# NAVIGATING EMPLOYMENT LAW IN A PANDEMIC

### **O**VERVIEW

- *EPSLA 80 hours (total) prior to 12/31/20* 
  - o Hours used per schedule
  - o Paid at regular rate or 2/3 regular rate
  - o Part-time employees (<40 hrs/wk) prorated
- *EFMLEA 12 weeks (total) prior to 12/31/20* 
  - o 1st 10 days unpaid unless pay benefits used
  - o Remainder at 2/3 regular rate for regular hours
  - o FML counts against EFML and vice-versa
- Refundable tax credits for payments



# **EPSLA & EFMLEA – COVERAGE**

- *All employers* < 500 *employees* (*FT/PT*)
- Small business exemption (<50 employees)
  - Leave would cause liabilities to exceed revenue and cease operations;
  - Leave would threaten business because of employee's special skill, knowledge, or duties; or
  - Leave would cause there to be insufficient workers to operate at minimal capacity



# **EPSLA & EFMLEA – ELIGIBILITY**

- EPSLA All employees (FT/PT)
- *EFMLEA All employees (FT/PT) w/ 30 days*
- Exceptions
  - o Employers may exclude healthcare providers and emergency responders
    - NY v DOL, 2020 WL 4462260 (8/3/2020)
    - DOL revised regs (9/16/2020)
    - Net: DOL backed down in face of ruling
  - o OMB may exclude certain federal employees



# **EPSLA & EFMLEA – TRIGGERS**

#### **EPSLA**

- 1. Quarantine or isolation order
- 2. Advised by healthcare provider
- 3. Symptoms and seeking diagnosis
- 4. Caring for someone with 1. or 2.
- 5. School/POC closure / childcare unavailability
- 6. Other condition specified by HHS

#### **EFMLEA**

5. School/POC closure / childcare unavailability



# EPSLA & EFMLEA *LEAVE*

- If you can telework, it's not leave
- If there's no work, it's not leave
  - o Reduced hours due to COVID-19 is not leave
  - o Furlough due to COVID-19 is not leave
  - o Layoff due to COVID-19 is not leave
- The EPSLA and EFMLEA are not retroactive
- The EPSLA and EFMLEA end 12/31/20



## INTERMITTENT LEAVE

- Allowed by agreement for:
  - o Teleworking
  - o EPSL Reason 5
  - o EFML
- Otherwise not allowed, even by agreement
  - o NY v DOL, 2020 WL 4462260 (8/3/2020)
  - o DOL revised regs (9/16/2020)
  - Net: DOL is doubling-down despite ruling
  - o Potential liability if DOL's interpretation falls



# PAY DURING LEAVE

- EPSL Reasons 1-3
  - o 1-3 = Reg Rate (max \$511 day / \$5,110 total)
  - $\circ$  4-6 = 2/3 Reg Rate (max \$200 day / \$2000 total)
- *EFML* 
  - o 1st 10 days unpaid unless pay benefits used
  - o Thereafter, 2/3 Reg Rate for scheduled hours
  - o Max \$200 per day / \$10,000 total



# "REGULAR RATE"

- FLSA Term of Art
  - o Often more than the hourly rate
  - o All compensation / hours worked
  - o Also used to calculated OT
- Special cases
  - o Bonuses and commissions
  - Piece rate workers
  - o Tipped employees
  - o Exempt employees



## USE OF EXISTING EMPLOYER TIME OFF

#### • EPSL

 May use existing employer paid time off to "supplement" EPSL (only) by agreement

#### • EFMLEA

- Employee or employer may require use of existing employer paid time off "concurrently" with EFML (after the 1st 10 days of EFML)
- o Reimbursement is limited to 2/3 pay and applicable caps



## **BENEFITS DURING LEAVE**

- *As if the employee were at work* 
  - Benefit coverage must be maintained
  - Family member coverage must be maintained
  - Changes must be made available
  - Changes affecting all affect employee on leave
  - o FMLA rule for employee-purchased plans
- *Employee still pays normal share*



## NOTICE FROM EMPLOYEE

- Advance notice **cannot** be required
  - Rather, notice may only be required after the first day or partial day of leave
- If employee fails to provide information, employer "should" offer opportunity to cure
- It is generally reasonable:
  - o For an employee representative to provide notice
  - To require the employee to follow policy



## NOTICE FROM EMPLOYEE

- Name, dates, qualifying reason
- Information sufficient to validate reason
- Oral or written statement that the Employee is unable to work because of the qualified reason for leave.
  - o NY v DOL, 2020 WL 4462260 (8/3/2020)
  - o *DOL revised regs* (9/16/2020)
  - o Net: DOL backed down in face of ruling



# **NOTICE FROM EMPLOYER**

- DOL Poster
  - o Post in conspicuous locations; or
  - o Email or direct mail; or
  - o Intranet or website
- Replications / variations permitted
- Translation not required



**DOCUMENTATION RETAINED BY EMPLOYER** 

- Employer must retain (4 yrs):
  - Verbal info from employee (after documenting)
  - Documentation provided by employee
  - Documentation of claimed exemption
- For tax credit, employer should retain (4 yrs):
  - Proof of payments and schedule (incl. telework)
  - Determination of healthcare expenses
  - o Copies of submitted IRS Form 7200 or 941
  - o Other records as directed by the IRS



# NO INTERFERENCE OR RETALIATION

- *Interference* 
  - o Per the FMLA
  - o Protects attempt to take EPSL / EFML
- Retaliation prohibited for
  - o Taking leave
  - Filing a complaint / instituting proceedings
  - o Testifying in a proceeding



# JOB RESTORATION

- Must be restored to a virtually identical role
- Layoff or elimination during leave
  - Standard rule: Not protected if the employee would have been laid off or the position eliminated even absent the leave
  - o Special rule for employers <25 employees
    - Position no longer exists
    - Attempt restoration to equivalent openings
    - Contact about equivalent openings for 1 year



## **ENFORCEMENT**

- EPSL
  - o Failure to pay is a failure to pay minimum wage
    - o DOL enforcement for actual rate (or 2/3)?
    - o Private suit for minimum wage?
  - o Willful retaliation or interference is per FLSA
- EFMLEA
  - o Enforcement is per the FMLA
  - o Private suit only if employer covered by FMLA



## RETURN TO WORK

- *Flexible and Remote Work*
- Health and Safety Plan
- Workplace Readiness
- Scheduling
- Screening Protocols
- Contact Tracing
- Employee Notification
- Employee Rights
- Liability



986 Labs



SaferMe



**DuThermX** 



Kerlink Microshare