Recruitment and Selection Law for Local Government Employers

Diane M. Juffras

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Preface

Like my previous book, Employee Benefits Law for North Carolina Local Government Employers, published in 2009, Recruitment and Selection Law for Local Government Employers grew out of my School of Government experiences in teaching and advising local government employers. It is the first in a series of books that will replace the School of Government's general employment reference work, Employment Law: A Guide for North Carolina Public Employers, the third edition of which is now out of date. Rather than write a book that surveys employment law, I have decided to write a series of books about distinct topics in employment law, including the hiring process, the Fair Labor Standards Act, constitutional issues, privacy in public employment, and discharge and discipline. This book addresses the process of recruitment and selection, which can be particularly challenging for employers as it is governed by a patchwork of federal and state laws. Although many discussions are applicable to community college and state government hiring, the book focuses on the recruitment and selection issues that face local government employers.

I had two main goals in writing *Recruitment and Selection Law for Local Government Employers*. First, I wanted to answer some of the basic, recurring questions about what federal and state law requires of public employers with respect to advertising openings and interviewing applicants. These are topics about which I receive regular inquiries from local government employers by telephone or email. I also spend considerable time discussing these topics with participants in the School of Government's Introduction

to Public Employment Law course and its Municipal and County Administration course. Second, I wanted to bring some coherence to an area where the many different sources of law sometimes leave human resources personnel and local government attorneys feeling concerned that one or another legal consideration may have been overlooked. I have seen how committed North Carolina's local government and community college employers are to achieving a workforce composed of individuals who have excellent training and skills, have a commitment to public service, and also reflect the diversity of the communities they serve. My broader goal is to help them do this by providing a more in-depth look at the legal issues that typically arise at each stage of the hiring process than a survey of employment law is able to do.

I would like to thank my School of Government colleague Bob Joyce for a detailed reading of the manuscript and for his many helpful comments and suggestions. I would also like to thank Mike Smith, Dean of the School of Government, for supporting this project by approving me for a writing leave during the 2011–2012 academic year.

Diane M. Juffras Professor of Public Law and Government March 2013