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ACCOMMODATION POLICY Title:-

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ACCOMMODATION POLICY

1. Key Words

Accommodation, Human Rights, AODA, Duty to Accommodate

2. Stakeholders

Chair of the Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act (AODA) committee, Occupational Health Wellness and Safety (OHWS), Human Rights & Health Equity (HR&HE), Human Resources

3. Purpose

- Outline guiding principles to govern accommodation strategies and processes.
- Lay out the overarching framework and responsibilities for accommodation.
- Ensure consistency with other Hospital Policies and laws relating to human rights, accommodation and accessibility.
- Utilize in conjunction with the Accommodation Procedures which provides the specific steps in the accommodation process.

4. Guiding Principles

- Mount Sinai Hospital ("the Hospital") is committed to providing a respectful environment that is free from discrimination.
- Accommodation is beneficial to the entire Hospital community in that it ensures that
 opportunities and services are accessible, and that employees are able to realize their full
 potential.
- Accommodation is provided to ensure, wherever feasible, that all members of the Hospital community have equal access to services and opportunities. Equality means that people are treated according to their needs in order to ensure equitable access.
- The Hospital will make every attempt to accommodate members of the Hospital Community and can only deny an accommodation if it would cause undue hardship.
- The accommodation process is a collaborative one involving discussion with and flexibility of both the person(s) seeking accommodation and those responsible for considering the request.
- Each accommodation solution is unique and should be designed taking into account the needs of the particular individual being accommodated as well as the specific organizational needs.
- The Hospital takes a pro-active approach to employment and service accessibility which includes performing audits and implementing action plans to ensure that members of the Hospital community are not facing barriers in accessing employment opportunities, services, goods or facilities.

Scope

This Policy applies to: employees, physicians, students, volunteers, patients and visitors of the Hospital, including people seeking services, goods and employment.

6. Applicable Legislation and Documents

MSH has consulted the following legislation in Ontario and Canada to establish this policy: Ontario Human Rights Code (OHRC)



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Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act (AODA) Workplace Safety and Insurance Act (WSIA)

The following MSH policies provide additional information and requirements related to this policy:

Human Rights & Health Equity Policy

Accommodation Procedures

Disability Management Program Policy and Procedure

Providing Access for People with Disabilities Policy

Emergency Response Planning for Employees with Disabilities Policy

Gender Identity Policy

7. Definitions

7.1 Accommodation:

- Accommodation is the process of identifying needs based on human rights grounds and arranging for them to be met so that individuals have equal access to employment opportunities, services, goods and facilities.
- Accommodation reflects the duty of an employer or service provider to ensure that its
 rules, practices, behaviours, policies and physical structures do not create barriers that
 exclude individuals based on characteristics protected by human rights.
- To ensure equal access, the needs of human rights protected groups must be considered
 when developing rules etc. The concept of equality must be built into workplace and other
 standards in a way that promotes the integration and full participation of members of
 human rights protected groups. Then, where barriers still exist, individual accommodation
 solutions must be explored as necessary.

7.2 Systemic Discrimination

- Systemic discrimination happens when accommodation is not provided. If all members of the Hospital community are treated the same, this may result in exclusion based on religion, family status, disability and other protected human rights grounds.
- Systemic discrimination occurs where rules, facilities and practices appear neutral but have an adverse impact because they present barriers to some in accessing employment opportunities, services, goods and facilities.
- The following are examples of barriers that may constitute systemic discrimination if the accommodation request is not explored as per the accommodation procedures:
 - o not providing ramps to enable persons in wheelchairs to access a building;
 - not allowing anyone to bring animals into a facility, including people who rely on service animals;
 - o purchasing computer programs that are not compatible with accessible software because they were cheaper than programs that would be compatible;
 - o requiring everyone to work Saturdays, meaning that employees whose religion forbids working on Saturdays are excluded from employment opportunities;



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o not allowing staff to temporarily change schedules once the schedule has been posted, even a single parent whose child is in the hospital or parent who has suddenly lost child care.

7.3 Employment Accommodation

- Ensures that an employee or prospective employee capable of performing the essential duties of a position is not excluded from employment opportunities due to characteristics protected by human rights.
- The human rights grounds that are protected by the Ontario Human Rights Code in relation to employment are: race, ancestry, place of origin, colour, ethnic origin, citizenship, creed, sex, gender identity and gender expression, sexual orientation, age, record of offenses, marital status, family status or disability. Failure to accommodate constitutes discrimination.
- Employment opportunities means all aspects of the employment relationship including: recruitment, selection, testing, hiring, promotion, performance evaluation, access to training and development, leaves of absences, redeployment, return to work and departures.
- Employment accommodation includes a "process" obligation to seriously consider a request for accommodation, including obtaining all necessary information and canvassing options in constructive dialogue with the key parties (employee, supervisor/manager, union representative, etc.).
- Employment accommodation also includes a "substantive" obligation to either arrange for appropriate accommodation or to prove that undue hardship has been met (see definition of *Undue Hardship* in section 7.7).

