



Celebrating Value and Talent

National Disability Employment Awareness Month

Our Presenters





Wendy Strobel Gower

Development and Dissemination Lead





Tracie DeFreitas

Program Leader and Director of Training and Outreach



Workplace Impact

- A significant number of workers experience an injury or illness that impacts their ability to work
- The costs of workplace injuries are substantial
- Safety programs will not prevent all workplace injuries





Stay-at-Work/Return-to-Work (SAW/RTW) Programs



- Allow businesses to keep an employee working
- Engage employees while they recover
- Include temporary or longterm accommodations



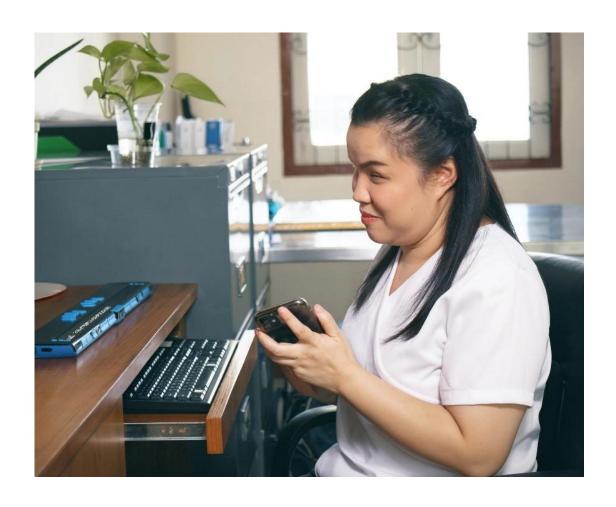
SAW in Practice

- Keep employees in the workforce
- Eliminate or shorten the need for leave
- Include accommodations such as providing ergonomic equipment, job modifications, or schedule changes





RTW in Practice



- Help employees reengage in work after illness or injury
- May start with a return to all assigned duties or modified, transitional, or alternative assignments



Importance of SAW/RTW Programs

- Save time and money by minimizing health-related absences
- Aid in the recovery of injured workers
- Reduce employee absences and lost work time
- Decrease costs related to training new employees
- Increase employee engagement, self-esteem, and morale





Complex Legal Landscape of RTW/SAW

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

State Leave Programs

Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA)

Workers'
Compensation
(WC)

Pregnant Workers
Fairness Act
(PWFA)

State and Local Human Rights Laws



The Role of Reasonable Accommodation



Job Accommodations and SAW/RTW

- Retain qualified workers
- Improve productivity
- Reduce turnover and absenteeism
- Boost morale and engagement
- Promote employee well-being
- Help with legal compliance





ADA and SAW/RTW

- Apply to workers with disabilities who can perform the essential functions of their job with or without accommodation
- Include coverage for those returning from leave or needing accommodations to stay at work
- Help standardize a process to keep employees productive while reducing the need for extended leave or job loss
- Exclude accommodations that pose an undue hardship

Reasonable Accommodation and Undue Hardship under the ADA (U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission [EEOC])



Reasonable Accommodation

An accommodation is any change in the work environment or in the way things are customarily done that enables a person with a disability to work. An accommodation is reasonable, effective, and does not cause an undue hardship.

Reasonable Accommodation and Undue Hardship under the ADA (EEOC)

- Reasonable: What is "feasible" or "plausible"
- Effective: What enables an employee to perform essential functions
- ✓ <u>Undue hardship</u>: What causes an employer significant difficulty or expense



Accommodation Process

- Understand that employees need not say "reasonable accommodation" or "ADA" for the accommodation process to begin
- Include what is already known about the possible need for accommodation
- Focus on whether a reasonable accommodation can be provided rather than determining "disability"
- Engage in a collaborative dialogue to find effective solutions
- Remember that employees do not always need to be 100% healed to return to work

A to Z By Topic: Accommodation Process (JAN) and Employer-Provided Leave and the ADA (EEOC)



Key Accommodation Strategies

- Short term/temporary accommodations
- Transitional work assignments
- Modified and flexible scheduling
- Job restructuring
- Modified/light duty
- Assistive technologies
- Reassignment
- Leave



Short Term/Temporary Accommodations

- Are time-limited adjustments to when, where, or how job duties are performed
- Help employees stay on-the-job and return to work sooner
- Create time to identify longer-term or permanent solutions
- Demonstrate a good-faith effort
- Should be documented as short-term to avoid misunderstandings

A to Z: <u>Temporary Accommodations</u> (JAN)



Transitional Work Arrangements

- Include modified duties, tailored accommodations, or reassignment to another position
- Minimize the transition period from limited duty to full duty
- Facilitate safe reintegration
- Support recovery from injury
- Preserve job skills
- Reduce short- and long-term disability and other costs
- Shorten absence duration

A to Z: Stay-at-Work/Return-to-Work (JAN)



Modified or Flexible Scheduling

May include:

- Flexibility in shift start/end times
- Modified and/or additional breaks
- Alternative shifts
- Eliminating overtime

A to Z: Modified Scheduling (JAN)

Benefits employers by:

- Supporting recovery
- Increasing retention
- Reducing turnover
- Maintaining productivity
- Customizing work to meet individual needs



Job Restructuring

- Could reallocate or redistribute marginal job functions
- Can alter when and/or how a function, essential or marginal, is performed
- May include suspending essential functions if an employer chooses in some situations (e.g., ADA, WC, PWFA)
- Might entail other forms of accommodation (e.g., equipment, schedule modification)

Reasonable Accommodation and Undue Hardship under the ADA (EEOC)



Modified/Light Duty

- Typically refers to temporary or permanent work that is physically or mentally less demanding than ordinary job duties
- May involve temporarily restructuring the original position to mirror light duty
- Might lead to reassigning an employee to a vacant light duty position even when typically reserved for those with occupational injuries

A to Z: Light Duty (JAN) and Workers' Compensation and the ADA (EEOC)



Assistive Technologies

- Refers to technology that is specifically designed for and used by people with disabilities
- Includes:
 - Ergonomic equipment
 - Screen reading and magnification software
 - Voice recognition and speech-to-text tools
 - Alternative input devices
 - Hearing assistance devices
 - Cognitive support tools

Benefits employers by:

- Maintaining productivity
- Removing barriers that may delay returning to work
- Reducing fatigue and discomfort
- Increasing attendance and engagement

A to Z: Assistive Technology (JAN)



Reassignment

Reassignment might be considered when an employee with a disability can no longer perform the essential functions of the current position, with or without reasonable accommodation. Employers should:

- Consider equivalent vacant positions first
- Remember that employees cannot typically be required to compete for position
- Think through whether the placement is temporary or long-term
- Implement other forms of accommodation (i.e., equipment, schedule modification, etc.) when applicable

Reasonable Accommodation and Undue Hardship under the ADA (EEOC)



Leave

Permitting the use of accrued paid leave, or unpaid leave, can be a form of reasonable accommodation (EEOC, 2002). Benefits to providing leave include:

- Supporting recovery without job loss
- Offering flexibility
- Maintaining positive employer-employee relationship
- Implementing a cost-effective solution



Ask JAN! We can help.

JAN can be a valuable resource in supporting SAW/RTW efforts. JAN:

- Provides free and confidential expert guidance on accommodations
- Helps facilitate the accommodation process
- Offers tools and resources to support SAW/RTW planning

Learn more at AskJAN.org!





A to Z of Disabilities and Accommodations

A to Z of Disabilities and Accommodations

- Offers accommodations for common health conditions, disabilities, and limitations
- Includes ADA and accommodation process information





Situations and Solutions Finder

<u>Situations and Solutions Finder</u>

- Centralizes workplace accommodation scenarios
- Offers examples from organizations large and small, across industries, and from the private and public sectors
- Includes various health conditions and disabilities







Contact JAN









What to Remember



SAW programs should:

- Implement workplace safety programs
- Enable early intervention
- Consider modified or transitional work
- Involve managers as critical players
- Communicate with employees about availability
- Consider employees as collaborators
- Ensure job descriptions are up-to-date
- Include ways to document steps



Support employees before, during, and after injury by:

- Ensuring support and commitment at all levels of the organization
- Being proactive and:
 - Offering wellness and prevention initiatives
 - Implementing employee assistance programs
 - Identifying community supports





RTW programs should:

- Build in collaboration with employee health-care providers
- Partner with insurance companies
- Include written policies to clarify expectation
- Identify a point of contact for ease of access and centralized expertise
- Ensure job descriptions are up-to-date
- Focus on capabilities



Tips for a Successful RTW Program

- Commit to providing meaningful employment
- Return injured workers to their pre-injury employment when possible
- Ensure treating medical providers have sufficient information
- Involve all parties in developing a plan for employees
- Communicate with the employee regularly



Resources

- <u>Stay-at-Work/Return-to-Work</u> (Office of Disability Employment Policy)
- Stay-at-Work/Return-to-Work (EARN)
- A to Z: Stay-at-Work/Return-to-Work (JAN)
- Webcast May 2025: Stay-at-Work/Return-to-Work Accommodation Strategies (JAN)
- Workplace Accommodation Toolkit (JAN)
- Enforcement Guidance: Workers' Compensation and the ADA (EEOC)
- Stay-at-Work/Return-to-Work Toolkit (Council of State Governments)
- NYS Workers Compensation Board, Return to Work (New York State)



Questions?

Please take a moment to share feedback on today's event:





EARN Funding Statement

The Employer Assistance and Resource Network on Disability (EARN) is a resource for employers seeking to recruit, hire, retain, and advance qualified employees with disabilities. This publication is fully funded by the U.S. Department of Labor's Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP) under cooperative agreement No. 234750D000002-01-00 with Cornell University. The total five-year cost of this agreement amounts to \$10,000,000. This document does not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Department of Labor, nor does mention of trade names, commercial products, or organizations imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.



Thank You!



Visit us at <u>AskEARN.org</u>
Follow us on <u>Facebook</u>, <u>X</u>, and <u>LinkedIn</u>
Please take a moment to <u>share feedback</u> on today's event:



