- 1 SB256
- 2 129607-5
- 3 By Senators Beason, Orr, Scofield, Brewbaker, Williams,
- 4 Sanford, Holley, Allen, McGill, Holtzclaw, Bedford, Bussman,
- 5 Glover, Ward, Waggoner, Pittman and Reed
- 6 RFD: Job Creation and Economic Development
- 7 First Read: 22-MAR-11

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4 <u>ENGROSSED</u>

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7 A BILL

8 TO BE ENTITLED

9 AN ACT

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Relating to illegal immigration; to define terms; to require the Attorney General to attempt to negotiate a Memorandum of Understanding under certain conditions; to require a person to present proof of citizenship or residency before voting; to preclude any state or local government or official from refusing to enforce federal immigration laws or state immigration laws; to prohibit an alien unlawfully present in the United States from receiving any state or local public benefits; to prohibit a person not lawfully present from being eligible on the basis of residence for education benefits; to require business entities or employers seeking economic incentives to verify the employment eligibility of their employees and to provide penalties; to prohibit an unauthorized alien from being present in this state and to provide penalties; to prohibit an unauthorized alien from seeking employment in this state and to provide penalties; to require the verification of the legal status of persons by law

enforcement officers under certain circumstances; to criminalize certain behavior relating to concealing, harboring, shielding, or attempting to conceal, harbor, or shield unauthorized aliens and to provide penalties; to create the crime of dealing in false identification documents and the crime of vital records identity fraud and to provide penalties; to prohibit a business entity, employer, or public employer from knowingly employing an unauthorized alien and to provide penalties; to prohibit certain deductible business expenses; to make it a discriminatory practice for a business entity or employer to fail to hire a legally present job applicant or discharge an employee while retaining an employee who is an unauthorized alien under certain conditions; to require the verification of legal status of every person charged with a crime for which bail is required; to amend Section 32-6-9 of the Code of Alabama 1975, relating to driver's licenses; to require law enforcement to detain any person whose lawful immigration status cannot be verified under certain conditions; to require notification of the United States Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement and the Alabama Department of Homeland Security when an unlawfully present alien is convicted of state law; to provide for a stay of the provisions of this act when an alien unlawfully present is a victim or critical witness of a crime under certain conditions; to provide for restitution under certain conditions; to authorize the Alabama Department of Homeland Security to hire state police officers and give the

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department enforcement power with an expiration on the police power under certain conditions; to provide penalties for solicitation, attempt, or conspiracy to violate this act; to require the Alabama Department of Homeland Security to file a quarterly report with the Legislature under certain conditions; and in connection therewith would have as its purpose or effect the requirement of a new or increased expenditure of local funds within the meaning of Amendment 621 of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, now appearing as Section 111.05 of the Official Recompilation of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

Section 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the Beason-Hammon Alabama Taxpayer and Citizen Protection

Act.

Section 2. The State of Alabama finds that illegal immigration is causing economic hardship and lawlessness in this state and that illegal immigration is encouraged when public agencies within this state provide public benefits without verifying immigration status. The State of Alabama further finds that certain practices currently allowed in this state impede and obstruct the enforcement of federal immigration law, undermine the security of our borders, and impermissibly restrict the privileges and immunities of the citizens of Alabama. Therefore, the people of the State of Alabama declare that it is a compelling public interest to discourage illegal immigration by requiring all agencies

1 within this state to fully cooperate with federal immigration

2 authorities in the enforcement of federal immigration laws.

3 The State of Alabama also finds that other measures are

necessary to ensure the integrity of various governmental

5 programs and services.

Section 3. For the purposes of this act, the following words shall have the following meanings:

- (1) ALIEN. Any person who is not a citizen or national of the United States, as described in 8 U.S.C. § 1101, et seq., and any amendments thereto.
- (2) BUSINESS ENTITY. Any person or group of persons performing or engaging in any activity, enterprise, profession, or occupation for gain, benefit, advantage, or livelihood, whether for profit or not for profit. "Business entity" shall include, but not be limited to the following:
- a. Self-employed individuals, business entities filing articles of incorporation, partnerships, limited partnerships, limited liability companies, foreign corporations, foreign limited partnerships, foreign limited liability companies authorized to transact business in this state, business trusts, and any business entity that registers with the Secretary of State.
- b. Any business entity that possesses a business license, permit, certificate, approval, registration, charter, or similar form of authorization issued by the state, any business entity that is exempt by law from obtaining such a

business license, and any business entity that is operating
unlawfully without a business license.

- (3) CONTRACTOR. A person, employer, or business entity that enters into an agreement to perform any service or work or to provide a certain product in exchange for valuable consideration. This definition shall include, but not be limited to, a general contractor, subcontractor, independent contractor, contract employee, project manager, or a recruiting or staffing entity.
- (4) EMPLOYEE. Any person directed, allowed, or permitted to perform labor or service of any kind by an employer. The employees of an independent contractor working for a business entity shall not be regarded as the employees of the business entity, for the purposes of this act.
- (5) EMPLOYER. Any person, firm, corporation, partnership, joint stock association, agent, manager, representative, foreman, or other person having control or custody of any employment, place of employment, or of any employee, including any person or entity employing any person for hire within the State of Alabama, including a public employer.
- (6) EMPLOYMENT. The act of employing or state of being employed, engaged, or hired to perform work or service of any kind or character within the State of Alabama.
- (7) E-VERIFY. The electronic verification of federal employment authorization program of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, P.L. 104-208,

Division C, Section 403(a); 8 U.S.C. 1324(a), and operated by the United States Department of Homeland Security, or its successor program.

