periodically review and update this policy (including the Red Flags determined to be relevant) to reflect changes in risks to customers or to the safety and soundness of the Village from identity theft, based on factors such as:

- (A) Experiences with identity theft;
- (B) Changes in methods of identity theft;
- (C) Changes in methods to detect, prevent, and mitigate identity theft;
- (D) Changes in the types of accounts or services that the Village offers or maintains; and
- (E) Changes in our business arrangements, including services provided and service provider arrangements.

After considering these factors, the Program Administrator will determine whether changes to the Program, including the listing of Red Flags, are warranted. If warranted, the Program Administrator will update the Program or present the Village Board with his or her recommended changes, and the Village Board will make a determination of whether to accept, modify or reject those changes to the Program.

22-1-7 PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION.

(A) The ultimate oversight of the program is the Village Board. The Village Board has assigned specific responsibility for the Program's implementation to the Program Administrator.

(B) The Program Administrator will report to the Village Board, at least annually, on compliance by the Village with all identity theft issues.

(C) The report will address material matters related to the Program and evaluate issues such as:

- (1) The effectiveness of the policies and procedures of the Village in addressing the risk of identity theft in connection with the opening of covered accounts and with respect to existing covered accounts;
- (2) Service provider arrangements;
- (3) Significant incidents involving identity theft and management's response; and
- (4) Recommendations for material changes to the Program.

The Village Board will take any additional steps necessary to support this program.

22-1-8 SERVICE PROVIDER ARRANGEMENTS. The Village will oversee any service provider who performs an activity in connection with one or more covered accounts. The Village will take steps to ensure that the activity of the service provider is conducted in accordance with reasonable policies and procedures designed to detect, prevent, and mitigate the risk of Identity Theft and require the service provider to report any Red Flag to the Program Administrator.

22-1-9 TRAINING. The Village staff responsible for implementing the Program will be trained to recognize and detect Red Flags and properly react to unauthorized or fraudulent attempts to obtain customer information. The Village directs the Program Administrator to conduct annual training for all employees regarding identity theft and to supplement that training throughout the year as more schemes are uncovered.

22-1-10 EDUCATION OF CUSTOMERS. Educating consumers about preventing identity theft and identifying potential pretext calls may help reduce their vulnerability to these fraudulent practices. The Village will have brochures available to consumers and an identity theft prevention section on the Village's website that describes preventative measures consumers can take to avoid becoming victims of these types of fraud.

22-1-11 OTHER APPLICABLE LEGAL REQUIREMENTS. As part of the overall Program, the Village will include other legal requirements when needed, such as:

- (A) Filing a Suspicious Activity Report; and
- (B) Implementing any requirements under which accounts may be created, changed or altered when the Village detects a fraud or active duty alert.

22-1-12 ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS. In the event one of the Village's customers becomes a victim of identity theft, the following steps will be taken, as appropriate, to assist them:

- (A) Have trained personnel respond to customer calls regarding identity theft or pretext calling.
- (B) Determine if it is necessary to close an account immediately after a customer reports unauthorized use of that account and create a new customer account when appropriate. Where a customer has multiple accounts, an assessment will be made as to whether any other account has been the subject of potential fraud.
- (C) Help educate the customer about appropriate steps to take if they have been victimized.

ARTICLE II – POLICY PROHIBITING SEXUAL HARASSMENT

22-2-1 PROHIBITION ON SEXUAL HARASSMENT. It is unlawful to harass a person because of that person’s sex. The courts have determined that sexual harassment is a form of discrimination under Title VII of the U.S. Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended in 1991. All persons have a right to work in an environment free from sexual harassment. Sexual harassment is unacceptable misconduct which affects individuals of all genders and sexual orientations. It is a policy of this Village to prohibit harassment of any person by any municipal officials, municipal agents, municipal employees and municipal agencies or offices are prohibited from sexually harassing any person, regardless of any employment relationship or lack thereof.

22-2-2 DEFINITION OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT. This policy adopts the definition of sexual harassment as stated in the Illinois Human Rights Act, which currently defines sexual harassment as:

(A) Any unwelcome sexual advances or requests for sexual favors or any conduct of a sexual nature when:

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

(B) Conduct which may constitute sexual harassment includes:

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

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

22-2-3 PROCEDURE FOR REPORTING AN ALLEGATION OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT.

(A) An employee who either observes sexual harassment or believes herself/himself to be the object of sexual harassment should deal with the incident(s) as directly and firmly as possible by clearly communicating his/her position to the offending employee, and his/her immediate supervisor. It is not necessary for sexual harassment to be directed at the person making the report.

(B) Any employee may report conduct which is believed to be sexual harassment, including the following:

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

(2) **Contact with Supervisory Personnel.** At the same time direct communication is undertaken, or in the event the employee feels threatened or intimidated by the situation, the problem must be promptly reported to the immediate supervisor of the person making the report, a department head, a director of human resources, an ethics officer, the village manager or administrator, or the chief executive officer of the Municipality. The employee experiencing what he or she believes to be sexual harassment must not assume that the employer is aware of the conduct. If there are no witnesses and the victim fails to notify a supervisor or other responsible officer, the Municipality will not be presumed to have knowledge of the harassment.

