

Wednesday, October 27 11:00am-12:30pm

1005 - Employment Law Update

Dani Gleason

Staff Attorney
BMC Software, Inc.

William Harn

Senior Attorney
Southern California Edison

Kevin Mencke

Senior Counsel - Employment/Labor International Paper Company

Session 1005

Faculty Biographies

Dani Gleason

Dani Sanchez-Gleason is a labor and employment attorney for BMC Software Inc., headquartered in Houston, Texas. Her responsibilities include providing guidance on employment issues, including disability and religious accommodations, wage and hour matters, FMLA leave, reductions in force, performance management, contingent workers, immigration matters, hiring practices, and OFCCP compliance. Additionally, she is responsible for managing employment and bankruptcy litigation, drafting employment policies and handling administrative agency issues, such as EEOC charges, federal/state wage claims, and employment related agency inquiries.

Prior to joining BMC Software, Ms. Gleason belonged to the Labor & Employment group of Jones Day in Houston. While at Jones Day, she worked solely on labor and employment issues and litigation. She was actively involved in the firm's diversity committee, recruiting committee, and its pro-bono programs.

Ms. Gleason is an active member of the Houston Bar Association, including the Minority Opportunities in the Legal Profession Committee, which provides clerkships to Minority 1L law students from the Houston law schools. She also developed the curriculum for the Jr. JD Program, a semester long class on education law taught to middle school students in low-income schools.

Ms. Gleason received her BA from the University of Michigan-Ann Arbor, her teaching certification from The University of St. Thomas and graduated from the University of Texas, School of Law.

William Harn

William Harn is a senior attorney for Southern California Edison Company, an investor owned electrical utility company. He has specialized in representing SCE and other employers on employment and labor matters, actively litigating cases through jury trial and appeal in both state and federal courts. He has handled over 30 labor arbitrations, appeared in regulatory proceedings before the California Public Utilities Commission, and on a daily basis, provides practical legal advice and solutions to client organizations on a broad panoply of employment, labor and benefits matters.

Mr. Harn is a former chair of ACC's Employment and Labor Law Committee and immediate past -Chair for ACC's Council of Committees. Mr. Harn has been a past ACC and ACCA SoCal presenter or panelist on several employment law subjects including workplace privacy, leave and disability management, wage and hour law, legal intern programs, contingent workers, and the elimination of bias within the legal profession.

Session 1005

Mr. Harn has been actively involved with both SCE and ACCA So-Cal Streetlaw programs. He also provides volunteer service to the Los Angeles County Superior Court as a volunteer mediator and temporary judge. He also is the immediate past president of the Pacific McGeorge Alumni Association.

Mr. Harn received his JD from the University of the Pacific McGeorge School of Law.

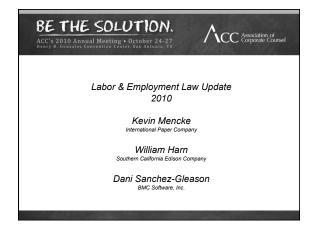
Kevin Mencke

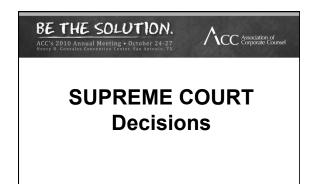
Kevin J. Mencke is chief counsel--employment and labor law with International Paper Company located at its Global Headquarters in Memphis, TN. Mr. Mencke is responsible for providing labor and employment law advice and counsel to human resources and management for IP's Printing and Communications, Food Service and Coated Paperboard businesses and related corporate staff.

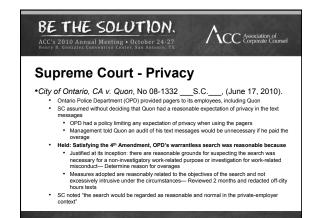
Before joining International Paper, Mr. Mencke was an attorney in the Atlanta office of the national labor and employment law firm of Ford & Harrison, LLP. At Ford & Harrison, Mr. Mencke was an employment law litigator who concentrated his practice representing and advising company management on all aspects of labor and employment law, including discrimination and harassment under Title VII, the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Family and Medical Leave Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act and other Wage-Hour laws, and other related labor employment laws.

Mr. Mencke has been active with the ACC Employment and Labor Law Committee serving as committee secretary and currently as vice chair for the year. Mr. Mencke has been a presenter on employment law matters for several legal and HR related organizations, including the ACC, ABA, and SHRM. He is also a co-editor/author of the Wage and Hour Answer Book by Aspen publishers.

Mr. Mencke earned his undergraduate degree from Emory University and his law degree (with honors) from the University of Georgia School of Law.







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Supreme Court - Disparate Impact: SoL
Lewis v. City of Chicago, No 08-974 S.C., (May 24, 2010). Written examination given to applicants for fireflighter positions Based on score, applicants were categorized as "not qualified" (below 65), "qualified" (66 to 88) or "well qualified" (be to 100)
 Decision to hire "well qualified" applicants with "qualified" applicants put on eligibility list The City stipulated that the cutoff score for well qualified had a "severe disparate impact against African Americans"
 Title VII prohibits the "use" of an "employment practice" that causes a disparate impact on the basis of race
 The decision to have cutoff score for "well qualified" applicants who would be hired occurred outside the 300-day SOL for filing an EEOC charge
 However, the application of that decision (which was applied each time the City hired firefights for a six year period) occurred within the 300-day SOL and is considered timely
 Holding: Plaintiffs may challenge the application of an employment practice with an alleged disparate impact on protected employees even if they have not timely challenged the adoption of that practice.



- Granite Rock Co. v. International Brotherhood of Teamsters
 ____(June 24, 2010).
- Suit under § 301 of the Labor-Management Relations Act (LMRA)
- Supreme Court ruled that courts, not arbitrators, must decide when a collective bargaining agreement was ratified where that issue raises a question of contract formation.
- Court also declined to recognize a cause of action under § 301 for tortious interference with a collective bargaining agreement.



- New Process Steel, L.P. v. National Labor Relations Board
 _____(June 17, 2010).
- Supreme Court resolved circuit split
- Invalidated almost 600 decisions issued by the two member National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) during the 27-month period from December 2007 through March 2010
- $^{\bullet}$ Holding in a 5-4 decision that the NLRB is only empowered to decide cases when it has at least three sitting members
- NRLB added to its website (http://www.nlrb.gov) a database of information and documents on all approximately 600 cases



Supreme Court-Arbitration Agreements

- Rent-A-Center, West, Inc. v. Jackson ___SC___ (June 21, 2010).
- In this case, the Supreme Court held that where an employment contract delegates to an arbitrator the authority to decide whether the contract is enforceable, that delegation provision should be enforced unless an employee's challenge is directed specifically at that delegation provision, rather than the contract as a whole.



Other Arbitration Agreement Cases

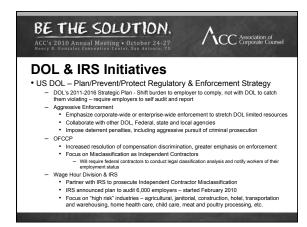
• Ragone v. Atlantic Video at the Manhattan Ctr., 595 F.3d 115 (2d Cir. 2010) Holding that an arbitration agreement, as modified by the defendants' waivers of certain provisions, was enforceable. Modifications included a limitations provision mandating that the employee make a demand for arbitration within 90 days after her claim arose; a fee-shifting provision which required that attorneys' fees be awarded to the prevailing party; and a clause which forbade any appeal of the arbitrator's decision.

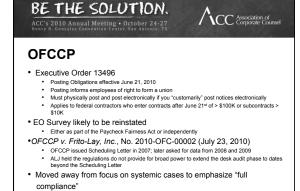
•Brady v. Williams Capital Group, LP, 14 NY 3d 459, 902 NYS 2d 1

•Brady v. Williams Capital Group, LP, 14 NY 3d 459, 902 NYS 2d 1 (2010) Ruling that the terms of the parties' arbitration agreement – requiring the splitting of the arbitrator's compensation – prevailed over the AAA's 'employer pays' rule, basing this ruling on the principles that arbitration is a creature of contract .