- (8) FEDERAL WORK AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM. Any of the electronic verification of work authorization programs operated by the United States Department of Homeland Security or an equivalent federal work authorization program operated by the United States Department of Homeland Security to verify information of newly hired employees, under the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA), P.L. 99-603.
- (9) KNOWS or KNOWINGLY. A person acts knowingly or with knowledge with respect to either of the following:
- a. The person's conduct or to attendant circumstances when the person is aware of the nature of the person's conduct or that those circumstances exist.
- b. A result of the person's conduct when the person is reasonably aware that the person's conduct is likely to cause that result.
- is presumed to have lawful presence and not to be an alien who is unlawfully present in the United States or in the State of Alabama. A person shall be regarded as an alien unlawfully present in the United States if the person's unlawful immigration status has been verified by the federal government pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1373(c) or if the person does not possess proof of self-identification in any of the following forms:

- 1 a. A valid, unexpired Alabama driver's license.
- b. A valid, unexpired Alabama nondriver
- 3 identification card.

- 4 c. A valid tribal enrollment card or other form of tribal identification.
 - d. Any valid United States federal, state, or local government issued identification document if issued by an entity that requires proof of lawful presence in the United States before issuance.
 - e. A foreign passport with a United States Visa.
 - f. A foreign passport issued by a visa waiver country with the corresponding entry stamp and duration of stay annotation or an I-94W form.
 - (11) POLICY OR PRACTICE. A guiding principle or rule that may be written or adopted through repeated actions or customs, which must be sanctioned by an agency or the head of an agency.
 - (12) PROTECTIVE SERVICES PROVIDER. A protective service provider or provider of services to victims of domestic violence, stalking, sexual assault, or human trafficking that receives federal grants under the Victim of Crimes Act, the Violence Against Women Act, or the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act.
 - (13) PUBLIC EMPLOYER. Every department, agency, or instrumentality of the state or a political subdivision of the state including counties and municipalities.

- 1 (14) STATE-FUNDED ENTITY. Any governmental entity of 2 the state or a political subdivision thereof or any other 3 entity that receives any state monies.
- 4 (15) SUBCONTRACTOR. A subcontractor, contract
 5 employee, staffing agency, or any contractor, regardless of
 6 its tier.

- (16) UNAUTHORIZED ALIEN. An alien who is not authorized to work in the United States as defined in 8 U.S.C. § 1324a(h)(3).
 - (17) WORK. Any job, task, employment, labor, personal services, or any other activity for which compensation is provided, expected, or due, including, but not limited to, all activities conducted by a business entity.

Section 4. (a) The Attorney General shall attempt to negotiate the terms of a Memorandum of Understanding between the State of Alabama and the United States Department of Homeland Security, as provided in 8 U.S.C. Section 1357(g), concerning the enforcement of federal immigration and customs laws, detention and removals, and investigations in the State of Alabama.

- (b) The Memorandum of Understanding negotiated pursuant to subsection (a) shall be signed on behalf of this state by the Attorney General and the Governor or as otherwise required by the appropriate federal agency.
- (c) A report of the results of the attempt of the Attorney General to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding

shall be submitted to the Legislature within six months of the effective date of this act.

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Section 5. (a) No official or agency of this state or any political subdivision thereof, including, but not limited to, an officer of a court in this state, may adopt a policy or practice that limits or restricts the enforcement of federal immigration laws to less than the full extent permitted by federal law or that in any way limits communication between its officers and federal immigration officials in violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1373. If, in the judgment of the Attorney General of Alabama, an official or agency of this state or any political subdivision thereof, including, but not limited to, an officer of a court in this state, is in violation of this subsection, the Attorney General shall report any violation of this subsection to the Governor and the state Comptroller and that agency or political subdivision shall not be eligible to receive any funds, grants, or appropriations from the State of Alabama until such violation has ceased and the Attorney General has so certified. Any appeal of the determination of the Attorney General as considered in this section shall be first appealed to the circuit court of the respective jurisdiction in which the alleged offending agency resides.

(b) All state officials, agencies, and personnel, including, but not limited to, an officer of a court in this state, shall fully comply with and, to the full extent permitted by law, support the enforcement of federal law

prohibiting the entry into, presence, or residence in the
United States of aliens in violation of federal immigration
law.