See the Employment Accommodation Procedures, section B, page 10.

7.4 Bona-Fide Occupational Requirement (BFOR).

- A workplace rule, policy, procedure, requirement, qualification or factor, that:
 - 1. was adopted for a purpose or goal that is rationally connected to the function being performed,
 - was adopted in good faith, in the belief that it is necessary to fulfill the purpose or goal, and
 - 3. is reasonably necessary to accomplish its purpose or goal, and it is not possible to accommodate the person without undue hardship.
- Rules that do not pass the above three part-test test and create barriers for individuals or groups based on human rights grounds will be considered discriminatory.
- Rules should be designed to be inclusive and should also accommodate individual
 differences to the point of undue hardship (see definition below section 7.7). This ensures
 that each person is assessed according to his or her own personal abilities, instead of being
 judged against presumed group characteristics or being subject to rules or standards that
 are not necessary.



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7.5 Essential Duties

 A job may contain many elements, some of which are essential to doing the job, and others that are ideal or preferable, but not essential.

- If an individual cannot do the essential duties even with accommodation, the employer's
 duty to accommodate may have been met.
- However, in large organizations such as the Hospital there is an expectation that the availability of other jobs will be explored.

7.6 Service Accommodation

- Ensures that users of services, goods and facilities do not face barriers at the Hospital based on human rights characteristics.
- The human rights grounds that are protected by the Ontario Human Rights Code in relation to services, goods and facilities are: race, ancestry, place of origin, colour, ethnic origin, citizenship, creed, sex, gender identity and gender expression, sexual orientation, age, marital status, family status or disability.
- The failure to accommodate constitutes discrimination.
- Accommodation is to be provided up to undue hardship (see definition of undue hardship below in section 7.7).

See the Services, Goods and Facilities Accommodation Procedures, section C, page 14.

7.7 Undue Hardship

- Undue hardship is reached where cost will affect the viability of the organization or where unacceptable health or safety risks are created.
- To assess risk, the following must be considered: nature of the risk, severity of the risk, probability of the risk, and scope of the risk.
- The onus of proving hardship is on the hospital. Real data and evidence are required, not speculation.
- Considerations such as collective agreements and contractual arrangements, inconvenience to other employees or employee morale, business inconvenience, and customer preference are not sufficient to deny accommodation, but may be taken into account in choosing between accommodation options.

7.8 Accessibility:

- The Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act, 2005 lays the framework for the development of province-wide mandatory standards on accessibility in all areas of daily life. The act requires employers and service providers to identify, remove and prevent barriers to accessibility for people with disabilities.
- The Accessibility Standards for Customer Service require amongst other things, that policies and practices must be in place to ensure that persons with disabilities are in an equal position with other persons to benefit from goods and services in a manner that respects their dignity and independence. Everyone in the Hospital Community involved in



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delivering goods and services must be trained in how to carry out their responsibilities in providing goods and services to persons with disabilities.

- The Accessibility Standards for Employment require amongst other things, that the Hospital create policies and inform employees with disabilities of: emergency response information, the availability of accommodation in the recruitment processes, policies used to support its employees with disabilities including the provision of job accommodations, the provision of accessible formats and communication supports, the process for documented individual accommodation plans, the return to work process for employees who have been absent from work due to a disability and require disability-related accommodations in order to return to work. Training shall be provided on the requirements of this accessibility standard and on the Ontario Human Rights Code as it pertains to persons with disabilities.
- The Accessibility Standards for Information and Communications require amongst other things the Hospital to: provide and notify the public about the availability upon request of information, materials and resources in accessible formats and communications supports; and create accessible internet and intranet websites.
- The specific requirements for the various standards will be phased in from 2012 2017.

7.9 Disability

- The right to equal treatment without discrimination because of disability includes the right to equal treatment because a person has or has had a disability or is believed to have or to have had a disability
- Disability should be interpreted in broad terms. It includes both present and past conditions, and also the perception that a person is disabled.
- Disability can be temporary or permanent, physical or mental, visible or invisible, includes learning disabilities and addictions, and may include chronic and episodic illnesses.
- Discrimination may be based on the actual functional limitations of the employee or the employer's perceptions about the person's limitations.
- Disability includes an injury or disability for which benefits were claimed or received under the insurance plan established under the Workplace Safety and Insurance Act, 1997

7.10 Creed/Religion

- Legal decisions have established that for creed/religion to be protected by the Ontario Human Rights Code, as assessed on a case by case basis:
 - There must be a system of beliefs or practices.
 - The person seeking accommodation must sincerely believe and/or practice this system.
 - Belief in God or gods is not required and spiritual beliefs and practices are protected as are new religious movements.
 - Beliefs that incite hatred or contravene international human rights standards or criminal law are not protected.

