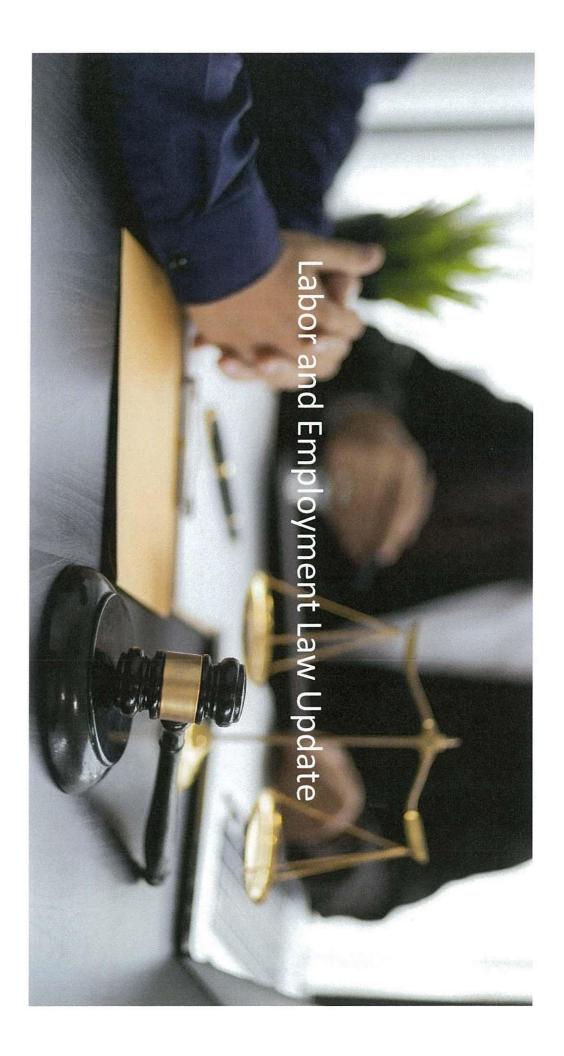


Ilinois National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials 2023

Kelly Coyle, CLARK BAIRD SMITH LLP







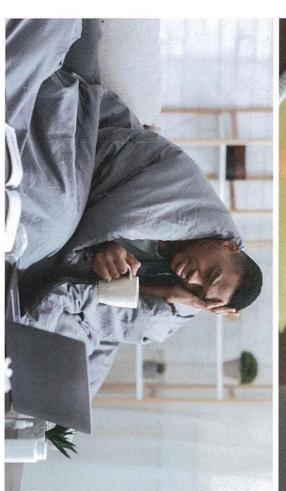
Benefits, Leaves, and Accommodations

Paid Leave for All Workers Act

Effective January 1, 2024, (most) employers are required to provide paid leave for their employees, which must meet certain requirements:

- Applies to full-time AND part-time employees
- Generally, must provide 40 hours of PTO per 12 months
- Accrual 1 hour per 40 hours worked
- If the employee is exempt, assume a 40-hour workweek unless the employee actually works less
- Employer can set the 12-month period (calendar vs. anniversary)
- Employer can also front-load time





Paid Leave for All Workers Act

Using paid Time Off:

- Can set minimum usage, but no more than 2 hours
- Can take for ANY reason, do documentation required
- However, you can require certain notice before taking leave
- Allowed to carry over but not required to provide more than 40 hours per month

"But is there anything I can do???"



PaidLeaveforAllWorkersAct

Non-Home Rule Auxi opalisies

BargainingWaiverLanguag



Pregnancy Updates



- Federal Pregnant Workers Fairness Act
- Illinois Pregnancy Laws
- Enforced by EEOC
- Makes Pregnancy Protections Similar to the ADA
- Accommodate Unless "Undue Hardship"
- Covers All Pregnant or Postpartum Workers Irrespective of "Disability"
- Requires "Interactive Process"
- Providing Urgent Maternal Protections (PUMP) for Nursing Mothers Act
- Illinois Law "Bathroom" versus "Toilet Stall"

e Day Rest In Seven

right to take one day off in seven, plus breaks during a workday. The One Day Rest In Seven Act (ODRISA) allows Illinois employees the

- Likely does not apply to public-sector employers!
- Employees must get a minimum of 24 hours of rest every seven days.
- Employers may obtain a permit from the Illinois Department of Labor that allows employees to voluntarily work on the seventh day, as long as the employee earns the overtime rate if applicable.
- Employees get a meal period of at least 20 minutes for every 7.5-hour shift, beginning no later than 5 hours after the start of the shift.
- Employees get an additional 20-minute meal period if working a 12-hour shift or longer.
- Reasonable restroom breaks, in addition to the meal break, must be provided.







