2nd Draft

Initiative #76 Allowable Causes for Employee Discharge or Suspension

1 Amendment ? proposes amending the <u>Colorado Constitution</u> to:

- specify the allowable reasons for firing or suspending certain full-time
 private sector employees; and
- 4 provide legal remedies for an employee who believes he or she was
 5 improperly fired or suspended.

6 **Summary and Analysis**

7 Current limits on firing employees. Under current law, most employers and 8 employees may end their relationship at any time and for any reason, an arrangement 9 commonly known as at-will employment. There are limits to at-will employment, 10 including a prohibition on firing an employee for discriminatory reasons such as the 11 employee's race, sex, religion, or age. Employers are also prohibited from firing an 12 employee because of his or her unwillingness to perform an illegal act.

Proposed limits on firing or suspending employees. Amendment ? prohibits
 private sector employers from firing or suspending full-time employees except for the
 following reasons, which the measure defines as "just cause":

- 16 incompetence;
- 17 substandard performance or neglect of job duties;
- repeated violations of an employer's written policies and procedures
 relating to job performance;
- 20 gross insubordination or willful misconduct that affects job performance;
- 21 conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude;
- 22 ♦ employer bankruptcy; and
- documented adverse economic circumstances that directly affect the employer.
- 25 Amendment ? requires that an employer provide an employee with written
- 26 documentation of the actions that led to the employee's firing or suspension.

Affected employers. Amendment ? applies to for-profit employers that employ
 20 people or more, and nonprofit employers that employ 1,000 people or more. The
 measure exempts all government entities, and businesses where employees are
 covered by a collective bargaining agreement requiring employers to show just cause
 for firing or suspension.

Affected employees. Amendment ? affects employees who work full-time for at
 least six consecutive months for certain private sector companies. The measure does
 not define full-time employee, but full-time employees typically work about 40 hours
 per week.

2nd Draft

Legal remedies. Amendment ? allows an employee to file a lawsuit challenging a firing or suspension. If the court determines that an employee was fired or suspended without just cause, then it may order the employee to be rehired and award back wages as well as compensation for damages. This measure also allows the court to award attorneys fees to the winning party.

6 Arguments For

1) Amendment ? allows employees who do a good job to work without fear of
losing their employment with no notice and for no reason. The measure still allows
employees to be fired for incompetence or neglect of duties, or if the company faces
difficult economic circumstances, but companies cannot arbitrarily fire employees.

2) Providing job security for employees may help improve Colorado's business
climate. Employers will have a larger pool of applicants to choose from if job seekers
are attracted to the security offered by the just cause requirements. Also, employees
who feel secure in their employment may be more likely to spend money, which could
improve the overall economy.

3) Amendment ? puts in law business practices that are followed by good
 employers. Most companies document issues that result in firing or suspending an
 employee. This measure provides employees of private sector companies with the
 same protections available to most government employees and employees protected
 by collective bargaining agreements.

21 Arguments Against

1) Amendment ? imposes restrictions on businesses that may hurt Colorado's
economy. By preventing businesses from making basic economic decisions, such as
eliminating unnecessary employees, automating operations, or reorganizing to
improve efficiency, the measure places them at a competitive disadvantage with
businesses in other states. The measure increases administrative and litigation costs,
which may discourage new businesses from moving to Colorado or may cause
existing businesses to relocate to another state.

2) This measure may hurt the people it is intended to help by discouraging
employers from hiring full-time employees. To avoid the new requirements, employers
may be inclined to convert full-time employees to part-time employees or to hire
independent contractors instead of regular full-time employees. Such responses by
employers would adversely affect both the employed and those seeking work

34 3) Amendment ? is unnecessary because the decision to fire an employee is rarely
 taken lightly. Most businesses recognize that firing an employee results in lost
 productivity, and finding a replacement employee can be difficult, expensive, and
 time-consuming. In addition, federal and state law already protect employees from



being fired for reasons unrelated to job performance, such as an employee's race,
 sex, religion, or age.

3 Estimate of Fiscal Impact

The measure is expected to result in an additional 3,750 lawsuits per year by employees who seek to challenge their firing or suspension. These additional lawsuits will increase both revenue and spending in the state judicial branch. Revenue from fees paid when lawsuits are filed is expected to total \$1.4 million per year. Spending is expected to increase by \$2.7 million per year, including salary, operating, and capital costs for about 30 new state employees. The new employees include district court judges and associated support staff.