7.11 Family Status

Being in a parent and child relationship as either the parent or the child.



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7.12 Sex

• Being male or female (Includes pregnancy and breastfeeding)

7.13 Gender Identity

• Gender identity (the gender that a person identifies as or how they perceive themselves and may be different than their birth-assigned sex) and gender expression (how a person communicates or 'expresses' their gender identity to others, often through behaviour, physical appearance (clothes, etc.) or by emphasizing, deemphasizing or changing physical characteristics) - see Gender Identity Policy for more information.

7.14 Day

- Means working days.
- Timelines in the Procedures may be extended by the Director of Human Rights & Health Equity upon request

8. Responsibilities

- 8.1 Individuals Requiring Accommodation must:
 - Communicate the need for accommodation to the appropriate management contact as soon as they are aware of the need:
 - Patients should ask their health care provider
 - Visitors should ask the service provider
 - Employees should ask their supervisor or manager
 - Physicians should ask their Chief
 - Volunteers should ask Volunteer Services
 - Provide sufficient documentation when requested to support the request for accommodation.
 - Cooperate and be flexible in seeking accommodation solutions.

8.2 Management and Supervisors - Employment Accommodation

- Refer all disability related accommodation requests to OHWS.
- Seek advice about accommodation requests and always consult Human Rights & Health Equity prior to turning down an accommodation request.
- consult Human Resources for accommodation of unionzed employees.
- Communicate the Hospital Accommodation Policy and Procedures to staff
- Invite staff, physicians and volunteers to bring forward requests for accommodation if needed
- Collect the information necessary to understand the nature of the request for accommodation while respecting privacy and confidentiality requirements. Do not look at any medical documents. Ask the employee to provide them directly to OHWS or forward them directly and confidentially to OHWS.
- Observe the procedural duty to involve all the necessary parties in canvassing options that balance the need for accommodation with the Hospital's operational requirements.



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• Observe the substantive duty to either arrange for accommodation or demonstrate that undue hardship has been met.

- Document and keep confidential records of the entire accommodation process, including implementation and follow-up.
- Manage the workplace environment to ensure a respectful and supportive team culture is maintained to support the accommodation.
- Follow up to ensure that documentation to support the accommodation request is current and that the accommodation continues to be appropriate.

8.3 Management and Supervisors - Service Accommodation (most requests will come from patients)

- Collect the information necessary to understand the nature of the request for accommodation while respecting privacy and confidentiality requirements.
- Seek advice about accommodation requests and always consult prior to turning down an accommodation request. Support is available through the AODA chair or Human Rights & Health Equity
- Observe the procedural duty to involve all the necessary parties in canvassing options that balance the need for accommodation with the Hospital's operational requirements.
- Observe the substantive duty to either arrange for accommodation or demonstrate that undue hardship has been met.
- Document and keep confidential records of the entire accommodation process, including implementation and follow-up.
- Where appropriate, follow up to ensure that documentation to support the accommodation request is current and that the accommodation continues to be appropriate.
- Visitors' request for accommodation may identify how the environment is not accessible. A
 broader systemic assessment should be done in addition to considering how to
 accommodate the individual.

8.4 Senior Management

- Ensure that the principles and requirements of this Policy and the related Procedures are communicated and understood within the Hospital community and that an active and supportive approach is taken towards accommodation issues.
- Monitor accommodation efforts, ensuring accurate statistics and records of accommodation processes are maintained.
- Analyze reports to ensure that members of the Hospital community are not facing barriers to accessing employment opportunities or services due to failure to accommodate.
- Ensure that funds are allocated as required for accommodation requirements.

8.5 Human Rights & Health Equity Office

- Provide advice to all members of the Hospital community regarding their rights and responsibilities on all types of accommodation including complaint mechanisms.
- Educate the Hospital community on their rights and responsibilities for accommodation.
- Address complaints of failure to accommodate.



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8.6 Occupational Health, Wellness & Safety Department

- Provide advice to management and employees regarding their rights and responsibilities on disability accommodation.
- Manage the disability accommodation and return to work procedures.
- Participate in all steps of disability accommodation including identifying restrictions with the employee's health care provider and scheduling and chairing accommodation meetings
- Assess any health and safety risks associated with potential accommodation
- Provide individualized workplace emergency response information as required.
- Develop documented individual accommodation plans as required.
- Conduct accommodation plan reviews annually or as conditions change.

