- 1 SB134
  2 164358-2
  3 By Senators Ross, Figures, Singleton, Dunn, Coleman, Beasley,
  4 Smitherman, and Sanders
  5 RFD: Fiscal Responsibility and Economic Development
- 6 First Read: 03-MAR-15

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8 SYNOPSIS:

Under existing law, there is no Alabama statute prohibiting an employer from discriminating against a job applicant based on the applicant's criminal record or a licensing authority from discriminating against an applicant for a license based on the applicant's criminal conviction record.

This bill would prohibit employers from inquiring into or considering an applicant's conviction history for consideration of a job until after the applicant has received a conditional job offer, except when a conviction is directly related to the position of employment sought.

This bill would prohibit licensing authorities from inquiring into or considering an applicant's conviction history for consideration of a license until after the applicant is found to be otherwise qualified for a license, except when a conviction is directly related to the occupation for which the license is sought.

This bill would require employers to

maintain certain employment and hiring records

relating to the conviction history of employees and

job applicants.

This bill would also authorize the Department of Labor to enforce the provisions of this act.

9 A BILL

10 TO BE ENTITLED

11 AN ACT

Relating to criminal convictions; to prohibit
employers from inquiring into or considering an applicant's
conviction history for consideration of a job until after the
applicant has received a conditional job offer, except when a
conviction is directly related to the position of employment
sought; to prohibit licensing authorities from inquiring into
or considering an applicant's conviction history for
consideration of a license until after the applicant is found
to be otherwise qualified for a license, except when a
conviction is directly related to the occupation for which the
license is sought; to require employers to maintain certain
employment and hiring records relating to the conviction
history of employees and job applicants; and to authorize the
Department of Labor to enforce the provisions of this act.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

Section 1. The Legislature finds and declares that reducing barriers to employment for people with arrest and conviction records and decreasing unemployment in communities with concentrated numbers of people with criminal conviction records are matters of statewide concern. The Legislature further finds and declares that increasing employment opportunities for people with records will reduce recidivism and improve economic stability in our communities.

Section 2. As used in this act, the following words shall have the following meanings:

- (1) APPLICANT. Any individual considered for, or who requests to be considered for, employment or any employee considered for, or who requests to be considered for, another employment position by the employer.
- (2) EMPLOYER. The state, or the agencies or political subdivisions thereof, any person in the state that employs four or more individuals, any person that is acting in the interest of an employer directly or indirectly, or any person that undertakes for compensation the procurement of employees or opportunities for employment.
- (3) HIRING AUTHORITY. The person, board, commission, or department of the state, or the agencies or political subdivisions thereof, responsible by law for hiring individuals for public employment.
- (4) LICENSE. A license, permit, certificate, registration, or other means required to engage in an occupation which is granted or issued by the state, or the

- agencies or political subdivisions thereof, before an individual may pursue, practice, or engage in any occupation.
- 3 (5) LICENSING AUTHORITY. The person, board,
  4 commission, or department of the state, or the agencies or
  5 political subdivisions thereof, responsible by law for the
  6 licensing of individuals for occupations.

(6) OCCUPATION. An occupation, trade, vocation, profession, business, or employment of any kind for which a license is required to be issued by the state, or the agencies or political subdivisions thereof.

Section 3. (a) The following criminal records may not be used, distributed, or disseminated by the state, or the agencies or political subdivisions thereof, in connection with any application for employment or in connection with an application for a license:

- (1) Arrest not followed by a valid conviction.
- (2) Convictions that have been sealed, dismissed, or expunged.
- (3) Infractions or misdemeanor convictions for which no jail sentence may be imposed.
- (b) Any information pertaining to an applicant's background check obtained in conjunction with the hiring process shall remain confidential, and may not be used, distributed, or disseminated by the state, or the agencies or political subdivisions thereof, except as otherwise required by law.

Section 4. (a) An employer or hiring authority may
not inquire into or consider an applicant's conviction history
until after the applicant has received a conditional offer.

- (b) A licensing authority may not inquire into or consider the conviction history of an applicant for licensing until after an applicant is found to be otherwise qualified for the license.
- (c) Job applications and licensing applications may not inquire into an applicant's conviction history.

Section 5. (a) An individual may not be disqualified from employment or disqualified from pursuing, practicing, or engaging in any occupation for which a license is required solely or in part because of a prior conviction, unless a conviction is directly related to the position of employment sought or to the occupation for which the license is sought. If a law explicitly requires that certain convictions are an automatic bar to employment or licensing, then those convictions shall be considered.

- (b) In determining whether a conviction directly relates to the position of employment sought or the occupation for which the license is sought, the employer, hiring authority, or licensing authority shall consider:
- (1) Whether the conviction is directly related to the duties and responsibilities of that employment position or occupation.
- (2) Whether the position or occupation offers the opportunity for the same or a similar offense to occur.

1 (3) Whether circumstances leading to the conduct for 2 which the individual was convicted will recur in the position 3 or occupation.

(4) The length of time since the offense occurred.