- (c) Except as provided by federal law, officials or agencies of this state or any political subdivision thereof, including, but not limited to, an officer of a court in this state, may not be prohibited or in any way be restricted from sending, receiving, or maintaining information relating to the immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual or exchanging that information with any other federal, state, or local governmental entity for any of the following official purposes:
- (1) Determining the eligibility for any public benefit, service, or license provided by any federal, state, local, or other political subdivision of this state.
- (2) Verifying any claim of residence or domicile if determination of residence or domicile is required under the laws of this state or a judicial order issued pursuant to a civil or criminal proceeding of this state.
- (3) If the person is an alien, determining whether the person is in compliance with the federal registration laws prescribed by Title II, Chapter 7 of the Federal Immigration and Nationality Act.
 - (4) Pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1373 and 8 U.S.C. § 1644.
- (d) A person who is a United States citizen or lawfully present alien and is a resident of this state may bring an action in circuit court to challenge any official or

head of an agency of this state or political subdivision thereof, including, but not limited to, an officer of a court in this state, that adopts or implements a policy or practice that is in violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1373 or 8 U.S.C. § 1644. If there is a judicial finding that an official or head of an agency, including, but not limited to, an officer of a court in this state, has violated this section, the court shall order that the officer, official, or head of an agency pay a civil penalty of not less that one thousand dollars (\$1,000) and not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each day that the policy or practice has remained in effect after the filing of an action pursuant to this section.

- (e) A court shall collect the civil penalty prescribed in subsection (d) and remit one half of the civil penalty to the State Treasurer for deposit in the State General Fund and the second half shall be awarded to the party that brought the action.
- (f) Every person working for the State of Alabama or a political subdivision thereof, including, but not limited to, a law enforcement agency in the State of Alabama or a political subdivision thereof, is to report violations of this act. Any person who willfully fails to report any violation of this act when the person knows that this act is being violated shall be guilty of obstructing governmental operations as defined in Section 13A-10-2 of the Code of Alabama 1975.
- (g) For the purposes of this section, the term "official or head of an agency of this state" shall not

include a law enforcement officer or other personnel employed in a jail who is acting within the line and scope of his or her duty.

(h) For the purposes of this act, any proceedings against an official shall be only in his or her official capacity. Each side on any litigation considered within this act shall bear their own costs and fees associated with the litigation unless otherwise ordered by the court. For the purposes of this act, the relevant statute of repose for assessing penalties shall be no more than 30 days prior to the initial allegation of the violations of this act.

Section 6. (a) No official or agency of this state or any political subdivision thereof, including, but not limited to, an officer of a court in this state, may adopt a policy or practice that limits or restricts the enforcement of this act to less than the full extent permitted by this act or that in any way limits communication between its officers or officials in furtherance of the enforcement of this act. If, in the judgment of the Attorney General of Alabama, an official or agency of this state or any political subdivision thereof, including, but not limited to, an officer of a court in this state, is in violation of this subsection, the Attorney General shall report any violation of this subsection to the Governor and the state Comptroller and that agency or political subdivision shall not be eligible to receive any funds, grants, or appropriations from the State of Alabama

until such violation has ceased and the Attorney General has so certified.

- (b) All state officials, agencies, and personnel, including, but not limited to, an officer of a court in this state, shall fully comply with and, to the full extent permitted by law, support the enforcement of this act prohibiting the entry into, presence, or residence in the United States of aliens in violation of this act.
- (c) Except as provided by this act, officials or agencies of this state or any political subdivision thereof, including, but not limited to, an officer of a court in this state, may not be prohibited or in any way be restricted from sending, receiving, or maintaining information relating to the immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual or exchanging that information with any other federal, state, or local governmental entity for any of the following official purposes:
- (1) Determining the eligibility for any public benefit, service, or license provided by any federal, state, local, or other political subdivision of this state.
- (2) Verifying any claim of residence or domicile if determination of residence or domicile is required under the laws of this state or a judicial order issued pursuant to a civil or criminal proceeding of this state.
- (3) If the person is an alien, determining whether the person is in compliance with the federal registration laws

prescribed by Title II, Chapter 7 of the Federal Immigration and Nationality Act.

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- (4) Pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1373 and 8 U.S.C. § 1644.
- (d) A person who is a legal resident of this state may bring an action in circuit court to challenge any official or head of an agency of this state or political subdivision thereof, including, but not limited to, an officer of a court in this state, that adopts or implements a policy or practice that limits or restricts the enforcement of this act to less than the full extent permitted by this act. Such person shall have actual knowledge that any official or head of an agency of this state or political subdivision thereof, including, but not limited to, an officer of a court in this state, has adopted or implemented a policy or practice that limits or restricts the enforcement of this act to less than the full extent permitted by this act. If there is a judicial finding that an official or head of an agency, including, but not limited to, an officer of a court in this state, has violated this section, the court shall order that the officer, official, or head of an agency pay a civil penalty of not less that one thousand dollars (\$1,000) and not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each day that the policy or practice has remained in effect after the filing of an action pursuant to this section.
- (e) A court shall collect the civil penalty prescribed in subsection (d) and remit one half of the civil penalty to the State Treasurer for deposit in the State

General Fund and the second half shall be awarded to the party that brought the action.