8.7 Human Resources

- Ensure that all HR policies, procedures and practices comply with the accommodation requirements set out by legislation and by this policy
- Implement AODA requirements for recruitment
- Ensure collective agreements are compliant with human rights law
- Identify available alternative jobs if required.
- Negotiate letter of understanding with union where required to implement individual accommodation

8.8 Communications and Marketing

• Implement accessible communications requirements under the AODA

8.9 AODA committee

Advise and educate Hospital on AODA requirements related to accommodation

8.10 Unions

- Take an active role as partners in the accommodation process
- Share joint responsibility with the employer to promote accommodation
- Support accommodation measures and consider flexibility of collective agreement provisions where required to implement individual accommodation.

9. No Reprisal

- Anyone who requests accommodation under this Policy in good faith is protected from subject to reprisals of any form as a consequence of their request.
- Imposing negative sanctions on a person and/or subjecting them to negative treatment for requesting accommodation in good faith or having an accommodation arrangement in place constitutes a violation of the Accommodation Policy, the Human Rights & Health Equity Policy and the Ontario Human Rights Code.

10. Review

This policy will be reviewed by the Human Rights & Health Equity Committee yearly.



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EMPLOYMENT ACCOMMODATION PROCEDURE

1. Purpose

The purpose of this procedure is to provide detailed process steps to ensure the Accommodation Policy is implemented appropriately.

2. Scope and Definitions

This procedure applies to all Hospital employees, physicians, students and volunteers. This Procedure is to be read in conjunction with the Accommodation Policy to ensure a consistent understanding of definitions and guiding principles.

3. Special Considerations

3.1 Confidentiality and Disclosure

- To protect the interests of the person seeking accommodation, all persons responsible for managing and supporting the request shall hold in strict confidence all personal information concerning the request for accommodation, including records of the request, contents of meetings, interviews and other relevant material.
- Personal information relating to the request shall only be released where expressly authorized by the person seeking accommodation, the information is required to manage the accommodation process, or required by law to do so.

3.2 Documentation, Record Keeping, Monitoring and Reporting

- Requests for workplace accommodation and all discussions and communication regarding these requests will be documented by the responsible supervisor or, if it is a disability accommodation, the Occupational Health, Wellness and Safety Department ["OHWS"].
- Records of workplace accommodation processes will be kept secure and confidential and will be kept separate from other Human Resources files.

4. Steps in Accommodation Process

The following procedure lays out general steps that apply to all requests for accommodation. In cases of workplace disability accommodation, the Hospital's OHWS - Disability Management Program Policy and Procedures will also be followed.

While it is understood that each accommodation solution is unique and that some may take longer than others to implement, the manager (and for disability accommodation, OHWS) will respond in a timely manner to the request for accommodation.

The Human Rights & Health Equity Department (HR&HE) can provide advice to any party regarding accommodation issues, rights and obligations. The OHWS department can provide advice and assistance for disability related accommodation or when assessing health and safety impacts of any proposed accommodation.



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4.1. Identifying the Employment Accommodation Needs

Request from employee

- It is the obligation of the employee to request accommodation from their immediate supervisor as soon as the employee is aware of the need.
- The manager must identify whether the need is due to a human rights ground such as disability, religion, family status, pregnancy, etc.
- If the request is for medical/disability accommodation the supervisor or manager will immediately refer the request to OHWS and the Disability Management Program Policy and Procedures will be followed. Any medical documentation will be forwarded directly and confidentially to OHWS without being reviewed by the supervisor or manager.
- Any accommodation involving a unionized employee will involve the bargaining agent and human resources representative

Request from prospective employee

- A prospective employee is not required to identify an accommodation need until after an offer of employment has been made.
- A job applicant may ask for accommodation in the selection process including testing and interviews by contacting the Accommodation Phone Line in confidence at 416-586-4800 ext. 7050.

Request from student

• Students who require accommodation should, where possible, raise the need with their educational institution prior to placement. The home institution will discuss the need and details with the Hospital supervisor, where possible, prior to placement.

Request from volunteer

• Volunteers may request accommodation from the Director of Volunteer Services at the outset of becoming a volunteer or at any time while volunteering for the Hospital.

Requests from physician

• A physician seeking accommodation will talk to their Chief as soon as they are aware of the need.

Request from physician's staff

- A staff member of a physician should make a request to the physician to whom they report.
- Either party may consult HR&HE on an accommodation plan, but if the individual is not a Mount Sinai Hospital employee, the physician is responsible for paying for any accommodation needs.

Need identified by Management or union

- In some cases an employee's supervisor or union representative may identify a possible need for accommodation.
- In such cases they will discuss the availability of accommodation with the employee. As this discussion may raise sensitive issues, they may wish to consult with HR&HE, OHWS, or HR prior to the discussion.



