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Web of Laws and Orders Impacting Reopening



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- Federal, State and Local Executive Orders
 - Stay at Home/Shelter in Place Orders
 - Orders on Reopening/Resuming Activities
- Federal Laws (and State/Local Equivalents)
 - Title VII / ADEA
 - ADA
 - DOL/OSHA
 - NLRA
 - EPA laws
 - FFCRA
 - CARES Act (unemployment; PPP)



Reopening Resource Materials

COVID-19 Websites/Landing Pages from these Government Resources:

- "Opening Up America Again" Guidelines CDC & White House
- Opening Up State Guidelines (e.g., MO's "Show Me Strong Recovery" Plan)
- CDC
- OSHA / HHS
- EPA (List N of disinfecting agents)
- EEOC
- State and Local Public Health Departments
- State Unemployment Agencies

Reopening Guides/Templates from Chambers of Commerce, Industry Groups (e.g., International Franchise Association) & Private Companies (e.g., Lear Corp. Safe Work Playbook)



COVID-19 Return to Work Plans



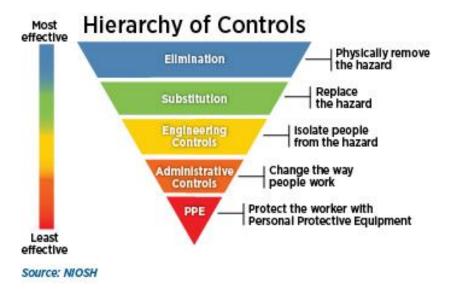
COVID-19 RTW Plans

- Some states require a written plan (e.g., Minnesota)
- Good idea even if not required (multi-disciplinary plan)
- Consider Implementing a COVID-19 RTW Task Force or Team



Key Components of RTW Plan

- Infection Prevention and Elimination Measures (including, e.g., Employee Health Screenings; Isolation Protocols)
- Other Safety Measures (Education, Training, Posters, Practices)
- Personal Protective Equipment?





Screening Employees



Normally an Employer Can NOT:

- Require current employees to undergo medical tests
- Ask current employees medical questions



But these are not normal times.....



Because of the pandemic, EEOC will allow:

Taking temperature of employees upon entry



Because of the pandemic, EEOC will allow:

Asking employees if they have COVID-19 symptoms



COVID-19 symptoms, per the CDC

- Cough
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing

Or at least two of these symptoms:

- Fever
- Chills
- Repeated shaking with chills
- Muscle pain
- Headache
- Sore throat
- New loss of taste or smell

Because of the pandemic, EEOC will allow:

Testing for COVID-19



Practical Considerations

Confidentiality

Logistics

Protecting the Screener

Pay for Screening Time?





- Satisfy legal obligations to employees, vendors, customers and visitors and reduce risk of claims
 - OSHA
 - Workers' compensation
 - Negligence
 - Consider assumption of risk and liability waivers from vendors, customers, visitors, though may not be enforceable in all jurisdictions
- Business Considerations
 - Reduce employee refusal or resistance to coming into work
 - Improve employee morale and productivity
 - Reputational considerations

Conduct Industry and Occupational Risk Assessment

 Federal OSHA risk assessment guidance online at: https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/covid-19/hazardrecognition.html

- Most common spread is through close contact with infected individual (within about 6 feet) via respiratory droplets
- Those who are symptomatic are most contagious, but asymptomatic individuals can be contagious
- Possible that may obtain COVID-19 through touching contaminated surface and then touching face (eyes, nose, mouth)

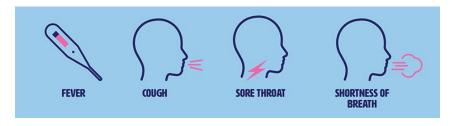


- Continue remote work as much as possible
- Ban or limit work travel to only critical, essential travel; monitor and address employee's personal travel
- Virtual, rather than live meetings and events, as much as possible
- Effective employee-wide communication methods
- Employee and visitor posters, education and training on prevention and response policies and protocols



- Health screening program (may be required by state or local order)
- Assess and reconfigure ventilation systems as appropriate
- Physical distancing at company work locations
 - Address access, exit and "choke-point" areas
 - Address work spaces, common areas, and work schedules to space employees at least 6 feet apart as much as possible
 - Add protective barriers where duties preclude 6 feet distancing
 - Address distancing measures for vendor, customer or other third party interactions

- Illness and Time Off Policies
 - Employees should self-monitor own and household members' symptoms
 - Employees should be required to stay or go home if they or household member has positive test, is sick, and for certain other exposures
 - Per CDC: Cough, Shortness of Breath or Difficulty Breathing, Fever, Chills, Shaking, Muscle Pain, Headache, Loss of Taste/Smell
 - Consider isolation / sick room at worksite

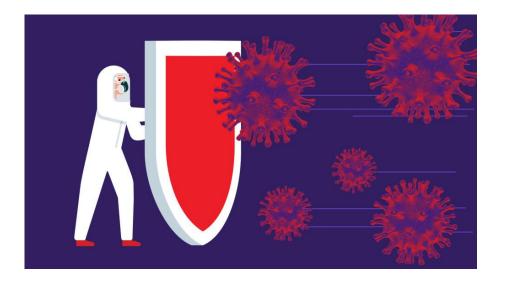


- Illness and Time Off Policies
 - Medical documentation or not?
 - CDC guidance discourages test result or other medical documentation requirement
 - Balance privacy interests and potential lack of access to testing / medical providers against potential for abuse of time off and pay policies
 - FMLA and FFCRA limit information and documentation that employer can collect for covered leaves

- Hygiene habits (hand-washing, covering coughs and sneezes, no handshaking or other physical contact, etc.)
- Cleaning and sanitization measures
 - Frequent cleaning and sanitizing of facilities, equipment, tools, etc.
 - Provide employees with cleaning and sanitizing products (e.g. soap and water, hand sanitizer, tissues, wipes, trash receptacles)
 - Prohibit or discourage use of other employees' equipment, devices and tools



- Personal protective equipment (PPE)
 - Face masks
 - Shields / barriers
 - Gloves
 - Other



Should You Require PPE? Is OSHA Implicated?



