



# **Navigating Difficult Disability Scenarios**

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Presented by Fred J. Bissinger

Knoxville

Morristown

Cookeville

Nashville

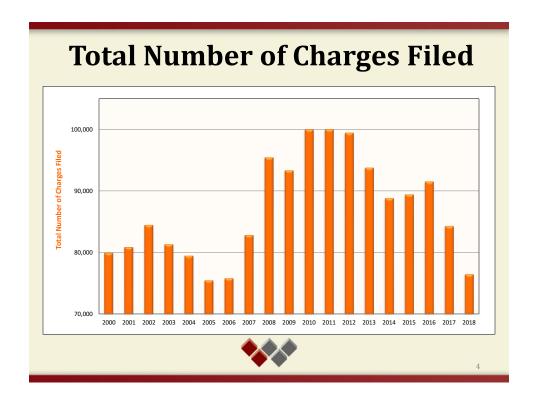
## I. Introduction



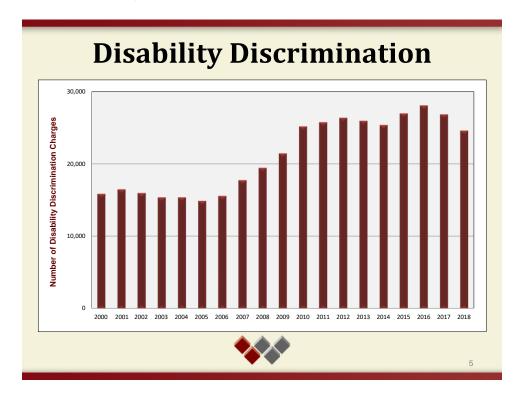


# **II. Disability Statistics**









# III. Disability Fundamentals





**ADAAA - Definition** 

- A physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities;
- A record of such an impairment; or
- Being regarded as having such an impairment



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# **Disability - Prima Facie Case**

- **Disabled** within the meaning of ADA;
- **Qualified**, with or without reasonable accommodation, to perform the essential functions of the position held or desired;
  - o Skills, training, education, certifications, etc.
  - Can EE perform essential functions with or without RA; and
  - Has suffered an adverse action because of his/her disability





## **Defenses**

- \*\*Not Qualified
- · Undue Hardship
- · Direct Threat



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## **ADAAA Check-Down List**

- Job Description
  - Essential Functions
    - Regular and predictable attendance
    - Ability to work in a cooperative manner with others





## **ADAAA Check-Down List**

- RA in current position
- RA in open position / same level
- RA in open position / lower level
- LOA \*\*\*\* (ADA and FMLA)

\*\*Individual Assessment



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# **IV.** Interesting Disability Cases





- *Huwe v. Brennan* (D. Minn. 2018)
- Christine Huwe developed depression & anxiety. She asked for a new supervisor as a reasonable accommodation under the ADA, but was turned down.



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#### **Case Where ER Won**

- She sued, alleging failure to accommodate under the ADA.
- The court dismissed the suit, explaining that a different supervisor is not a reasonable accommodation. Other courts agree.



#### Case Where ER Won

- An employee may claim that the stress of having a difficult boss creates a mental disability such as major depression.
- She can ask for another supervisor as a reasonable accommodation
- But employers don't have to grant it. Courts don't view such a change as a reasonable accommodation.



#### Case Where ER Won

- Barlia v MWI Veterinary Supply, Inc. (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1.9.2018)
  - To prove prima facie case of disability discrimination, EE has to show:
    - Has a disability;
    - o Otherwise qualified
    - Suffered an adverse employment action;
    - o ER knew of or had reason to know of disability; and
    - Casual connection





- Medical documentation provided sufficient evidence that EE suffered from Hypothyroidism.
  - Condition is impairment
  - And, it substantially limits one or more "major life activities"
  - o So, EE had a protected disability



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#### **Case Where ER Won**

- EE had legitimate, non-discriminatory reason for termination
  - Ongoing poor performance





#### Case Where ER Won

EE could not prove pre-text **OHonest belief rule:** 

- Reason not equal to pre-text unless it is both that the reason was false and discrimination was
- Even if reason is later shown to be mistaken, foolish, trivial, or baseless.



the real reason.

#### Case Where ER Won

- EE could not prove disability retaliation
  - o EE must show:
    - Engaged in protected activity
    - ER knew of activity
    - Adverse action
    - Casual connection





- EE argued nexus in time between protected activity and adverse action = casual connection
  - Nexus must be very close in time to = casual connection
    - 3 or 4 months too long to establish casual connection



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#### **Case Where ER Won**

• Booth v. Nissan N. America, Inc.

(6th Cir. 8.17.2018)

- Denial of transfer to another position at same level:
  - Not a viable failure to promote claim
  - Also, not a viable failure to accommodate claim





## **Case Where ER Won**

- Re-evaluation and re-configuring of job duties is not Harassment
- No work comp retaliatory discharge claim
  - OBecause Nissan did not terminate EE



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#### **Case Where ER Won**

- <u>Voss v. Housing Auth. of the city of Magnolia</u> (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2.25.2018)
  - Fact that Supervisor knew EE taking Hydrocodone not enough to establish "regarded as" claim.





- No evidence that ER requested that EE produce letter from Dr. because of concern disability prevented him from performing job.
- Only reasonable inference is that ER was concerned about whether medication interfered with EE's ability to safely perform job.



