

# The Legal Trifecta: Navigating the Intersection of ADA, FMLA, and Workers' Compensation

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#### **Overall Goals**

- Provide an overview of ADA, FMLA, and Workers' Compensation
- Analyze the interplay and implication of these three laws through a case study presentation
- Explore best practices and strategies for optimizing productivity and maintaining morale



# Part 1: Case Study

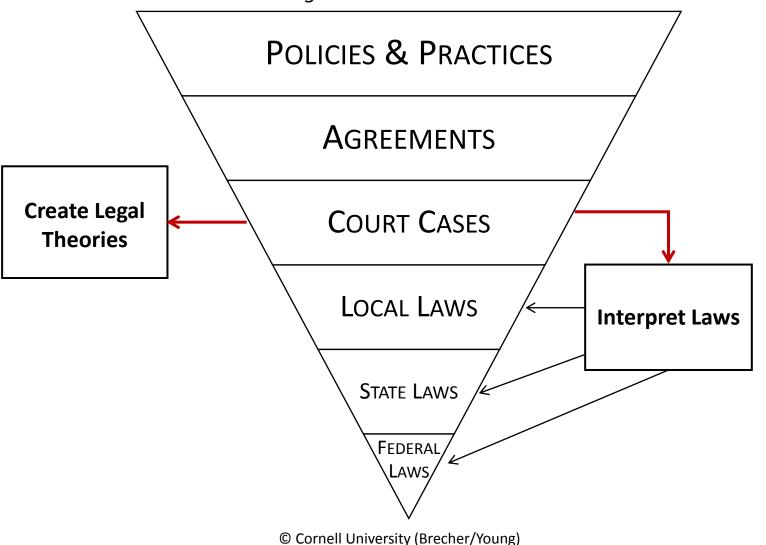
- Mavis has been working 2 years as a research analyst at XYZ
- Prior to coming to the organization, she injured her back in a car accident
- Mavis slipped in the office bathroom and hurt her back
- She left work immediately to see her doctor

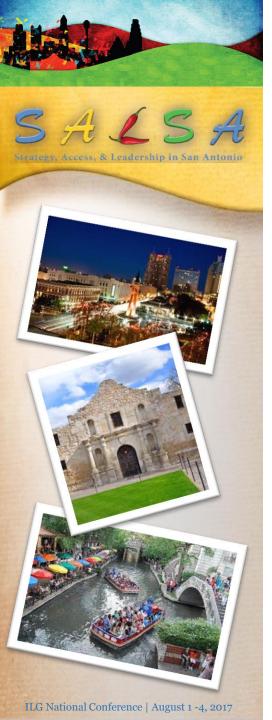
What laws apply - FMLA? ADA? Workers' Comp?



# Layers of Employee Rights

The Relationships Between Laws, Court Cases, Agreements and Policies





# ADA/FMLA/Workers' Comp for Employee Medical Conditions

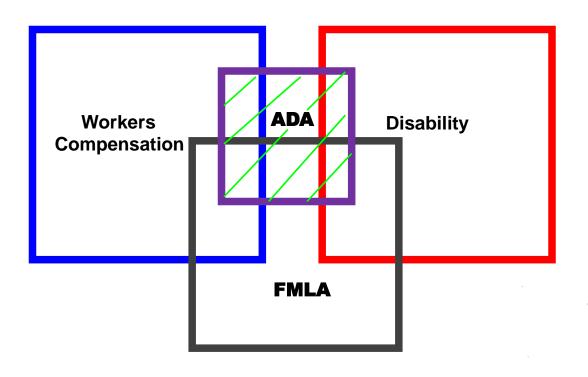
#### Federal

- ADA: Employee with a covered disability
- FMLA: Eligible employee with a serious medical condition

#### State and Local

- WC: Employee injured at work
- Disability: Employee
   with a covered disability
   (e.g., pregnancy)

# The complexity of the interplay requires legal advice





#### **Relevant Overview Information**

- FMLA is an employee <u>benefit</u>
  - Must be eligible
  - Allows leave for serious medical condition of an employee
  - Leave limited to 12 work-weeks within 12 months
  - Includes intermittent leave which can be taken in short intervals
  - Restores employee to same or equivalent job
  - Maintains same health benefits



#### **Relevant Overview Information**

- ADA is an employee <u>right</u>
  - Disability
    - Mental or physical impairment that substantially limits a major life activity including major bodily functions
    - Person has a record of the disability
    - Person is regarded as having a disability
  - Applications
    - Interprets definitions of disability broadly
    - Focuses on nondiscrimination and reasonable accommodations (RA)
    - Requires an interactive process



#### **Relevant Overview Information**

- Workers' Compensation—is an employer <u>insurance</u>
  - Determined by individual state laws
  - Covers employees injured at work
  - Provides percentage of wage replacement
  - Pays for medical treatment and rehabilitation
  - Minimizes employer's liability



# Part 2: Case Study

- Mavis slipped in the office bathroom and hurt her back
- She left work immediately to see her doctor
- Mavis called her manager the next day and said she would be out for a week to rest her back because she fell in the office bathroom

What steps should be taken?