- (f) Every person working for the State of Alabama or a political subdivision thereof, including, but not limited to, a law enforcement agency in the State of Alabama or a political subdivision thereof, is to report violations of this act. Failure to report any violation of this act when there is reasonable cause to believe that this act is being violated is guilty of obstructing governmental operations as defined in Section 13A-10-2, Code of Alabama, 1975, and shall be punishable pursuant to state law.
 - (g) For the purposes of this section, the term "official or head of an agency of this state" shall not include a law enforcement officer or other personnel employed in a jail who is acting within the line and scope of his or her duty.
 - Section 7. (a) No alien who is unlawfully present in the United States shall receive any state or local public benefit, except for family planning services, primary or secondary school education, and state or local public benefits that are referenced in 8 U.S.C. § 1621(b).
 - (b) In addition to providing proof of other eligibility requirements, at the time of application for any state or local public benefit, an individual applicant who is 18 years of age or older shall provide proof that the individual applicant is a United States citizen or a lawful permanent resident of the United States or is an alien who is

lawfully present in the United States. Such affirmative proof shall include documentary evidence issued by the Department of Public Safety as well as any document issued by the federal government that confirms an alien's lawful presence in the United States, or electronic or telephonic confirmation of the person's lawful immigration status by the federal government pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1373.

- (c) No state, county, or local agency shall provide any state or local public benefit to any alien without first verifying that the alien is lawfully present in the United States and is a qualified alien, as described by 8 U.S.C. § 1621, and 8 U.S.C. § 1641. Such verification shall occur through the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements program operated by the United States Department of Homeland Security, or its successor program.
- (d) State and local agencies administering public benefits in this state shall cooperate with the United States Department of Homeland Security or the Alabama Department of Homeland Security in achieving verification of the lawful presence of an alien in the United States in furtherance of this section.
- (e) As used in this section, "public benefit" means any grant, contract, loan, tag, permit, or license of any kind provided by an agency or any licensing authority of the State of Alabama or a political subdivision thereof, or any retirement, welfare, health, disability, housing, food

assistance, or unemployment benefit under which payments,
assistance, credits, or reduced rates or fees are provided.

- (f) For the purposes of administering the Alabama
 Child Health Insurance Program, verification and documentation
 of citizenship, permanent residence, or lawful presence
 through means authorized by federal law shall satisfy the
 requirements of this section.
- (g) The requirements of this section related to the verification and documentation of United States citizenship, lawful permanent residence, and lawful presence shall not apply with respect to family planning services, the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children, and any federal public benefit referenced in 8 U.S.C. §1641(b).
- Section 8. Except as otherwise provided by law, an alien who is not lawfully present in the United States shall not be eligible for any of the following:
- (1) Any postsecondary education benefit, including, but not limited to, scholarships or financial aid.
- (2) Resident or reduced tuition rates at a public postsecondary institution.
- (3) Participation in any extracurricular activity outside of the basic course of study in any primary, secondary, or postsecondary educational program.
- Section 9. (a) As a condition for the award of any contract, grant, or incentive by the state, any political subdivision thereof, or any state-funded entity to a business

entity or employer that employs one or more employees, the business entity or employer shall not knowingly employ, hire for employment, or continue to employ an unauthorized alien and shall attest to such, by sworn affidavit signed before a notary.

- (b) As a condition for the award of any contract, grant, or incentive by the state, any political subdivision thereof, or any state-funded entity to a business entity or employer that employs one or more employees, the business entity or employer shall provide documentation establishing that the business entity is a registered participant in the E-Verify program.
- (c) No subcontractor on a project paid for by contract, grant, or incentive by the state, any political subdivision thereof, or any state-funded entity shall knowingly employ, hire for employment, or continue to employ an unauthorized alien and shall attest to such by sworn affidavit signed before a notary.
- (d) A contractor of any tier shall not be liable under this section when such contractor contracts with its direct subcontractor who violates subsection (a), if the contract binding the contractor and subcontractor affirmatively states that the direct subcontractor is not knowingly in violation of subsection (a) and shall not henceforth be in such violation and the contractor receives a sworn affidavit from the subcontractor signed before a notary attesting to the fact that the direct subcontractor, in good

faith, has complied with subsection (a) with respect to

verifying each of its employee's eligibility for employment,

unless the contractor knows the direct subcontractor is

violating subsection (a).

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- (e) All of the following penalties shall be in addition to any other penalties as prescribed by law:
- (1) Upon the first violation of subsection (a) by any business entity or employer awarded a contract by the state, any political subdivision thereof, or any state-funded entity the business entity or employer shall be deemed in breach of contract and the state, political subdivision thereof, or state-funded entity may terminate the contract and, upon notice and opportunity to be heard, the state or political subdivision thereof may suspend or bar the business entity or employer from doing business with the state, any political subdivision thereof, or any state-funded entity for a period of one year. Also, upon the first violation of subsection (a), in addition to such other remedies as may be provided by law, the court shall withhold from amounts due or recover as liquidated damages five percent of the total amount of the contract with the business entity or employer. A court shall collect the damages prescribed in this subdivision and shall remit 50 percent of the damages to the person or entity who reported the violation and 50 percent of the damages to the general fund of the contracting entity.
- (2) Upon a second or subsequent violation of subsection (a) by any business entity or employer awarded a

contract by the state, any political subdivision thereof, or any state-funded entity the business entity or employer shall be deemed in breach of contract and the state, any political subdivision thereof, or any state-funded entity shall terminate the contract and, upon notice and opportunity to be heard, the state or political subdivision thereof shall permanently suspend or bar the business entity or employer from doing business with the state, any political subdivision thereof, or any state-funded entity. Upon such termination, in addition to such other remedies as may be provided by law, the court shall withhold from amounts due or recoverable as liquidated damages 25 percent of the total amount of the contract with the business entity or employer.

