TOWN OF RUMFORD 145 Congress Street Rumford, Maine 04276 207 364-4576

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT

HR Use Only				
Documents Received				
Resume				
Reference Checks				
Interview Record				
Payroll/Status Change Notice				
Applicant No.				
Employee No.				
Date Employed				

Date:		Date Employed			
Applicants must c	omplete all sections. Please pri	nt legibly.			
Applicant Name: _					
Fresent Address:	First Mide	dle Last			
S Previous Address:	Street	City		State	Zip
	Email Ac	City		State	Zip
		,			
Do you have a legal righ Are you over the age of	t to be employed in the United States?	Yes	No	(Proof Required)	
Do you hold a valid Mair	Yes	_ No	License No.		
Have you worked for the	Yes	No	Department		
Position applying for:		Full Time	es No Department e Part Time Seasonal / Temp		mp
EDUCATIONAL BACK	GROUND			(20)	
Type of School	Name of School/City & State	Grad	uate: Y/N	Course of	Study
College					
Technical School				•	
High School					
Other					
MPLOYMENT BACKG	ROUND (List most recent first)				

Company Name & Address/List of Responsibilities Dates Worked Supervisor Rate Reason for Leaving

TOWN OF RUMFORD

Application for Employment

WORK REFERENCES

WORK KELEKENDES	920		
Name	Company	Telephone	Title
PERSONAL REFERENCES		<u> </u>	**************************************
Name	Address	Telephone	Relationship to You
		Totophone	Treationship to Tou
SPECIAL SKILLS - Please check a	ıll that apply		
Word Processing (WPM) Data Entry: Databa	ases: (list)	
Software Applications (List)			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Heavy Equipment (List):			
Other (List):			
APPLICANT MUST READ AND SIG	ON THE FOLLOWING:		
I certify that I have read and understood employer or his agents may investigate employment history, whether same is from all liability for any damages on a for a position with the Town of Rumfor are pertinent to the job. I also understood examination and drug test.	ate my background to ascerta s of record or not, and I releas account of furnishing such info ord, I may be asked to demon	in any and all information of c se employers and other perso ormation. I understand that, a strate that I am capable of pe	oncern to my ns names herein s an applicant rforming tasks which
further certify that I am a genuine ap purpose of seeking employment with			tted soley for the
also understand that misrepresentat	ion or omission of information	or facts may result in my reje	ection or dismissal.
hired, I agree to abide by all the rule	es and policies of the employe	er.	
My signature below certifies that all in the best of my knowledge.	formation on this application v	was completed by me and is t	rue and complete
Applicant Signature			Date

Applications

One of the first contacts an employer has with a prospective employee is a job application. This form communicates information about the employer to the applicant, and in turn, provides information about the applicant to the employer. The general use of these forms is to aid in the selection process. The information gathered in an application should help the employer select the best candidate for a particular position.

What to include

Application forms can have a variety of designs and layouts, but most include common information, such as the following:

- Personal information,
- Training or education background,
- Special skills,
- Work experience,
- References,
- Authorization to verify information,
- Waivers,
- Certification of truthfulness of the applicant's information, and
- Signature.

Some forms are very general, and can be short. These are usually used as a preliminary screening tool. Longer forms can be used to gather more detailed information. Some forms are targeted for specific positions.

Some items to look for in the information provided in an application include the following:

- Gaps in employment,
- Decreasing responsibilities in positions,
- Frequent job changes,
- The lack of qualifications for the position,
- The lack of appropriate signatures, and
- Questions not answered.

This is the type of information that employers may not be able to obtain from a resume. With this in mind, even if a candidate provides a resume, it is best to also have an application completed.

What not to include

Employers try to gather as much information from applications as possible; however, employers should avoid requesting certain information, as they may violate privacy or equal employment opportunity laws or statutes.

Almost all states have restrictions on what is asked in an application, and you should be familiar with and comply with the laws of each state in which the application will be used. Inquiries which are normally precluded include age, sex, race, disability, and religion.

The information requested should be focused on that which is job-related and consistent with business necessity. It should help the employer find a match between a position's requirements and a candidate's qualifications to perform in that position successfully.

Background checks

Employers should be aware that if they intend to obtain a consumer report from a consumer reporting agency for employment purposes (such as for a background check), then according to the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA):

- A clear and conspicuous disclosure must be made in writing to the consumer before the report is procured or caused to be procured, in a document that consists solely of the disclosure, that the consumer report may be obtained for employment purposes; and
- The consumer must authorize in writing the procurement of the report by that person.

That means that the disclosure and authorization must be on a separate document than the application form itself. Employers cannot simply tuck the disclosure text in the application form somewhere. See the EZ Explanation called Fair Credit Reporting Act for more information.

Before an employer takes adverse employment action based in whole or in part on the information contained in a consumer report, the employer must provide the individual with:

- Notice of the adverse action,
- · A copy of the report, and
- · A description in writing, of the individual's rights under FCRA.

Retention

Employers often have a policy to retain employment applications for a period of time, even if the candidate is not hired. In fact, federal laws such as the ADA, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, and the Equal Pay Act, require applications to be kept on file for at least one year. However, this does not mean that all applications need to remain active for that long. In fact, doing so may open the employer to certain risks (see Douglas v. California Department of Youth Authority – 9th Circuit, in which an employer who kept applications active for two years became involved in an ADA lawsuit).

Instead, shorten the length of time that a candidate's application will be kept active — a few months, for example — if the candidate becomes a good prospect after that date, contact him or her and ask that another application be filled out if the candidate is still interested.

Since state laws vary, employers should check with their state fair employment and/or privacy laws to ensure compliance with them before using an employment application.