# Steps to Take – Manager

- Send employee to HR
- Explain to the employee
  - Thank you for bringing this to my attention
  - Your request for time off relates to policies that should be discussed with HR
  - I am going to advise HR that you will be contacting them



#### Steps to Take – HR

- Advise the employee in simple language about
  - Work-related injuries including reporting requirements
  - Leave, accommodations and flexible opportunities
  - Required medical documentation
- Explain to managers that employees may not use "magic words" that trigger laws related to medical conditions
- Advise managers and employees about the "go-to" person
- Seek legal advice, where appropriate



## Steps to Take – HR

- Explain the employee's Leave of Absence (LOA) responsibilities
  - We will need your doctor's appropriate medical documentation
  - Our leave policy would entitle you to take time off as needed
  - If appropriate, it will be designated as FMLA
  - You will be advised when close to using up leave entitlement



## Steps to Take – HR

- Ensure the Manager understands
  - Not to make comments about the employee taking time off
  - There cannot be any discrimination, retaliation or interference
  - What to communicate with the employee's co-workers
  - Not to discuss the employee's medical condition with the employee or co-workers
  - To seek advice from HR before taking any actions or if there are any concerns



# Part 3: Case Study

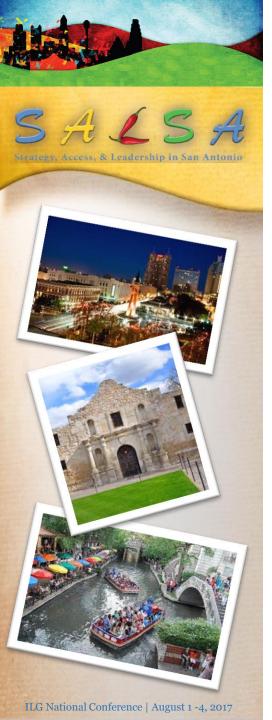
- During the week she was out, Mavis provided a note that she could return to a "light duty" assignment
- HR asked Mavis to request clarification with regard to her specific limitations
- In the new note, the HCP indicated:
  - Mavis could only work 3 days a week because she needed physical therapy
  - On the days she worked, she needed breaks to rest her back

What does "light duty" mean?
What guidance should be given to the manager?



# **Light Duty**

- Light duty has various meanings and implications in relation to employee's specific limitations
  - Restricted duties
  - Entirely different job
  - Reduced schedule
  - Modified schedule
  - Job sharing
  - Reassignment of marginal duties



# Conditions for Light Duty

#### FMLA

- Intermittent leave unless it unduly disrupts operations
- If it disrupts the operation, continued full time leave for remaining period
- Workers' Comp
  - Employer's option to provide light duty
  - If employee refuses, will lose WC benefits

#### ADA

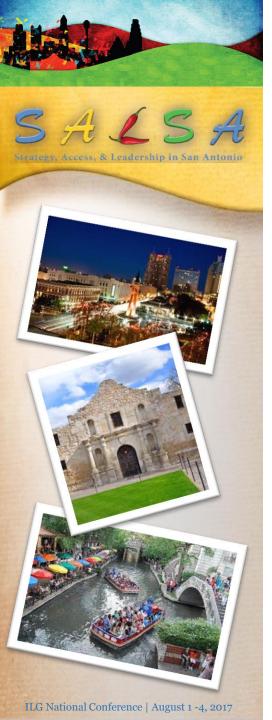
- Engage in the interactive process
- Review the essential functions of the position
- Consider RA unless it creates an undue hardship



# Part 4: Case Study

- HR notified Mavis of her FMLA expected end date and that she would need to work 5 days a week
- Mavis provided HR with a note from her HCP that she could only work 3 days a week and would continue to need breaks

What are the implications of return-to-work?



#### Reasonable Accommodation

- RA is an ongoing obligation
- Employees are not entitled to the RA of their choice
- Leave or flexible scheduling can be an RA when the employee has exhausted FMLA
- Engage in the interactive dialogue to determine the best option for the employer and employee



#### **Interactive Process**

- HR can discuss with the manager options and effective solutions to consider to meet business needs
- Only provide managers with work related limitations, not medical information
- The employee has the right to select medical leave or a flexible schedule RA, if it is not an undue hardship
- Good faith efforts are the responsibility of the employee and employer



# Part 5: Case Study

- Mavis complained to HR:
  - My manager told everyone about my bad back
  - My co-workers keep making comments to me about getting time off during the busy season
  - They also make jokes about "lazy sick" people

What steps should be taken?