FEDERAL AGENCIES & REGULATIONS

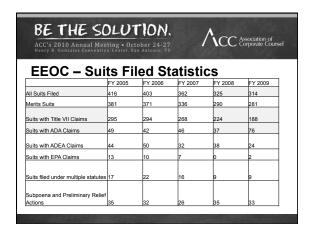






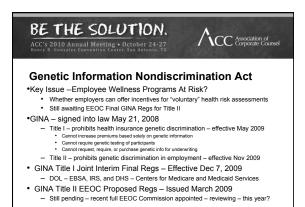
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EEOC - High Profile Se	ettlements
In the past year, at least fourteen settlements or judgme Lawry's Restaurants, Inc.—\$1M settlement for sex bit Albertsons, LLC—\$8.9M settlement of 3 cases allegin national origin discrimination/retailation, 2 alleging a p - Allstate Ins. Co.—\$4.5M settlement for failure to hire A 2009)	as against men in hiring (Nov. 2009) g race, color and attern & practice (Dec. 2009)
Outback Steakhouse \$19M for "glass ceiling" for wor Sears, Roebuck & Co. \$6.2M for ADA failure to accorpolicy (Feb. 2010)	, ,
<u>Walmart</u> \$11.7M for failure to hire sex discrimination members into the first 50 warehouse positions that bec <u>Kentucky Fried Chicken, Inc.</u> \$1M for sexual harassr	ome available (March 2010)
- Reflicted Fire Chicker, Fig. – \$1M for Sexual Harassi including 3 teenage victims (April 2010) - ABM Indust. – \$5.8M for sexual harassment against 2	

BE TH ACC'S 2010 A Henry B. Gonzal				$\Lambda_{\rm C}$	C Association of Corporate Counse
EEOC -	- Tota	al Cha	rge St	atistic	s
				FY 2008	FY 2009
Total Charges	75 428	75 768	82 792	95 402	93 277
Iotal Charges	26.740	27,238	30,510	33,937	33.579
Race	35.5%	27,238	30,510	35,937	33,579
nauc	23.094	23 247	24 826		28 028
Sex	30.6%	30.7%	30.1%	29,372	30.0%
UCX .	8.035	8 327	9.396		11 134
National Origin	10.7%	11.0%	11.4%	11 1%	11,134
reasonal Ongil	2.340	2 541	2.880	3.273	3,386
Religion	3.1%	3.4%	3.5%	3.4%	3.6%
	22,278	22.555	26.663	32.690	33.613
Retaliation - All Statutes	29.5%	29.8%	32.3%	34.3%	36.0%
	19,429	19.560	23.371	28.698	28.948
		10,000	20,011	20,000	
Retaliation - Title VII only	25.8%	25.8%	28 3%	30 1%	31.0%
recumuour - ribe vii only	16.585	16.548	19 103		22.778
Age	22.0%	10,048	19,103	24,582	22,778
ng-	14.893	15.575	17 734		21,451
Disability	19.7%	20.6%	17,734 21.4%	19,453	21,451
Distantiy	970	20.0%	818		942
				1.0%	



BE THE SOLUTION. ACC Association of Corporate Counsel **USCIS** -- Immigration Issues July 22, 2010 – new ICE rules re electronic storage and maintenance of I-9 data Electronic tracking systems must be auditable and must be able to issue receipt to EE upon request

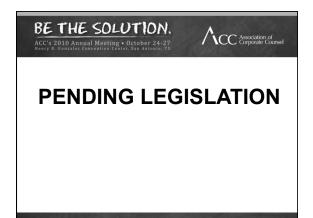
- Don't commingle with regular employment records as they are auditable privacy risks
 Complete no later than three business days after employee first begins to work for pay to process I-9 and E-Verify
- Longer limits are applicable to federal contractors
- Sept. 15, 2010 Notice of Inspections served to 500+ businesses nationwide