Family Bereavement Leave Act

the death of a family member. The FBLA guarantees two weeks, or ten working days, of unpaid leave following

similar service, as well as to grieve. This time is meant to be used to handle planning and attending a funeral or

Illinois recently expanded the FBLA to cover additional family members.

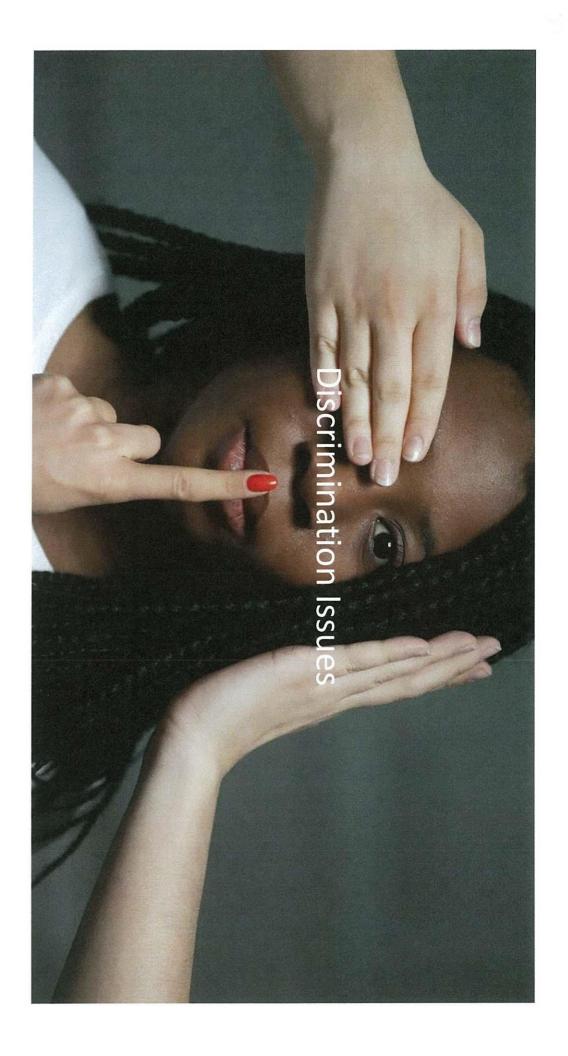
following people: Child, Stepchild, Spouse, Domestic partner, Sibling, Parent, Bereavement leave can be utilized to attend the funerals or services of the Mother-in-law, Father-in-law, Grandchild, Grandparent, or Stepparent.

It also expands the circumstances for bereavement leave which now include:

- A miscarriage, An unsuccessful round of intrauterine insemination (IUI),
- An unsuccessful round of any "assisted reproductive technology procedure" like in vitro fertilization (IVF),
 A failed adoption match, An adoption that is not finalized
- because it is contested
 A failed surrogacy agreement, A diagnosis that negatively impacts pregnancy or fertility, or a stillbirth.









The **CROWN** Act

Create a Respectful and Open Workplace for Natural Hair

- Creating a Respectful and Open World for Natural Hair Act of 2022 or the CROWN Act of 2022, prohibits discrimination based on a commonly associated with a particular race or national origin. person's hair texture or hairstyle if that style or texture is
- Specifically, the bill prohibits this type of discrimination against programs, public accommodations, and employment. those participating in federally assisted programs, housing
- Persons shall not be deprived of equal rights under the law and shall not be subjected to prohibited practices based on their hair texture or style.
- The bill provides for enforcement procedures under the applicable





Equal Pay Act

In May 2023, Illinois passed amendments to Illinois Ly

- Unlawful for employers with 15 or more employees to Make sure any third-party vendors are population.
- Also requires the posting of internal job opportunities occurs.

