Employment Pitfalls to Avoid in 2016

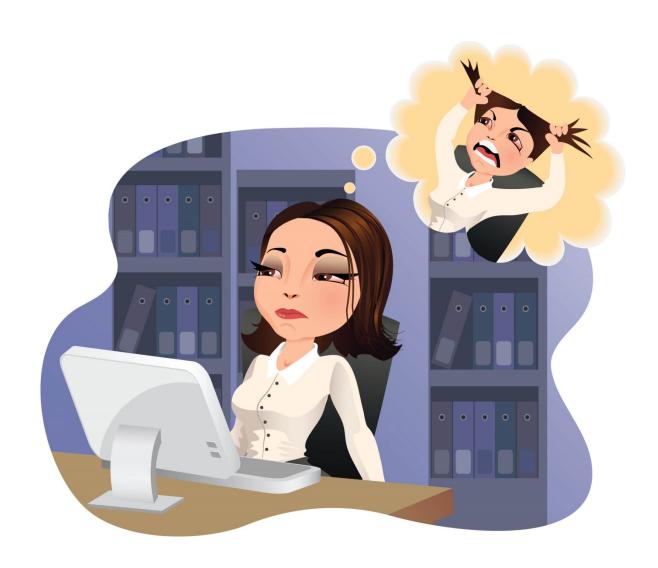
Branson Tri-Lakes Human Resources Association March 2016

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Overview

- Is your company a joint employer?
- Are you properly classifying your employees?
- Are you prepared to defend a retaliation lawsuit?
- Are you handling sexual orientation issues appropriately?
- Are you paying employees equally?

Joint Employer Findings



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Who Is A Joint Employer?

1. There is a single "one-size-fits-all" definition of "employee" for employment purposes?

True

False



Who Is A Joint Employer?

2. An employee who holds a single job can have two different employers?

True

False



Definition of Joint Employer

 When an employee is employed by two (or more) employers such that the employers are both responsible for compliance with statutes.



Expanded Definition of Joint Employer: NLRB

- Employer = Right to Control
 - Browning-Ferris
 - Two entities are both employers of a single workforce if:
 - Both are common law employers
 - Both share or codetermine those matters governing the essential terms and conditions of employment
 - Right to control is sufficient; actual control is not required



Expanded Definition of Joint Employer: NLRB

- McDonald's USA, LLC, 632 NLRB No. 168
 - Alleging joint employer status of franchisor based on its control over labor relations policies on franchisees



Expanded Definition of Joint Employer: EEOC

- EEOC General Counsel filed amicus brief supporting expansion of joint employer concept in NLRB's <u>Browning-Ferris</u> case
 - "The EEOC's joint employer definition is intentionally flexible . . . 'workplace relationships are becoming more varied as domestic industries continue to seek flexibility and . . . the increasing contracting out of work is blurring . . . distinctions between employer and client contractor.' . . . A flexible definition of joint employers addresses this changing reality."
- Likely to impact Title VII, ADA, and ADEA claims



Expanded Definition of Joint Employer: Wage and Hour

- Employer = "Suffer or Permit" standard
- Administrative Interpretation 2016-1
 - Horizontal joint employer
 - Analyze relationship between two companies
 - Vertical joint employer
 - Analyze relationship between individual and potential joint employer



Expanded Definition of Joint Employer: Wage and Hour

- DOL WHD already uses the broader and more flexible economic realities test rather than the narrower common law right of control test used in the past by NLRB
- DOL WHD will use expansive <u>Browning-</u> <u>Ferris</u> decision under NLRA as basis for even a broader economic realities approach under FLSA



Joint Employer Consequences

- If found to be a joint employer, your company could be exposed to liability under:
 - FMLA
 - Title VII
 - FLSA
 - NLRA



How to Avoid Joint Employer Issues

- Evaluate current relationships with other employers
 - Temp agencies
 - Parent/subsidiary companies
 - Any company with whom you share employees

Changes to Employee Classifications



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Are Your Employees Properly Classified?

