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# Paid Suspension—"Day of Contemplation"

- Intended to invoke a sense of obligation and resolution to improve performance
- Generally used as a once-in-a-career
   benefit
- Employer may require "homework"



<b>SAMPLE "Homework"</b> "In addition to giving you a final written warning about, we are giving you a day off with pay so that you may rethink your commitment to our organization. The purpose of this paid suspension is to impress upon you the seriousness of your (misconduct) (inappropriate conduct) (actions). If you choose not to return to work the day after tomorrow, we will
we are giving you a day off with pay so that you may rethink your commitment to our organization. The purpose of this paid suspension is to impress upon you the seriousness of your (misconduct) (inappropriate conduct) (actions). If you
respect your decision and your employment will terminate effective close of business tomorrow. If you decide to return to work you will be required to submit a written action plan, outlining the concrete steps you will take to correct this problem.

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# SAMPLE "Homework", cont'd.

I specifically want you to address \_\_\_\_\_\_. You will need to present this written action plan to your supervisor first thing upon your return to work. This is a once-in-a-career benefit. If you decide to return to work, you will be expected to adhere to the action plan, if it's accepted by your supervisor. If your supervisor finds the action plan inadequate, or you fail to adhere to the action plan, your employment with us will be terminated."

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# **Progressive Discipline**

- Common, but frequently misunderstood
- Not a series of prescriptive steps; guidance only
- Example:
  - Require first instance of performance failure to be treated as a warning
  - Successive occurrences result in more serious disciplinary measures
- Increasingly serious disciplinary steps
- NOTE: progressive discipline should never be rigidly applied; written policies should preserve your discretion to exercise flexibility







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## Limitations on "employment at will"

- Violation of federal and state laws, such as a claim of wrongful discharge based on discrimination or violation of family leave laws
- Violation of **common law rights**, such as a claim of wrongful discharge in violation of public policy
- **Breach of contract**, such as a claim that the employer acted in conflict with a provision in an employee handbook or did not uphold a verbal promise





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#### ...find the answer here

## More Termination Terminology

- Reduction in force implies that more than one staff is being terminated, but no particular implication as to reason for terminations; generally, not appropriate to use when employee's performance was unsatisfactory.
- Reorganizing implies that positions are being eliminated and that reporting relationships are being restructured.
- Elimination of a position describes a situation where a
  particular position is being eliminated; no implication as to the
  reason, although generally not appropriate when the reason is
  poor performance; often used when grant funding that supports
  a position runs out or is terminated.
- SEPARATION of employment is a neutral expression.

















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# Why the claims "bubble" in tough times

One possible reason: the time required to find new positions is greater than it would be in a strong economy





















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# Age Discrimination, cont'd. 2

- "Employers' conscious or unconscious stereotypes about older workers may cause them to underestimate the contributions of these workers to their organizations. As a result, older workers may be disproportionately selected for layoffs during reductions-in-force."
- "To then make matters worse, evidence suggests that older workers who lose their jobs may have more difficulty finding another job than their younger counterparts, due to age discrimination."

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# Age Discrimination, cont'd. 3

- Stereotypes about older workers prevail, despite contrary evidence
  - Contrary evidence
    Common negative stereotypes include that older workers are more costly, harder to train, less adaptable, less motivated, less flexible, more resistant to change, perhaps less competent and less energetic than younger employees.
    Does job performance decline with age? No! The opposite is actually true. Research shows that performance often improves with age, and, when declines are found, they tend to be small. (Source: Michael Campion, Purdue University)







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## Managing the Risk of Age Discrimination Claims

- Recognize that most people—including your staff!—hold age stereotypes that negatively influence employment decisions.
- Work to ensure that all employment decisions begin with an analysis of the work to be done, and the knowledge and skills required to perform that work.
- Use only job-related standards to evaluate employees.
- Train employees about the existence and consequences of age stereotypes.
- Monitor the impact of employment decisions on protected groups, including older workers.

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# Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 & ADA Amendments Act of 2008

- (Applies to employers of 15 or more employees)
  The ADA prohibits discrimination against qualified individuals with a disability (those who with or without accommodation are capable of performing the essential functions of the position). Those who are protected include:
  - Currently disabled individuals, persons having a record of impairment, persons who are perceived as having impairment or those who are related to or associated with persons who are disabled/perceived as disabled.





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#### ADA Amendments Act of 2008: What's New?

- The law now provides that reasonable accommodations are only required for individuals who can demonstrate **they have** an impairment that substantially limits a major life activity, or a record of such impairment accommodations need not be provided to an individual who is only "regarded as" having an impairment.
- The Act now lists *major life activities,* rather than leaving that phrase open to interpretation.
- The non-exhaustive list of major life activities in § 4(4)(a) includes: caring for oneself, performing manual tasks, seeing, hearing, eating, sleeping, walking, standing, lifting, bending, speaking, breathing, learning, reading, concentrating, thinking, communicating and working.

