Health & Safety Learning Symposium

Workplace Accommodation:

WorkplaceNL & CCRW

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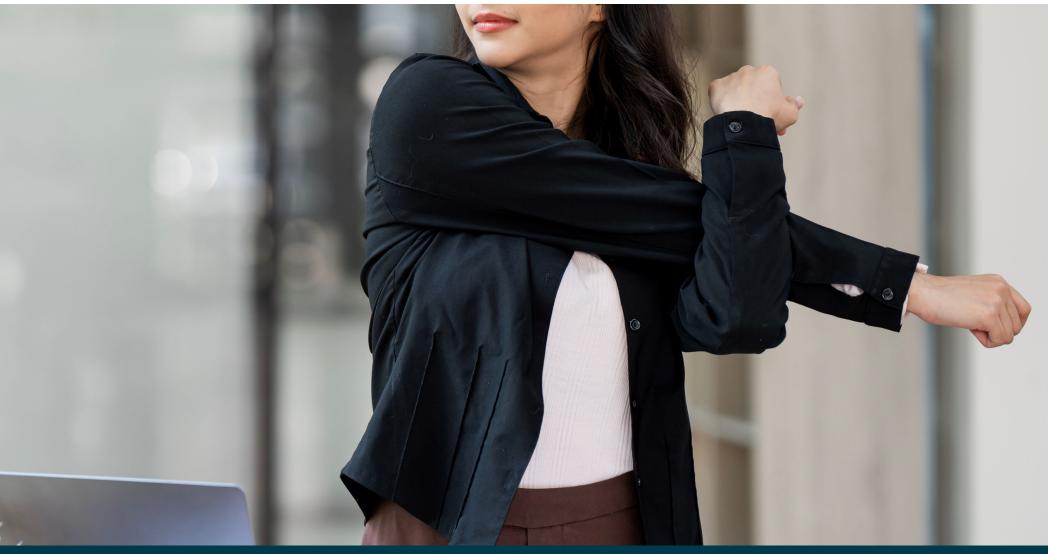
www.workplacenl.ca/symposium

WorkplaceNL

WorkplaceNL







Housekeeping

- Micro-breaks
- Questions are encouraged!
- Silencing cell phones
- Bathrooms and emergency exits





WorkplaceNL

Learning Objectives

- Legislative Requirements
- Definitions
- Case Studies
- **Resources**





Accommodation

- Every employer has an obligation to accommodate and re-employ injured and disabled workers under human rights legislation.
- The employer must accommodate the work or workplace to the extent that the accommodation does not cause the employer undue hardship.



Re-Employment Obligation

An employer is required to re-employ a worker who had a work-related injury in their pre-injury job or suitable work if:

- The employer regularly employs 20 or more workers
- There was an employment relationship for a continuous period of one year immediately prior to the date of the worker's injury
- The worker is medically able to perform the essential duties of the pre-injury employment or to perform suitable work.



Duty to Inquire

The lesser known duty to inquire is clearly stated in Canadian case law:

The duty to inquire exists when an employer is either made aware of or perceives that a worker may need an accommodation, even if they have not outrightly asked for one.



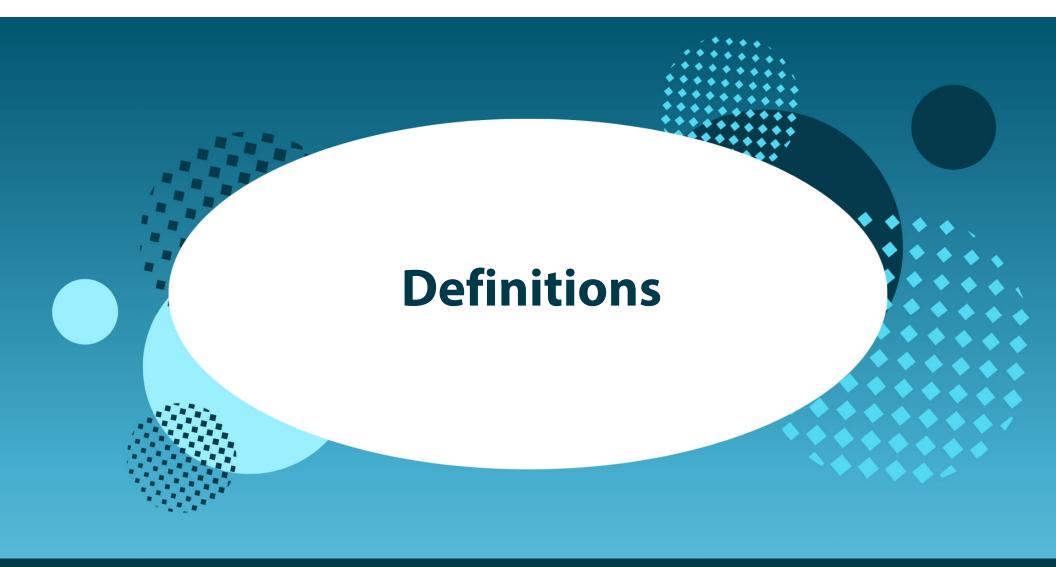
Legal Precedence

The Caron Case (2018)

The Caron Case set a national precedent for how we are to explore accommodation, taking into account the rights and responsibilities of the workplace parties.