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Executive Compensation

- · DOD-GSA interim rule requires disclosure of compensation of five most highly compensated employees where 80% of revenue is from federal awards which in the aggregate exceed \$25MM.
 - Must report and publicly disclose contract awards in excess of \$550k as of Oct. 2010 and in excess of \$25k as of March 2011





Pending Legislation

- <u>Paycheck Fairness Act</u>—would require employers to demonstrate a "bona fide factor" other than gender, such as education or experience that justifies a difference in pay between men and women who perform the same job
- Employee Misclassification Prevention Act- aims to prevent misclassification of non-employees, requires employers to maintain documentation on all non-employees who perform services for payment; provides significant penalties for employers
- Healthy Families Act & Paid Vacation Act would require employers to provide employees with minimum paid sick time and vacation leave
- <u>Automatic IRA Act of 2010</u>– employers who are >2yrs old with 10+ employees must establish automatic IRA for employees >18yrs old with 3+months of service; default 3% of pay contribution; affirmative opt out
- Direct Care Workforce Empowerment Act— would require minimum wage and OT for all in-home care workers who work more than 20 hrs/week
- Protecting Older Workers Against Discrimination Act adopts "motivating factor" as the standard of proof for any federal discrimination/retaliation law

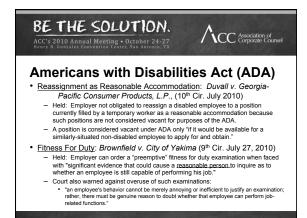


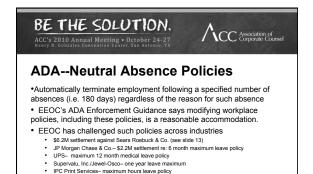
- employment protections.

 * Emerald Steef Rabinators v. Bureau of Labor and Industry (OR S. Cl. 2010) Even though state law permits med marijuana use, drug is still illegal under fed law; therefore, employees who use med marijuana still excluded by 'illega drug use' exceptions to state and fed disability discrimination laws.
- Washburn v. Columbia Forest Products, Inc. (OR S. Ct. 2006) Plt. was not disabled under OR disability discrimination law, therefore not entitled to accommodation



FEDERAL DISCRMINATION LAWS





• FMLA regulations also address neutral absence policies 29 C.F.R.

§825.220(c)



Age Discrimination

- Schoonmaker v. Spectrum Graphics Leasing, LLC, 2010 US App. Lexis 2288 (6th Cir. 2010)

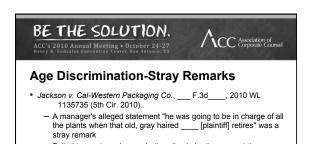
 - App. Lexis 2288 (6" Cir. 2010)

 EE claimed she and another EE over 50 RIF'd in favor of 29 yr. old

 Summary Judgment Affirmed: Mere age difference between retained and released employees, without more, is not sufficient evidence of age discrimination in a RIF case; EE must show additional evidence that s/he was singled out due to age, (e.g. discriminatory comments, evidence of superior qualifications beyond subjective belief of EE)

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Age Discrimination	

- •EEOC Proposed Regs:
 - may make it easier to bring disparate impact age claims
 - may require employers to conduct statistical analysis before RIFs are carried out.



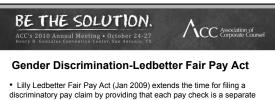
 Failed to create an issue whether discrimination caused the plaintiff's discharge for alleged sexual harassment The comment was made a year before the plaintiff's discharge and appeared to be unrelated to the disciplinary action against the plaintiff.

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Race Discrimination	

- Chaney v. Plainfield Healthcare Center, _ _ F. 3d _ __ (7th Cir. 2010)
 - Employee complained of racially hostile work environment where she was prevented from treating certain patients due to their racial preferences and racial epithets/harassment from coworkers, fired after only 3 mos. on job.
 - Employer claimed its policy of considering racial preferences of patients in assigning health care workers was supported by state law entitling patients to receive treatment from a provider of choice; EE was termed for cause.
 - Summary judgment for employer reversed: Assignment of employee work based on race creates a racially hostile work environment per se; employer may not rely on state law patient health provider choice rights as a BFOQ defense; Employer's reason for termination (Plaintiff's use of a profanity to describe a patient's bodily function) appeared pretextual and not supported by evidence known to Employer.

