An Emerging Human Capital Risk:

Increased EEOC & CFPB/FTC Scrutiny of Employment Background Screening Programs

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Disclaimer

This presentation and the information contained herein are intended as general educational information only and are not to be construed as legal advice or opinion.

About Danny Pack

- □ 25+ years of experience as a risk management professional
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- □ Former Director of Loss Prevention
- University of Houston graduate
- □ Southwestern College graduate

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About Vince Pascarella

- □ Attorney, SPHR, FCRAA
- □ Employment screening, risk management, loss prevention industry executive since 1998
- □ Former general counsel (in-house)
- □ 2-term Co-Chair NAPBS Best Practices Committee
- □ JD, University of Colorado Law School
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About Steve Yesko

- □ Background in Risk Management Information System (RMIS), Claims Administration Systems, Disability Case Management, Agent/Broker Systems, Knowledge Management Solutions, and related Data Management and Consulting Services
- □ 20+ years of experience within the risk management and insurance industries
- □ Associate in Risk Management (ARM); RIMS Fellow Candidate
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Presentation Overview

- □ Your Human Capital Risk
- ☐ The CFPB's & FTC's FCRA Enforcement Activities
- □ Title VII and the EEOC 2013-2016 Strategic Enforcement Plan

Your Human Capital Risk

Your Human Capital Risk

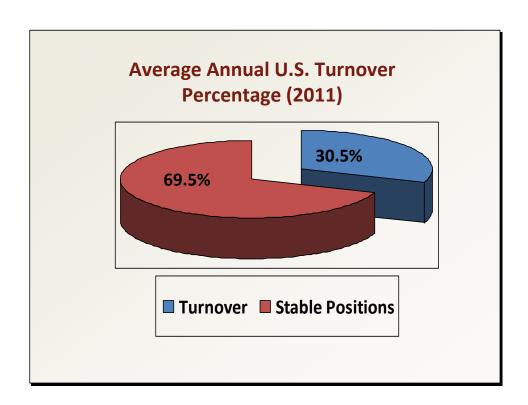
Why Background Screening?

- Lower Turnover
- □ Reduce Occupational Fraud
- □ Avoid Catastrophic Workplace Events
- Mitigate Negligent Hiring and Retention Losses

Turnover

For 2011 the annual average total employment for the United States was approximately 140 million workers, with a total separations (turnover) rate of 30.5%, resulting in 42.7 million position turnovers.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

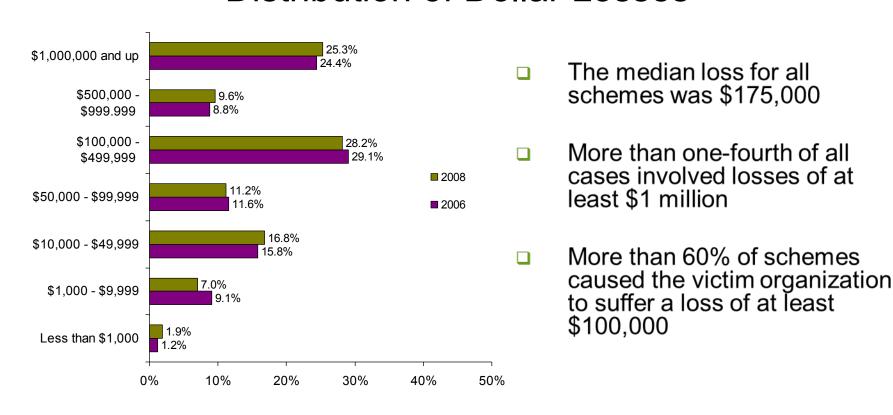


Occupational Fraud

"The use of one's occupation for personal enrichment through the deliberate misuse or misapplication of the employing organization's resources or assets."

Fraud Statistics

Distribution of Dollar Losses



Source: 2012 Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (ACFE) Report to the Nations

What Fraud Costs

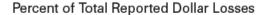
Direct losses (on average, including undetected losses)		\$3,242,095
	Management costs (on average)	\$550,356
	Damage to the brand	88% of cases
	Damage to staff morale	88% of cases
	Damage to external business relations	84% of cases
	Costs of dealing with the regulator	84% of cases
	Damage to relations with the regulator	80% of cases
	Damage to share value	69% of cases

Source: PWC 6th Biennial Global Economic Crime Survey, 2011



Significant Losses from Fraud

- □ In the U.S., fraud losses are estimated at -
 - 5-7% of businesses annual Revenue, or
 - Approximately \$994 Billion (based on U.S. GDP)
 - However, claimed net losses were approx. \$18 Billion