Accommodation to the point of undue hardship is **not limited** to employers with a 2-year re-employment obligation.









Accommodation

- The employee must be able to perform a useful and productive job for the employer.
- Accommodation requires a balance between the rights of the worker and the right of the employer to operate a productive workplace.



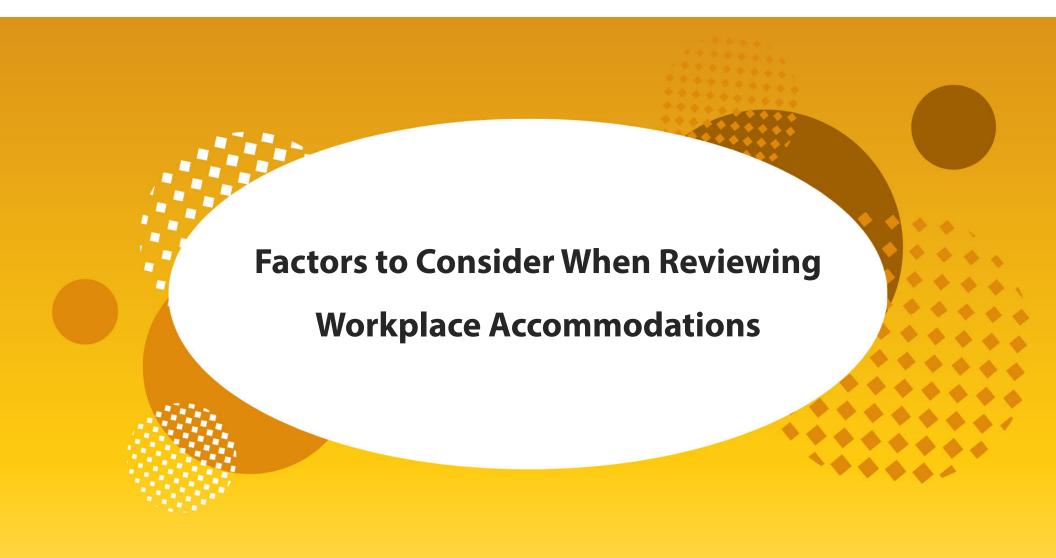


Undue Hardship

• Assessed on a case-by-case basis.

• Employers are expected to exhaust all reasonable possibilities for accommodation before they can claim undue hardship.





Ability to Accommodate

Factors to consider:

- Identify what position the worker "owns" and pre-injury wages
- Review all available alternate work options (same and alternate sites)
- Identify any possible alternate options and identify any gaps between workers function/skills and the alternate option(s)
- Union and collective agreements implications
- Timelines requested from WorkplaceNL

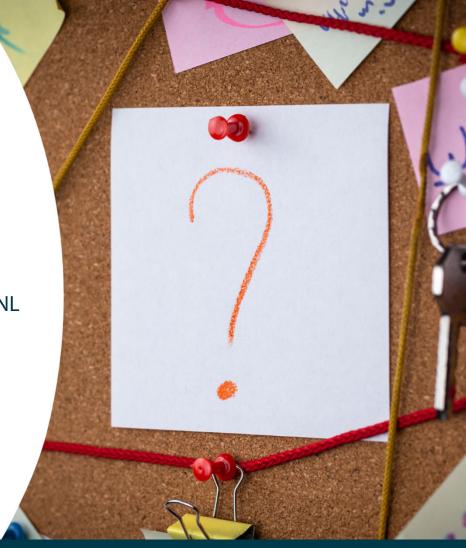


Undue Hardship

• If claiming undue hardship, the employer has the onus of providing proof

• Where a claim of undue hardship is made, WorkplaceNL will conduct an investigation

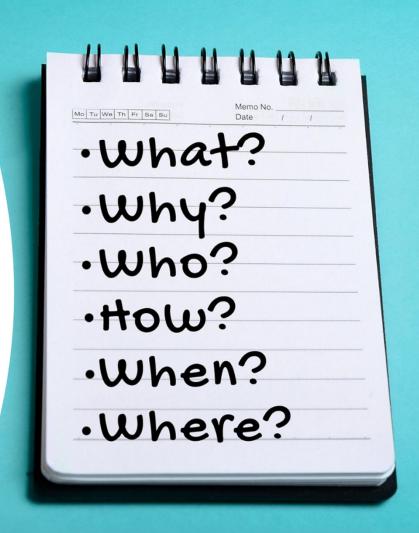
 Generalized conclusions will not suffice to support a claim of undue hardship