(3) Upon the first violation of subsection (c) by a subcontractor, the state or political subdivision thereof may suspend or bar the subcontractor from doing business with the state, any political subdivision thereof, any state-funded entity, or with any contractor who contracts with the state, any political subdivision thereof, or any state-funded entity. Also, upon the first violation of subsection (c) by a subcontractor, the subcontractor shall be subject to a penalty of five percent of the total amount of the subcontractor's contract. A court shall collect the penalties prescribed in this subdivision and shall remit 50 percent of the damages to the person or entity who reported the violation and 50 percent of the damages to the general fund of the state or political subdivision thereof where the contract occurred.

(4) Upon a second or subsequent violation of subsection (c) by a subcontractor, the state or political subdivision thereof shall permanently suspend or bar the subcontractor from doing business with the state, any political subdivision thereof, any state-funded entity, or with any contractor who contracts with the state, any political subdivision thereof, or any state-funded entity. The subcontractor shall be subject to a penalty of 25 percent of the total amount of the subcontractor's contract. A court shall collect the penalties prescribed in this subdivision and shall remit 50 percent of the damages to the person or entity who reported the violation and 50 percent of the damages to the general fund of the state or political subdivision thereof where the contract occurred.

- (f) A business entity or employer that complies with subsection (b) shall not be in violation of subsection (a).
- (g) In any civil action undertaken by the state, any political subdivision thereof, or any state-funded entity or by any business entity or employer to enforce rights and remedies under this section, the state, any political subdivision thereof, or any state-funded entity, if it is the prevailing party, shall be awarded its costs to include reasonable attorney fees associated with such action.
- (h) The Secretary of State shall adopt rules to administer this section and shall report any rules adopted to the Legislature.

1 (i) Compliance with this section may be verified by
2 the state authorities or law enforcement at any time to ensure
3 a contractual agreement as provided for in this section is
4 being met.

Section 10. (a) In addition to any violation of federal law, a person is guilty of willful failure to complete or carry an alien registration document if the person is in violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1304(e) or 8 U.S.C. § 1306(a), and the person is an alien unlawfully present in the United States.

- (b) In the enforcement of this section, an alien's immigration status shall be determined by verification of the alien's immigration status with the federal government pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1373(c). At no point shall any law enforcement officer attempt to independently verify the immigration status of any alien.
- (c) A law enforcement official or agency of this state or a county, city, or other political subdivision of this state may not consider race, color, or national origin in the enforcement of this section except to the extent permitted by the United States Constitution and the Constitution of Alabama of 1901.
- (d) This section does not apply to a person who maintains authorization from the federal government to be present in the United States.
- (e) Any record that relates to the immigration status of a person is admissible in any court of this state without further foundation or testimony from a custodian of

records if the record is certified as authentic by the federal government agency that is responsible for maintaining the record. A verification of an alien's immigration status received from the federal government pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1373(c) shall constitute proof of that alien's status.

- (f) An alien unlawfully present in the United States who is in violation of this section shall be guilty of a Class C misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars (\$100) and not more than 30 days in jail.
- (g) A person who is sentenced pursuant to this section is not eligible for suspension or commutation of sentence or release on any basis until the sentence imposed is served.
- (h) A court shall collect the assessments prescribed in subsection (f) and remit the assessments to the general fund of the local government where the person was apprehended to be earmarked for law enforcement purposes.
- Section 11. (a) It is unlawful for a person who is an unauthorized alien to knowingly apply for work, solicit work in a public or private place, or perform work as an employee or independent contractor in this state.
- (b) In the enforcement of this section, an alien's immigration status shall be determined by verification of the alien's immigration status with the federal government pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1373(c). At no point shall any law enforcement officer attempt to independently verify the immigration status of any alien.

1 (c) A law enforcement official or agency of this 2 state or a county, city, or other political subdivision of this state may not consider race, color, or national origin in 3 the enforcement of this section except to the extent permitted by the United States Constitution and the Constitution of Alabama of 1901.

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- (d) This section does not apply to a person who maintains authorization from the federal government to be present and employed in the United States.
- (e) Any record that relates to the immigration status of a person is admissible in any court of this state without further foundation or testimony from a custodian of records if the record is certified as authentic by the government agency that is responsible for maintaining the record. A verification of an alien's immigration status received from the federal government pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1373(c) shall constitute proof of that alien's status.
- (f) An unauthorized alien who is in violation of this section shall be guilty of a Class C misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500).
- (q) A person who is sentenced pursuant to this section is not eligible for suspension or commutation of sentence or release on any basis until the sentence imposed is served.
- (h) A court shall collect the assessments prescribed in subsection (f) and remit the assessments to the general

fund of the local government where the person was apprehended to be earmarked for law enforcement purposes.

