



NATIONAL
RECREATION AND PARK
ASSOCIATION

In partnership with
Background Investigation Bureau, LLC

NRPA Screening Practices

**Recommended Guidelines for
Credentialing Volunteers**

Helping make communities safer by advancing
optimum volunteer management practices.

Helping to create **Safer Communities**

NRPA has reviewed the resources of the National Association of Professional Background Screeners, and sought the counsel of recognized background screening experts to develop a set of Recommended Guidelines for Volunteer Background Screening in park and recreation settings. Our goal is to make communities safe by advancing optimum volunteer management practices.

We recommend these practices and guidelines to consider while advocating that any volunteer background screening policy should be reviewed by a City, County, or special park district attorney to insure compliance with any and all local, state or federal laws. In addition, certain states have specific guidelines regarding the reporting of criminal record information and your policies may need to be amended in these states. A qualified background screening provider should be able to guide you on these laws.

Park and recreation departments depend heavily upon volunteerism, but failing to take the proper steps to screen volunteers places organizations, volunteers, and participants at risk. While no screening process can offer absolute assurance, implementing these recommended guidelines in your screening process can help:

- Raise public awareness of quality programs offered.
- Make the safety of all participants, particularly the most vulnerable groups (children, elderly, mentally challenged, etc.) a top priority.
- Keep people who have a history of inappropriate behavior or who are unfit out of the organization.
- Select the “most qualified” volunteers and paid staff for positions.

The Screening Process

Since park and recreation departments and user groups utilizing public spaces are responsible for maintaining safe environments within their programs, they must be aware of the potential risks and safeguards to protect participants and the community in which a program operates.

It's recommended that volunteers be considered with the same scrutiny as paid staff and be recruited, screened, trained, supervised, and evaluated with the same rigor as paid staff. The law in most cases does not differentiate between paid vs. volunteer staff. Therefore, regardless of the volunteer's responsibilities, NRPA recommends that all volunteers be screened as though they were applying for a paid position. The time, energy, and financial investment of prevention strategies such as conducting a proper background screening, represents a fraction of the impact incidents such as sex abuse, violence, neglect, or other crimes and abuses can have on your participants, organization and community.

Comprehensive and Due Diligent Background Screening

While park and recreation professionals understand the benefits of screening volunteers, myriad approaches and options to background screenings are used. With decades of employment screening and related court decisions to model as common practice, government or volunteer organizations with limited budgets are challenged to apply the same due diligence to their background screening program. A comprehensive and due diligent background screening practice can be an achievable benchmark for all park and recreation agencies when positioned as a public safety or risk management issue.



Did you know?

NRPA Members receive exclusive pricing on BIB's Secure Volunteer Background Screening!

Recommended Guidelines

It is recommended by the National Recreation and Park Association that park and recreation jurisdictions implement the following volunteer management guidelines.

The recommended guidelines call for the implementation of a comprehensive background screening for all volunteers. The recommended guideline for comprehensive background screening or background check is defined to include:



Address Trace

Verify a residential history and search for criminal records under any other associated names. This information is utilized to determine the jurisdiction in which the background screening is conducted.



County Criminal Record Check

Countywide criminal record check is performed to capture all misdemeanor and felony convictions in that jurisdiction. The search should be conducted in the jurisdiction with the longest and most current residency.



Criminal Record Database

A “national” database of criminal records does not exist. A criminal record database should be used to supplement to county level searches. A robust database may include records from approximately 50% of U.S. courts. All records found in a database should be verified at the court of record.



National Sex Offender Registry

Search the National Sex Offender Registry to aggregate data from all 50 states, including Puerto Rico, Washington D.C., and Guam, along with tribal registries. This is an important supplement to criminal history searches but should not be used as a stand alone source for your background screening.



Timely Results

A background screening process should be timely and results should be returned within 10 business days on average to allow for proper planning and assignment of volunteers.



Complimentary Consultation

Seek a provider committed to provide consultation to clarify screening results and provide technical assistance and guidance regarding updating practices.

Clarification

About Social Security Verification

Social Security verifications are a critical first step in the process as it helps to insure that the name and other personal data given by the applicant is accurate. The verification will generally reveal the state and year the SSN was issued, names, addresses and sometimes the date of birth that is associated with this Social Security number. Although it is possible to run background checks without the SSN, this will reduce the effectiveness and limit the number of personal identifiers that can be found in public records. To report someone's criminal history the reporting agency must have at least 2 matching identifiers.