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# Leased Employees

- Employees of a third party (the leasing company or "PEO") who work at an organization in a specific capacity, usually defined by the contract with the leasing company.
- Leasing domain by the contract with the leasing company's payroll, and handle all the withholding, paperwork, and human resources administration issues, freeing the traditional employer from many human resources burdens.
- Arrangement appears to relieve the traditional employer of liability for employment law claims, including wrongful discharge claims, but in fact does not.





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# Leased Employees, cont'd. 3

 Even if the contract with the leasing company is structured so that the leasing company handles many of the traditional roles of an employer, the employer always retains liability for claims of discrimination and for the safety of employees in the workplace. Leased employees also are included in any count for coverage and nondiscrimination purposes if they've worked for the nonprofit for more than one year.

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# **Hot Topic - Retaliation**

- · What is a retaliation claim?
  - "You fired me because I complained about illegal conduct at the workplace."
  - "You fired me because I participated in an investigation, offering my views about an allegation of wrongdoing."





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## **Government Contractors Beware**

Whistleblowers are often protected in government contracts.

Example: Stimulus funds under the ARRA\* come with protections for whistleblowers who complain that grant recipients have wasted or misused funds, violated laws or abused authority related to the use of stimulus dollars.



\*American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

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# **Tips for Avoiding Retaliation**

- Make sure your policies prohibit retaliation
- Make sure that supervisors know that retaliation is against the law and contrary to your policies
- Educate supervisors about what may be perceived as retaliation
- Discipline employees who retaliate!







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## **Gender Identity/Sexual Identity**

- Gender identity refers to a person's belief about whether they're male or female. It is not how someone appears physically or their sexual orientation.
- Growing number of states protect gender identity.
- Resource for considering whether and how to draft policies that are sensitive to gender identity issues:
   > www.hrc.org/issues/9610.htm
- According to HRC, 35% of Fortune 500 companies prohibit discrimination based on gender identity as of February 2009, compared to just three companies in 2000.



# sh Management sk Management nter III "Four-Step Mediation Process" Initial employee meeting. Talk to employee about what they and the employer should expect through the transition process. Initial management meeting. A separate meeting with employee's supervisor to give them information about what's going to happen and to review employer's policy and procedures. Joint meeting with employee and supervisor. To go over transition plan and address any questions or concerns. Inform co-workers. Employees who will have regular contact with transitioning employee will need at least basic information about the individual's plans, along with a reminder about the organization's policies, expected behavior and how to deal with any concerns they might have. Source: Dr. Jillian T. Weiss, principal consultant of Jillian T. Weiss & Associates

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### "Fundamental Fairness" Formula Self Test

- · Business Needs is there a job-related or business need for the action?
- Notice of Performance Expectations and Consequences was employee informed of employer's expectations and consequences of falling short?
- Documentation has notice been documented?
- Opportunity to Correct - was time allotted reasonable?
- Adherence to Policies and Procedures
- Legal Compliance
- Objective Review

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## **Termination Checklist & Key Questions**

- Follow closely any internal policies and procedures in the organization's handbook.
- Articulate the objective, business-related reason for deciding which employee will be terminated.
- Consult w/legal counsel, experienced in employment matters.
- Consider using a separation agreement and release.
- Review your D&O (and EPLI) insurance.
- Is there any contractual language that limits the ٠
- circumstances in which you may terminate the employee?





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# **Termination Checklist**

- Was the employee aware that termination was a possibility or was likely?
- · Is there documentation of that awareness?
- If the discharge is based on failure to follow policy or violation of policy, can you document that the employee was aware of the policy?
- Do you have proof that the employee received the personnel manual or policies that are relevant to his or her termination?

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## **More Key Questions**

- Does this employee have any expectations, either because of promises made, or because of past practices of the nonprofit, that employment is assured for any specific length of time, or that terminated employees would receive any special treatment, such as severance pay?
- Have you discharged or disciplined other employees for similar reasons? Was the treatment consistent with this employee's treatment?
- Has the employee recently filed a workers' compensation claim, or a sexual harassment complaint or any other complaint of illegal conduct?
- What did the employee's most recent performance evaluation conclude about the employee's performance? Does the evaluation support termination?







# **Exit Interviews**

- Who? Someone other than the departing employee's direct supervisor
- How? In-person or by telephone
- Why? Identify issues that warrant follow-up; confirm that employee did or did not experience or witness illegal discrimination; peace of mind