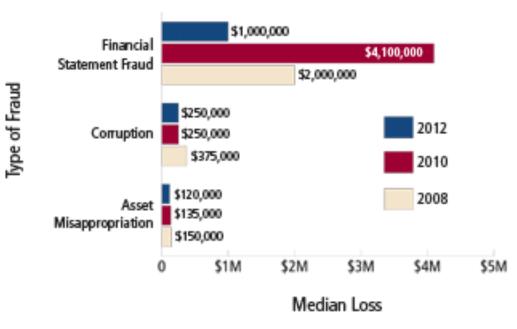


Source: 2012 Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (ACFE) Report to the Nation

Types of Fraud

Breakdown by category

Occupational Frauds by Category - Median Loss



Source: ACFE.

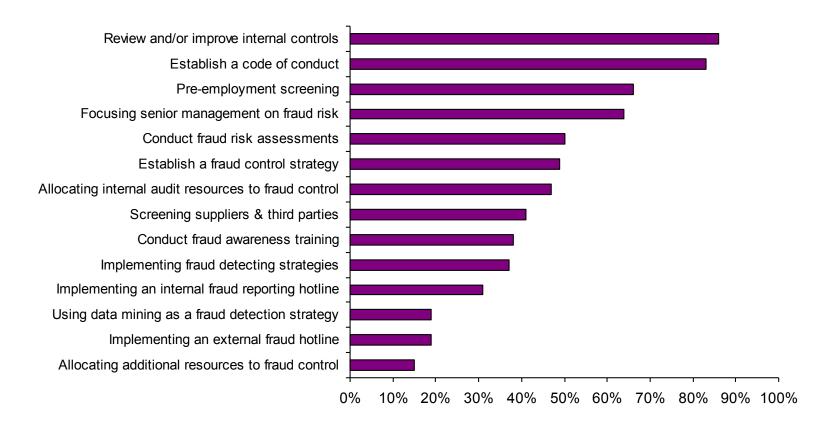
Departmental Breakdown

Department of Victim Organizations (Sorted by Frequency)				
Department	# of Case s	% of Cases	Median Loss	
Accounting	231	28.9%	\$200,000	
Executive/Upper Level	142	17.8%	\$853,000	
Operations	129	16.1%	\$80,000	
Sales	93	11.6%	\$106,000	
Customer Service	49	6.1%	\$45,000	
Finance	31	3.9%	\$252,000	
Warehousing/Inventory	24	3.0%	\$100,000	
Purchasing	22	2.8%	\$600,000	
Manufacturing & Production	19	2.4%	\$100,000	
Information Technology	16	2.0%	\$93,000	
Marketing/Public Relations	8	1.0%	\$80,000	
Legal	8	1.0%	\$1,100,000	
Board of Directors	8	1.0%	\$93,000	
Human Resources	7	0.9%	\$325,000	
Research & Development	7	0.9%	\$562,000	
Internal Audit	6	0.8%	\$93,000	

- Accounting, Operations and Executives represents 63% of the cases.
- While frauds committed by those in the highest age groups were the most costly on average, over 60% of the frauds reported were committed by employees in the 31-50 age group.
- Most of the perpetrators were either employees (39.7%) or managers (37.1%), with owner/executives at 23.3%.

Source: 2012 Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (ACFE) Report to the Nations

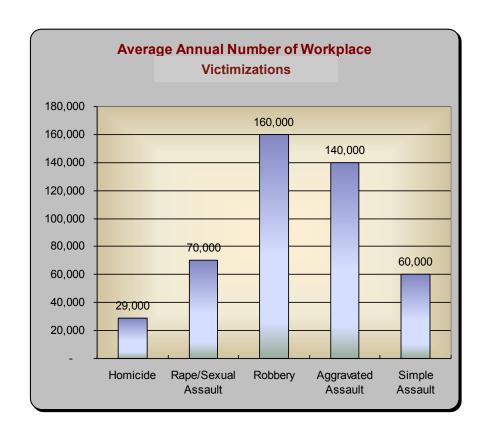
Managing the Risk



Source: KPMG Fraud Risk Management Survey, 2009

Catastrophic Events

- □ Catastrophic events include workplace violence, theft, sexual harassment, drugrelated activity, and accidents
- □ Compounding these events are the resultant negligent hiring/retention lawsuits that often follow on



Source: US DOJ Office of Justice Statistics

Hiring or retaining an employee where:

- □ Employer knew, or should have known, employee was dangerous, unfit, or not qualified, <u>and</u>
- □ Foreseeable injury or harm could result



Heyl Logistics, LLC

- Truck driver coming off a crystal methamphetamine high and falling asleep at the wheel killed other driver
- □ Transportation broker, employer, and driver found liable
- □ \$5,200,000 jury verdict

The Nurse Connection, Inc.

