### Being Smart About Background Checks As Legal Risk Grows

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### HOW IS THE LEGAL ENVIRONMENT CHANGING?

### **Increased Regulatory Attention**

- The EEOC has become more focused on background screening.
- Various states have regulated use of credit history information.
- "Ban the Box" and "Fair Chance Act" laws have surged at state/local level.

### Background Screening Cases Spiking!

- Background screening cases have sharply increased in recent years.
- National commentators have described background screening cases as:
  - A new "boom"
  - "On the rise"
  - Giving rise to "Professional Plaintiffs"
- Particular "Hot Spots": CA, NY, FL, PA, WI

# Big Settlements!

- Postmates (\$2.5 million settlement for alleged procedural violations during background checks of applicants/employees)
- First Transit, Inc. (\$5.9 million settlement for alleged procedural violations during background checks of applicants/employees)
- Vitran Express, Inc. (\$2.6 million settlement for alleged procedural violations during background checks of applicants/employees)
- Pepsi (\$3.1 million settlement for use of criminal background check results in manner that allegedly disadvantaged minorities)



### WHAT CAN EMPLOYERS DO TO LIMIT RISKS?

### **Tip #1: Review and Revise Written Consent Paperwork.**

- FCRA: Applicants/employees must receive "standalone" disclosure announcing background check.
- Plaintiffs' attorneys: Disclosure invalid if includes "extraneous information."
- Ninth Circuit Court decisions likely to spur more cases!
- Example Targets—Whole Foods, Publix, UBS, Domino's, Barnes & Noble

#### Tip #1 (Cont'd)

- Avoid including "Disclosure" in employment application or as part of larger document.
- Consider removing information that could be deemed "extraneous" from Disclosure. Examples:
  - Release of liability
  - At-will statements or general discussion of application process
  - Discussion of unrelated "rights" under the FCRA
  - State law notices
  - "This is only a sample document"
- NYC: Consider unique two-stage form set for NYC.

# **Tip #2: Double-Check Summary of Rights Notice.**

- FCRA: Up-to-date Summary of Rights must be provided at specific times in background screening process.
- Example target: K-Mart.

- Make sure using correct notice—many are not!
- <u>New</u> notice required as of September 2018.
- Double-check providing at correct times.

#### **Tip #3: Confirm Compliance With FCRA Adverse Action Procedures**

- FCRA: Employers must give specific notices <u>before</u> and <u>after</u> taking adverse action based on a background screening report from a third-party provider.
  - 1<sup>st</sup> Step: Provide specific pre-adverse notice with copy of report and Summary of Rights.
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> Step: Wait reasonable period of time.
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> Step: Provide specific post-adverse action notice.
- Frequent lawsuits attacking employers in this area!
- **Example targets**: Amazon, Disney, Swift Transportation, U.S. Xpress.

### Tip #3 (Cont'd)

- **State laws**: Increasingly requiring that employers supply even more information during adverse action process.
  - **NYC**: Full page analysis of various factors required at pre-AA stage.
  - Los Angeles: Full page analysis of various factors at pre- and post-AA stage.
  - **Illinois**: Provide rationale for disqualification based on criminal history.
  - Numerous others (e.g., California, Seattle, Philadelphia): Identify part of the report causing adverse action at AA stage.

### Limiting Background Screening Risks Tip #3 (Cont'd)

- If relying upon screening company to send out notices, make sure communication to screening company is consistent/accurate.
- Provide <u>both</u> pre- and post-AA letters to applicants. Many only send post!
- Pre-adverse action letter should not say "have rejected."
- Preferable if internal documents do not say "have rejected" or "disqualified" at pre-adverse action stage.
- Don't forget state law requirements—Increasingly challenging!!

### **Tip #4: Develop Thoughtful Approach For Analyzing Criminal History Information.**

- **EEOC**: Use of criminal history information can have a disparate impact on minorities.
- **EEOC's guidance** suggests that employers should:
  - Make preliminary assessment of relationship between job and crime ("Green Factors").
  - Give individuals a chance to explain why they should not be excluded despite relevance of conviction ("Individualized Assessment").
- Numerous states and municipalities also restrict what criminal history information employers can use (e.g., CA, IL, NY, MA, LA, WI, PA, Seattle, SF).
- California, Illinois, and New York effectively now require "Individualized Assessments" — Expect more jurisdictions to follow!
- **Example Targets**: Pepsi, BMW, Dollar General

### Limiting Background Screening Risks Tip # 4 (Cont'd)

- Avoid blanket policy barring the hiring of felons/convicts.
- Unless pending, avoid arrests that did not result in conviction.
- Best to analyze whether criminal history information is job-related and to give greater "weight" to more recent crimes.
- Consider "easy" individualized assessment that does not unduly disrupt hiring process, but recognize jurisdictions that require detailed individualized assessments (e.g., NYC, Los Angeles)
- Take caution with criminal history "matrices" that suggest certain categories of people automatically excluded.
- Track changes in state/municipal laws or work with attorneys that do!

#### **Tip #5: Limit Use of Credit Reports**

- **EEOC:** Use of credit reports is nearly always impermissible if it has a disparate impact on minorities
- At least 10 states have enacted laws limiting the use of credit history information and/or requiring specific written notifications.
- Several cities also imposing credit screening restrictions (e.g., NYC and DC).
- Example targets: Freeman, Kaplan Higher Education.

- Most employers should limit credit checks to at most a handful of finance-related positions.
- Understand and account for state/municipal law issues.

### **Tip #6: Analyze EPLI Policy**

• Insurance coverage is not guaranteed even if employer has EPLI policy.

- Check whether exclusions specifically carve out:
  - FCRA claims
  - Consumer-protection claims
  - Privacy-related claims
  - Claims that allege recklessness or willfulness
  - Class action claims
- Check maximum coverage number.

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