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Inquirehire recommends that you consult with legal counsel before making any decisions related to the information presented.

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What do these companies have in common?

















Hint: They weren't on a Judge Judy episode





Faced federal class actions under the FCRA

















FCRA (Fair Credit Reporting Act) Basics

- A federal law enacted in 1970 to regulate consumer reporting agencies (CRAs), that collect and compile consumer information into reports used by others. It also applies to users of reports, such as employers.
- The FCRA includes hyper-technical requirements and ambiguous guidance. These factors can lead to unintentional, but serious violations.



FCRA (Fair Credit Reporting Act) Basics

- Applicants must be notified about the report beforehand, this is known as disclosure.
- Applicants must authorize the background check in writing and must understand what they are authorizing
- If the employer takes action based on the report they must notify the applicant in two separate steps and make certain disclosures



Why is FCRA litigation increasing?

- "Willful" violation can lead to damages of \$100 to \$1,000 for every consumer impacted
- Substantial discovery efforts lead to large attorney fees and court costs which can be recovered
- Potential punitive damages can also be awarded for reckless disregard of statutory duty



Additional Incentives:

- No requirement in an FCRA lawsuit to demonstrate that any consumer is actually harmed
- A simple and careless error is enough to lose an FCRA lawsuit



- 4 High Potential Targets for Plaintiffs
- Repetitive Procedures disclosure and authorization
- Black and White Violations easiest route to class action
- Actual harm has occurred wrongfully denied employment
- Blood in the Water situations where other lawsuits have been successful



Greatest Risk for Litigation

Black and White Error

- + Actual Harm
- + Prior Class Action Success





- Don't perform background checks – violate compliance regulations and face a potentially serious hiring mistake and negligent hiring lawsuit
- Screen incorrectly and face the risk of costly litigation and potential class action lawsuits





The only clear path is to perform employment screening, and take all appropriate and necessary steps to ensure full legal compliance.

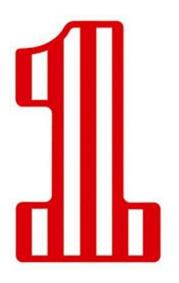




Today's Agenda:

- Top 9 errors employers make that lead to FCRA litigation
- 2. Avoiding Discrimination Charges





Employer fails to provide a stand-alone disclosure to job applicants

- Clear and conspicuous disclosure in a document that consists solely of the disclosure.
- Cannot be part of the job application or any other application document.





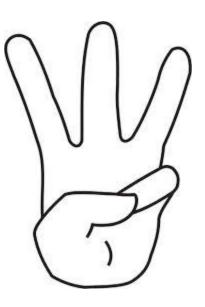
Employer fails to obtain a proper written authorization from job applicants

- Applicant's written authorization must be received BEFORE the background check is conducted.
- A class action lawsuit alleged that New England Motor Freight ran 7,000 background checks on applicants without written authorization. Settlement: \$875,000.



Liability releases are prohibited

- Including a liability release violates the stand-alone requirement.
- Employers can be sued on the grounds that the liability release itself is a violation of the FCRA





Pre-Adverse Action Failures

- Failure to provide adequate, notification, a copy of the report, and the summary of rights.
- Not providing sufficient time for the applicant to review the report and respond.
- Dollar General was sued for only allowing candidates 1 day to respond.







Adverse Action Notification Failure:

- Not providing the applicant with an adequate notice of the adverse action decision.
- CRA information, right to a free copy for 60 days, and the right to dispute the findings in the report.
- GEICO has been sued for not providing legal Adverse Action Notification.



Failure to Update Forms

 Outdated summary of rights, disclosure, authorization, or adverse action notifications.



 K-Mart settled a class action lawsuit for \$3 million for using an outdated summary of rights.





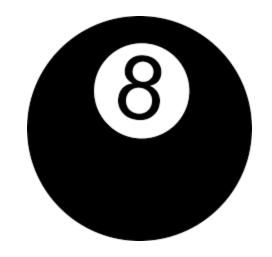
Disqualification is not Job Related

- Adverse Action decision should be based on an individualized assessment of the applicants record, job history, and efforts at rehabilitation.
- Disqualifying records should be clearly job-relevant and the employer must show a clear business necessity to deny employment.



Failure to Follow State Law

- The FCRA requires employers follow federal <u>and</u> state laws
- Some states restrict the use of certain criminal records. Employers should follow the law of the state holding the criminal record.







Lawsuit for Staffing Firm Actions

- Amazon was sued based on FCRA violations of their staffing vendor
- NLRB has expanded the definition of "joint employer"



Avoiding Discrimination Charges:

- Review the background check report and evaluate any records for job relevance and consistency with business necessity.
- If records are determined to meet that criteria, conduct the Pre-Adverse Action step and allow the candidate "reasonable"(5 – 8 days) to review the report and dispute the findings.
- No Adverse Action decision is made yet, and your company communications (especially email) should be very clear on this point.
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Avoiding Discrimination Charges:

Conduct an individualized assessment that should include the following considerations:

- Circumstances of the offense or conduct
- The number of offense(s)
- Age at the time of the offense(s)
- Employment history before and after the offense(s)
- Rehabilitation and/or education efforts
- Employment or character references
- Whether the candidate is bonded or bondable



Avoiding Discrimination Charges:

Proceed with the Adverse Action decision and notification process when:

- The records are deemed job relevant and consistent with business necessity
- The individualized assessment does not change the fundamentals of job relevance and business consistency



Other Tips for Avoiding Discrimination Charges:

- 1. Do utilize a background check protocol that is job relevant and consistent with business necessity.
- 2. Do not utilize a pass/fail chart or table.
- 3. If a consumer challenges something on the report, do not make a decision on that consumer until the dispute is resolved.



Certification of Permissible Purpose:

- 1. Consumer Reporting Agencies are changing procedures to require affirmation of permissible purpose for every background check ordered.
- 2. Can be affirmed electronically at order placement, or CRA will require pager version with manually placed orders.



Summary:

- 1. Class actions for FCRA violation have increased sharply since 2014.
- 2. Employers are advised to review their screening practices with a knowledgeable screening partner or FCRA familiar attorney.





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