- Independent Contractor Developments
- Proposed Regulations Regarding Exemptions



Independent Contractor Classifications

- Administrative Interpretation No. 2015-1 (July 15, 2015)
 - "Misclassification of employees as independent contractors is found in an increasing number of workplaces in the United States...."
 - "When employers improperly classify employees as independent contractors, the employees may not receive important protections such as the minimum wage, overtime compensation, unemployment insurance, and workers' compensation."
 - "In light of the broad statutory definition of employ, a worker who is economically dependent on an employer is suffered or permitted to work by the employer."
- Bottom line: A presumption of employment!



Independent Contractor Classifications

- Economic Realties Factors Test:
 - Work is integral part of employer's business
 - Worker has opportunity for profit or loss
 - Nature of worker's investment (tools and equipment probably not enough)
 - Worker's use of business skills and initiative
 - Permanence or indefiniteness of relationship
 - Nature and degree of employer's control



- The DOL proposed:
 - increasing the salary level to expand the class of nonexempt employees;
 - implementing automatic annual updates to the salary level;
 - counting non-discretionary bonuses toward the salary level; and
 - 4) possible yet-undefined changes to the duties test.



- Salary Level Increase
 - Projected to be \$50,440 in the first quarter of 2016.
 - Nearly doubles the current salary level of \$23,600.



- Automatic Increases to the Salary Limit
 - Most importantly and most concerning the DOL has now proposed "automatically updating the salary levels based on changes in the economy to prevent the levels from becoming outdated."
 - Proposes increasing the salary level annually by indexing it to either the Consumer Price Index ("CPI") or to the 40th percentile of full-time salaried employees' earnings.
 - Will "ensure the test's ability to serve as an effective dividing line between exempt and nonexempt employees."



- The DOL also proposes increasing the salary level for highly compensated employees ("HCE") by tying the salary level to the 90th percentile of earnings for full-time salaried workers.
 - Would increase the limit for HCE in the first year to \$122,148.



Duties Test:

- The DOL announced only that it is considering whether to make certain kinds of changes rather than proposing a concrete amendment.
- The DOL requested comments on California's white-collar duties test, which requires that 50 percent of an employee's time be spent exclusively on work that is the employee's primary, exempt duty.



Exempt Status: Timing of Changes

- The final rule would likely take effect near the end of President Obama's second term.
- The DOL will be less inhibited by political pressure and more willing to effect a dramatic change to overtime regulations.
- A dramatic and unprecedented overhaul of the duties test could be President Obama's "midnight regulations" – regulations published by an outgoing President before leaving office.



Misclassification Consequences

- DOL Audit
- Financial Impact
 - Overtime
 - Liquidated damages
- Lawsuits/Class Actions



How to Avoid Classification Issues

- Train supervisors/managers on:
 - The requirements to classify an employee as exempt:
 - Executive
 - Administrative
 - Computer
 - The consequences for misclassification



How to Avoid Classification Issues

- Conduct a wage and hour analysis under attorney-client privilege:
 - Evaluate independent contractor relationships
 - Evaluate current exempt classifications
- Develop a plan for reclassification if necessary

Focus on Retaliation



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Is Retaliation A Big Deal?

- Retaliation claims are the most popular claim that we see from plaintiffs.
- Retaliation is a focus for the EEOC in 2016.



Is Retaliation A Big Deal?

- EEOC's January 2016 proposed guidance:
 - Expands the definition of "participation" activity
 - Lowers the bar for harassment complaints
 - Rejects the "manager rule"
 - Promotes agency cooperation



Retaliation Consequences

- Increased lawsuits
 - Turning a meritless discrimination claim into a strong retaliation claim
 - Wrongful termination in violation of public policy claims



How to Avoid Retaliation Issues

- Train your supervisors!
- Implement a strong retaliation policy.
- Implement an open door policy.
- Conduct thorough and timely investigations.
- Follow up with employees.

Sexual Orientation as a Protected Category



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Do We Need to Be Concerned About Sexual Orientation Issues?

- Sexual orientation is not yet listed specifically as a protected category under Title VII.
- Some courts have held that discrimination based on "sexual orientation" is prohibited because it is sex discrimination.



Do We Need to Be Concerned About Sexual Orientation Issues?

 On March 1, 2016, the EEOC filed two suits alleging that "sexual orientation" falls within the protected category of "sex".



Sexual Orientation Discrimination Consequences

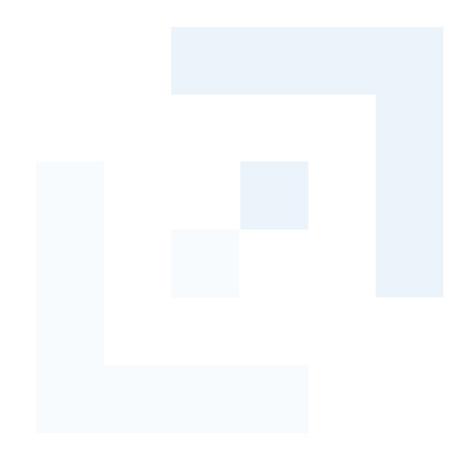
- Exposure to increased Charges of Discrimination
- Exposure to more Title VII claims
- Exposure to additional retaliation claims
- Confusion/conflict with existing policies



How to Avoid Sexual Orientation Discrimination Issues

- Update your policies.
- Train your supervisors on how to handle sexual orientation (and transgender) issues.
- Reinforce prohibition on retaliation.

Pay Gaps





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- Federal agencies are focused on addressing pay gap issues:
 - 2010 Task Force on Equal Pay
 - OFCCP requires compensation data
 - EEOC has proposed changes to its EEO-1
 Report regarding requiring pay data



- Who has to provide EEO pay data:
 - Employers with 100 or more employees
 - Government contractors with 50 or more employees and \$50,000 or more contracts



- What to report:
 - The applicable EEO-1 category (10 different categories)
 - The applicable pay band (12 pay bands)
 - Actual hours worked (but not for exempt employees)



- What counts as earnings:
 - Hourly wages/base pay
 - Bonuses
 - Commissions
 - Tips
 - Taxable fringe benefits



 If we are not required to submit EEO-1 pay data, do we need to be concerned about pay gap issues?

YES!!!



Pay Gap Consequences

- Increased legal exposure:
 - Equal Pay Act
 - No Charge required
 - Title VII
- EEOC attention



How to Avoid Pay Gap Issues

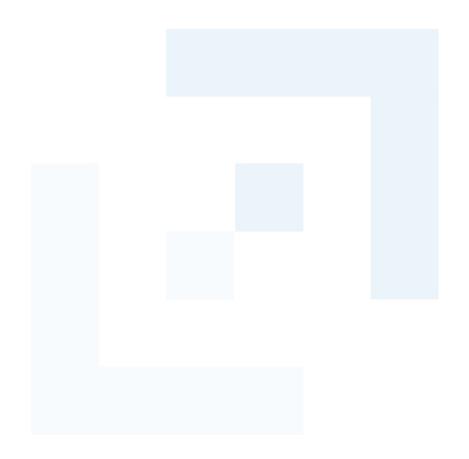
- Conduct a self-evaluation of pay data under attorney-client privilege
- Implement system updates to capture the required data



Evaluating Exposure to Pitfalls

- Are you potentially liable as a joint employer?
- Are you at risk for damages due to improperly classified employees?
- Have you taken the proper steps to limit exposure to retaliation claims?
- Do your managers know how to handle sexual orientation issues to limit exposure?
- Are your pay practices discriminatory?

Questions?





Upcoming Events:

- Joplin Labor and Employment Seminar June 8, 2016
- Springfield Labor and Employment Seminar June 9, 2016



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Thank you!



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