







#1: Failing to Manage Time Tracking One of the company's best defenses to a wage and hour class action is having accurate time records. Completing time records in an accurate manner is a job duly that supervisors must repeatedly stress to their workers. The time records should show the ACTUAL start and stop times, as well as any meal breaks. epervisors should review time records should show the ACTUAL start and stop times, as well as any meal breaks. #2: Punishing complaining employees user they are accurate, to addition to creating expose supervisors to personal liability in addition to creating expose supervisors to personal liability in addition to creating exposure for the company. Supervisors must ends addition to creating exposes user isors to personal liability in addition to creating exposes user for the company. Supervisors must end addition to creating exposes and are clearly documented. Watch out for "favors" that are requested by the complaining employees.

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- #3: Mismanaging Leaves of Absence
 Supervisors can obligate a company based on misrepresenting available leave rights. Supervisors should ensure that employees are referred to the appropriate Human Resources representative if the employee requests a leave of absence.
- Supervisors must be on the look out for employees who may be entitled to disability protections. Watch for employees who complain about being able to perform tasks, employees who appear unable to perform, or other indicators that might signal a disability issue. All such information MUST be reported to Human Resources since the Supervisor's knowledge may trigger accommodation obligations on the part of the company.
- If employees are out on a leave, Supervisors must ensure that they are not contacted with regard to work issues or questions and should not punish or penalize employees when they return.

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- #6: Inappropriate behavior
- Supervisors can land both themselves and the company in hot water if they engage in inappropriate behavior in the workplace. Remember that not all "harassing" conduct involves angry, abusive, or demeaning behavior.
- Watch For: Jokes, Teasing, Nicknames, Emails, Texts, Pranks, Music, Pictures, Social Media interaction, etc.
- Supervisors need to: 1) watch for any of these types of conduct; 2) immediately report any such conduct to Human Resources or upper management; 3) coursel any employee who engages in such behavior; and 4) lead by example.
- Supervisors need to be attuned to employee complaints. Employees often use other words to voice concerns ("I don't like her." "I want a transfer." I can't work with those people."). Supervisors must be able to read between the lines to ensure that inappropriate behavior is identified and corrected.

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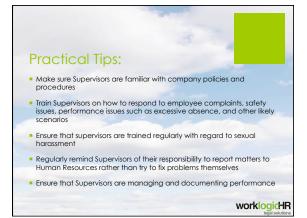
- #7: Failing to report matters ("I can fix this myself!") #7: Holling to report matters (1 can fix this myself) Companies often end up in litigation because issues that needed to be addressed by management go unreported. Whether the issue involves a safety concern, interpersonal conflicts among staff, performance, or any other complaint, the "fix It Myself" approach is rarely effective and may leave the company exposed to liability for failing to property respond.
- #8: Pre- and Post-Shift Work Activity
- rre- una rost-onitt work Activity
 Employees are protected from "off-the-clock" work. Supervisors must ensure that employees are not being permitted to perform work tasks either before or after their shift begins. Supervisors need to regularly remind employees that "off the clock" work is not permitted by the company.
- In the event that additional help is needed. Supervisors should manage staffing levels and should ensure that any employee who works extra time reports that time on the time sheet.

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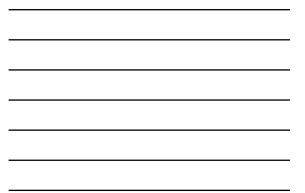
- #9: Failing to strictly enforce meal & rest period requirements
 Meal and rest claims continue to remain popular for class action lawsuits. It is critical for Supervisors to enforce the company's meal policy in a manner that does not expose the company to claims of late, missed, or short meal periods.
- Supervisors must: 1) ensure the opportunity to take breaks is provided;
 2) not discourage workers from taking breaks;
 3) manage staffing such that breaks can be taken; and 4) document instances when breaks are missed.
- #10: Failing to enforce company policies
- Supervisors who turn a blind eye to policy violations undermine the company's ability to enforce that policy. In some cases, courts have found that the "operational reality" that resulted from the Supervisor's instruction was the actual policy in effect, even though the written policies were different.

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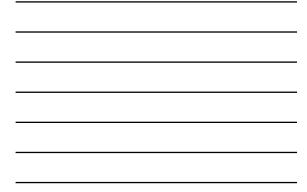








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