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4.2. Verifying Medical Accommodation Requirements

Medical/Disability

- When an employee requests accommodation based on a medical condition, ailment or disability, the supervisor or manager will immediately refer the request to OHWS. The Disability Management Program Policy and Procedures will be followed and the OHWS department will request and review medical documentation.
- Managers and supervisors should refrain from asking about any specific medical conditions or diagnoses. Any medical documentation will be forwarded directly and confidentially to OHWS without being reviewed by the supervisor or manager.

4.3. Verifying Other Accommodation Requirements

Other grounds of accommodation

- With respect to other types of accommodations such as religion, family status, sex (including pregnancy), gender identity and gender expression, or ethnic origin, the employee should provide their accommodation needs with background information so that the Hospital has the necessary information to assess the request and arrange for appropriate accommodation.
- The manager may consult with the Human Rights & Health Equity Office to determine whether and how the request should be accommodated.
- The manager must consult Human Resources for accommodation of unionzed employees.
- As soon as possible, but no later than ten (10) days after receiving the accommodation request, the responsible supervisor or manager will respond with a request for any additional supporting information or documentation required to consider the request.
- The person seeking accommodation must cooperate with all reasonable requests for information.
- The person seeking accommodation may also consult with the Human Rights & Health Equity Office regarding their rights to accommodation and the accommodation process.

4.4. Exploring Accommodation Options

- As soon as possible, but no later than ten (10) days after receiving the additional documentation/information or, where none was requested, from the date of the accommodation request a meeting will be held to discuss the request.
- The supervisor or manager responsible for the accommodation request should involve all relevant
 parties in the meeting to discuss possible accommodation options. This may include the person
 seeking accommodation, the responsible supervisor or manager, the union if the person seeking
 accommodation is a unionized employee, and other advisors as required (i.e. Human Resources,
 OHWS, etc.). If it is a medical accommodation this meeting will be formally organized by the OHWS
 department.
- The objective of this meeting is to seek a feasible solution that respects the dignity of the person being accommodated but does not cause undue hardship to the Hospital.
- The employee should cooperate and be flexible in seeking accommodation solutions.
- Management should be open to creative solutions.
- For current employees, accommodation solutions should be sought:
 - First within the employee's current job and department



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Then within the employee's department/portfolio

Then throughout the Hospital.

• For all others, the accommodation should respect the dignity of the individual, be as close to the original opportunity as possible, have as little impact as possible on other staff

4.5. Implementation

- Once a solution is found, the responsible manager should oversee its implementation. This may entail working with employees, union representatives and other departments, while respecting, to the extent possible, the right to privacy of the person being accommodated.
- Managers must take action to prevent a negative environment, e.g. gossip, negative comments, undue pressure and exclusion, directed towards accommodated employees
- Implementation should be completed as soon as practical, taking into account that there may be a need to adjust facilities, change work processes or order special equipment.

4.6. Monitoring

- If an accommodation solution was found and implemented, the responsible supervisor or manager should monitor to ensure that the solution is satisfactory.
- Meet with the person being accommodated in 3-6 months to verify that the accommodation need is ongoing and that the accommodation continues to be adequate.
- Verify on an annual basis that the person being accommodated continues to require accommodation and that the accommodation continues to be appropriate.
- For medical/disability accommodation, OHWS will review the accommodation and may request current medical documentation.

4.7. Solution Not Found

If after canvassing all the options the responsible supervisor or manager is of the opinion that the request for accommodation can not be met, they must:

- Review the request against operational needs to determine whether the test of Undue Hardship has been met
- Seek advice from the Human Rights & Health Equity Office when assessing undue hardship and prior to making a final determination.
- Identify next steps.
- Inform the employee of the determination.

4.8. Appeal process

- Non-compliance with this Procedure may constitute a violation of the Accommodation Policy, the Human Rights & Health Equity Policy, the Ontario Human Rights Code and/or the Accommodation for Ontarians with Disabilities Act.
- If any person covered by the Accommodation Policy believes that their access to employment opportunities has been prevented due to a failure to accommodate, or that the accommodation process has not been carried out in accordance with the Accommodation Policy or this Procedure, they may request a review by or file a complaint with the Human Rights & Health Equity Office. Unionized employees also have the option to file a grievance through their union



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SERVICES, GOODS AND FACILITIES ACCOMMODATION PROCEDURE

1. Purpose

The purpose of this procedure is to provide detailed process steps to ensure the Accommodation Policy is implemented appropriately.

2. Scope

This procedure applies to any person seeking to use the services, goods or facilities of Mount Sinai Hospital, including patients and visitors of the Hospital. This Procedure is to be read in conjunction with the Accommodation Policy to ensure a consistent understanding of definitions and guiding principles.

