TRANSFORMING TRANSFORMING

TRANSFORMING LEGAL LEADERSHIP

with Trinnie Houghton from Ariel



FROM COMPLIANCE
TO CONSEQUENCES:

RETALIATION IN THE C-SUITE

- WITH PHILLIPS & ASSOCIATES -



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In this edition of Lawyer Monthly, we spotlight a powerful lineup of legal voices shaping the future of the profession across boardrooms, courtrooms, and beyond.

We begin with a critical look at executive retaliation in our feature interview, "From Compliance to Consequences: Retaliation in the C-Suite." Phillips & Associates explores how whistleblower protections in New York and New Jersey are being tested at the highest levels of corporate power — where C-suite employees who speak up often face subtle but devastating consequences.

Also in this issue, Jason Ou, Regional President of Hisense MEA, offers a fascinating look into the intersection of strategic growth and legal foresight in global business leadership. Trinnie Houghton, an executive coach known for her work with attorneys and legal leaders, shares her insights on resilience, leadership presence, and mental well-being under pressure.

Among our special features, we unpack 5 Things Freelancers Should Know About Online Legal Forms, a practical guide for navigating contracts and compliance in today's gig economy, and explore the personal and legal stakes in Finding Justice After Loss: Why the Right Wrongful Death Attorney Matters.

We close with a timely look at the legal profession itself in The Future of Law Exams, challenging traditional models and highlighting emerging trends in legal education and assessment.

Whether you're a legal practitioner, student, or client, we hope this issue offers clarity, insight, and inspiration.

Happy reading! Warm regards,

Mark Palmer

Editor, Lawyer Monthly



Phillips & Associates
From Compliance to Consequences:
Retaliation in the C-Suite



Jason Ou
Strategic Growth, Local Insight:
Leading Hisense Across MEA





From Compliance to Consequences: Retaliation in the C-Suite

With Christine Hintze, Phillips & Associates

Whistleblowers at the Top Are Speaking Out— But at What Cost?

In corporate America, silence often protects power. But when C-suite executives and senior professionals break that silence to report fraud, safety risks, or unethical practices, the consequences can be swift—and brutal. Despite the growing strength of whistleblower protection laws in New York and New Jersey, high-level employees are still finding themselves isolated, demoted, or quietly pushed out for doing the right thing.

In this feature, Christine Hintze of Phillips & Associates exposes the hidden tactics used to retaliate against corporate whistleblowers—and explains how strengthened laws like New York's updated whistleblower statute and New Jersey's CEPA offer a vital legal lifeline. From financial misconduct to patient safety risks, the message is clear: speaking up can come at a price, but silence could cost even more.

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C-suite executives and other high-level employees have intimate knowledge of a company's inner workings, including potential compliance practices, which makes these employees particularly vulnerable to whistleblower retaliation. Many professionals who raise concerns about corporate misconduct such as financial fraud, patient safety, or regulatory compliance issues believe that their companies will protect them and responsibly address their concerns. However, whistleblowers are often pushed out, sidelined, or targeted after lodging their complaints.

That is where a lawyer may step in. New York and New Jersey have comprehensive laws protecting whistleblowers, which may be utilized by employees who have been terminated or otherwise retaliated against by their employer.

"Whistleblower" Complaints

Employees who push back on, or complain about policies or practices of their employer that they reasonably believe are in violation of a law, rule, or regulation, may be protected if they are retaliated against after reporting these issues to a supervisor. Below are a few examples of practices, which may be considered a "protected" whistleblower complaint.



In white collar and executive roles, retaliation is rarely overt—employers often resort to subtle tactics like demotions, exclusion, or negative reviews to push whistleblowers out.

- · Financial fraud
- SEC violations
- · Breach of fiduciary duties
- · Defrauding the government
- · Unsafe working conditions
- · Discrimination or harassment
- · Regulatory violations
- · Public health or patient safety risks
- HIPAA compliance issues
- · Ethical breaches

What Does Retaliation Look Like?

The most obvious form of retaliation is when an employee is terminated soon after they raise concerns regarding misconduct. However, in white collar and executive roles, retaliation is rarely overt. Employers know that it is risky to terminate an employee after they have complained about misconduct. Accordingly, employers typically retaliate against employees in more subtle ways:

- Negative performance reviews after years of positive feedback
- Loss of clients or projects
- Demotions
- Pay cuts
- Reorganization
- · Sudden disciplinary action

- Exclusion from meetings or key decisions
- · Pressure to resign

Retaliation can feel confusing, and it becomes deeply personal when an employer begins to criticize an employee's work in a way that could jeopardize their career. Luckily, employees have options if they are being retaliated against.

New York Labor Law Section 740

The New York whistleblower statute (NYLL § 740) was amended in January 2022 to add more protections for employees. The statute now covers any whistleblower who is retaliated against after:

- Reporting or threatening to conduct they reasonably believe violates any law, rule, or regulation, or that the employee reasonably believes poses a substantial and specific danger to the public health or safety; or
- Objecting to or refusing to participate in conduct they reasonably believe iolates any law, rule, or regulation, or that the employee reasonably believes

poses a substantial and specific danger to the public health or safety.

This law applies so long as the employee had a reasonable belief that something unlawful or dangerous was occurring, which they reported or objected to. And importantly, the law covers retaliation in all forms

Conscientious Employee Protection Act (CEPA): One of the Nation's Strongest Whistleblower Laws

For employees working or living in New Jersey, CEPA offers even broader protections than the New York statute. CEPA prohibits retaliation against employees who:

- Disclose or threaten to disclose employer actions they reasonably believe are illegal, fraudulent, or criminal
- Object to or refuse to participate in such actions
- Report concerns internally or externally (e.g., to a supervisor, regulatory agency, etc.)

CEPA has been used by executives, doctors, finance professionals, and countless other employees after they faced discipline from their employer for speaking up about unethical or unlawful behavior.

How to Protect Yourself if You Are Being Retaliated Against

Retaliation often escalates, and what starts with exclusion or subtle sabotage can lead to termination, loss of professional credibility, and long-term career harm. In the worst-case scenario, employees may fear being blacklisted by an industry after raising concerns.

If you suspect you're being retaliated against for raising concerns to your employer, speak with an attorney as soon as possible. The law is on your side—but timing, documentation, and strategy matter. A lawyer may protect you from further retaliation and work to mitigate any reputational harm.



Retaliation can feel confusing, and it becomes deeply personal when an employer begins to criticize an employee's work in a way that could jeopardize their career.

