# PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT CASES IN THE COVID-19 ERA

David Phillips, Esq.
Hon. Suzanne H. Segal (Ret.)
Mark Loeterman, Esq.



# MEDIATION IN THE AGE OF COVID: STRATEGIC AND TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

► PRESENTED BY: DAVID PHILLIPS, ESQ.



# HOW ZOOM MEDIATIONS DIFFER FROM IN PERSON MEDIATIONS AND HOW THEY'RE THE SAME: NEW CHALLENGES AND NEW OPPORTUNITIES IN THE AGE OF VIRTUAL MEDIATIONS

- ▶ 1) Are the right parties present?
- ▶ 2) Are the wrong parties absent?
- ▶ 3) Virtual rooms, physical rooms, and texting.
- ▶ 4) Mediation tempo Zoom Zoom!

#### RESOLUTION

#### HOW DO PANDEMIC AND ECONOMIC CRISIS IMPACT MEDIATION TACTICS?

- ▶ 1) Timing of trial versus arbitration.
- ▶ 2) Financial pressures on plaintiffs and defendants.
- ▶ 3) Reductions in force and protected characteristics.
- ▶ 4) COVID and the interactive process.

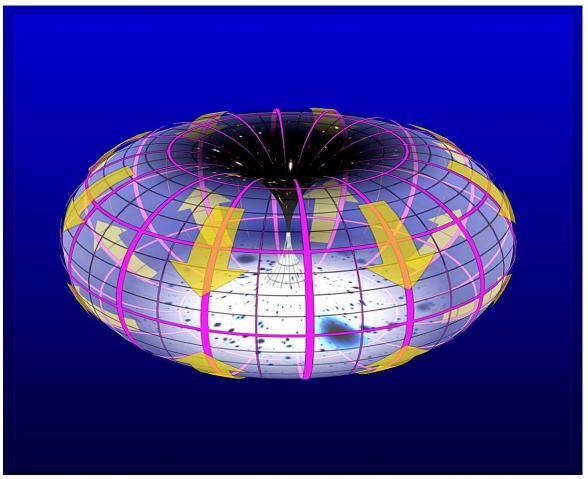


# MEDIATION CONFIDENTIALITY: ISSUES IN THE ERA OF VIRTUAL MEDIATION

▶ PRESENTED BY: HON. SUZANNE H. SEGAL (RET).



#### CALIFORNIA MEDIATION PRIVILEGE



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#### CALIFORNIA EVIDENCE CODE SECTION 1119 - BROAD CONFIDENTIALITY PROTECTION

▶ "With specific statutory exceptions, neither evidence of anything said nor any writing is discoverable or admissible in . . . [any] noncriminal proceeding in which . . . testimony can be compelled to be given, if the statement was made, or the writing was prepared, 'for the purpose of, or in the course of, or pursuant to a mediation. . .' Cassel v. Superior Court (2011) 51 Cal.4<sup>th</sup> 113, 117.



# SECTION 1126 PREVENTS ADMISSION OF MEDIATION COMMUNICATIONS AFTER THE MEDIATION ENDS

▶ "[A]nything said, any admission made, or any writing that is inadmissible, protected from disclosure, and confidential under this chapter before a mediation ends, shall remain inadmissible, protected from disclosure, and confidential to the same extent after the mediation ends." Section 1126; Simmons v. Ghaderi (2008) 44 Cal. 4<sup>th</sup> 570, 579-588 (rejecting judicially created exceptions to mediation confidentiality).

### CONFIDENTIALITY CONCERNS RAISED BY VIRTUAL MEDIATION

- ▶ 1) Will someone record mediation communications?
- ▶ 2) If other individuals are off-screen but in the room, can they reveal mediation communications?
- ▶ 3) What mediation privilege law applies to participants in other states or countries?
- ▶ 4) If security is compromised, will confidentiality be maintained?



#### SHOULD I BE CONCERNED ABOUT RECORDING OF THE MEDIATION?

- ▶ 1) Owner of Zoom account can disable recording for entire account.
- ▶ 2) Individual host can disable recording.
- ▶ 3) Even if recorded, California law is so broad it would be excluded.
- ▶ 4) Pre-mediation agreement can include provision barring recording of mediation and include penalties.

#### IF PARTICIPANTS ARE IN MULTIPLE STATES OR COUNTRIES, WHOSE PRIVILEGE LAW APPLIES?

- ▶ 1) Determination of applicable privilege law for a mediation, when parties are in different states, is a complex question. In general, the state which has the most "significant relationship" with the mediation controls the privilege law. Typically, that is the state where the mediation occurs.
- ▶ 2) Resolve through pre-mediation agreement that expressly sets forth which state's mediation privilege law applies.