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## **Case Where ER Won**

- *Stern v. St. Anthony's Health Ctr.*, 788 F.3d 276, 31 A.D. Cas. 1149 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2015)
  - Terminated chief psychologist unfit for position-subordinates noted cognitive problems similar to Alzheimer's
  - Independent third party concluded that plaintiff "definitely had cognitive issues" typical of early Alzheimer's





- Court bothered by termination without interactive process
- However, plaintiff did not demonstrate how disabilities could be accommodated
- Not sufficient to suggest delegating essential job functions
- Summary judgment affirmed.



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#### **Case Where ER Did Not Win**

• Mosby-Meachem v. MLG&W

(6th Cir. 2.21.2018)

- Is telecommuting a form of RA?
- Prior Cases:
  - o EEOC v. Ford Motor Co. (6th Cir. 2015)
  - Williams v. AT&T Mobility Services LLC (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2017)





Case Where ER Did Not Win

- Questions for analysis:
  - o Is the Job Description accurate?
    - When last updated
  - OWhat duties does EE actually perform?
    - How often?
  - o Is in-person attendance truly required
    - If yes, at all times or just certain times?
  - o Have you conducted a valid "interactive process"?



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#### **Case Where ER Did Not Win**

- *Hostettler v. College of Wooster* (6th Cir. 2018)
- Plaintiff, an HR Generalist at Wooster College, alleged that the college discriminated against her based on her pregnancy under the ADA.





Case Where ER Did Not Win

- College terminated her employment when she asked to extend her part-time work schedule due to postpartum depression and separation anxiety.
- College explained that it terminated Plaintiff because a full-time presence at work was an essential function of her position.



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## Case Where ER Did Not Win

- The 6<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court of Appeals found that the case should go to trial.
- There was a dispute about whether working full-time was really an essential function of Plaintiff's position, and whether the college engaged in an interactive process on this issue after Plaintiff raised it.





#### Case Where ER Did Not Win

The court stated, "[F]ull-time presence at work is not an essential function of a job solely because an employer says that it is .... An employer cannot deny a modified work schedule as unreasonable unless the employer can show why the employee is needed on a full-time schedule."



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## Case Where ER Did Not Win

• Lesson: Although some jobs, by their nature, do require full-time work, not every job does. This requires job-by-job analysis.





V. Wrap – Up Thoughts



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# **Threats of Violence**





#### **Bottom Line**

• 1) Unless you know or should know about an employee's disability, you don't have to treat the employee any differently with respect to discipline.



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#### **Bottom Line**

 You should, however, document when you first learned of the disability and, in some instances, request an explanation from the employee if you reasonably suspect performance issues are caused by a disability.





#### **Bottom Line**

• 2) You should engage in an interactive process with all employees, including disciplined **employees**, to identify reasonable accommodations that could prevent future misconduct.



#### **Bottom Line**

• 3) If you later become aware that misconduct was caused by a disability, you don't have to retract an otherwise proper disciplinary action.





#### **Bottom Line**

 You still may move forward with discipline if the misconduct violates a job-related rule that applies to all employees, such as requirements that employees deal appropriately with customers or work cooperatively with others.



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#### **Bottom Line**

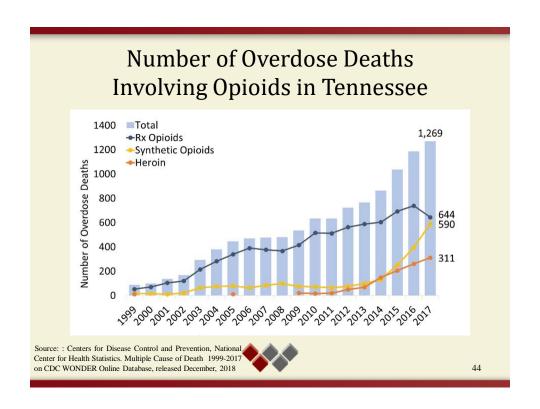
• 4) Document all stages of the process.



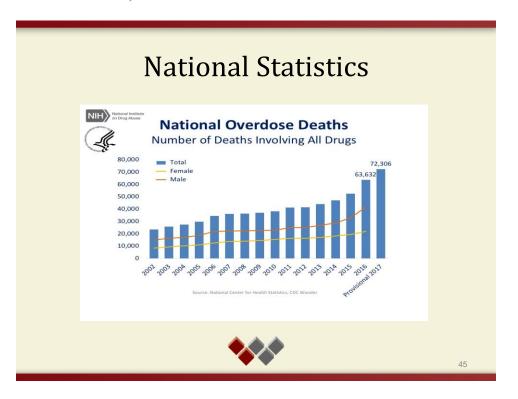


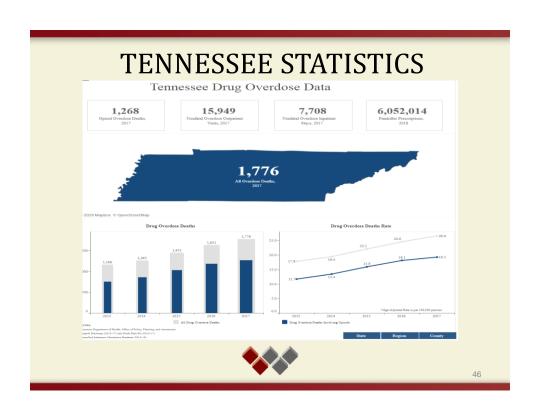
VI. Opioid/Heroin Addiction Epidemic













Drug and Alcohol Addiction

Protected Disabilities?



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# VII. Conclusion







Nashville

#### Fred J. Bissinger, Esq.

Wimberly Lawson Wright Daves & Jones, PLLC 214 2<sup>nd</sup> Ave. North, Suite 3
Nashville, TN 37201

Phone: 615-727-1000

fbissinger@wimberlylawson.com

Knoxville Morristown Cookeville