



10. Understanding Why Employees File Charges

- Manner in which employee was terminated
- Perceived unfair treatment
- Unhappy with employer response to concerns or complaints
- Attempt to over-rule employer decisions
- Provide added job protection and limit employer's ability to take legitimate action
- Pre-requisite to file a lawsuit
- Money

Test Your Knowledge

How long does an employee have to file a charge of discrimination?

a.90 days b.180 days c.300 days d.lt depends

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9. Understanding the EEOC Strategic Enforcement Plan (2017-2021)

- Immigrant, migrant, and other vulnerable workers
- · ADA qualification standards and leave policies
- Temporary workers, staffing agencies, independent contractors
- Gender-based pay discrimination
- Retaliatory practices
- Addressing selected emerging and developing issues
- Systemic harassment
- Access to legal system

100	EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION INTAKE QUESTIONNAIRE
generally within 180	erstanding the Charge Commission BER, a charge of employment discrimination must be filed within the time limits imposed by law, days or in some places 300 days of the alleged discrimination. Upon receipt, this form will be Questionnaire a form completed by ages if eee, that is signed under oath
1. Personal Inform	– typically prepared by EEOC investigate on information from questionnaire
en	Court TIP
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7. Mediation

- •EEOC/state agency will advise if mediation is available
- Voluntary process



Mediation

- · Advantages:
 - Lower defense costs
 - Collect information
 - Allegations
 - What does the employee want?
 - Show strength of case
 - Free

Mediation

- · Disadvantages:
 - Employee can waste your time
 - Possibly emboldens the employee
 - Possibly encourages the employee to hire a lawyer
 - · Lawsuit may never be filed

Potential Issues with Settlement at Mediation

- No re-employment clause
- · Global release
- Covenant not to file a claim or lawsuit



Test Your Knowledge

What percentage of charges that go to EEOC mediation state settle?

a.10%

b.18.8%

c.60.9%

d. 4.5%

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6. Employer's Investigation

- · Create a detailed chronology
- Interview relevant witnesses
- Obtain favorable statements
- Gather and preserve documents
- Obtain answers to hard questions:
 - Did we follow normal procedure? If not, why?
 - Did we treat the Charging Party the same as persons similarly situated? If not, why?
 - Do documents support our position?
- It is critical to be objective/honest in evaluating the Company's position

5. Understanding the EEOC's Investigation Process

- Position Statement
- Request for Documents and Information
- On-site Investigation
- Administrative Subpoena

Preparing the Position Statement

- Make it easy to read
- Make it persuasive because Charging Party WILL see it
- Provide key documentation
- Remember, it will be evidence in any later lawsuit

4. Understanding Determinations

- Passing of time
- Probable Cause
- No Probable Cause
- "Unable to conclude" that discrimination occurred

Probable Cause Finding at EEOC

- Conciliation EEOC will try to reach settlement agreement
 - Will not allow to be confidential
 - Will allow individual settlement agreement
 - Will require follow up reporting, disclosures, etc. by employer
- If conciliation fails, EEOC will decide whether it intends to sue
- If EEOC decides not to file suit itself, it will issue a right to sue and refer case to private attorney

Impact of Findings at State Agencies

- State agencies typically have same three outcomes: probable cause, no probable cause, or no finding
- What happens after varies greatly from state to state
 - In some states, a RTS cannot be issued following a probable cause finding; claim must be adjudicated before an ALJ
 - In some states, a RTS cannot be issued following a no probable cause finding; the finding must be appealed to the commission
 - Some states do not even allow private lawsuits under their state statutes

3. Commissioner Charges

- If any issue arises during the investigation that catches the investigator's eye, it could lead to a side investigation.
- Typical issues that lead to side investigations
 - Problems with applications
 - Pre-employment medical testing
 - Screening tests and procedures
- Findings can lead to subpoenas and Commissioner Charges.