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1, 2025:

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Supreme Court Decisions Regarding Affirmative Action

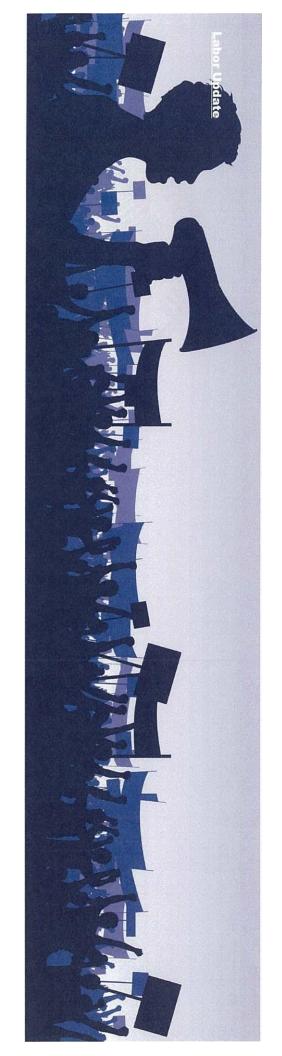
- Potential Impact on Hiring Practices
- Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Programs



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upreme urt Decision, Glacier Northwest v. Intl' Brotherhood of Teamster O

What happens if striking employees damage equipment?

Analysis

ral law preempts contradictory state law

ot absolutely preempt state tort claims for destruction of property in labor dispute

assessment required

at union failed to take "reasonable precautions"

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Illinois Amendments to Labor Dispute Act



HB 2907 Section 1.

The Labor Dispute Act is amended by changing Section 1 and by adding Section 1.4a as follows:

No restraining order, award of monetary damages, except for damage employment . . or injunction shall be granted by any court of this State in any case done to an employer's property as a result of conduct prohibited by law, involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of

HB 3396 Section 5.

The Labor Dispute Act is amended by changing Section 1.4 as follows:

Amends the Labor Dispute Act. Provides that a person who, with the intent of interfering with, obstructing, or impeding a picket or other demonstration or protest, places any object in the public way commits a Class A misdemeanor with a minimum fine of \$500.

The Workers Rights Amendment Does Three Main Things:



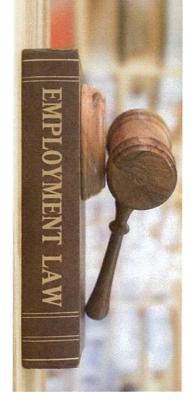
- 1. Makes Collective Bargaining a Constitutional Right
- 2. Prohibits Enactment of any Law Interfering With, Negating or Diminishing Collective Bargaining Rights and workplace safety
- 3. Prohibits Enactment of Right-to-Work Ordinances



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ApplicableLawsfor

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Constitution

Your Internal Policies

Any CBAs

Illinois Public Labor
Relations Act

Handling Employee Complaints, Investigations, and Progressive Discipline

Constitutional Laws



Garrity v. State of New Jersey, 385 U.S. 493 (1967)

- 5th and 14th Amendments prohibit use of coerced statements in criminal proceedings
- In cases involving potential criminal conduct \Rightarrow Garrity Warning

Garrity Warning should include:

- Employee cannot refuse to answer based on right against self-incrimination
- If employee refuses to answer, may be subject to discipline or termination
- Nothing employee says can be used in a criminal proceeding.

Cleveland Board of Educ. v. Loudermill, 470 U.S. 532 (1985)

- Employees with property interest in employment must be given due process before suspension/termination
- Due process typically = notice and opportunity to be heard

Handling Employee Complaints, Investigations, and Progressive Discipline

IPLRA

Weingarten Rights

- Weingarten rights = employee's right to union representation during investigatory interview when employee has reasonable fear that interview may result in discipline
- Generally, not required to give Miranda like warning to employee prior to interview
- Does not apply:
- When issuing discipline to generally discuss performance
- Correcting work, etc.