Non US Citizens: It is recommended that an applicant that does not have a valid social security number, not be allowed to volunteer. Not providing a valid social will eliminate the ability to run an Address Trace and multi-county search.

About Address History: This is part of the screening process that will help to confirm the current address and any previous addresses of the applicant. The main purpose in collecting address information is to determine where the local search will be performed.

Local Search: The goal of the local search is to uncover all misdemeanor and felony arrests and/or convictions on the applicant. It is recommended to use a multi-county level search based on the results of an address trace.

? Who will be screened?

A volunteer background screening program must include all volunteers in your programs. Random or select screening is dangerous, ineffective and can lead to increased liability for your department and user groups.

? How often should Background Screenings be conducted?

Each volunteer should be screened on an annual basis. The fact that someone may have a clear background check once does not insure that they will never commit serious crimes in the future. In one year, it is entirely possible for someone to be arrested and convicted through most of the court systems in the United States.

Confidentiality

To protect the privacy of the volunteer it is critical that each organization have a confidentiality policy that is made known to each prospective volunteer. The policy should include a statement of respect for the privacy of the volunteer and should establish that information received during a volunteer's screening process will not be disclosed outside of the organization and will be shared within the organization only on a "need to know" basis. This would include keeping the consent/release form which includes personal data on the volunteer in secure locations and only in the hands of authorized personnel. The policy which is to be made known to all prospective volunteers, should also acknowledge that the organization might, in special circumstances, have a duty to disclose to third parties, including government agencies, certain types of information when the law requires.

Proper record keeping is critical as well. You must insure that the applicants screened and results are recorded along with the date. By tracking this information you will be able to insure 100% compliance to screening and have a formal record that can be used to defend against any potential litigation in the future.

Workflow

Responsibilities

It is important to set up a specific data flow that suits your department's needs, while insuring the utmost confidentiality of the volunteer. Limit the number of individuals handling background screening data and publish the data flow so that there is an increased comfort level that personal data for volunteers will not be compromised.

Below is a typical paper flow or work flow when collecting this information:

- Distribute the consent/release forms to volunteers
- Collect all completed (legible) consent/release forms by predetermined dates
- Send forms or data to Background Screening Company
- Receive the screening results from the Background Screening Company
- Make appropriate notifications on any volunteer who is disqualified
- Provide the disqualified volunteer applicant with the following documents:
 1. Fair Credit Reporting Act - Summary of Rights
 2. Letter of disqualification
 3. Copy of actual screening report (results)
- Distribute volunteer credentials (ID) to all volunteers who are approved





Recommended Criteria for Exclusion

A person should be disqualified and prohibited from serving as a volunteer if the person has been found guilty of the following crimes: Guilty means that a person was found guilty following a trial, entered a guilty plea, entered a no contest plea accompanied by a court finding of guilty, regardless of whether there was an adjudication of guilt (conviction) or a withholding of guilt. This recommendation does not apply if criminal charges resulted in acquittal, Nolle Prose, or dismissal.

SEX OFFENSES

All Sex Offenses – Regardless of the amount of time since offense. Examples: sexual assault, child molestation, rape, sexual battery, sodomy, prostitution, solicitation, indecent exposure, etc.

FELONIES

All Felony Violence – Regardless of the amount of time since offense. Examples: murder, manslaughter, aggravated assault, kidnapping, robbery, aggravated Burglary, etc. All Felony offenses other than violence or sex within the past 10 years. Examples: drug offenses, theft, embezzlement, fraud, child endangerment, etc.

MISDEMEANORS

All misdemeanor violence offenses within the past 7 years. Examples: simple assault, battery, domestic violence, hit & run, etc.

All misdemeanor drug & alcohol offenses within the past 5 years or multiple offenses in the past 10 years. Examples: driving under the influence, simple drug possession, drunk and disorderly, public intoxication, possession of drug paraphernalia, etc.

Any other misdemeanor within the past 5 years that would be considered a potential danger to children or is directly related to the functions of that volunteer. Examples: contributing to the delinquency of a minor, providing alcohol to a minor, theft – if person is handling monies, etc.