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Race Discrimination				
	Ash v Tyson Foods Inc.	F 3d	(11th Cir. 2010)	

- - Divided 11th Cir., in 4th look at this case, reverses jury verdict for plaintiff and enters judgment for employer on insufficient evidence.
 - African American Supervisor not selected for promotion based on not being as qualified as selected candidate.
 - Presented of pretext evidence of pretext (he was interviewed after the selection decision had been made) and evidence of racial bias (manager's use of the word "boy" in conversations directed at African Americans).
 - Court held that the evidence supported the employers decision
 - Strange case in that jury verdicts s/b presumed correct absent prejudicial error, good case that should have been settled, a pyrrhic victory in light of attorney fees and time expended. Case may yet not be over.



- discriminatory pay claim by providing that each pay check is a separate act of discrimination.
- Lohn v. Morgan Stanley, 652 F. Supp. 2d 812 (S.D. Tex. 2009)
 - Held: Ledbetter Fair Pay Act applies to claims under the Texas employment discrimination statute, even though the state legislature has not yet passed conforming legislation expressly to include the same rule in Texas law.
- Schuler v. Price Waterhouse Coopers, LLP, (DC Cir. Feb 16, 2010)
- Held: Age-based failure to promote claim is outside the scope of the Ledbetter Fair Pay Act.



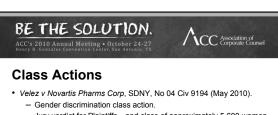
Class Actions

- Dukes v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., 2010 U.S. App. LEXIS 8576 (9th Cir. April 26, 2010).
 - A 6 to 5 en banc ruling, affirming in part and reversing and remanding in part, class certification order in gender based pay and promotions action.
 - pair, class cerimication order in yellocut based pay aim promotions action.

 1. Affirmed the district court's certification of a class of female employees who were employed by Wal-Mart when the lawsuit was filed in 2001 with respect to their claims for injunctive relief, declaratory relief, and back pay for gender based discrimination in pay under Rule 23(b)(2).
 - 2. Reversed and remanded the district court's class certification of these employees' claims for punitive damages, instructing the district court to consider whether to certify the class under newly elucidated standards of Rule 23(b)(2) or (b)(3);



- Dukes v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., (Cont.)
 - 3. Reversed and remanded the claims of putative class members who no longer worked for Wal-Mart when the complaint was filed in 2001, instructing the district court to consider whether to certify an additional class or classes under Rule 23(b)(3); and,
 - 4. Affirmed the district court's decision not to certify promotion claims brought by class members who lacked objective evidence of their interest in promotion.

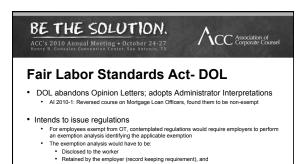


- Jury verdict for Plaintiffs—and class of approximately 5,600 women in sales-related job positions with Novartis in U.S. since 2002.
- Awarded approximately \$3.3 million in compensatory damages to the named Plaintiffs, and \$250 million in punitive damages to the entire class.
- Largest punitive damages award in history in any class action employment discrimination case.
- Settled for \$175 million in monetary and non-monetary relief.
- A fairness hearing is scheduled for November 2010.



- restroom, for mothers to express milk.
- Does not require such breaks be paid, nor does it apply to exempt employees
- ATT faces \$1 billion misclassification suit
- In re Novartis Wage & Hour Lit., No. 09-0437-cv (2d Cir. July 6, 2010)
 - Pharmaceutical sales-reps non-exempt under FLSA, not qualify for administrative or outside sales exemption
- Damages estimated at \$100M+
- Urnikis-Negro v. Am. Family Prop. Servs. No. 08-3117, 2010 U.S. App. Lexis 16126 (7th Cir. Aug. 4, 2010)

 Provides guidance on calculating damages for misclassified employees (discussing fluctuating workweek method)



Provided to any enforcement agency (Wage and Hour Division)



- Narodelsky v. Cardone Industries, Inc., No. 09-4734 (E.D. Pa. Feb. 24, 2010).
- The district court refused to dismiss plaintiff's FMLA and ERISA claims against five individual defendants who allegedly orchestrated his termination shortly after learning he needed time off for surgery.

