GENERAL COUNSEL ROUNDTABLE

Counsel to Counsel Addressing Challenges for the GC/CLO in 2023

April 30 - May 1, 2023



GENERAL COUNSEL ROUNDTABLE

How Effective Performance Reviews Can Empower and Improve Your Legal Team

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How Effective Performance Reviews Can Empower and Improve Your Legal Team



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Agenda



- 1. Overview of Effective Performance Management
- 2. Do's and Don'ts of Employment Documentation
- 3. Best Practices for Review Meeting
- 4. Case Studies
- 5. Minimizing Liability

Performance Management Process



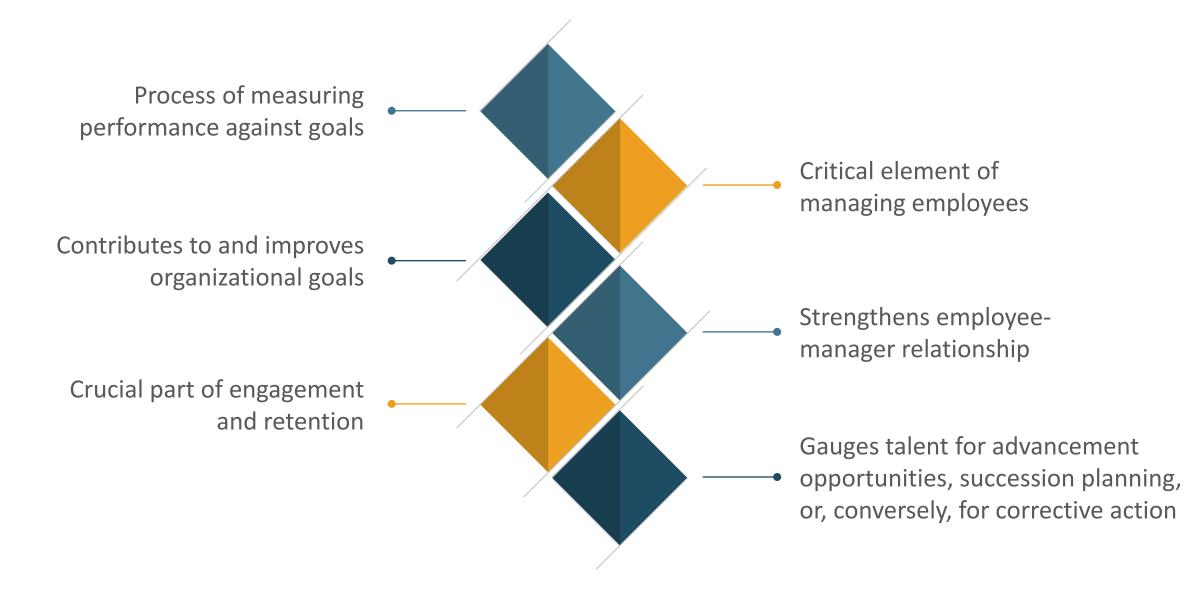
Effective performance management systems typically include:

- Goal setting
- Performance review
 - Informal discussions

 Frequent dialogue, coaching, real-time feedback, goal progress
 - Formal written evaluation
 - o Quarterly, Mid-year, Annual Reviews
 - \circ Self-evaluation
- Performance improvement process

Performance Reviews

Discussions & Written Evaluation



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Performance Reviews

Discussions & Written Evaluation

Two-way

conversation that

may address:

Career growth and development

Alignment to organizational goals

Progress toward annual goals

Performance and engagement challenges

Recognition

Peer feedback

Client/customer feedback

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Preparing for Formal Evaluation

Gathering Data

Review the following:

- Employee's responsibilities and goals
- Organizational goals
- Employee's self-evaluation
- Notes from performance discussions, formal or informal, with the employee
- Feedback from others, managers, clients, or colleagues

