# WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

### 2020 REGULAR SESSION

Introduced

## House Bill 4578



BY DELEGATES MAYNARD, MILLER, PAYNTER, DISERIO,

SWARTZMILLER, LITTLE AND BOGGS

[Introduced January 29, 2020; Referred to the

Committee on Industry and Labor then the Judiciary]

	Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia: ARTICLE 1C. CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY EMPLOYEE VERIFICATION ACT.
5	of the attorney general and penalties.
4	requiring employers to verify eligibility for employment with the federal government; duties
3	prohibiting the employment of unauthorized employees in the construction industry;
2	designated §21-1C-1, §21-1C-2, §21-1C-3, §21-1C-4, and §21-1C-5, all relating to
1	A BILL to amend the Code of West Virginia,1931, as amended, by adding thereto a new article,

#### §21-1C-1. Short title.

- 1 This article shall be known and may be cited as the Construction Industry Employee
- 2 Verification Act.

#### § 21-1C-2. Definitions.

- 1 The following words and phrases when used in this article shall have the meanings given
- 2 to them in this section unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:
- 3 (1) "Agency." An agency, department, board or commission of the state or of a municipality
- 4 that issues a license for purposes of operating a business in this state.
- 5 (2) "Construction industry." The industry which engages in the erection, reconstruction,
- 6 <u>demolition, alteration, modification, custom fabrication, building, assembling, site preparation and</u>
- 7 repair work or maintenance work done on real property or premises under a contract, including
- 8 work for a public body or work paid for from public funds.
- 9 (3) "Construction industry employer." An individual, entity or organization that transacts
- 10 <u>business in this state in the construction industry, has a license issued by an agency and employs</u>
- 11 <u>at least one employee in this state.</u>
- 12 (4) "Employee." An individual for whom a construction industry employer is required by
- 13 <u>law to file a Form W-2 with the Internal Revenue Service.</u>
- 14 <u>(5) "Employer." A construction industry employer.</u>
- 15 (6) "E-Verify program." The Internet-based program administered by the United States

16	Department of Homeland Security and the United States Social Security Administration which
17	allows employers to verify an employee's work-authorization status. The term includes any
18	successor program.
19	(7) "License." A permit, certificate, approval, registration, charter or similar form of
20	authorization that is required by law and issued by an agency for the purposes of operating a
21	business in this state. The term includes articles of incorporation and partnership registrations.
22	The term does not include a professional or occupational license or certificate granted to an
23	individual to engage in a profession or trade.
24	(8) "Unauthorized employee." An individual who does not have the legal right or
25	authorization under Federal law to work in the United States.
	<u>§21-1C-3. Prohibited employment.</u>
1	(a) Prohibition
2	An employer may not knowingly employ an unauthorized employee.
3	(b) Verification
4	On or after the effective date of this section, each employer who hires an employee shall
5	verify the employment eligibility of the employee through the E-Verify program and shall keep a
6	record of the verification for the duration of the employee's employment or three years, whichever
7	is longer.
	§21-1C-4. Procedures, presumptions and defenses.
1	<u>(a) Form</u>
2	The Attorney General shall prescribe a complaint form for an individual to allege a violation
3	of section 3(a). An individual who knowingly provides materially false information in a complaint
4	form under this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined
5	not more than \$1,000 or confined in a regional correction facility for no more than one year.
6	(b) Duty to investigate
7	Upon receipt or a complaint on a prescribed complaint form alleging that an employer