 The complaint supported an inference that each of the individual defendants played some role in a forensic search of plaintiff's computer with the goal of finding a reason to justify his termination and exercised control over the plaintiff in the decision to terminate him.
- continuate him.

 The company President was properly a named defendant as a corporate officer with operational control over the company. Court rejected federal district court cases from Utah, Minnesota and Kansas to the extent they limited individual liability to corporate officers.

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USERRA – Release of Claim

- Wysocki v. International Business Machine Corporation d/b/a IBM, Inc., ___ F.3d ___, No. 09-5161 (6th Cir.).

 • In a case of first impression, the court held that Section 4302 of USERRA did
 - not automatically prohibit a service member from releasing a USERRA claim.
 - The critical inquiry was whether the rights provided to the Service Member under the release were more beneficial than the rights he waived.
 - Under this test, that court concluded that because the release was clear and expressly referred to claims based on "veteran status," and because there was no evidence of duress, the plaintiff must have believed that the \$6,000 he received for the release was more beneficial than the right he had to proceed with a claim alleging a violation of USERRA.

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Veterans Issues	
Kirk v. Schindler Elevator Corp; F. 3d _ Failure to file accurate VETS-100 can	

False Claims Act. Employer failed to have a mechanism in place to identify veterans employed and covered by Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act (VEVRAA).



Retaliation

- Alvarez v. Royal Atlantic Developers, Inc., No. 08-15358 (11th Cir. July 2010) Recognizing that in certain circumstances, a legitimate and reasonable fear that an irate employee will use his/her position in the company to sabotage operations will justify termination, even following protected activity.
- Crawford v. Met. Gov't of Nashville, (Feb. 2010) -SC Case that held an individual need not bring formal claim to be protected from retaliation, on remand, jury awarded Crawford \$420,000 in compensatory damages, more than \$408,000 in back pay, and more than \$727,000 in reimbursement for future pay
- Alvarado v. Cajun Operating Co., 588 F.3d 1261 (9th Cir. 2009) Holding that the ADA does not provide for punitive damages, compensatory damages or a jury trial in ADA retaliation cases



Sarbanes Oxley Whistleblower

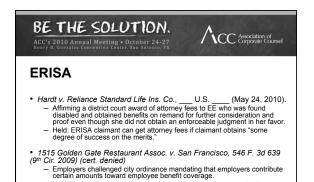
•Gale v. DOL, 11th Cir, 6/25/2010 – In per curiam ruling, held that SOX whistleblower protection provision requires that an employee claiming the act's protection <u>must actually believe</u> that a covered employer engaged in illegal or fraudulent activity. Joining 1st, 4th, 7th, and 9th circuits.

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Independent Contractor Issues

- Fleming v. Yuma Regional Medical Center, No. 07-16427 (9th Cir. Nov. 19, 2009)
 - Agreeing with the Tenth Circuit, the Court held the Rehabilitation Act would cover disability claims by an independent contractor notwithstanding the lack of an employee-employer relationship
 The 6th and 8th Circuits require an employer/employee relationship
- Halpert v. Manhattan Apartments, Inc., No. 07-4074 (2d Cir. Sept. 10, 2009)
 - ADEA liability for employment decisions made by independent contractors of an employer
 - The Court said general principles of agency law should be considered to determine whether the independent contractor had been given actual or apparent authority to hire on behalf of the company

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ERISA	
Conkright v. Frommert, A defined benefit plan Administrator interpretation of the Plan provision in benefits to rehired participants. It the discretionary interpretation/approach District Court and Court of Appeals a review.	made an unreasonable n accounting for previously paid en adopted a more reasonable n which was rejected by the
 Held: ERISA Plan administrator's intrentitled to deference under an abuse consistent with principles of trust law after reversal for violating ERISA. 	e of discretion standard



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 No ERISA preemption of local laws mandating employer contributions to certain health care benefit programs.