Undue Hardship

Factors to considered when a decision maker makes a determination of undue hardship:

- Health and safety
- Size and type of operation of employer
- Impact
- Employee morale
- Other relevant factors

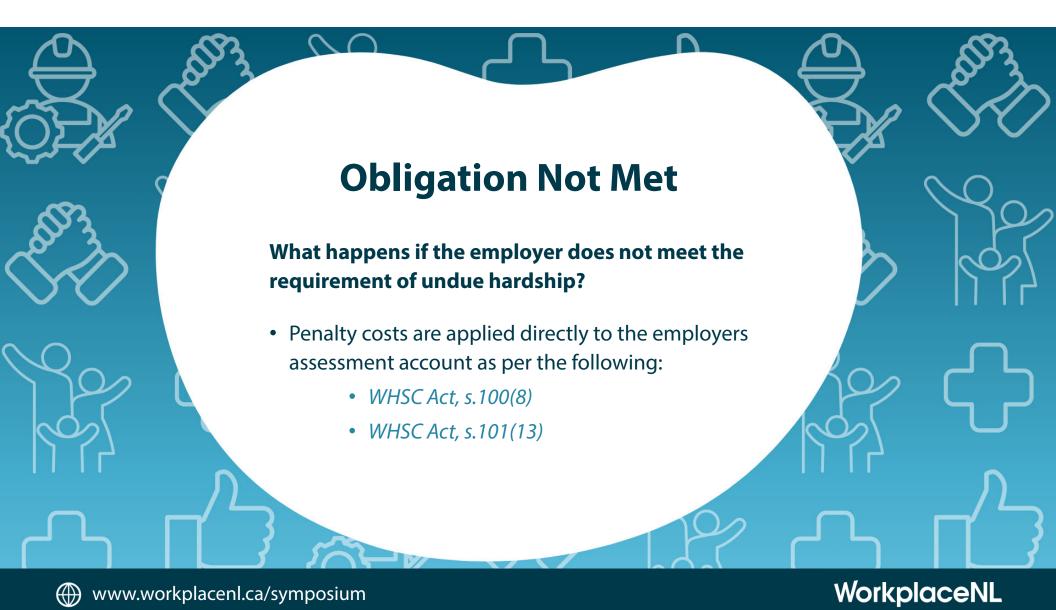


What Isn't Undue Hardship

Factors that <u>do not</u> constitute under hardship:

- Business inconvenience
- Customer preferences
- Operation of Unions and collective agreements





Leading the Way

- Striving for inclusion rather than meeting minimum requirements
- Making proactive adjustments versus reactive accommodations
- Having a "yes" mentality
- Seeking information from experts







Jamie is a 34 year old cashier at a high traffic tourist shop in downtown St. John's. Jamie's boss noticed that they were frequently forgetting tasks such as taking out the garbage, rotating stock, and others. Jamie has not disclosed a disability.



What should the employer do?

- a) Write Jamie up for poor performance and implement lists for them to follow.
- b) Tell Jamie each time they miss something and formally acknowledge it in their performance review.
- Inquire about performance and explore accommodations.



Suzie is a warehouse associate in Mount Pearl for a shipping company. Suzie recently experienced a stroke that left her with weakness in her right-side limbs. She can no longer lift heavy things or stand for long periods of time, but wishes to return to work.



What should the employer do?

- Re-employment
- **Accommodations**
- **AskJAN**



Richard is a heavy equipment operator who works mostly in construction. Unfortunately, there was a major accident at his worksite resulting in Richard witnessing the death of a colleague. Richard was diagnosed with PTSD and took 2 weeks off and was cleared to return to work. Richard attempted to return but was met with a panic when stepping onto the worksite.



What should the employer do?

- Explore accommodations for trauma
- Ask the experts
- Go above







WorkplaceNL Resources

Andrew Manuel

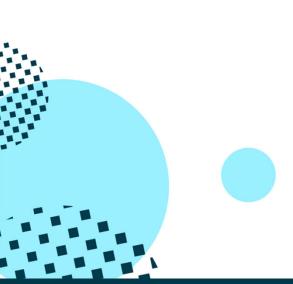
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How Can WorkplaceNL Assist?

- RTW Facilitator
- Case Manager
- Occupational Therapy (OT) services such as Worksite Occupational Rehab (WSOR)
- Labour Market Re-entry (LMR) Assessment





CCRW Resources

Melanie Wells

Disability advocacy, recruitment, employer and jobseeker supports, training, custom facilitation.

mwells@ccrw.org

709-383-0337

CCRW Disability Confidence Toolkit

https://toolkit.ccrw.org/

VR Initiative

Disclosure, skills, interviewing, accommodations.





Contact Us

For more information, please call the **WorkplaceNL** office nearest to you:

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