

Avoiding Legal Pitfalls When Hiring in the Public Sector

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The Basics of Public Sector Hiring

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- Position Description
- Advertising • Employment
- Interviewing • Reference Checks
- Documentation
- Application • Screening

1



Position Descriptions

Avoid Legal Pitfalls in Hiring

Position Description



- Defines expectations of the position for the employee and employer
- Provides baseline objective criteria for performance evaluation
- \bullet Defines essential functions and minimum qualifications of the position
- Provides basis for determining categories for VPA 100point competitive scale

Position Description

• Essential functions

• The fundamental duties of a position that the individual who holds the position must be able to perform unaided or with reasonable accommodation

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- Reasons a function may be considered essential
 - Job exists to perform the function
 - Limited number of employees who can perform the function
 - Function is highly specialized and the person is hired for his or her expertise or ability to perform the function(s)

Position Description



- Knowledge, skills and abilities
 - Understanding of specific subject areas
 - Competence to perform a learned activityCompetence to perform an observable
 - behavior
- Education, experience and credentials
 Minimum required and preferred

Position Description



• Other sections

- Federal Labor Standards Act (FLSA) classification
- Reporting structure/supervisory responsibility
- Working conditions
- Physical demands of the job
 Travel

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Pitfalls with Position Descriptions



- No current and accurate position description
- Determining essential functions and standards after advertising the position
 Could infer intentional discrimination
- Best practice: Create (or revise) the position description prior to advertising the position



Postings, Advertisements and Recruiting Materials

Avoid Legal Pitfalls in Hiring

Pitfall: Relying Solely on Word-ofmouth Recruitment or Referrals



- · Could have a disparate impact on a protected class
- Best practice: Advertise or post open positions
 - No legal requirement that the position must be advertised; however, the employer may have a contractual obligation to do so

Protected Class Categories

- Race
- Color
- Creed
- Religion
- National origin
- Sex
- Marital status
- Familial status

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- Disability
- Public assistance
- Age
- Sexual orientation
- Local human rights commission activity
- Pregnancy
- Genetic information



Pitfall: References to Protected Class Status in Advertisement



- Could be discriminatory
- Best practice: Advertisement should not include any preference or exclusion based upon protected class status



Avoid	Reason/Alternative	
 "Great opportunity for stay-at-home mom" 	 Could be gender discrimination Avoid mention of gender Consider using gender- neutral position titles where possible 	
 "Able-bodied individual" "In good health" 	Could be disability discrimination Focus on the essential job functions "Routinely moves equipment weighing up to 50 pounds" "Requires frequent movement"	
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Employment Application

Avoid Legal Pitfalls in

Pitfall: Failing to Inform Applicant of Legal Rights and Obtain Release



- Best Practice: Use a standardized application • Collects same information pertinent to the position from all
 - applicants • Platform for informing the applicant of his or her rights under state and federal laws, including the Minnesota Government Data Practices Act and the Veterans Preference Act (VPA)
 - Practices Act and the Veterans Preference Act (VPA)
 Contains authorization for release of information and a waiver of liability against the employer

Tennessen Notice (MGDPA)



- Must provide whenever asking an individual to provide private data under the MGDPA
- Must include:
 - The purpose and intended use of the data;Whether the individual is legally required to provide the
 - data;
 - Known consequences from either providing or refusing to provide the information; and
 - The identity of other persons and/or entities with statutorily authorized access to the data (Minn. Stat. § 13.04, subd. 2.)