LABOR LAW



Labor for Non-Labor Companies

- Employee Free Choice Act still a priority for President Obama
- Federal Contractors required posting under EO 13496 (slide 11)
- NLRB announced \$900,000 settlement with non-union employer
 - Two employees were terminated for circulating a petition complaining of poor management and unfair treatment by their employer
 - Management conducted a forensic study of office computers to determine who participated in drafting the petition
 - draining the peculiar.

 One employee was fired after a fragment of the petition was found on his computer; the other employee, a supervisor, was fired after refusing to provide names of the 11 individuals who signed the petition (ttey had used allases).
 - NLRB Judge ruled the employer committed an unfair labor practice because the termination was in retaliation for, and interfered with, the employees' rights to engage in "concerted activity" (§7)
 - \$900K represents back pay for the 2 employees, settled while pending before the 5th Circuit



- Hacienda Hotel, 355 NLRB No. 154 (Aug 27, 2010) (Employer Victory)
 - In right to work states, employer may stop dues check-off post collective bargaining agreement expiration as exception to unilateral change doctrine
 - Decision after 10 years and 2d remand from 9th Circuit, a divided NLRB (2-2, Becker recused), unwilling to overturn precedent, dismissed complaint.
- Machinists Local Lodge 2777 (L-3 Communications), 355 NLRB No. 174 (Aug 27, 2010)
 - Unions violated their duty of fair representation by requiring Charging Party, the nonmember objecting to supporting activities of the Unions unrelated to collective bargaining and contract administration (under *Beck*), to make his objection annually even though he had informed the Unions in writing that he wished to object on a continuing basis.
 - See Communications Workers of America v. Beck, 487 U.S. 435 (1988)

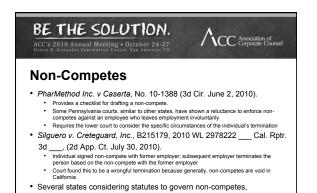


- Upheld a union's right to display "large stationary banners" with messages attacking secondary employers that purchase products or services from the "primary employers" with whom the union has a labor dispute
 Banners are more like permitted handbilling than prohibited secondary picketing.
- Pending-NLRB Poised to Advance EFCA by reversal of 2 Bd. Decisions
 - Dana Corp., 351 NLRB 434 (2007) NLRB modified the "recognition bar doctrine" (which prevented decert or rival union petition for reasonable time after voluntary recognition of union based on signed cards) to allow decert petition within 45 days of a company's voluntary recognition of union, and to post a notice explaining this 45 day right to employees.
 - Explaining in its 4 oay fight to deniproyees.
 MV Transportation, 337 NLRB 770 (2002) overturned "successor bar doctrine" & re-established that when a company buys another employer's unionized work force, the previously recognized union is only entitled to rebuttable presumption of majority support among workforce, which can be rebutted by decert petition, employer petition, or rival union petition.

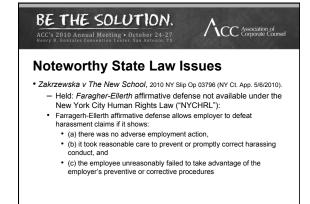


- National Mediation Board (NMB) Changed 75-year rule for elections
 Old rule: Required a majority of employees to cast a vote for union.
- Old <u>rule</u>: Required a majority of employees to cast a vote for union representation under RLA
 - meant that a union would not be certified if fewer than half the workers cast ballots.
- New rule: Union representation election determined based on majority of votes cast, even if less than a majority of employees in a craft or class participate in an election.
 - Effective June 30, 2010
 - DC Court upheld—new rule lawful under the RLA (did not exceed NMB authority) and Administrative Procedure Act (not arbitrary and capricious). Air Transport Ass'n v. NMB, D.D.C., No. 10-cv-00804 (6/28/2010).