Documentation Do's and Don'ts

Documentation

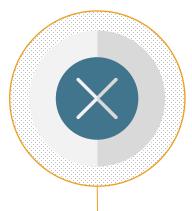
Do:

- ✓ State accurately (don't sugar coat)
- ✓ Use objectivity (state facts, not opinions)
- Provide specifics (projects, achievements, errors)
- Identify how individual's performance, good or bad, impact the team and organization
- Be consistent (same for all similar offenses by the same or other employees)
- ✓ Evaluate the performance, not the person
 - ✓ "Rafi doesn't care" vs. "Rafi fails to meet deadlines"

- ✓ Provide balanced feedback
- ✓ Be clear about consequences where improvement is needed
- Use detailed phrases to describe performance
 - Initiates and executes creative ideas such as...
 - Excels at developing programs / strategies that have delivered X results
 - ✓ Achieves optimal levels of performance and accomplishment with / for ...

Documentation Do's and Don'ts

Documentation



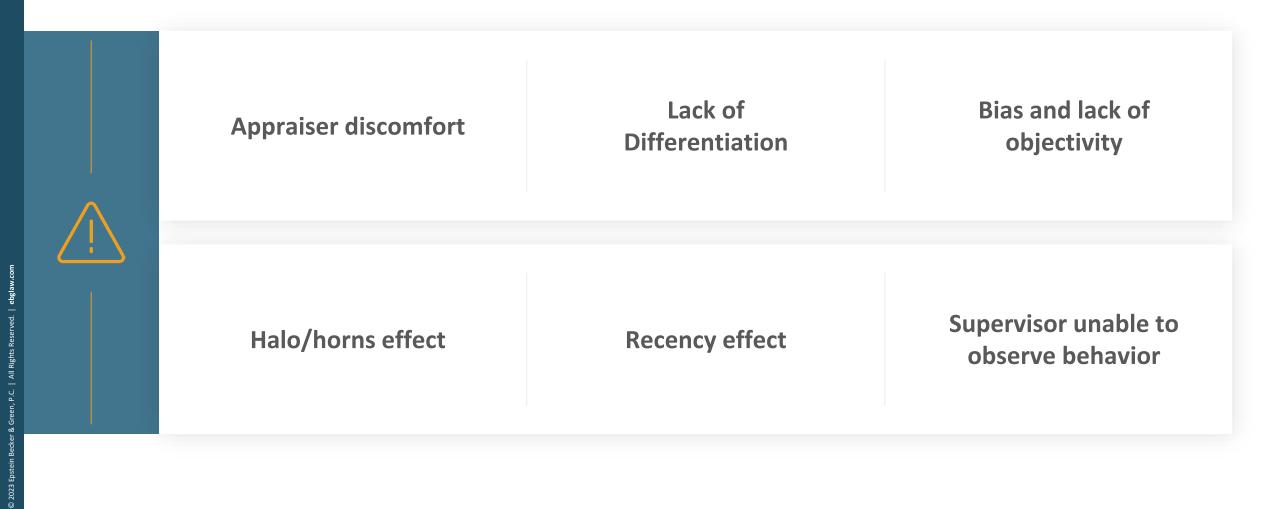
Don't:

- × Create damaging documents
- × Don't include stereotypical/biased language or phrases
 - "You can't teach an old dog new tricks"
 - "She's too aggressive"
 - "Bri would have hit her target if she hadn't been off on maternity leave."
- > Don't reference participation in investigations or workplace complaints
- X Don't mention/complain about leave or medical condition

- × Include comparisons to other employees
 - You're the only team member who fails to X"
- × Don't include surprises
 - × Address problems as they arise
 - × Have regular discussions about performance and goals
- × Don't generalize or be vague
 - × "You always/never do X"
 - × "You're a good employee"
- X Don't speculate the reason for under performance
 - × "John seems to have a fear of failure."

