

#### HOW TO CONDUCT A MISCONDUCT INVESTIGATION

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# Session 2









2. Credibility and Complicating Factors

Challenges,
Scenarios, and
Discussion



## Before We Begin



2. Populate the chat box with some of the initial questions you designed for Jason or Janae



## Evidence is weighted



## Written Report



# Let's Try it Out

An employee (E1) accuses a coworker (E2) of calling them derogatory names over leaving their old food in the refrigerator. The incident apparently occurred in the break room, where there are no recording devices.

E2 indicates that there was no altercation, and they only remember stopping at the microwave to make their food and that E1 "might have been there," but said no one else was.

1. We can't do anything, it's one person's word against another
2. We can believe E1 because they wouldn't have a reason to make it up
3. We need more investigation

# Other Legal Issues

Criminal Cases		Fourth Amendment: Search and Seizures		First Amendment: Protected Speech	
	Arrest Conviction Record: Discrimination			Off-Duty misconduct	



#### Criminal Conduct - Garrity and Kalkines

Garrity and Kalkines warnings are administered when it appears that an investigation has crossed over into a possible criminal prosecution.

#### BOTTOM LINE: CONTACT HR BEFORE PROCEEDING FURTHER





## Fourth amendment

No search may be conducted by the government without a <u>warrant</u> and <u>probable cause</u>

- Government searches to retrieve work related materials or to investigate violations of work-place rules . . . Do not violate the Fourth Amendment in the public agency environment."
- Reasonable expectation of privacy addressed on case by case basis
- Search of purses, backpacks, briefcases, vehicles during a misconduct investigation could require probable cause and search warrant
- Computer system is City property. No expectation of privacy in e-mail



#### Fourth Amendment Requirements

Employer must point to specific, objective facts which would support a search. It is "reasonably related in scope to the circumstances" that prompted the search, i.e. measures taken by the employer are reasonably related to the search's objective and are not overly intrusive in light of the nature of the alleged misconduct.

Search limited to areas where evidence can reasonably be found. Search must be ended when evidence is found.



### First amendment

Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech.

A public employer needs to be able to reasonably regulate employee conduct



# Balancing test

When a public employee speaks on a matter of <u>public concern</u>, the First Amendment protects the employee from discipline, provided the employee's interest in expressing such views is greater than the state's interest in regulating employee conduct so that services are delivered efficiently and effectively.

<u>Pickering v. Board of Education</u>, 391, U.S. 563, 88 S.Ct. 1731 (1968)



## Arrest and Conviction Record

Prohibits discrimination based on arrest and conviction record.



Employer may not discharge employee based solely on their arrest (innocent until proven guilty) Employer may conduct an investigation and discharge based upon unacceptable conduct or violation of policy





### Next Time



