DENTONS

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Navigating workplace investigations: Your top FAQs answered

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When to investigate

- Allegations that can trigger the need to conduct an investigation may come from an employee, a customer, or another third party
- Typical allegations that trigger investigations:
 - Incidents of discrimination/harassment
 - Allegations of abuse/violence
 - Incidents of theft/fraud
 - Allegations of conflicts of interest
 - Breaches of workplace policies
 - Other dishonesty

Why conduct an investigation?

- Legal obligations (e.g. occupational health and safety, human rights, constructive dismissal)
- Courts, arbitrators and tribunals recognize that allegations of serious misconduct may have a significant impact on an employee and must be properly investigated by the employer before a decision is made
- Adjudicators have imposed an <u>obligation</u> on the employer to conduct a fair and effective workplace investigation
- There is potential liability if an employer:
 - fails to conduct a workplace investigation;
 - fails to conduct the workplace investigation properly; or
 - fails to discharge its statutory obligations to investigate, if applicable
- Fairness and reputation



Q: When does a complaint need to be investigated? Who should conduct the investigation?

Q: What are some best practices to ensure you are engaging an effective investigator?

Q: If the external investigator is not a lawyer but a trained workplace investigator, how does this impact privilege?

Q: Can the complainant or the respondent bring a support person to the investigation interview? For example, a friend, co-worker or lawyer?

Q: How do you navigate a complaint where the complainant declines to participate?

Q: How do you navigate a complaint where the complainant wishes to remain anonymous? How do you address maintaining confidentiality during the investigation process?

Q: How do you conclude an investigation where the parties have conflicting stories and there are no other witnesses?

Q: How do you manage investigations on multiple-employer sites?

Q: Can you start an investigation if the respondent is on leave of absence?

Q: If you find that a complaint was fabricated, how do you address this matter with the complainant?

Q: Who should get a copy of the investigation report once the investigation is concluded?

Q: What is your opinion regarding the recording of investigation interviews?

Q: Can you avoid an investigation by terminating without cause, in cases where it is believed there is misconduct, but the employer would prefer to avoid the costs of investigating to make out just cause?

Q: How do you address that the timeline for an investigation can be uncertain, particularly where a respondent is placed on a leave of absence pending the outcome of the investigation?

Q: If an employee is within their probationary period and there are complaints against them, would the investigation process change?

Q: Can you clarify the boundary between the investigation, and then the actions to be taken based on the outcome of the investigation. Are those separate activities undertaken by different people?

Thank you

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