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Section 12. (a) Upon any lawful stop, detention, or arrest made by a state, county, or municipal law enforcement officer of this state in the enforcement of any state law or ordinance of any political subdivision thereof, where reasonable suspicion exists that the person is an alien and is unlawfully present in the United States, a reasonable attempt shall be made, when practicable, to determine the citizenship and immigration status of the person, except if the determination may hinder or obstruct an investigation. Such determination shall be made by contacting the federal government pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1373(c) and relying upon any verification provided by the federal government. Any alien who is arrested and booked into custody shall have his or her immigration status determined before the alien is released. The alien's immigration status shall be verified by contacting the federal government pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1373(c). At no point shall any law enforcement officer attempt to independently verify the immigration status of any alien. A law enforcement officer may not consider race, color, or national origin in implementing the requirements of this section except to the extent permitted by the United States Constitution or the Constitution of Alabama of 1901. A person is presumed to not be an alien who is unlawfully present in the United States if the person provides to the law enforcement officer any of the following:

- 1 (1) A valid, unexpired Alabama driver's license.
- 2 (2) A valid, unexpired Alabama nondriver
- 3 identification card.

- (3) A valid tribal enrollment card or other form of tribal identification.
 - (4) Any valid United States federal, state, or local government issued identification document if issued by an entity that requires proof of lawful presence in the United States before issuance.
 - (5) A foreign passport with a United States Visa.
 - (6) A foreign passport issued by a visa waiver country with the corresponding entry stamp and duration of stay annotation or an I-94W form.
 - (b) If an alien is determined by the federal government to be an alien unlawfully present in the United States pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1373(c), the law enforcement agency shall cooperate in the transfer of the alien to the custody of the federal government, if the federal government so requests.
 - Section 13. (a) It shall be unlawful for a person to do any of the following:
 - (1) Conceal, harbor, or shield or attempt to conceal, harbor, or shield or conspire to conceal, harbor, or shield an alien from detection in any place in this state, including any building or any means of transportation, if the person knows or reasonably should have known that the alien

has come to, has entered, or remains in the United States in violation of federal law or any applicable state law.

- (2) Encourage or induce an alien to come to or reside in this state if the person knows or recklessly disregards the fact that such coming to, entering, or residing in this state is or will be in violation of federal law or any applicable state law.
- (3) Transport, or attempt to transport, or conspire to transport in this state an alien in furtherance of the illegal presence of the alien in the United States, knowingly, or in reckless disregard of the fact, that the alien has come to, entered, or remained in the United States in violation of federal law or any applicable state law. Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to prevent a bona fide religious organization from transporting persons to and from church functions.
- (4) Enter into a rental agreement, as defined by Section 35-9A-141 of the Code of Alabama 1975, with an alien if the person knows or recklessly disregards the fact that the alien has come to, has entered, or remains in the United States in violation of federal law or any applicable state law.
- (5) Otherwise knowingly facilitate or aid an alien unlawfully present in this state, including entering into commercial transactions with an unlawfully present alien.
- (b) Any person violating the provisions of this section is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor for each unlawfully

present alien, the illegal presence of which in the United

States and the State of Alabama, he or she is facilitating or

is attempting to facilitate.

- (c) A person violating the provisions of this section is guilty of a Class C felony when the violation involves 10 or more aliens, the illegal presence of which in the United States and the State of Alabama, he or she is facilitating or is attempting to facilitate.
- (d) Notwithstanding any other law, a law enforcement agency may securely transport an alien whom the agency has received verification is unlawfully present in the United States and who is in the agency's custody to a state approved facility, to a federal facility in this state, or to any other point of transfer into federal custody that is outside the jurisdiction of the law enforcement agency. A law enforcement agency shall obtain judicial or executive authorization from the Governor before securely transporting an alien who is unlawfully present in the United States to a point of transfer that is outside this state.
- (e) Notwithstanding any other law, any person acting in his or her official capacity as a first responder or protective services provider may harbor, shelter, move, or transport an unauthorized alien pursuant to state law.

Section 14. (a) A person commits the crime of dealing in false identification documents if he or she knowingly reproduces, manufactures, sells, or offers for sale any identification document which does both of the following:

- 1 (1) Simulates, purports to be, or is designed so as
 2 to cause others reasonably to believe it to be an
 3 identification document.
- 4 (2) Bears a fictitious name or other false information.

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- (b) A person commits the crime of vital records identity fraud related to birth, death, marriage, and divorce certificates if he or she does any of the following:
- (1) Supplies false information intending that the information be used to obtain a certified copy of a vital record.
 - (2) Makes, counterfeits, alters, amends, or mutilates any certified copy of a vital record without lawful authority and with the intent to deceive.
- (3) Obtains, possesses, uses, sells, or furnishes, or attempts to obtain, possess, or furnish to another a certified copy of a vital record, with the intent to deceive.
- (c)(1) Dealing in false identification documents is a Class C felony.
- 20 (2) Vital records identity fraud is a Class C felony.
- 22 (d) The provisions of this section shall not apply 23 to any of the following:
- 24 (1) A person less than 21 years of age who uses the 25 identification document of another person to acquire an 26 alcoholic beverage.

- 1 (2) A person less than 18 years of age who uses the 2 identification documents of another person to acquire any of 3 the following:
 - a. Cigarettes or tobacco products.

