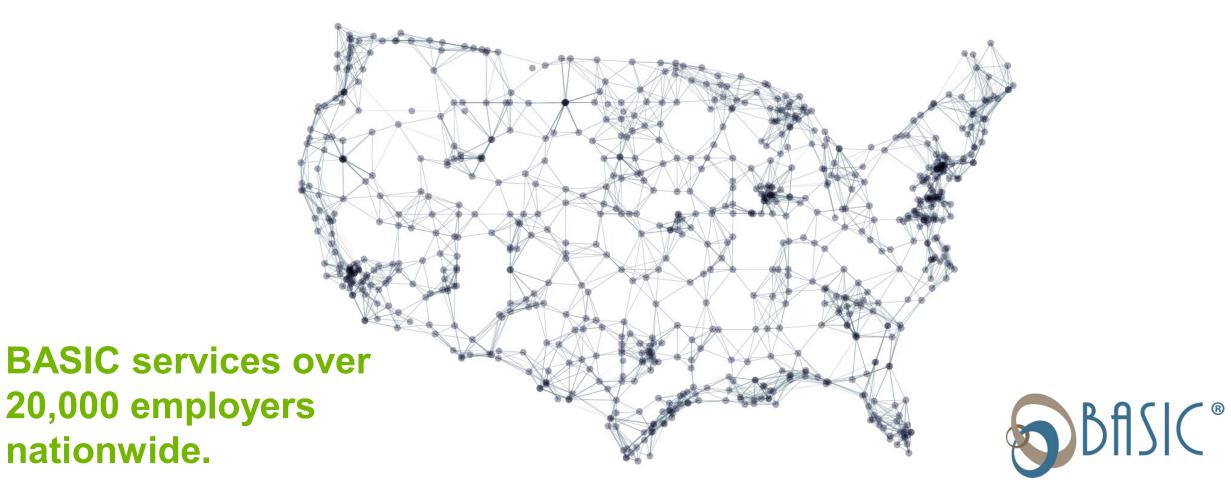
BASIC®

Discrimination/Disparate Impact Issues Faced by Employers Striving to Diversify the Workplace

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> Presenter

Alejandro Pérez

Alejandro assists employers facing a variety of employment disputes, including employment discrimination, sexual harassment, wrongful termination, workplace torts, trade secret/anti-piracy, non-compete agreements and unfair competition litigation and arbitration. Alejandro's clients value his proactive and practical approach to identifying preemptive HR strategies that increase employee job satisfaction, minimize risk, and reduce overall litigation costs.



Balancing the Legal Risks

Not doing enough

Disparate Impact

- In the early years of the EEOC's operation, most of the claims were of disparate treatment--decision makers unlawfully considering protected categories when making employment decisions.
- The EEOC began to study facially neutral hiring and employment practices and found that discrimination did not only occur through intentional acts of overt discrimination, but through neutral policies and practices that had disproportionate, adverse impact on protected classes.

Disparate Impact

 3-Step Burden-Shifting Analysis: (1) the plaintiff's prima facie demonstration of a policy's disparate impact; (2) the defendant's job-related business necessity defense of the policy; and (3) the plaintiff's demonstration of a less discriminatory policy

Seminal & Recent Case Law

- Griggs v. Duke Power Co., 401 U.S. 424 (1971)
- Title VII "proscribes not only overt discrimination but also practices that are fair in form, but discriminatory in operation."
- Wards Cove Packing Co. v. Atonio, 490 U.S. 642 (1989)
- Established burden shifting analysis prior to 1991 Civil Rights Act

Seminal & Recent Case Law

- Ricci v. DeStefano, 557 U.S. 557 (2009)
- Disparate impact on white and Hispanic firefighters



Seminal & Recent Case Law

- Lewis v. City of Chicago, 560 U.S. 205 (2010)
- 300 days to file EEOC Charge begins to run from the date the challenged practice was applied, not from when it was adopted





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Rooney Rules: Risks and Legal Considerations

- Companies have required a diverse slate
- Examples within the tech industry and other industries
- Other practical considerations and concerns

Rooney Rules: Risks and Legal Considerations

- Reverse discrimination
- Policy should expressly prohibit decision-makers from basing hiring and/or promotion decision on race, ethnicity, gender, etc.
- Effective public relations campaign to avoid unintended consequences

>Rooney Rules: Additional Commentary

- Reasons for resurgence?
- External clients also demanding diverse slates

- Efforts to make affinity groups a requisite part of performance review package
- Best Practices
- Legitimate Purpose
- Groups unrelated to workplace should be excluded
- Creation of groups that are adverse to other groups
- Groups are not focused on negotiating terms and conditions

FLSA

- Time spent attending employer-sponsored lectures, meetings, and training programs is generally considered compensable
- But doesn't need to be considered working time if:
 - Attendance is outside of the employee's regular working hours
 - Attendance is voluntary
 - The activity is not directly related to the employee's job, and
 - The employee does not perform any productive work during such attendance