# IF OTHER INDIVIDUALS ARE IN THE ROOM BUT OFF SCREEN, ARE THEY BOUND BY THE MEDIATION PRIVILEGE?

- ▶ 1) In California, yes. Broad evidentiary privilege would exclude any statements made or heard by anyone during a mediation *Eisendrath v. Superior Court (Rogers)* (2003) 109 Cal. App. 4<sup>th</sup> 351, 358 (Rule includes communications outside presence of mediator).
- ▶ 2) Address this concern in pre-mediation agreement parties may agree that no individuals are allowed where mediation participant is located.

#### MEDIATION CONFIDENTIALITY AND SECURITY CONCERNS

- ▶ 1) Can my zoom mediation be "Zoom bombed"?
  - ▶ Not if there is a password, waiting room and host procedure used.
  - Use most recent version of Zoom software to avoid security breaches.
- ▶ 2) How can I protect highly sensitive information?
  - ▶ Multi-factor Authentication available from Zoom.
  - ▶ Pre-mediation agreement.
  - ▶ Share only with mediator for verbal summary to other party.

# PRE-MEDIATION AGREEMENTS - BALANCE NEED FOR CONFIDENTIALITY VS. POSSIBILITY OF INCREASING DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN PARTIES

- ► Mediation agreement provides extra layer of protection for mediation communications.
- ► Facebook, Inc. v. Pacific Northwest Software, Inc. (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2011) 640 F.3D 1034, 1040-41 (Confidentiality agreement precluded admission of Facebook representative's statements from mediation).

### MEDIATION CONFIDENTIALITY SURVIVES THE VIRTUAL FORMAT



#### SIGNATURE

RESOLUTION

# FEDERAL ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LAWS AND COVID-19 & STRUCTURING SETTLEMENT PAYMENTS IN THE COVID-19 ERA

▶ PRESENTED BY: MARK LOETERMAN, ESQ.



### THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT (ADA) AND COVID-19

The ADA protects a "qualified individual" with disabilities from employment discrimination.

- ► A disability is a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity.
- ▶ Determining whether an individual is "qualified" requires an assessment of both the individual *and* the position.



#### **ADA CONCEPTS**

- ► Triggering the Interactive Process.
- ▶ Reasonable accommodations for known limitations.

▶ No "undue hardship" to the employer.



#### CASES ON THE HORIZON

- ▶ 1. Can a previously furloughed employee who is afraid of catching COVID refuse to return to work?
- ▶ 2. Is an employee entitled to a reasonable accommodation to avoid exposing a "high risk" family member to COVID?
- ▶ 3. May an employer postpone the start date or withdraw a job offer because an individual is 65 years old or pregnant, placing them at higher risk from COVID?
- ▶ 4. As government restrictions are lifted, what steps can employers take consistent with the ADA to screen employees for COVID?

## THE AGE DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT ACT (ADEA) AND COVID-19

- ▶ Bars discrimination against employees age 40 and older.
- ▶ An employer may not "involuntarily" exclude an employee from the workplace simply because the employee is over the age of 65, even for benevolent reasons.
- ▶ Unlike the ADA, an employer is not required to provide an accommodation to a person based on age, even though that person may be at a higher risk of COVID.
- ► Employers are free to provide flexibility to workers age 65 and older, even if it results in younger workers ages 40-64 being treated less favorably.

### STRUCTURING SETTLEMENT PAYMENTS IN THE COVID ERA

The challenge: how to draft a stipulated judgment so that the financial terms do not include an unenforceable penalty? (See *Civil Code* section 1671(b), governing liquidated damages.

► The amount of the judgment must be reasonably related to the damages likely to arise from a breach of the stipulation, *not* a breach of the underlying contract.



#### APPLICABLE CASES

Graylee v. Castro (2020) 52 Cal.App.5<sup>th</sup> 1107

Greentree Financial Group, Inc. v. Execute Sports, Inc. (2008)

163 Cal.App.4<sup>th</sup> 495

Vitatech Internat., Inc. v. Sporn (2017) 16 Cal.App.5<sup>th</sup> 796

Jade Fashion & Co., Inc. v. Harkham Industries, Inc. (2014)

229 Cal.App.4<sup>th</sup> 635

Mitsuwa Corp. v. Wehba, 2019 WL 3561928

Red & White Distribution, LLC. v. Osteroid Enterprises, LLC (2019) 38 Cal.App.5<sup>th</sup> 582

#### RESOLUTION

#### INCENTIVIZING PROMPT PAYMENT

- ▶ A discount for early payment is preferable to a surcharge for late payment.
- ► The restrictions on liquidated damages clauses can be avoided where a defendant acknowledges that the amount to be paid reflects an actual debt, as distinct from a compromise of disputed claims.
- ▶ If there is a surcharge, make sure it is proportional to the damages resulting from the payment default.