- □ Home health care worker murdered patient
- □ Prior burglary conviction
- □ Prior for-cause termination
- □ \$40,000,000 payout

□ Average settlement - \$1,000,000

Source: Human Resources Management

Employers lose 79% of negligent hiring cases

Source: Fortune



Background Screening

- Powerful human capital risk mitigation tool
- Highly regulated industry with increased regulatory scrutiny
- Can unwittingly create new risk exposure if done improperly or unlawfully

The CFPB's & FTC's FCRA Enforcement Activities

The CFPB & FTC

CFPB - Consumer Financial Protection Bureau

- □ Created by The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (Dodd-Frank Act)
- □ Now the FCRA interpreter and primary enforcer
- □ Has Exclusive rulemaking authority under the FCRA
- Seem to be gearing up to undertake an active supervisory and enforcement role under the FCRA

FTC - Federal Trade Commission

- □ Former interpreter and sole enforcer of FCRA; now joint enforcement authority with CFPB
- □ No past or present rulemaking authority under FCRA; formerly issued opinion letters and guidance

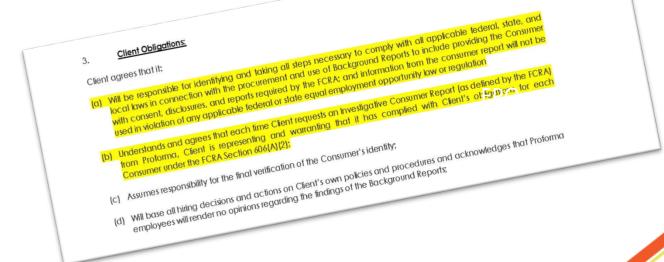
Fair Credit Report Act (FCRA) Employer Obligations Overview

- Employer FCRA & EEO Compliance Certification to Background Check Provider (aka Consumer Reporting Agency or CRA)
- Applicant Disclosure and Authorization Requirements
- Adverse Action Requirements



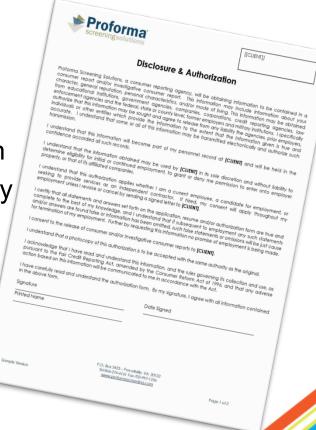
Employer FCRA & EEO Compliance Certification to CRA

- □ FCRA § 604(b)(1)(A)
 - Certify FCRA Compliance
 - Certify EEO Compliance
- □ Typically in CRA Service Agreement



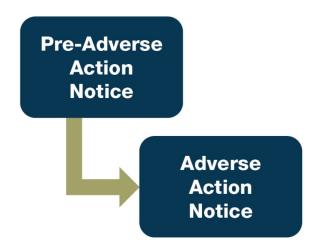
Applicant Disclosure & Authorization Requirements

- □ FCRA § 604(b)(2)(A)
 - Prior to ordering background check
 - Disclosure and Authorization
 - Disclosure stand alone document/screen
 - Can be combined with Authorization, only
- □ Sample from CRA



Adverse Action Requirements

- □ FCRA §604(b)(3)(A)
- □ FCRA § 615(a)
- □ Adverse Action 2-Step
- □ Can be Outsourced to CRA



FTC Adverse Action Enforcement

- □ Kmart (2013)
 - \$3M
- □ Quality Terminal Services/Rail Terminal Services (2009)
 - o \$77K
- □ Imperial Palace (2004)
 - \$325K

Title VII and the EEOC 2013-2016 Strategic Enforcement Plan

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

- Prohibits employment discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin
- Private employers, and federal, state, and local governments



EEOC

2013-2016 Strategic Enforcement Plan

Eliminating Barriers in Recruitment & Hiring

- □ Target <u>class-based recruitment and hiring practices that discriminate</u> against racial, ethnic and religious groups, older workers, women, and people with disabilities; and
- □ Target class-based intentional recruitment and hiring discrimination and <u>facially neutral recruitment and hiring practices that impact particular groups</u>.

