

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY POLICY

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Policy

The State of North Carolina recognizes that an effective and efficient government requires the talents, skills and abilities of all qualified and available individuals, and seeks opportunities to promote diversity and inclusion at all occupational levels of State government's workforce through equal employment opportunity (EEO) workforce planning initiatives. The State is committed to ensuring the administration and implementation of all human resources policies, practices and programs are fair and equitable without unlawful discrimination, harassment or retaliation on the basis of race, religion, color, national origin, sex (including pregnancy), age (40 or older), political affiliation, genetic information, or disability, except where age, sex, or physical requirements constitute bona fide occupational qualifications. State agencies, departments and universities shall be accountable for administering all aspects of employment, including hiring, dismissal, compensation, job assignment, classification, promotion, reduction-in-force, training, benefits and any other terms and conditions of employment in accordance with federal and State EEO laws.

See the Unlawful Workplace Harassment policy in Section 1 of the State Human Resources Manual for provisions related to unlawful harassment, including sexual harassment, and retaliation.

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Coverage

Individuals protected by provisions of this policy are:

1. current employees;
2. former employees; and
3. job applicants

Veterans

Job discrimination of veterans shall be prohibited and affirmative action shall be undertaken to employ and advance in employment eligible veterans in accordance with Article 13 of G.S. 126 and G.S. 128-15.

See the Veteran's Preference policy in Section 2 of the State Human Resources Manual for provisions related to veteran's preference including the employment and advancement of protected veterans.

Office of Human Resources Responsibilities

The Office of State Human Resources (OSHR) shall:

1. establish the EEO Plan Requirements and Program Guidelines in accordance with federal and state laws to be followed by all agencies, departments and universities, to ensure commitment to and accountability for equal employment opportunity throughout State government;
2. review, approve and monitor all EEO plans and updates;
3. provide services of EEO technical assistance, training, oversight, monitoring, evaluation, support programs, and reporting to ensure that State government's work force is diverse at all occupational levels;
4. develop and promote EEO programs and best practices to encourage consistent and fair treatment of all State employees;
5. meet with agency heads, department heads, and university chancellors, Human Resources Directors and EEO Directors/Officers annually to discuss the progress made toward reaching program goals; and

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6. provide a report annually to the Human Resources Commission and the Governor on the EEO Plans and progress by agencies, departments, universities and state government.

Agency, Department and University Responsibilities:

Each Agency Head, Department Head and University Chancellor shall:

1. adhere to the policies and programs that have been adopted by the State Human Resources Commission and approved by the Governor;
2. ensure the agency, department or university's commitment to EEO is clearly communicated to all employees;
3. ensure that Human Resources policies and employment practices are implemented consistently and fairly;
4. designate an EEO Officer/Director who has access to the agency head, department head or university chancellor to be responsible for the operation and implementation of the EEO Plan;
5. provide the necessary resources to ensure the successful implementation of the EEO Program;
6. ensure each manager and supervisor has, as a part of his or her performance plan, the responsibility to comply with EEO laws and policies, and assist in achieving EEO goals established by the agency, department or university;
7. ensure the EEO Plan is designed in accordance with the EEO Plan Requirements and Program Guidelines as specified by the Office of State Human Resources;
8. ensure the EEO Plan is submitted by March 1st of each year to the Office of State Human Resources for review and approval as required by G.S. 126-19;
9. ensure all employees are made aware of the EEO policy including the Unlawful Workplace Harassment Policy found in Section 1 of the State Human Resources Manual;
10. develop strategies to prevent unlawful workplace harassment and retaliation in the workplace;

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11. ensure required employee notices describing Federal laws prohibiting job discrimination are posted in work locations where notices to applicants and employees are customarily posted and easily accessible to applicants and employees with disabilities;
12. maintain records of all complaints and grievances alleging discriminatory practices; and
13. ensure all newly hired, promoted, or appointed supervisors and managers complete required EEO training in accordance with G.S. 126-16.1. See the Equal Employment Opportunity Institute policy located in Section 1 of the State Human Resources Manual for information related to EEO training.

Complaint Process

An individual covered by this policy who is alleging unlawful discrimination may file a complaint following the process outlined in the Employee Grievance Policy located in Section 7 of the State Human Resources Manual. For the purpose of this policy, political affiliation is not a protected classification under federal EEO law but may be grieved pursuant to G.S. 126-34.02 as a contested case after completion of the agency grievance procedure and the Office of State Human Resources review.