Performance Evaluations

Common Pitfalls Associated with Evaluations



Evaluation Meeting

Best Practices

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To the extent you can, put the employee at ease by establishing a rapport Explain that the purpose of the meeting is to discuss past performance and to plan for future development

Explain that the appraisal is based on established performance standards

Discuss the major responsibilities indicated as strengths first

Then discuss the areas where improvement is needed Provide specific examples of the positive and negative Discuss how their performance impacted team and organization

Evaluation Meeting

Best Practices



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Discuss actionable ways to progress/improve

Discuss any obstacles

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Encourage the employee to participate in the conversation

- Ask them to discuss their accomplishments/challenges
- Ask them to identify growth opportunities

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Be open to employee comments and questions – if the employee does not understand why performance was poor, it will not improve

Determine next steps

• Goals

- Training and development
- Areas of Improvement

Is There Anything I Should NOT Say During an Evaluation Meeting?



Do not discuss other employees' evaluations or ratings

Do not make reference to an employee's race, gender, age, disability, national origin, veteran status, religion, sexual orientation, "gender identity", marital status, or pregnancy status

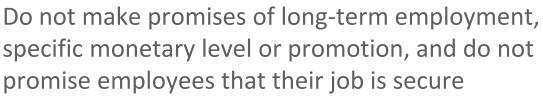
Do not discuss any Company investigations the employee may be a part of (If you have any questions about any ongoing investigation, discuss those questions with Human Resources)

Is There Anything I Should NOT Say During an Evaluation Meeting?



Do not discuss an employee's health or whether he/she will be going on a leave of absence for health/pregnancy reasons

Do not apologize for a critical evaluation. Do not begin a counseling session with "I am sorry to have to tell you..." This may be interpreted as evidence that the supervisor was apologizing because he/she knew that the criticism was not accurate



Handling Challenging Dialogues



- Prepare and practice
- Focus on the specifics of the behaviors and its impact
- Acknowledge and listen
- Stay calm and objective; stick to the facts
- Ask them to focus on what they can control
- Ask them to repeat what they heard you say
- Allow for silence, even if uncomfortable

- Identify gaps and blind spots between self-assessment and observed performance
- Reinforce that feedback is intended to be helpful while recognizing the impact of feedback is personal
- Encourage open-mindedness, even if feedback is difficult for them to acknowledge
- Spell out what success or improvement looks like; be specific
- Focus on mutual identification of solutions and ways to move forward, rather than debating

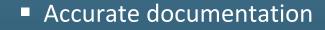
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Handling Responses to Feedback

Ask probing, open-ended questions to help identify underlying issues and engage the individual

Is argumentative	"I recognize that you are upset about" • Paraphrase/reflect the person's key concern or confirm and let them talk "Let me suggest that we focus onand come to an agreement on"
Is shocked	<i>"I can see you are surprised about what I'm sharing with you"</i> • Show empathy <i>"I recognize you may be surprised because…"</i>
Deflects the blame	 "I recognize that/I admit that/It is possible that what you are saying is accurate, however" "What specificallyhow specifically" Accept valid criticism "Let's put aside the discussion of (name). I would like to go back to talking about"
Disagrees or doesn't think it's a problem	<i>"Let me share with you some examples that support my position"</i> <i>"I hear you, let me explain how it could affect you if this isn't addressed"</i>
Talks very little or is silent	 <i>"What do you think about?"</i> Ask open-ended questions to draw them out and understand their perspective <i>"What are your concerns? How would you describe?"</i> Don't answer your own questions to fill the silence – use silence to encourage them to talk
Becomes upset	 <i>"I can appreciate why you are upset that"</i> Accept hurt feelings and allow expression Stick to the issue while showing empathy <i>"From what you've heard, what do you view as the issue?"</i>
Interrupts	"I can appreciate that you want to add your point of view. I want to go back to" • Accept concerns and redirect to the topic at hand

Minimizing Liability



- Regular Communication
- Be Honest
- Avoid Subjectivity
- Evaluate performance, not the person

- Be Consistent
- Capture the full year
- Avoid surprises
- No stereotyping
- Don't just rubber stamp