3. Special Considerations

3.1 Confidentiality and Disclosure

 To protect the interests of the person seeking accommodation, information should only be disclosed on a need to know basis and in accordance with legislation and Mount Sinai Hospital policies and procedures, and regarding patient records.

3.2 Documentation, Record Keeping, Monitoring and Reporting

- Requests for patient accommodation and all discussions and communications regarding these requests will be documented by the care provider or responsible supervisor.
- Records of patient accommodation can be noted in the patient's chart.
- Records for other requests will be kept by the supervisor/manager in a secure location to maintain confidentiality.

4. Steps in Accommodation Process

While it is understood that each accommodation solution is unique and that some may take longer than others to implement, the person to whom the request for accommodation was made will respond in a timely manner to the request.

4.1. Identifying the Accommodation Need

- A patient or visitor should identify an accommodation need to any individual involved in the patient's care or to the service provider e.g. nutrition services, as applicable, as soon as the person is aware of the need.
- In some cases a care provider may identify a possible need for accommodation. In such cases, they should discuss the right to be accommodated with the patient and/or patient's family.
- Non-patients seeking to use goods, services and facilities should identify any accommodation need to the appropriate service provider
- Telecommunications devices for people who are hearing-impaired (TTYs, Pocket Talkers and other assistive devices), sign language interpreters, language interpreters, and patient escorts are all available when requested in advance. http://www.mountsinai.on.ca/patients/your-hospital-



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stay/accessibility/accessibility_brochure.pdf. Interpreter Services (volunteer@mtsinai.on.ca or 416 586-4800 ext 8200)

- The Human Rights & Health Equity office can provide advice about accommodation issues (humanrights@mtsinai.on.ca or 416 586-4800 ext 7519) and Patient Relations can answer questions related to our accessibility commitment (416 586-4800 ext 5066)
- The AODA chair can provide advice about disability related accommodation (access@mtsinai.on.ca or 416 586-4800 ext 7286). See also http://www.mountsinai.on.ca/patients/your-hospital-stay/accessibility for additional information on accessibility

4.2. Verifying Nature of Accommodation - Obtaining necessary information/documentation

- The person seeking accommodation will be required to provide sufficient information which may include documentation to support the request for accommodation, so that the Hospital has the necessary information to assess the request and arrange for appropriate accommodation
- supporting documentation will not always be required. If the request is simple and/or the need is obvious, staff are encouraged to make any necessary adjustments to accommodate the individual. For more complex requests, please follow section 4.3 below.
- The care/service provider or supervisor/manager may consult with the Human Rights & Health Equity Office, or the AODA Chair if disability related, when asked to accommodate on any prohibited ground.

4.3. Exploring Accommodation Options

- Once the necessary information is obtained, the care/service provider or supervisor should involve all relevant parties in a discussion of possible accommodation options. Parties may include the person seeking accommodation, his/her support person, the care provider(s), the care provider's supervisor or manager, and other advisors as required (i.e. AODA Chair).
- The objective of this meeting is to seek a feasible solution that respects the dignity of person being accommodated but does not cause undue hardship to the Hospital.

4.4. Implementation

 Once a solution is found, the care provider or supervisor/manager should oversee its implementation as soon as practical and communicate the accommodation solution to all staff who will need to provide it

4.5. Monitoring

If an accommodation solution was found and implemented, the care provider or supervisor/manager should:

- Monitor to ensure that the solution is satisfactory; and
- Where appropriate, meet with the person being accommodated in 3-6 months to verify that the accommodation need is ongoing and that the accommodation continues to be adequate.



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4.6. Solution Not Found

If after canvassing all the options the care/service provider or supervisor/manager is of the opinion that the request for accommodation can not be met, they must:

- Review the request against operational needs to determine whether the test of Undue Hardship has been met.
- Seek advice from the Human Rights & Health Equity Office when assessing undue hardship and prior to making a final determination.
- Identify next steps.
- Inform the person seeking accommodation of the determination.

4.7 Appeal process

- Non-compliance with this is Procedure may constitute a violation of the Accommodation Policy, the Human Rights & Health Equity Policy, the Ontario Human Rights Code, and/or the Accommodation for Ontarians with Disabilities Act.
- If an individual seeking to use the services, goods or facilities of Mount Sinai Hospital believes that their access to the services, goods or facilities has been prevented due to a failure to accommodate, or that the accommodation process has not been carried out in accordance with the Accommodation Policy or this Procedure, they may request a review by or file a complaint with the Human Rights & Health Equity Office.