Definitions

“Age Discrimination” – The Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 forbids employment discrimination on the basis of age against individuals who are age 40 or older.

“Bona Fide Occupational Qualification” (BFOQ)

A BFOQ is any requirement which is job-related and necessary for the performance of the job. Age, sex or physical requirements may be considered if they constitute a BFOQ necessary for job performance in the normal operations of the agency. Such standards are reasonably necessary for the specific work to be performed and are uniformly and equally applied to all applicants for the particular job category. Whether such a requirement is a BFOQ will depend on the facts in each case. This exemption will be construed very narrowly and the agency, department or university will have the burden of

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proving the exemption is justified. To establish age, sex or physical requirements as a BFOQ, it will be necessary to submit a recommendation to the Office of State Human Resources, setting forth all facts and justification as to why the requirement should be considered as a reasonable employment factor in each of the classifications in question.

“Disability Discrimination” – The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) and the Americans with Disabilities Act Amendments Act of 2008 (ADAAA) prohibits discriminatory treatment of a qualified individual who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, has a history (or record) of such an impairment, or is regarded as having such an impairment that is not transitory (lasting or expected to last six months or less) or minor. In addition, the law protects covered individuals from discrimination based on their known relationship (or association) with an individual with a disability (even if they themselves do not have a disability).

Refer to the Reasonable Accommodation policy in Section 1 of the State Human Resources Manual for information on how to request and process requests for accommodations for covered individuals with disabilities.

“Genetic Information Discrimination” - The Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008 (GINA) is a federal law which prohibits discrimination in the terms and conditions of employment against covered individuals based on their genetic information. Genetic information is:

- an individual’s genetic tests (including genetic tests done as part of a research study);
- genetic tests of the individual’s family members (defined as dependents and up to and including 4th degree relatives);
- genetic tests of any fetus of an individual or family member who is a pregnant woman, and genetic tests of any embryo legally held by an individual or family member utilizing assisted reproductive technology;
- the manifestation of a disease or disorder in family members (family history); and
- any request for, or receipt of, genetic services or participation in clinical research that includes genetic services (genetic testing, counseling, or education) by an

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individual or family member.
“National Origin Discrimination” – Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits unfavorable treatment of covered individuals because he or she is from a particular country or part of the world, because of ethnicity or accent, or because he or she appears to be of a certain ethnic background (even if he or she is not). In addition, the law covers individuals who are married to (or associated with) an individual of a certain national origin or because of their connection with an ethnic organization or group.
“Pregnancy Discrimination” – The Pregnancy Discrimination Act of 1978 prohibits unfavorable treatment of a covered individual because of pregnancy, childbirth, or a medical condition related to pregnancy or childbirth.
“Race/Color Discrimination” – Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 forbids unfavorable treatment of covered individuals because he or she is of a certain race or because of personal characteristics associated with race (such as hair texture, skin color, or certain facial features). Color discrimination involves treating an individual unfavorably because of skin color. In addition, Title VII protects covered individuals from discrimination because the individual is married to (or associated with) an individual of a certain race or color or because of an individual’s connection with a race-based organization or group, or an organization or group that is generally associated with people of a certain color.
“Religious Discrimination” – Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 forbids unfavorable treatment of covered individuals because of his or her religious beliefs. The law protects not only the people who belong to traditional, organized religions (such as Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, and Judaism), but also others who have sincerely-held religious, ethical or moral beliefs. In addition, Title VII protects an individual who is married to (or associated with) an individual of a particular religion or because of his or her connection with a religious organization or group. The agency, department, or university must reasonably accommodate an employee’s religious beliefs or practices, unless doing so would cause unreasonable difficulty or expense for the agency, department or university. This would include making reasonable adjustments at work that will allow the employee to practice his or her religion.

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“Sex-Based Discrimination” – Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 forbids unfavorable treatment of covered individuals because of that individual’s sex. In addition, the law protects an individual because of his or her connection with an organization or group that is generally associated with people of a certain sex. The Equal Pay Act of 1963, as amended, prohibits sex discrimination in the payment of wages to women and men performing substantially equal work, in jobs that require equal skill, effort, and responsibility, under similar working conditions, in the same establishment.