Facial Coverings

- Many state and local mandates require/strongly encourage use of facial coverings/masks
- See OSHA's Guidance on Preparing Workplaces for COVID-19
- Don't confuse facial coverings with respirators (N95s)
 - "Note: a face mask (also called a surgical mask) . . .on a patient or other sick person should not be confused with PPE for a worker; the mask acts to contain potentially infectious respiratory secretions at the source (i.e., the person's nose and mouth)."
- MN OSHA: "Masks and face coverings are not regarded as PPE."
- If protective device is truly PPE, OSHA (state equivalent) employer obligations follow
- Regardless, it is wise to assess hazards and train employees on facial coverings

Employees Who Don't Want to or Cannot Come to Work

Returning Employees may be:

- Sick
- Exposed
- Caring for a sick family member
- Caring for a child whose school or daycare is closed
- Concerned, High-risk
- Concerned, Living with someone High-risk
- Experiencing physical or mental disability



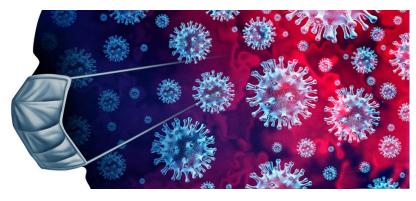
- Complex intersection of multiple legal and business considerations
 - Statutes, regulations, "Guidance"
 - OSHA: General duty of safe workplace
 - Leave laws: federal, state & local including new emergency leave laws
 - ADA & other disability laws: duty to consider accommodation
 - Non-discrimination laws (Title VII, ADEA, state & local laws)
 - National Labor Relations Act
 - Wage & Hour laws
 - Unemployment insurance regulations
 - Web of Guidance: what counts

Affirmative Employer Duties & Employer Rights

- Contract obligations: Evaluate any to employees under individual contracts or collective bargaining agreements
- Leave rights & policies: Evaluate for paid or unpaid time off options:
 - FMLA, FFCRA (EPSL & E-FMLA), Personal Leave, Union layoffs, state & local laws
- Insurance and benefits: Evaluate (e.g. health insurance, COBRA, workers' compensation, short and long-term disability)
- Incentivize sick and exposed individuals to stay home? Consider modifying/flexing time off & attendance policies and voluntary pay incentives
- **Employee "waivers":** Consider acknowledgment & agreement to safety measures, assumption of risk and liability
 - Despite limited application and enforceability in scope & jurisdiction

Affirmative Duties: Employer Initiation

- Notice to employees: Consider potential duty to notify employee(s) of leave rights such as EPSL or E-FMLA
- · Be especially mindful of age and disability discrimination laws
- Consider potential duty to offer accommodation when need for accommodation is "open and obvious"
- Observe privacy and confidentiality of medical information



Reasonable Accommodation of a Disability

- Definition of disability: includes substantially limiting condition that is not temporary
- May be physical or mental
- Interactive process of reasonable accommodation
- Analysis must be individualized, case-by-case
- Analysis may be different for each situation; blanket policies must be explored
 - Same analysis in pandemic may yield different result than before
- "Reasonable accommodation" may include:
 - deviation from policy
 - different work location (including remote work), schedule, or duties
 - leave of absence

Potential voluntary accommodation for vulnerable workers

Accommodation is not reasonable where it:

- presents a direct threat to the health or safety of the employee or others, or
- creates an undue hardship on the business
- If you offer accommodations:
 - ensure a confidential process
 - limit, as much as possible, gathering of data that might make employer vulnerable to later claims of discrimination

Protection of worker speech and conduct related to safety & health

- National Labor Relations Act
 - Concerted activity
 - Work stoppage rights for safety
- Whistleblower laws
- Non-retaliation provisions of numerous laws
- OSHA general duty clause



Wage & Hour Compliance Issues

- Exempt:
 - general rule: pay full salary for any work week in which they do any work
 - limited exceptions don't include employer-initiated absences
 - if pay reduced due to hours reduction, ensure that any weekly exempt salary requirement is still met or temporarily reclassify as non-exempt; document changes
- Non-exempt: pay for hours actually worked
 - Donning & doffing
 - Temp taking & other check-in time
 - WFH: time recording, meal and rest breaks

- Federal & state unemployment laws: regular & emergency
 - Eligibility requirements generally
 - Involuntarily unemployed
 - Available for work
 - Searching for work
- Refusal to Work
 - UI: May result in ineligibility
 - Justified refusal per state law?
 - PPP: Refusers may be excluded from count of those not returned for forgiveness purposes
- Refusal to Test/Observe policies
 - Disciplinary prerogatives
- Scared to Work: Prevention & Reassurance Measures
 - Clear & transparent communications



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