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APPENDIX A: EXAMPLES OF WORKPLACE ACCOMMODATION

This chart provides a sampling of the sorts of accommodation requests that might arise, with some insight as to how courts, tribunals and arbitrators have addressed them.

Each accommodation request must be considered on its own merits and advice should always be sought prior to turning down an accommodation.

Human Rights Ground	Sample Accommodation Request	Best Practices (Based on arbitration case law and human rights tribunal decision)
Disability	Physical restrictions (i.e. can not lift more than a particular weight, can not walk/stand for longer than a certain period of time, etc.) Erratic behaviour without diagnosis or claim of disability	These are typically the most frequent types of disability accommodation in the workplace. They can be temporary or permanent physical restrictions. Every case needs to have the functional limitation(s) clarified objectively through proper medical assessment and matched against the job demands. A supervisor has the right and the responsibility to question behaviour, especially when it may impact on the safety of
		others. The supervisor should meet with the employee privately, identify the problematic behaviour and ask if any accommodation is required. If the supervisor believes there may be a medical issue, they should encourage the employee to talk to OHWS and/or Employee Assistance Program (EAP). If a disability is not identified, the supervisor should set clear performance and behavioural expectations. If the supervisor suspects a mental health issue may be present but the employee does not want to seek help, consult OHWS.
	Physical Barriers (e.g. inaccessible doors).	Managers receiving such complaints should consult with both the AODA Chair and Director of Building Services.
Religion	Day off to observe holiday	The employee should provide adequate notice, e.g. before the schedule is posted, to provide time for the supervisor/manager to arrange for time off. If management has any questions about whether the request falls under the Ontario Human Rights Code please call Human Rights & Health Equity. Time off can be achieved through scheduling, use of the personal leave and vacation days, and/or unpaid leave. The parties will work cooperatively to determine how the leave will be accommodated.



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Human Rights	Sample Accommodation	Best Practices (Based on arbitration case law and human
Ground	Request	rights tribunal decision)
	Time off for prayer	There is a spiritual oasis and synagogue available for everyone in the Hospital. Supervisors/managers will schedule breaks to accommodate prayer needs, short of undue hardship.
	Restricted from working certain days, hours or religious holidays	This must be accommodated short of undue hardship. Unions must work with management and may have to relax collective agreement requirements.
	Religious practice is in conflict with dress codes or safety requirements	There should be discussions around meeting health and safety requirements. Consult with HR&HE who will also consult with OHWS. Issues that need to be considered include the probability and seriousness of the safety risk.
Sex (pregnancy & breastfeeding)	Temporary physical restrictions during pregnancy	Temporary relocation/reassignment of duties. May required medical documentation/support.
- a transman may also make these requests	Breastfeeding	Provide private space for breastfeeding. Be flexible regarding break times.
Gender Identity	Trans staff - a person who identifies with a gender that is different from their birthassigned sex (biological sex) - see Gender Identity Policy for more information	Use preferred names and pronouns or titles (e.g. Ms., Mrs., Mr. etc). Have single user washrooms. Accommodate requests for changes in personnel records (including all internal and external directories, email addresses and business cards) if employee is undergoing or has undergone a transition process.
Family Status	Special leaves: Leave of absence for care of family member	The Employment Standards Act provides for a number of family related leaves such as bereavement leave, family medical leave, personal emergency leave, as well as parental and pregnancy leaves. In addition to providing legislated leaves, the Hospital will attempt, within HR policies and Collective Agreements, to extend leaves of absence to employees who require them to care for family members.



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Human Rights Ground	Sample Accommodation Request	Best Practices (Based on arbitration case law and human rights tribunal decision)
	Ongoing care of Child or Parent (e.g. day care drop off/pick up)	Current legal decisions are inconsistent on the issue of accommodating family status and this is an evolving area of the law. The law has so far generally acknowledged that there is a right to be accommodated on the basis of child-care responsibilities, but balancing work and family is challenging and not every inconvenience related to family care needs to be accommodated by the employer.
		This procedure requires the Hospital to give due consideration to all requests for accommodation based on family responsibilities and to implement options that do not impact unduly on other employees, can be accommodated within the applicable collective agreement, and do not have significant business implications for the Hospital. However, for a legal duty to accommodate up to undue hardship, there will have to be a fairly serious consequence of non-accommodation.
		Parties must engage in dialogue and attempt to reach a reasonable response to the situation.
	Child or Elder Care expenses to attend off site training	The key is to put the employee with family responsibilities in the same position as an employee without these responsibilities. If an employee must pay for additional day care to attend an employer-mandated training program that is at a different location and/or different day/time than usual, the employer should pay the extra expense. The request for such expenses must be made in advance. Parties must engage in dialogue and attempt to reach a reasonable response to the situation.
All of the above	Employee's requirements may come into conflict with <i>shift work</i> - start times, finish times, night shifts, 12 hour shifts, etc.	It is not undue hardship to allow an employee to pray during a shift or to work a shorter shift. On the other hand the need to maintain a shift complement and to have employees perform the essential duties of the position has been recognized by courts, Tribunals and arbitrators. Each case must be reviewed on its own merits.
		The Hospital will not have met its obligation to accommodate if the onus is placed on the employee to switch shifts with another employee or to otherwise implement the accommodation themselves.