Pending Cases

It is recommended that anyone who has been charged for any of the disqualifying offenses or for cases pending in court should not be permitted to volunteer until the official adjudication of the case.

The Background Screening Process is an ongoing process and should be subject to review and changes at any time. These guidelines are based upon industry practices in private, public and non-profit areas. For additional information regarding background screening practices, visit the National Association of Professional Background Screeners at www.napbs.com. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission also has guidelines regarding pending arrests at <http://www.eeoc.gov/>.

*In addition to these recommended guidelines, NRPA recommends that you consult your risk management specialist and legal counsel to ensure that all local and state laws and practices are a part of your local policies and practices.

Recommended Guidelines for Volunteer Photo Identification

A photo identification system provides assurance that a volunteer is qualified and authorized to provide public service. As such, you will need to enforce the use of the photo identification badge. Volunteers should be informed of the reasons why the volunteer photo identification badge is an important public safety tool and why they are required to wear them at all times.

- ✓ Provides special designation for authorized and qualified volunteers and should instill pride among volunteers to wear a photo ID badge.
- ✓ A key component of a comprehensive risk management practice that reflects a comprehensive public safety practice.
- ✓ Builds trust among the public that parks and recreation is committed to quality management practices.
- ✓ Provides public information regarding the leadership role of parks and recreation to make communities safe.



A photo identification practice serves the dual purpose of identifying volunteers as qualified and authorized personnel and builds public awareness for quality volunteer management practices. The system is effective when there is compliance by all volunteers wearing their photo identification at all times of service. The National Recreation and Park Association recommended guidelines for volunteer photo identification includes:

1. All qualified volunteers are required to wear a photo identification badge.
2. Photo identification badges are to be displayed at all times when on official assignment and are not to be worn or used for any other purpose than an official assignment.
3. No pins, stickers, or markings are allowed to be displayed on the ID badge. The photo identification badge must be clearly visible to the public and should be worn between the shoulders and waist with the photo clearly visible.
4. If a photo identification badge is lost or stolen, it is the responsibility of the volunteer to notify a supervisor as soon as possible to obtain a replacement badge.
5. The photo identification badge will be issued to all volunteers after the completion of a comprehensive background check and will expire one year from that date of issuance.
6. The photo identification badge is the property of the issuing organization and the volunteer must be rescinded upon service completion or termination.
7. It is the duty of every qualified volunteer to report any volunteer failing to properly display their credential to their supervisor.

Volunteer badges should be durable consisting of hard plastic card stock. The volunteer badges should include information that specifically identifies agency information and basic information about the qualified volunteer, including:

- current photograph of the volunteer
- agency name
- first name and last name
- date of expiration
- optional notation of special training

Additional Recommendations:

Photo identification badges should have distinguishing colors and be changed on an annual basis to assist in detecting any unauthorized use of discarded or outdated badges.

Volunteers should be informed that lending their photo identification badge to someone is not permitted at any time.

Volunteers shall not have more than one Identification Badge in his or her possession at any one time.

Proud Partnership

NRPA & BIB

NRPA is currently partnered with Background Investigation Bureau, LLC (BIB), a leader in background screening services. This partnership will provide NRPA members with access to a comprehensive, market-leading selection of criminal background checks, verification and qualification services, motor vehicle record reports and much more. For additional information please contact customerservice@nrpa.org

NRPA worked with industry experts to provide a comprehensive resource to improve the volunteer management practice. Southeast Security Consultants, TSS Photography, BIB, and DMP Consulting joined with NRPA to develop these guidelines.

The National Recreation and Park Association is a national not-for-profit organization dedicated to advancing park, recreation and conservation efforts that enhance quality of life for all people. Through its network of some 60,000 recreation and park professionals and advocates, NRPA encourages the promotion of healthy lifestyles, recreation initiatives, and conservation of natural and cultural resources.

Headquartered in Ashburn, Va., NRPA works closely with local, state, and national recreation and park agencies, citizen groups and corporations to carry out its objectives. Priorities include advocating favorable legislation and public policy; continuing education for park and recreation professionals and citizens; providing professional certification, university accreditation, research and technical assistance; and increasing public awareness of the importance of parks and recreation.



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