- b. A periodical, videotape, or other communication medium that contains or depicts nudity.
 - c. Admittance to a performance, live or film, that prohibits the attendance of the person based on age.
 - d. An item that is prohibited by law for use or consumption by such person.
 - (e) As used in this section, "identification document" means any card, certificate, or document or banking instrument, including, but not limited to, a credit or debit card, which identifies or purports to identify the bearer of such document, whether or not intended for use as identification, and includes, but is not limited to, documents purporting to be drivers' licenses, nondriver identification cards, certified copies of birth, death, marriage, and divorce certificates, Social Security cards, and employee identification cards.
 - (f) Any person convicted of dealing in false identification documents as defined in this section shall be fined up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for every card or document he or she creates or possesses and be subject to any and all other state laws that may apply. A court shall collect the fines prescribed by this subsection and shall remit 50 percent of the fines to the general fund of the local

government that apprehended the person to be earmarked for law enforcement purposes and 50 percent to the prosecuting agency.

Section 15. (a) No business entity, employer, or public employer shall knowingly employ, hire for employment, or continue to employ an unauthorized alien to perform work within the State of Alabama.

- (b) (1) A business entity, employer, or public employer that uses E-Verify or any valid and lawful government issued document that establishes that the person is not an unauthorized alien to verify the work authorization of an employee shall not be deemed to have violated this section with respect to the employment of that employee.
- (2) A business entity, employer, or public employer that uses any valid and lawful government issued document under subsection (b) to verify the work authorization of an employee shall keep a copy of the front and back of the document on file for the duration of the employment of the employee and for one year after the employee is no longer employed.
- (c) If the court finds that a business entity or employer knowingly violated subsection (a), the court shall direct the applicable state, county, or municipal governing body to suspend the business permit, if such exists, and any applicable licenses or exemptions of such business entity or employer for 14 days.
- (d) The suspension of a business license or licenses under subsection (c) shall terminate one business day after a

legal representative of the business entity or employer submits a signed, sworn affidavit stating that the business entity or employer is in compliance with the provisions of this act to the court.

- (e) For a business entity or employer that violates subsection (a) for a second time, the court shall direct the applicable state, county, or municipal governing body to suspend, for one year, the business permit, if such exists, and any applicable licenses or exemptions of the business entity or employer. For a subsequent violation, the court shall direct the applicable governing bodies to forever suspend the business permit, if such exists, and any applicable licenses or exemptions of the business entity or employer.
- (f) This section shall not be construed to deny any procedural mechanisms or legal defenses included in a federal work authorization program.
- (g) In proceedings of the court, the determination of whether a worker is an unauthorized alien shall be made by the federal government, pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1373(c). A determination of such status of an individual by the federal government shall create a rebuttable presumption as to that individual's status as provided in subsection (b), which is based on information in any judicial proceedings brought under this section. The court may take judicial notice of any verification of an individual's status previously provided by

the federal government and may request the federal government to provide further automated or testimonial verification.

- (h) Any business entity or employer which terminates an employee to comply with this section shall not be liable for any claims made against the business entity or employer by the terminated employee.
- (i) If any agency of the state or any political subdivision thereof fails to suspend the business permit or licenses, if such exists, as a result of a violation of this section, the agency shall be deemed to have violated subsection (a) of Section 5 and shall be subject to the penalties thereunder.

Section 16. (a) No wage, compensation, whether in money or in kind or in services, or remuneration of any kind for the performance of services paid to an unauthorized alien shall be allowed as a deductible business expense for any state income or business tax purposes in this state. This subsection shall apply whether or not an Internal Revenue Service Form 1099 is issued in conjunction with the wages or remuneration.

(b) Any business entity or employer who knowingly fails to comply with the requirements of this section shall be liable for a penalty equal to 10 times the business expense deduction claimed in violation of subsection (a). The penalty provided in this subsection shall be payable to the Alabama Department of Revenue.

Section 17. (a) It shall be a discriminatory practice for a business entity or employer to fail to hire a job applicant who is a United States citizen or an alien who is not an unauthorized alien or discharge an employee working in Alabama who is a United States citizen or an alien who is not an unauthorized alien while retaining or hiring an employee who the business entity or employer knows, or reasonably should have known, is an unauthorized alien.

- (b) A violation of subsection (a) may be the basis of a civil action in the state courts of this state and the losing party in any civil action shall pay the court costs and reasonable attorneys fees for the prevailing party; however, the losing party shall only pay the attorneys fees of the prevailing party up to the amount paid by the losing party for his or her own attorneys fees.
- (c) The amount of the attorneys fees spent by each party shall be reported to the court before the verdict is rendered.

Section 18. Section 32-6-9, Code of Alabama 1975, is amended to read as follows:

"§32-6-9.

"(a) Every licensee shall have his or her license in his or her immediate possession at all times when driving a motor vehicle and shall display the same, upon demand of a judge of any court, a peace officer or a state trooper.

However, no person charged with violating this section shall be convicted if he or she produces in court or the office of

the arresting officer a driver's license theretofore issued to him or her and valid at the time of his or her arrest.

"(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section

32-1-4, if a law officer arrests a person for a violation of
this section and the officer is unable to determine by any
other means that the person has a valid driver's license, the
officer shall transport the person to the nearest or most
accessible magistrate.

"(c) A reasonable effort shall be made to determine if the person is lawfully present in the United States.