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Handling Employee Complaints, Investigations, and Progressive Discipline

IPLRA Weingarten Rights

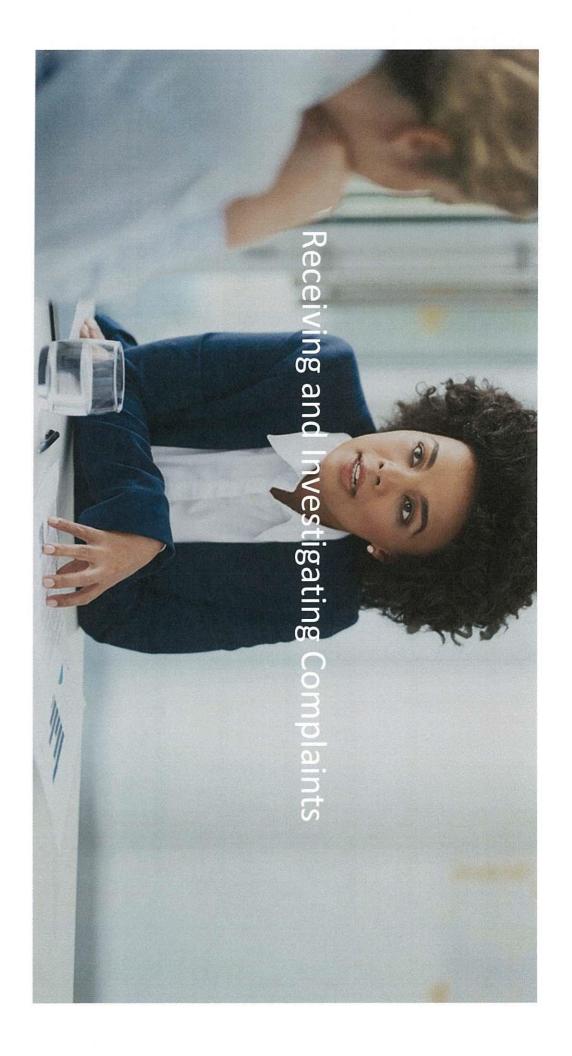
After Weingarten rights invoked, employer has three options:

- 1) Grant the request
- 2) Discontinue the interview
- 3) Offer the employee a choice between
- a. Discontinuing the interview or
- b. Voluntarily continuing w/o representative

No right to specific representative

Representative can assist but can't interview on employee's behalf





Receiving and Investigating Complaints

Initial Investigatory Steps



Formulate Investigation Plan

Determine S

Interview Background Witnesses

Gathering Documents

Interview Background V

Review Policies and Pro



When to Investigate

- Allegations of harassment, discrimination, retaliation
- Public Complaints
- Allegations of illegal conduct
- Anything required by your policies
- Violations of internal rules
- It's the right thing to do

Should Investigate

Most investigations can be done internally

But consider an outside investigator for serious or high-profile issues

No matter what, make sure your investigator is neutral and properly trained



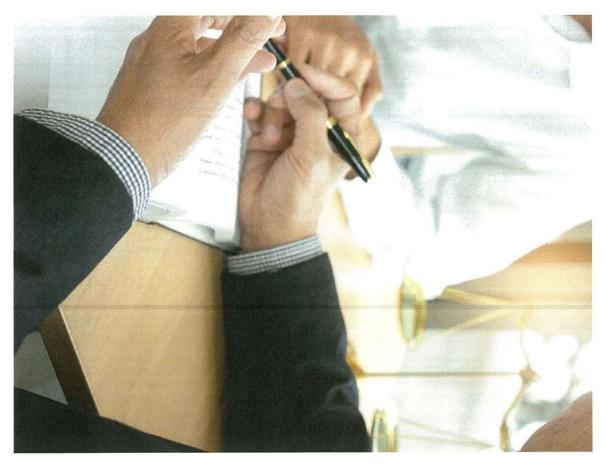
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How to Conduct Investigations – The Witnesses

Ask yourself, what is the purpose of this interview?

With the interviewee:

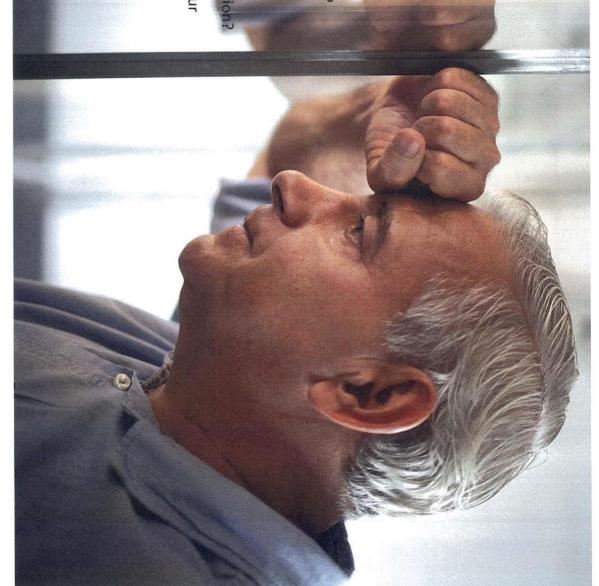
- Set expectations
- Don't promise confidentiality
- Remind of retaliation policy
- Keep questions mostly open ended
- Avoid leading questions
- Determine personal vs. third-hand knowledge
- Does he/she have any relevant documents or evidence
- If the interviewee balks, determine why
- Don't use intimidation

Depending on the direction of the interview, don't forget Garrity, Weingarten



So, You're Thinking of Issuing Discipline...

- First, what are you finding the employee actually did?
- Second, what discipline do you think is appropriate?
- What does Just Cause/Cause say?
- Are there any outside laws that may impact our decision?
- Third, hold a Loudermill Hearing. Anything change your mind?
- And last but not least, issue the discipline.

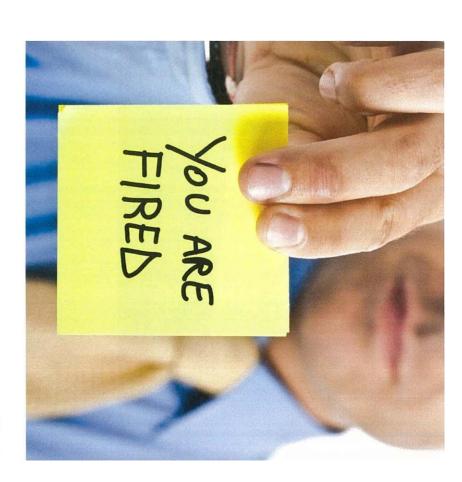


TheSevenTestsofJustCause



of Dis ျှline is Appropriate Deter ining What Level

- Should be consistent with past practice
- How have we disciplined similarly situated employees?
- Look at same type of misconduct + same type of work record
- Can deviate from past practice if:
- Work records from prior instances are dissimilar
- Employees have different seniority
- (i.e., probationary vs. 20-year officer)
- Extenuating circumstances (ex: An employee recently trained on issue)
- Each time you do (or don't) discipline, you're creating precedent





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FlexibilityinEmployment

Keepinganopenmindtonewideasand waystowork

Adjusting how you Analyze Applicants

Take a hard look at your applications. Are you including Revamp your job descriptions. Are you accurately describing

what you need from that position?

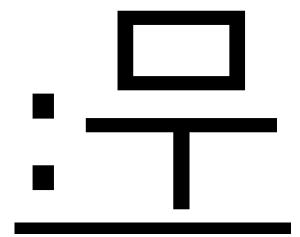
Broadening our perspective on what's considered "good qualities"

- Education vs Experience
- Potential for Growth

Narrowing our view of what's considered "deal breakers"

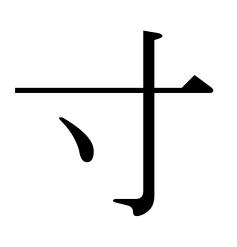






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Effective Leadership

- 1. Do your supervisors have the right skill set?
- Strong communication skills
- Problem solvers
- Not afraid to confront issues
- Decision-making
- Interpersonal skills
- Appropriate level of direction and oversight
- employer's philosophy Comfortable with the role and

managing people? 2. Do they know the fundamental principles for

Addressing (or successes as they occur

Practices fail

Continually c

ng expectations

Documents, de s, documents



Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion

Equitable employers create diverse and inclusive workplaces where employees share unique perspectives, respect one another's individual needs, and reach their full potential without barriers.

As a result, inclusive workplaces see greater innovation and financial returns, outperform competitors, and improve employee experiences.

the workplace can lead to:

Successfully delivering diversity, equity, and inclusion in

- A more extensive talent pool
- Increased employee engagement and satisfaction
- Higher retention and lower turnover
- Better decision-making
- Greater innovation
- **Enhanced financial performance**
- Ability to outpace the competition

Ask the Attorney



Thank you for Participating