(3) **Resolution Outside Municipality.** The purpose of this policy is to establish prompt, thorough and effective procedures for responding to every report and incident so that problems can be identified and remedied by the Municipality. However, all municipal employees have the right to contact the Illinois Department of Human Rights (IDHR) or the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) for information regarding filing a formal complaint with those entities. An IDHR complaint must be filed within **one hundred eighty (180) days** of the alleged incident(s) unless it is a continuing offense. A complaint with the EEOC must be filed within **three hundred (300) days**.

(C) Documentation of any incident may be submitted with any report (what was said or done, the date, the time and the place), including, but not limited to, written records such as letters, notes, memos and telephone messages.

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

22-2-4 PROHIBITION ON RETALIATION FOR REPORTING SEXUAL HARASSMENT ALLEGATIONS.

(A) No municipal official, municipal agency, municipal employee or municipal agency or office shall take any retaliatory action against any municipal employee due to a municipal employee's:

- (1) Disclosure or threatened disclosure of any violation of this policy,
- (2) The provision of information related to or testimony before any public body conducting an investigation, hearing or inquiry into any violation of this policy, or
- (3) Assistance or participation in a proceeding to enforce the provisions of this policy.

(B) For the purposes of this policy, retaliatory action means the reprimand, discharge, suspension, demotion, denial of promotion or transfer, or change in the terms or conditions of employment of any municipal employee that is taken in retaliation for a municipal employee's involvement in protected activity pursuant to this policy.

(C) No individual making a report will be retaliated against even if a report made in good faith is not substantiated. In addition, any witness will be protected from retaliation.

(D) Similar to the prohibition against retaliation contained herein, the State Officials and Employees Ethics Act (**5 ILCS 430/15-10**) provides whistleblower protection from retaliatory action such as reprimand, discharge, suspension, demotion, or denial of promotion or transfer that occurs in retaliation for an employee who does any of the following:

- (1) Discloses or threatens to disclose to a supervisor or to a public body an activity, policy, or practice of any officer, member, State agency, or other State employee that the State employee reasonably believes is in violation of a law, rule, or regulation;
- (2) Provides information to or testifies before any public body conducting an investigation, hearing, or inquiry into any violation of a law, rule, or regulation by any officer, member, State agency or other State employee; or
- (3) Assists or participates in a proceeding to enforce the provisions of the State Officials and Employees Ethics Act.

(E) Pursuant to the Whistleblower Act (**740 ILCS 174/15(a)**), an employer may not retaliate against an employee who discloses information in a court, an administrative hearing, or before a legislative commission or committee, or in any other proceeding, where the employee has reasonable cause to believe that the information discloses a violation of a State or federal law, rule, or regulation. In addition, an employer may not retaliate against an employee for disclosing information to a government or law enforcement agency, where the employee has reasonable cause to believe that the information discloses a violation of a State or federal law, rule, or regulation. (**740 ILCS 174/15(b)**).

(F) According to the Illinois Human Rights Act (**775 ILCS 5/6-101**), it is a civil rights violation for a person, or for two or more people to conspire, to retaliate against a person because he/she has opposed that which he/she reasonably and in good faith believes to be sexual harassment in employment, because he/she has made a charge, filed a complaint, testified, assisted, or participated in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under the Illinois Human Rights Act.

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

22-2-5 CONSEQUENCES OF A VIOLATION OF THE PROHIBITION ON SEXUAL HARASSMENT. In addition to any and all other discipline that may be applicable pursuant to municipal policies, employment agreements, procedures, employee handbooks and/or collective bargaining agreement, any person who violates this policy or the Prohibition on Sexual Harassment contained in **5 ILCS 430/5-65**, may be subject to a fine of up to **Seven Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$750.00)** per offense, applicable discipline or discharge by the Municipality and any applicable fines and penalties established pursuant to local ordinance, State law or Federal law. Each violation may constitute a separate offense. Any discipline imposed by the Municipality shall be separate and distinct from any penalty imposed by an ethics commission and any fines or penalties imposed by a court of law or a State or Federal agency.

22-2-6 CONSEQUENCES FOR KNOWINGLY MAKING A FALSE REPORT. A false report is a report of sexual harassment made by an accuser using the sexual harassment report to accomplish some end other than stopping sexual harassment or retaliation for reporting sexual harassment. A false report is not a report made in good faith which cannot be proven. Given the seriousness of the consequences for the accused, a false or frivolous report is a severe offense that can itself result in disciplinary action. Any person who intentionally makes a false report alleging a violation of any provision of this policy shall be subject to discipline or discharge pursuant to applicable municipal policies, employment agreements, procedures, employee handbooks and/or collective bargaining agreements.

In addition, any person who intentionally makes a false report alleging a violation of any provision of the State Officials and Employees Ethics Act to an ethics commission, an inspector general, the State Police, a State's Attorney, the Attorney General, or any other law enforcement official is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor. An ethics commission may levy an administrative fine of up to **Seven Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$750.00)** against any person who intentionally makes a false, frivolous or bad faith allegation.

(Ord. No. 17-15; 12-14-17)