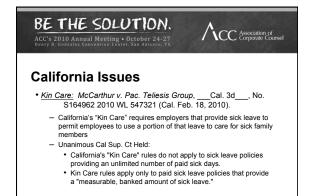


including Illinois, Georgia & Massachusetts



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California Issues
Reid v. Google, Inc Cal. 4 th (2010) Affirmed reversal of summary judgment for employer. Managers' ageist innuendos and work place comments are admissible even though not directly connected with any employment decision; stray remarks doctrine not applicable in CA as such evidence is admissible to show pretext or bias; however, where only a weak inference is raised, summary judgment should still be granted. Ralph's Grocery v. UFCW, Local 8, Cal. App. 4 th (2010) Court finds statute limiting judicial intervention in labor dispute an unconstitutional restraint on property owner rights and as selectively favoring one type of speech over another; enjoins certain picketing at private grocery store property.

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California Issues	
 Pearson Dental Supp., Inc. v. Sup. Ct Where an arbitration award denies an em FEHA claim, a trial court may vacate the a legal error. 	ployee a hearing on a
Roby v. McKesson, Inc., Cal. 4 th Managerial acts may be considered as pacircumstances test for determining whethe constituted a hostille work environment.	art of totality of





California - Pending Cases

- Brinker Restaurant Corp. v. Sup. Ct., 80 Cal. Rptr. 3d 781 (2008) (rev. granted).
 - Are employers required to ensure an employee takes a statutory
 meal break lest they be subject to a missed meal period penalty or
 must they merely provide the employee the opportunity to take a
 statutory meal period which the employee is free to waive or forego
 without causing employer liability.
- Harris v. City of Santa Monica, 181 Cal. App. 4th 1094 (2010) (rev. granted)
 - Does a mixed motive analysis apply in a FEHA discrimination case?

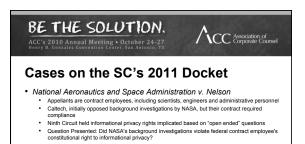
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Same Sex Marriage and Domestic Partner Benefits

- Executive Memorandums re extension of benefits to same sex domestic partners of federal employees
 - Federal benefit plans
- DOMA still intact but HR2517 may change for federal benefits
- Perry et al. v. Schwarzenegger, 2010 US Dist. Lexis ____ (ND Cal 2010)
 - Strikes down Prop 8 defining marriage as between man & woman as violative of 14th Amendment; re-opens door for same sex marriage in CA and possible full faith & credit issues affecting DOMA and other states
 - On appeal to 9th Cir.
- DOL regulatory definition of "in loco parentis" essentially creates potentially broader rights for unmarried couples under FMLA; marital exception does not apply.



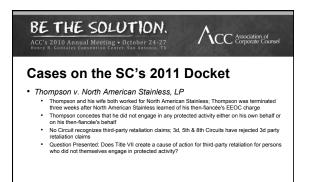
SUPREME COURT 2011 DOCKET



· Kasten v. Saint-Gobain Performance Plastics Corp.

Kasten made verbal complaints to management regarding legality of time clock's location and alleges subsequent termination was in retaliation for such verbal complaints

Seventh Circuit held purely verbal complaints are not protected activity
Circuit split: 6th, 8th & 11th Circuits found verbal complaints protected: 2d& 4th Circuits do not
Question Presented: Whether an oral complaint is protected conduct under FLSA's antiretaliation provision?





employer be held liable based on the unlawful intent of officials who cause or influenced but did not make the ultimate employment decision?

•AT&T Mobility v. Concepcion-- Whether Federal Arbitration Act preempts state unconscionability law?

•Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. of Am. V. Candelaria – Whether the Legal Arizona Workers Act is preempted by federal immigration law? (9th Circuit upheld Arizona law that revokes the business I icenses of employers who knowingly hire illegal immigrants and requires employers in the state to use E-Verify) 6-29 bna

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Cases on the SC's 2011 Docket	
*CIGNA Corp. v. Amara Whether pension plan participants must show	
that they were "likely harmed" by a deficient summary plan description before they are entitled to recover plan benefits?	



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The resources listed are just the tip of the iceberg! We have many more, including ACC Docket articles, sample forms and policies, and webcasts at http://www.acc.com/LegalResources.