EEOC

Facially neutral recruitment and hiring practices that impact particular groups -

 2012 Guidance on the Consideration or Arrest and Conviction Records in Employment Decisions Under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 ("EEOC 2012 Guidance")

EEOC 2012 Guidance

April 25, 2012 - New Guidance Issued

- □ Consolidates and "updates" 1987/1990 Guidance
- □ Effective immediately upon issue
- □ Comply now

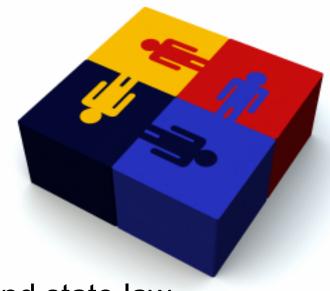


EEOC 2012 Guidance

- □ Arrests versus convictions
- Disparate treatment
- Disparate impact



□ EEOC's Best Practices for Employers



EEOC 2012 Guidance

Arrests vs. Convictions

- □ Use of arrest is per se disparate impact
- □ Not job related or consistent with business necessity
- □ Burden shift
- □ Can base decision on underlying conduct
 - Investigate
 - Talk to individual (individualized assessment)
- □ Pending cases not distinguished





Disparate Treatment

 □ Treat criminal history differently based on race or national origin of applicant/employee

Disparate Impact

- □ Neutral policy with disproportional impact based on race and national origin
- National data supports basis for investig
- Guidance presumes disparate impact ur employer can show evidence to contrary



Disparate Impact

- Job related, and
- Consistent with business necessity
- □ No less discriminatorily impactful alternative
- □ Green v. Missouri Pacific Railroad, 523F.2d 1290 (8th Cir., 1975)
 - Nature and gravity of offense
 - Time since conviction/completion of sentence
 - Nature of job sought or held





THE REAL PROPERTY.

Green factors - with new Guidance details

- □ Nature and gravity of offense
 - Harm caused
 - Legal elements of crime
 - Classification (F/M)
- □ Time since conviction/completion of sentence
 - Recidivism evaluation
- □ Nature of job sought or held
 - Not just job title
 - Specific duties, essential functions, environment

Job related and consistent with business necessity met by -

- □ Validation, or
- □ Targeted screen with individualized assessment

No bright line rules



Validation

- □ Academic studies and expert testimony
- Correlating specific past criminal conduct to position-specific subsequent workplace performance or behavior
- Uniform Guidelines on Employee Selection Procedures
- □ Safety, security, and risk
- Recidivism



Targeted Screen

- □ Green Factors
 - Nature and gravity of offense
 - Time since conviction or completion of sentence
 - Nature of job sought or held



Individualized Assessment

- □ Case-by-case, applicant-by-applicant analysis
- □ Whether the policy as applied to the individual, is job related and consistent with business necessity



Individualized Assessment

- Not required by Title VII
- □ Recommended by EEOC
- □ Criminal offense must have "demonstrably tight nexus to the position in question" to circumvent individualized assessment

Individualized Assessment

- Facts/circumstances surrounding
- Number of convictions
- □ Age at time of offense or release
- Rehabilitation
- Bonding
- □ Length/consistency of employment before and after
- □ Evidence same type of work post conviction without evidence of criminal behavior

No bright line rules

■ No absolute bar



□ "Ban the box" – recommended by EEOC

Federal law generally withstands Guidance

State and local law preempted

- Compliance problem for employers in state regulated industries
 - e.g., law enforcement, fire and emergency services, schools, healthcare, eldercare, etc.

EEOC's Best Practices for Employers

- □ No bright line policies
- Narrowly tailored written policy on use of criminal records, including matrices
- Document justification for policy and procedures, consultation, and research
- □ Train hiring staff on Title VII discrimination and requirements
- Inquire only about past convictions that are job-related and consistent with business necessity
- □ Maintain confidentiality of criminal record information

Recent EEOC Title VII Investigations

- □ Pepsi settlement (2012)
 - \$3.13M use of criminal records in hiring
- □ Freeman lawsuit (2009)
 - Pending in MD
 - Use of criminal records (and credit reports) in hiring
- □ Peoplemark lawsuit (2011)
 - EEOC ordered to pay nearly \$800K

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