- In response to co-workers' questions, managers can explain
  - We help all our employees to be as productive as possible and are willing to provide the tools needed to do so
  - Employees have different working styles and needs
  - We have good business reasons for the actions taken
  - We are following our policies (compliance requirements)

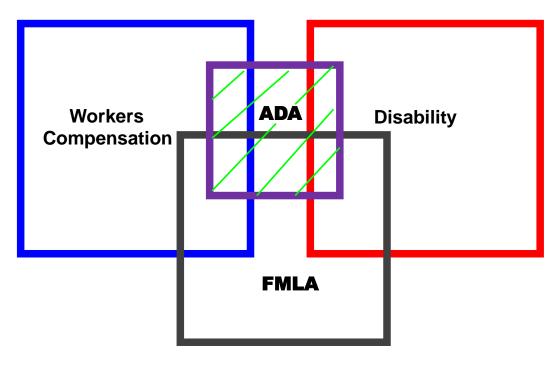


# **Employer Responsibilities**

- Managers should not discuss the employee's medical condition with employee or co-workers
- Advise employees that medical information will be kept confidential
  - Managers will have limited knowledge about reasons for medical leave or RA
  - You can consider what information you may want to share with others
- Employers have the obligation to address employees' inappropriate behaviors and get the conduct to stop



# Summary



- State and local laws can provide additional rights
- Employees are entitled to the most generous rights provided under the law
- Collective Bargaining
   Agreements and policies
   can give employees
   greater rights
- Employees do not need to use "magic words" to invoke rights



# **Learning Points**

- Analyze each law separately and determine which law(s) apply to the employee's request
  - Work-related injury (Workers' Comp)
  - Serious health condition (FMLA)
  - Disability covered by ADA and/or state/local laws
- When more than one law applies, provide the one that offers the greater rights and benefits
- The same terminology may be used for different laws and the meanings can vary
- Employers and employees often use words without regard to the legal definitions



# **Learning Points**

- HR should partner with legal and any other experts, where appropriate
- Ensure that there is coordination among all departments and third-party vendors that manage employee medical and leave requests and information
- Managers need to know to inform HR about requests relating to medical conditions
- Ensure that managers understand how timing of employment decisions may be viewed in the context of medical leaves, light duty and RA



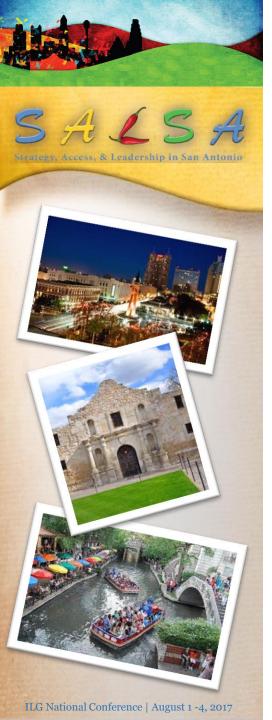
# **Learning Points**

- Ensure that the managers understand
  - There cannot be
    - Interference with approved medical leave
    - Discrimination based on medical leave or RA
    - Retaliation based on medical leave or RA
- Ensure that employees understand that they cannot make inappropriate comments about medical conditions



# The Intersection of ADA/FMLA/Workers' Comp

- Key questions about a medical condition:
  - Is it a work-related injury?
  - Is it a request for a leave of absence?
  - Is it a request for a reasonable accommodation?
  - Is there potential discrimination?
  - What policies apply?
  - What other departments need to be contacted?
  - What advice is needed?
  - What information needs to be provided?



# **Questions?**

### Thank You!

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#### Resources

#### **EEOC**

- EEOC Enforcement Guidance: Worker's Compensation and the ADA:
   <a href="https://www.eeoc.gov/policy/docs/workcomp.html">https://www.eeoc.gov/policy/docs/workcomp.html</a>
- Requests for Medical Information in Procedures for Providing Reasonable Accommodation for Individuals with Disabilities in Section D <a href="http://www.eeoc.gov/eeoc/internal/reasonable\_accommodation.cfm">http://www.eeoc.gov/eeoc/internal/reasonable\_accommodation.cfm</a>
- Enforcement Guidance: Disability-Related Inquiries and Medical Examinations of Employees Under the ADA <a href="http://www.eeoc.gov/policy/docs/guidance-inquiries.html">http://www.eeoc.gov/policy/docs/guidance-inquiries.html</a>
- Enforcement Guidance: Reasonable Accommodation and Undue Hardship under the ADA <a href="http://www.eeoc.gov/policy/docs/accommodation.html">http://www.eeoc.gov/policy/docs/accommodation.html</a>



#### Resources

#### DOL

- Employment Laws: Medical and Disability Related Leave <a href="http://www.dol.gov/odep/pubs/fact/employ.htm">http://www.dol.gov/odep/pubs/fact/employ.htm</a>
- Protection for Individuals under the FMLA <a href="http://www.dol.gov/whd/regs/compliance/whdfs77b.htm">http://www.dol.gov/whd/regs/compliance/whdfs77b.htm</a>
- FMLA Forms
   http://www.dol.gov/whd/forms/

#### HR Daily Advisor

 Interplay Law Chart: FMLA, ADA, & Workers Comp <u>http://hrdailyadvisor.blr.com/resource/leave-maze-fmla-ada-compensation/</u>