Pitfall: Requesting Illegal or Problematic Information



- Best Practice: Do not collect the following Any information related to protected class status
 - Social Security number
 - Maiden name
 - Past workers' compensation claims · Litigation or claims against any past or present
 - employers involving a discrimination claim
 - Prior sick leave use
 - Need for reasonable accommodations to perform the job
 - Criminal record or criminal history

Criminal Record or History (Minn. Stat. § 364.021)



- Prohibits employers from inquiring into or considering the criminal record or history of a job applicant until the applicant is selected for an interview by the employer
 Except positions for which employers have a statutory duty to consider criminal history or conduct a criminal background check when hiring, such as law enforcement
- May only disqualify applicants from consideration for a position on the basis of a past conviction if the crime(s) are directly related to the position for which the applicant is applicant applying



Pitfall: Failing to Apply the Veterans Preference Act (VPA)



• Minnesota Statutes, Sections 197.447, 197.455 and 197.46 • Hiring • Discipline/Termination

• Who is a Veteran?: Review the DD214 Form Note: Merit System may already apply VPA

Apply VPA When Required



- Applicants must be evaluated on 100-point system
- Eligible veterans get extra points added to "passing score" • 10 additional points for veteran
 - 15 additional points for disabled veteran • In some circumstances, spouses may be eligible
- Applied to the screening process for interviews, not at the interview
- May hire any person interviewed

Ranking Applicants

- · Create eligibility list
- Determine in advance
 - Number of interviewees?
 - Interview at natural break?
- Must notify in writing all individuals claiming preference of reasons for rejection and file with local personnel officer



Pitfall: Screening Process Is Discriminatory



- Best Practice: Establish criteria used for evaluation before applications are reviewed or applicants are tested Criteria should be objective and based upon actual job qualifications and duties

 - Award criteria in a uniform manner



Interviews



- Standard set of questions should be asked of each applicant
 - Drafted prior to the interview
 - Open-ended, job-related and based upon past behavior or experience
- Do not ask about protected class status
- Avoid questions that could infer discriminatory purpose

"To which clubs or organizations do you belong?" Could be discrin "Do you belong to professional group relevant to this po	ng to any roups that are

Avoid	Reason/Alternative	FSRC
 "Are you currently in debt?" "Have you ever claimed bankruptcy?" "Have you ever had your wages garnished?" 	Could be discriminatory Avoid this type of question in an interview unless the position requires significant financial responsibility	
 "To which political party do you belong?" "For whom did you vote in the last election?" 	Could be discrimination based on First Amendment rights It is best to avoid this type of question	
 "Do you belong to a labor union?" "Have you been involved in labor union activities?" 	 Could be a violation of labor relations law It is best to avoid this type of question 	

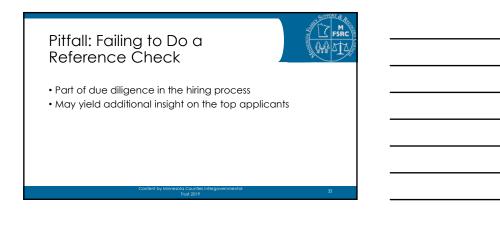
Avoid	Reason/Alternative	M FSF
 "Are you available to work Saturdays?" 	Could be religious discrimination	<u>[</u> 040]01
 "Are you available to work Sundays?" 	"What days or hours would you be unable or unwilling to work?"	
	 "Will you be able to work the required schedule?" 	
 "What type of military discharge did you receive?" 	 Could get protected status information Avoid questions about type of military discharge unless there is a clear business necessity 	

Interviews



- Take comprehensive notes
 If protected class status is volunteered, do not document it
- Be careful of "casual conversations" that may bring up information related to protected classes
- If possible, do not interview alone





Pitfall: Reference Check Is Discriminatory or Incomplete



- Ask the same questions to all references
- Draft questions prior to contacting references
- Questions should be job related and consistent with business necessity
- Questions should solicit critical but legal information
- Do not ask about protected class status

Other Background Check Pitfalls



- Unlawful use of criminal background information
- Using social media and the Internet for background checks
- Improper credit history check or pre-employment physical or mental examinations



Pitfall: Failing to Make or Retain Documentation of Hiring Process



- Documentation is crucial in defending against a hiringrelated lawsuit
- Best practices
 - Make record of the hiring process

 - Maintain records on applicants for at least 18 months
 For the individual hired, maintain his or her application materials indefinitely

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