- Employees must be paid for time spent working for civil/charitable purposes if the work is:
 - At the employer's request
 - Under the employer's direction or control, and
 - While the employee must be on the employer's premises
- But time spent voluntarily in civil or charitable activities outside of the employee's normal working hours is not hours worked and do not need to be compensated

What to do:

- Require all affinity group meetings and activities to be held outside employees' regular working hours
- Make attendance voluntary
 - Ensure that employees do not experience (and are not lead to believe they will experience) any adverse employment action for non-attendance
- Ensure that employees are not actually performing work for the employer during this time
- Compensate employees for this time if:
 - The meeting or other activity is held during the employee's regular working hours
 - The employee is required to attend the meeting
 - The meeting is directly related to employees' jobs

Title VII - Discrimination, harassment, hostile work environment, retaliation

- Employer not recognizing certain affinity groups while recognizing others
 - Moranski v. General Motors Corp., 433 F.3d 537 (7th Cir. 2005) employee claimed that his employer discriminated against him based on religion by not allowing a Christian Employee Network. Court held no religious discrimination because all religious groups were not allowed.
- Employer treating certain affinity groups or their members differently than others
 - Flood v. Bank of America Corp., 780 F.3d 1(1st Cir. 2015) plaintiff alleged sexual orientation harassment based in part on her supervisor prohibiting her from attending LGBT affinity group meetings during work hours, even though other employees were permitted to attend similar types of meetings. The court denied the employer's motion for summary judgment on the plaintiff's hostile work environment claim, finding that genuine issues of material fact existed about whether the alleged acts of harassment were based on the plaintiff's sexual orientation and sufficiently severe and pervasive.

- Employer forcing employees to support an affinity group
 - Schwartzberg v. Mellon Bank, N.A., 307 Fed.Appx. 676 (W.D. Pa. 2008) employee offended by email inviting him to a luncheon cohosted by a LGBT affinity group. Employee claimed that his religious beliefs did not condone same sex relations and that the employer was forcing him to support these beliefs. The court disagreed noting that the employer did not require or suggest that the plaintiff change his religious beliefs and participation in the luncheon was voluntary.
- Retaliation
 - Employer taking adverse action based on complaints/issues raised through an affinity group.

What to do:

- Membership in affinity groups should be voluntary
- Membership/participation should be provided to all employees regardless of race, sex, national origin, religion, age, sexual orientation or other protected categories
- Be consistent when deciding which affinity groups to recognize
- Treat all affinity groups the same with respect to employment decisions granting time off to attend meetings
- Don't take adverse action against employees for conduct in affinity groups that may be considered protected activity

NLRA

- Could violate NLRA if employers bargain with affinity groups regarding employees' terms and conditions of employment by
 - Dominating or interfering with the formation of an affinity group and treating it as a labor organization
- Failing to bargain with a union that already represents employees
- Could interfere with employees' Section 7 rights

What to do:

- Make clear that the affinity group's purpose is not to represent employees regarding their terms and conditions of employment
- Refrain from discussing or proposing terms and conditions of employment including wages, rates of pay, hours of work, conditions of work
- Do not restrict employees from discussing topics in affinity groups that could be deemed protected concerted activities for mutual aid or protection

> Affinity Groups: Commentary

Benefits:

- Attracting, recruiting, and retaining diverse employees
- Promoting diversity, cultural awareness, and an inclusive work environment
- Increasing employee job satisfaction, morale, and productivity
- Fostering professional development and learning through mentoring/networking

Policy prohibiting affinity groups:

- That do not have a legitimate business purpose (i.e., groups based on sports, hobbies, or other outside activities unrelated to employment)
- With a purpose to exclude, divide, or oppose any employees or other affinity groups
- Representing any employees regarding terms and conditions of employment

Use of AI: Risks and Legal Considerations

Views from an in-house perspective:

- Unintentional screening out of diverse candidates
- Use of AI to obtain diverse candidates
 - Uncertainty and issues related to application and understanding of the technology



Use of AI: Risks and Legal Considerations

- Unconscious bias of those who build the algorithms
 - Data used may be flawed (i.e., algorithm for selecting best resumes may be based on the resume of previously successful employees (white, male, particular educational background)
- Privacy concerns
 - Collection and storage of candidate data
- Objective analysis provided by AI may harm diversity efforts

BLM's Impact on D&I Initiatives – Risks and Legal Considerations

- Same Title VII concerns apply
- Quotas vs. Goals
- Use of shirts, hats, stickers, etc.
- Reverse discrimination

BLM and COVID's impact on D&I Initiatives: Additional Commentary

- Finding the right balance can be difficult
 - Supporting BLM can have consequences
 - Silence may not be a viable option
- Promoting health and wellness

Other Commentary Related to Political Speech

- Political Speech
- Racism and Free Speech
- Gender Pronouns

QUESTIONS





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