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8	knowingly employs an unauthorized employee, the Attorney General shall investigate whether the
9	employer has violated section 3(a).
10	(c) Authority to investigate
11	The Attorney General may investigate a complaint that is not submitted on a prescribed
12	complaint form, including an anonymous complaint.
13	(d) Prohibition
14	The Attorney General may not investigate a complaint that is based solely on race, color
15	or national origin.
16	(e) Verification
17	If investigating a complaint, the Attorney General shall verify the work authorization of the
18	alleged unauthorized employee with the Federal Government under section 642(c) of the Illegal
19	Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-208, 8 U.S.C.
20	Section 1373(c)). A local official may not attempt to independently make a final determination on
21	whether an unauthorized employee is authorized to work in the United States.
22	(f) Notification and action
23	If, after an investigation, the Attorney General determines that the alleged employee is an
24	unauthorized employee, the Attorney General shall do all of the following:
25	(1) Notify United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement of the unauthorized
26	employee.
27	(2) Bring an action against the employer in the county where the unauthorized employee
28	is or was employed by the employer. The Attorney General shall not bring an action against an
29	employer for a violation that occurred before the effective date of this section.
30	(g) Expedited action
31	Upon docketing, the court shall expedite the action, including assigning the hearing at the
32	earliest practicable date.
33	(h) Determination

34	In determining whether an employee is an unauthorized employee, the court shall consider
35	only the Federal Government's determination under section 642(c) of the Illegal Immigration
36	Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996. The Federal Government's determination shall
37	create a rebuttable presumption of the employee's status. The court may take judicial notice of
38	the Federal Government's determination and may request the Federal Government to provide
39	automated or testimonial verification under section 642(c) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and
40	Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996.
41	(i) Rebuttable presumption
42	Proof that the employer verified the employment authorization of an employee through the
43	E-Verify program shall create a rebuttable presumption that an employer did not knowingly
44	employ an unauthorized employee.
45	(j) Affirmative defense
46	For the purposes of this section, it shall be an affirmative defense if the employer
47	demonstrates that it has complied in good faith with section 274A(b) of the Immigration and
48	Nationality Act (66 Stat. 163, 8 U.S.C. Section 1324a(b)). An employer shall be considered to
49	have complied with section 274A(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, notwithstanding an
50	isolated, sporadic or accidental technical or procedural failure to meet the requirements, if the
51	employer establishes a good faith attempt to comply with section 274A(b) of the Immigration and
52	Nationality Act.
	§21-1C-5. Penalties and remedial orders.
1	(a) Upon a finding of a violation under §21-1C- 3(a), the court shall order all of the
2	following:
3	(1) The employer to terminate the employment of each unauthorized employee.
4	(2) The employer to a three-year probationary period for each business location where the
5	unauthorized employee performed work. During the probationary period the employer:
6	(3) (i) Shall file quarterly reports with the Attorney General of each new employee who is

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7	hired by the employer at the business location where the unauthorized employee performed work;
8	and
9	(ii) may not knowingly employ an unauthorized employee.
10	(4) The employer, within three business days, to verify in writing to the Attorney General
11	that the employer has terminated the employment of each unauthorized employee in this state.
12	(5) Agencies to suspend each license that is held by the employer if the employer fails to
13	timely submit the verification. Each license that is suspended under this paragraph shall remain
14	suspended until the employer complies. Notwithstanding any other law, on filing of the verification,
15	each license shall be reinstated immediately by the appropriate agency. For the purposes of this
16	paragraph, a license that is subject to suspension under this paragraph shall include each license
17	that is held by the employer specific to the business location where the unauthorized employee
18	performed work. If the employer does not hold a license specific to the business location where
19	the unauthorized employee performed work, the court shall order suspension of each license that
20	is held by the employer pertaining to operations anywhere within this state.
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20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	(b) Duration The following shall apply: (1) For a first violation of section 3(a), the court may order the agency to suspend each license described under subsection (a)(4) that is held by the employer for a period not to exceed 10 business days. (2) For a violation occurring during a three-year probationary period under subsection (a)(2), the court may order suspension for a term not to exceed one year. (c) Factors In determining whether to order suspension or the duration of a suspension, the court shall

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#### 33 (3) The degree of harm resulting from the violation.

34 (4) Whether the employer made good faith efforts to comply with any applicable

#### 35 <u>requirements.</u>

- 36 (5) The duration of the violation.
- 37 (6) The role of the directors, officers or principals of the employer in the violation.
- 38 (7) Any other factors the court deems appropriate.

NOTE: The purpose of this bill is to prohibit the employment of unauthorized employees in the construction industry.

Strike-throughs indicate language that would be stricken from a heading or the present law and underscoring indicates new language that would be added.