





- disputes that include race, sex, age, FMLA and disability discrimination claims and harassment, retaliation and whistleblower claims

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Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA)

- FMLA provides for 12 weeks of unpaid medical leave for serious health condition
- No interference
- No retaliation
- Families First Coronavirus Response Act
 Expanded FMLA leave
 - Paid

No retaliation

Less than 500 employees

American with Disabilities Act (ADA) • ADA protects workers from discrimination because of a disability - COVID • Regarded as disabled • Mental Health issues • ADA also gives workers a right to request a "reasonable accommodation" that allows them to do their job • Telework • Time off

- University of Michigan (Michigan)
- Action filed by former employee of University of Michigan
- Asserts claims under PWDCRA
- Contends that University of Michigan terminated her employment after she missed work for multiple days while waiting for COVID-19 results



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Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA)

- ADEA protects certain applicants and employees 40 years of age and older from discrimination on the basis of age in hiring, promotion, discharge, compensation, or terms, conditions or privileges of employment
- Who to bring back to work?
- No retaliation

Title VII Discrimination Claims

- Title VII and state law equivalents protect employees from discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin and other protected state-specific categories
 Who to bring back to work?
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No retaliation

Fair Labor Standards Act

- FLSA and state equivalents outline employer requirements regarding overtime pay, minimum wage, exempt v. non exempt employee classification and record keeping
- Telework
- Misclassification
- Reimbursement
- No retaliation

Uber and Lyft (Massachusetts)

- Lawsuits filed by Uber and Lyft
 drivers
- Seek declaratory judgment that employees
- Allege that employees entitled to reimbursement of expenses, overtime pay, and sick pay.
 Contend that drivers are forced to work even if symptoms of COVID-19 because do not receive sick pay

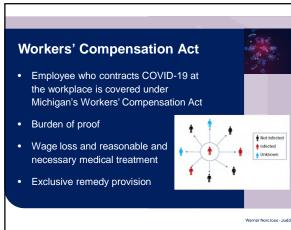


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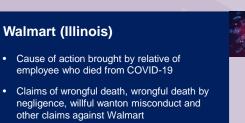
Ratner Companies (New Jersey)

- Class action lawsuit filed by hair dressers
- Asserting claims under the FLSA and New Jersey state law
- Contend that employer failed to pay them for hours worked before pandemic
- Defendants contended they were waiting for federal funds



OSHA

- OSHA general duty clause requires employers to furnish "employment and a place of employment . . . Free from recognized hazards"
- OSHA Guidance on COVID
- Regulatory complaint



 Alleges that management knew of other individuals with symptoms of COVID-19 and violated its duty to employee

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Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification

- WARN Act requires most employers with 100 or more employees to provide 60 day advance notice of plant closings or mass layoffs
- There are exceptions
- Natural disaster exception
- Unforeseeable business circumstances
 exception



Hooters (Florida)

- Employees of hooters filed claim against employer
- Assert claim for violation of the Worker Adjustment and Retaining Notification Act (WARN)
- Contend that Hooters terminated plaintiffs and other class members without providing the required advance notice

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Whistleblower Protection Act (WPA)

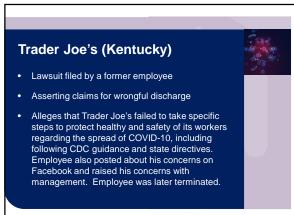
- It is illegal for employers to discharge, threaten or otherwise discriminate against employee regarding compensation, terms, conditions, location or privileges of employment because reports or is about to report a violation or a suspected violation of federal, state or local laws, rules or regulations to a public body
- Complaints of safety violations
- Public Policy/Wrongful Discharge

Detroit Medical Center (Michigan)

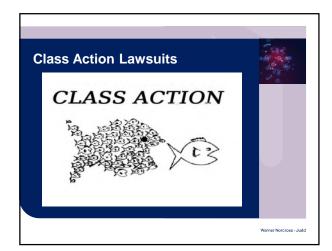
- Employee nurse of Sinai Grace Hospital filed action in Wayne County Circuit Court against Detroit Medical Center
- Asserting claim of retaliation under Michigan's Whistleblower Protection Act and wrongful discharge
- Plaintiff asserts that she had multiple discussions with management warning of insufficient nursing staffing levels and PPE and that she indicated that she would report such concerns to MIOSHA. She expressed these same concerns on social media and TV. Detroit Medical Center subsequently terminated her employment.



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Mitigate Risk - Communicate

- Disseminate current resources and information to your workforce
- Transparency
- Identify responsible individual to receive complaints/concerns

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Mitigate Risk - Telework

- Assess whether telework is appropriate
- Liberally grant requests
- Compliance and security protocols
- Timekeeping
- Employee oversight
- Trade secret

Mitigate Risk – Leave and Accommodation

- Job-protected leave
- Eligibility
- Paid v. Unpaid
- What if not job-protected leave?
- Loss or exhaustion of pay or accrued leave

Mitigate Risk – Decision making

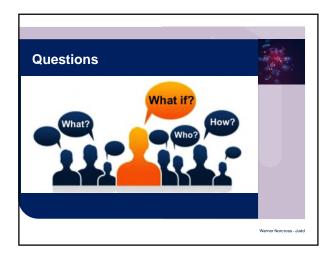
- Base employment decisions on nondiscriminatory and non-retaliatory reason
- Avoid any bias or perception that certain workers are more likely to be exposed or infected with COVID-19
- Determine policy to pay employees for time spent during screening or cleaning of PPE

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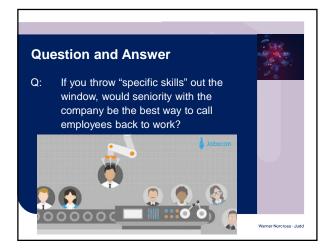
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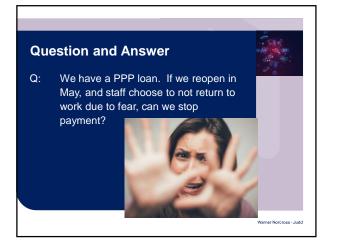












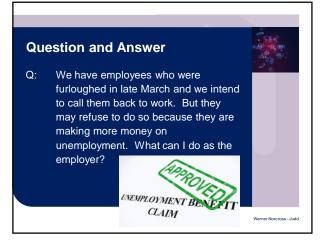
Question and Answer

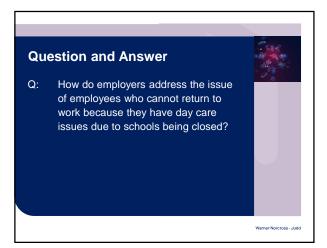
Q: Can we terminate an individual who abandons the job during COVID without a valid reason (i.e., no symptoms, no exposure, not caring for another)?

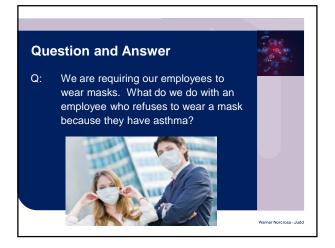
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Q: How do you handle employees that live with medical personnel that are working on the front lines? Can employee return to work?