Section 6. (a) If the employer, hiring authority, or licensing authority intends to deny an applicant a position of employment or intends to disqualify an applicant from pursuing, practicing, or engaging in any occupation for which a license is required solely or in part because of the applicant's prior conviction, the employer, hiring authority, or licensing authority, prior to a final decision, shall provide the applicant written notification of the following:

- (1) The specific conviction or convictions that are the basis for the potential denial or disqualification.
  - (2) A copy of the conviction history report, if any.
- (3) Examples of mitigation or rehabilitation evidence that the applicant may voluntarily provide.
- (b) An applicant who has been convicted of an offense that directly relates to the employment sought or to the occupation for which a license is sought may not be disqualified from the employment or occupation if the applicant can show evidence of mitigation or rehabilitation and present proof of fitness to perform the duties of the employment sought or the occupation for which the license is sought.
- (c) The applicant shall have 10 business days after the issuance of the notice to respond with any information

challenging the accuracy of the information and submitting
mitigation or rehabilitation evidence. The employer or hiring
authority shall hold the position open until it makes the
final employment decision based on an individualized
assessment of the information submitted by the applicant and
factors recommended by the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity
Commission.

- (d) Evidence of mitigation or rehabilitation may be established by either of the following:
  - (1) Evidence showing that at least one year has elapsed since release from any correctional institution without subsequent conviction of a crime and evidence showing compliance with terms and conditions of probation or parole.
  - (2) Other evidence of mitigation or rehabilitation and proof of fitness to perform including, but not limited to, letters of reference.
  - (e) If an employer, hiring authority, or licensing authority denies an applicant a position of employment or disqualifies an applicant from pursuing, practicing, or engaging in any occupation for which a license is required, solely or in part because of the applicant's prior conviction, the employer, hiring authority, or licensing authority shall provide written notification to the applicant including the following:
    - (1) The final denial or disqualification.
    - (2) The appeal process.

- 1 (3) Whether the applicant may be eligible for other 2 employment or occupation.
- 3 (4) The earliest date the applicant may reapply for 4 a position of employment or a license.

Section 7. (a) It shall be the policy of the state to do business only with contractors that have adopted and employ written policies, practices, and standards that are consistent with the requirements of Sections 1 to 6, inclusive, of this act.

(b) State agencies shall review all contractors' background check policies for consistency with the policies of the state as expressed in Sections 1 to 6, inclusive, of this act, and shall consider background check policies and practices among the performance criteria in evaluating a contract.

Section 8. (a) The Department of Labor shall be responsible for enforcing the provisions of this act. Any person who is aggrieved by an employer's violation of this act may contact the Department of Labor to report any problems, concerns, or suggestions regarding the implementation, compliance, and impact of the provisions of this act, and the department shall keep a record. In addition, the Department of Labor shall conduct periodic reviews to assess compliance with this act. The Department of Labor shall investigate and review complaints and maintain records detailing complaints and their disposition.

- (b) An employer shall retain for a minimum of three
  years application forms, records of employment, and other
  pertinent data and records required under Sections 1 to 6,

  inclusive, of this act, including, but not limited to,

  communication with the applicant, and shall allow the

  Department of Labor access to such records to monitor

  compliance. In addition, the employer shall maintain a record

  of all of the following:
- 9 (1) The number of positions requiring background checks.

- (2) The number of applicants for positions described in subdivision (1) who were provided a conditional offer.
- (3) The number of applicants with a conviction record who were notified by the employer that the applicant's conviction record may disqualify the applicant, as provided in subsection (a) of Section 6 of this act.
- (4) The number of applicants described in subdivision (3) who provided evidence of mitigation or rehabilitation.
- (5) The number of applicants described in subdivision (4) who were hired.
- (c) Public employers shall also regularly conduct a confidential, anonymous survey of employees in public employment in which background checks are not conducted to determine the number of individuals with conviction records who are hired.

1 (d) An appeal, complaint, or grievance concerning a 2 violation of the provisions of this act by a public employer 3 shall be processed and adjudicated in accordance with 4 established state procedures.

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- (e) The Department of Labor shall conduct an audit to review the state's hiring practices in an effort to ensure that people with records are not unreasonably denied employment with the state.
- (f) The Department of Labor may issue a fine of up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for a first violation of Sections 1 to 6, inclusive, of this act and provide counseling to the private employer to ensure future compliance. Subsequent violations are subject to fines of up to two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per violation. In addition, an individual may bring a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction against the employer or other person violating a provision of Sections 1 to 6, inclusive, of this act, and upon prevailing, shall be entitled to such legal or equitable relief as may be appropriate to remedy the violation, including, but not limited to, damages, injunctive relief, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. If an employer does not maintain or retain adequate records documenting compliance or does not allow the Department of Labor reasonable access to such records, it shall be presumed that the employer did not comply with this act, absent clear and convincing evidence indicating otherwise.

Section 9. The provisions of this act shall prevail 1 2 over any other laws or rules which purport to govern the granting, denial, renewal, suspension, or revocation of a 3 license or the initiation, suspension, or termination of employment on the grounds of conviction of an offense. Nothing 5 in this act may be construed to otherwise affect relevant 6 7 proceedings involving the granting, denial, renewal, suspension, or revocation of a license or the initiation, 8 suspension, or termination of employment. 9 10 Section 10. This act shall become effective on the 11 first day of the third month following its passage and 12 approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.