(d) A verification inquiry, pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §

1373(c), shall be made within 48 hours to the Law Enforcement

Support Center of the United States Department of Homeland

Security or other office or agency designated for that purpose

by the United States Department of Homeland Security. If the

alien is determined to be unlawfully present in the United

States, the person shall be considered a flight risk and shall

be detained until prosecution or until handed over to federal

immigration authorities."

Section 19. (a) When a person is charged with a crime for which bail is required, or is confined for any period in a state, county, or municipal jail, a reasonable effort shall be made to determine if the person is lawfully present in the United States and the State of Alabama.

(b) A verification inquiry, pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1373(c), shall be made within 48 hours to the Law Enforcement Support Center of the United States Department of Homeland

Security or other office or agency designated for that purpose by the United States Department of Homeland Security. If the alien is determined to be unlawfully present in the United States, the person shall be considered a flight risk and shall be detained until prosecution or until handed over to federal immigration authorities.

Section 20. If an alien who is unlawfully present in the United States is convicted of a violation of state or local law and is within 30 days of release or has paid any fine as required by operation of law, the agency responsible for his or her incarceration shall notify the United States Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement and the Alabama Department of Homeland Security, and upon release, shall remand the prisoner to the custody of the Alabama Department of Homeland Security to manage the transfer of the prisoner to federal immigration authorities.

Section 21. If a person is an alien who is unlawfully present in the United States and is a victim of a criminal act, is the child of a victim of a criminal act, is a critical witness in any prosecution, or is the child of a critical witness in any prosecution of a state or federal crime, all provisions of this act shall be stayed until all of the related legal proceedings are concluded.

Section 22. Any individual, business entity, employer, or other legal entity convicted of violating this act shall be ordered to pay restitution to any law enforcement agency, district attorney, and the Attorney General for any

1 costs or expenses incurred in the investigation and 2 prosecution of the violation of this act.

Section 23. (a) The Alabama Department of Homeland Security is authorized to hire, appoint, and maintain APOST certified state police officers to assist with the implementation and enforcement of this act including, but not limited to, investigations, spot checks, and arresting authority. Such officers shall also have the powers and authority as those prescribed to officers employed by the Department of Public Safety only for the purposes of enforcing this act. The Director of the Alabama Department of Homeland Security shall have the authority to promulgate rules for the enforcement of this act.

(b) The police powers provided for by this section shall terminate on January 1, 2015, unless the Legislature extends the police powers as provided for by this section prior to that date.

Section 24. The Alabama Department of Homeland Security shall have the authority to coordinate with state and local law enforcement the practice and methods required to enforce this act in cooperation with federal immigration laws.

Security shall file a quarterly report to the Legislature on the progress being made regarding the enforcement of this act and the status of the progress being made in the effort to reduce the number of illegal aliens in the State of Alabama. The report shall include, but is not limited to, the total

number of illegal aliens officially deported from Alabama, the statistics and results from the enforcement of the sections of this act, and suggestions on what can be done including additional legislation to further advance the effort to remove illegal aliens from the State of Alabama. At the start of the 2013 fiscal year, the report shall be filed twice a year. At the start of the 2015 fiscal year, the report is required annually. This report shall also be made available to the public and shall be announced through a press release from the Attorney General's office.

Section 26. (a) A solicitation to violate this act, an attempt to violate this act, or a conspiracy to violate this act shall have the same penalty as a violation of this act.

- (b) For the purposes of this section, solicitation shall have the same principles of liability and defenses as criminal solicitation under subsections (b) through (e) of Section 13A-4-1, Code of Alabama 1975, and Section 13A-4-5, Code of Alabama 1975.
- (c) For the purposes of this section, attempt shall have the same principles of liability and defenses as attempt under subsections (b) and (c) of Section 13A-4-2, Code of Alabama 1975, and Section 13A-4-5, Code of Alabama 1975.
- (d) For the purposes of this section, conspiracy shall have the same principles of liability and defenses as criminal conspiracy under subsections (b) through (f) of

- Section 13A-4-3, Code of Alabama 1975, and Sections 13A-4-4 and 13A-4-5, Code of Alabama 1975.
- Section 27. Any sentence for a violation of this act shall be served with the Department of Corrections, and not in any county, city, or community facility.

Section 28. Nothing in this act is in any way meant to implement, authorize, or establish the Real ID Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-13, Division D; 119 Stat. 302).

Section 29. Although this bill would have as its purpose or effect the requirement of a new or increased expenditure of local funds, the bill is excluded from further requirements and application under Amendment 621, now appearing as Section 111.05 of the Official Recompilation of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended, because the bill defines a new crime or amends the definition of an existing crime.

Section 30. The provisions of this act are severable. If any part of this act is declared invalid or unconstitutional, that declaration shall not affect the part which remains.

Section 31. This act shall become effective January 1, 2012, following its passage and approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.

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3	Senate		
4 5 6 7	Read for the first time and committee on Job Creation a ment	nd Economic Develop-	22-MAR-11
8 9 10	Read for the second time and dar with 1 substitute and		0.7-APR-11
11	Read for the third time and	passed as amended	21-APR-11
12 13 14 15		Patrick Harris Secretary	