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APPENDIX B- EXAMPLES OF EXAMPLES OF SERVICE, GOODS AND FACILITIES ACCOMMODATION

This chart provides a sampling of the sorts of accommodation requests that might arise, as well as some insight as to how courts and human rights tribunals have addressed them and/or practical responses.

Each accommodation request must be considered on its own merits and advice should always be sought prior to turning down an accommodation.

Human Rights Ground	Sample Accommodation Request	Best Practices (Based on arbitration case law and human rights tribunal decision)
Disability	ASL interpreter	Call Interpreter Services or the emergency sign language number. See Interpreter Services Policy
	Large print documents	Staff can increase the font on Word documents and reprint it, or enlarge on a photocopy machine.
	Person to read documents aloud	Staff can contact Volunteer Services x8200.
	Request help filling in forms	Staff can contact Volunteer Services x8200.
	Physical Barriers (e.g. inaccessible doors).	Managers receiving such complaints should consult with both the AODA Chair and Director of Building Services.
Religion (Creed)	Change of appointment date or	Be flexible.
Keligion (creed)	time due to religious observance or	Advise of the Spiritual Oasis (open 24 hours a day,
	prayer	room 432 near the escalators) and the Synagogue
	prayor	(near the Emergency Department).
	Request for care provider of the same religion	Not a request that will be accommodated.
	Request for care provider of the same sex	Accommodate where possible.
Place of origin	Request language interpretation	Contact Interpreter Services ext 8200, call InterpreTalk at 1-877-870-1798 or if you have a dedicated InterpreTalk phone press the auto-dial button. See Interpreter Services Policy
Sex/Gender	Request for care provider of the same gender	Accommodate where possible if the request is based on the patient's past traumatizing experiences, not if it's based on personal preference or assumptions about skills of a practitioner based on gender.
Gender Identity	Trans patients - a person who	Use preferred names and pronouns or titles (e.g. Ms.,
	identifies with a gender that is	Mrs., Mr. etc).
	different from their birth-assigned sex (biological sex) - see <u>Gender</u>	Ensure all health care providers are aware of patient's gender identity
	Identity Policy for more	Ensure safety in wards/shared rooms
	information	Offer single user washroom.
Sex/Family	Breastfeeding (a transman may	Provide private space for breastfeeding.
Status	also make this request)	
Status	also make this request)	



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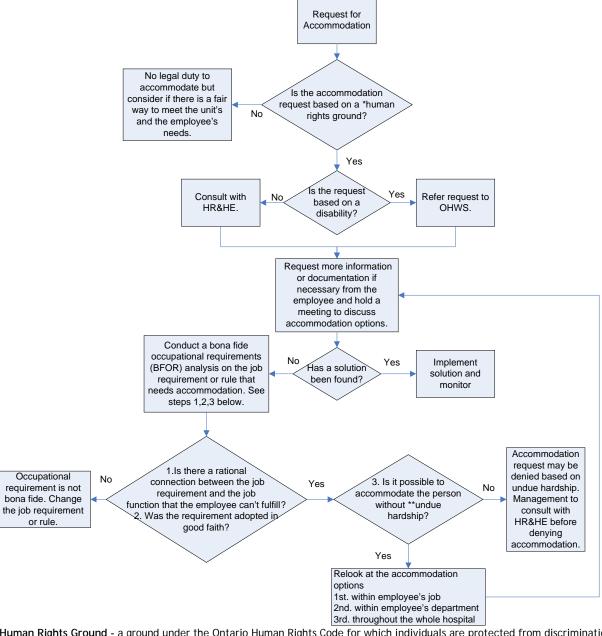
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APPENDIX C- REQUEST FOR EMPLOYMENT ACCOMMODATION FLOWCHART



^{*}Human Rights Ground - a ground under the Ontario Human Rights Code for which individuals are protected from discrimination, including failure to accommodate, and harassment. These grounds include race, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression, colour, ancestry, place of origin, ethnic origin, marital status, age, disability, record of offences (for employment only), citizenship, family status, or religion.

^{**}Undue Hardship is reached where cost will affect the viability of the organization or where unacceptable health or safety risks are created. It is up to the hospital to prove hardship on real data and evidence, not speculation.