

The New Employee Verification Act

Summary of Provisions

Title I – Electronic Employment Verification

Section 101. Amendments to Immigration Laws to Improve Employment Authorization Verification

- Amends the Immigration and Nationality Act, which makes employment in the U.S. unlawful without verifying employment eligibility, by adding the newly created Electronic Employment Verification System (EEVS) or the Secure Electronic Employment Verification System (SEEVs) as a means of verification.
- Allows the Secretary of Homeland Security to allow any employer, not already required to participate, to voluntarily participate in the EEVS or SEEVs system. The Secretary may also require expedited participation of certain employers who have access to locations or information directly related to national security or who have engaged in material violations of the law. Directs the Secretary to notify those required to participate on an expedited basis.
- Establishes employer penalties for failure to participate in EEVS or SEEVs.
- Protects employers from liability for employment related actions taken with respect to an employee in response to information provided by either the EEVS or SEEVs.
- Requires an employer to obtain from a prospective employee their name, date of birth, Social Security number (SSN) or their alien ID number (if applicable).
- Requires employees who are a citizen or national to provide as identity documentation either a driver's license, passport or state ID which contains the individual's photo, name, date of birth, gender, address and security features.
- Requires employees who are a lawful alien resident, lawful alien worker (or those otherwise unable to provide such documentation) to provide the documentation issued by the Secretary of Homeland Security which contains the individual's name, date of birth, address, photo, and security features.
- Allows employers to attest electronically or telephonically that they have obtained and examined the required identity documentation.
- Specifies that an initial disapproval will become final if the employee does not contest within 10 days and employment must be terminated within 3 days. Also specifies that employment must be terminated within 3 days when a disapproval notice is issued after an initial disapproval is contested. Allows an employer to dismiss an employee if they fail to obtain approval 20 days after being notified of initial disapproval.

- Creates a preemption of federal law over any state law to protect both employers and employees from unwarranted state activity and also ensures that nothing in the law shall be construed to require a national ID card.
- Authorizes appropriations for the Secretary of Homeland Security to carry out these provisions.

Section 102. Amendments to Social Security Law to Improve Employment Authorization Verification

Electronic Employment Verification System (EEVS)

- Amends the Social Security Act to establish a new EEVS utilizing information in the National Directory of New Hires to determine whether the employee's information (name, date of birth, SSN or their alien ID number (if applicable)) is consistent with information maintained by the Social Security Administration for U.S. citizens and the Department of Homeland Security for lawful aliens, and whether the individual is lawfully authorized to work.
- Directs employers to submit an inquiry requesting employment authorization of all new hires no sooner than the date of hire and no later than the third business day after the employee has reported for duty, or no later than the first day following recruitment for employment or any time an employee requests to provide self-verification.
- Requires that the system shall respond to each inquiry as soon as possible but no later than within 3 days of receiving the inquiry. Employers are to notify the employee of the response within 3 days of receiving the system response. Employees may contest any initial disapproval within 10 days of its receipt.
- Provides employees with 30 days to file an administrative review of a work disapproval under procedures developed by the Commissioner and the Secretary of Homeland Security. Further provides employees an opportunity to seek a judicial review within 30 days of receiving the final determination of the administrative review.
- Ensures that employees are provided lost wages when a determination is reached that the disapproval was caused by a negligent, reckless, willful, or malicious act of the Government and not by an act or omission of the employee.
- Sets forth a timetable of implementation of the EEVS which prioritizes the need to deter illegal migration and unauthorized employment in the U.S. Those who participate in the Basic Pilot (currently known as E-Verify) shall be registered as soon as feasible, and all other employers shall be registered within 3 years of enactment.

- Requires the Commissioner and Secretary of DHS to establish procedures to maintain the accuracy and integrity of the system. Also, a public education campaign and registrant training are to be developed in consultation with the Department of Health and Human Services and the States – both within 6 months before the first date of registration.
- Establishes minimum system requirements to ensure efficiency, accuracy, and privacy. Several of those measures include: fully integrated across agencies; accessible to all registered employers via internet and telephone; real-time data entry; a mechanism for employers to attest to their compliance; timely entry and access of all data; a method to correct relevant data held within the system; secure procedures for individuals to examine their records, request expedited corrections of errors, and appeal disapprovals; procedures limiting agency and contractor personnel to enter data; and 24-hour Internet and telephone help desk.
- Employers are to provide employees with a notice, in written form developed by the Commissioner, which states the reason for the notice, the right to contest the notice, and contact information for initiating a contest of the notice.
- Requires the Commissioner to establish a secure, reliable method for determining through EEVS whether the following information is consistent with the information maintained by the Commissioner: name, date of birth, SSN, citizenship status, whether the name and SSN belongs to someone who is deceased, under the age of seven, has a fraud indicator on their record or who has blocked access to their SSN.
- Mandates that an annual report be submitted to Congress by the Commissioner, no later than 24 months following enactment, which provides a certified determination of the percentage of inquiries that result in an initial or final disapproval within the applicable timeframe and there were not overturned on appeal. If the percentage is less than 99 percent the Commissioner must detail the steps being taken to bring the percentage to 99 percent, with specified timeframes. Further, the Commissioner must provide an assessment of the privacy and security of the EEVS system.
- Provides that only the minimum amount of data necessary to accomplish employment verification and detect and prevent employment related identity theft shall be stored in the system. Any office, employee, or contractor shall be punished for willfully and knowingly using information in a manner other than prescribed in the law.
- Requires the Commissioner to establish procedures whereby an individual may block and remove a block on the use of their SSN under the EEVS.

Secure Employment Eligibility Verification System (SEEVs)

- Establishes in the Social Security Act a new SEEVs whereby newly hired employees, through government certified private sector companies, would authenticate their identity,

safeguard their identity through biometric technology, and confirm work authorization. The SEEVS shall be established no later than 18 months after the date of enactment.

- Provides the ability of an employer to cancel their participation in the SEEVS one year after electing to participate.
- Establishes the use of private sector, government-certified enrollment providers to provide identity authentication of an employee through background screening verification techniques using publicly available information, protect the authenticated information through biometric technology and verify work authorization.
- Provides that databases maintained by the Commissioner and Secretary of Homeland Security shall timely capture new entries and new status information and to interact with the private enrollment databases to keep employment authorization and identifying information current on a daily basis.
- Requires that any data that is stored keeps identifying information separate from any biometric information and shall be used only for the purpose of employment verification unless the employee consents to the information's use for other purposes through written consent, or in response to a judicial warrant.
- Requires the Commissioner to conduct an ongoing, comprehensive public education campaign relating to SEEVS.
- Sets for the following employer responsibilities: limiting the use of SEEVS for new employees only; limiting the use of SEEVS to no sooner than the date of hire and no later than the third business day after the employee has reported for duty (or no later than the first day following recruitment for employment); registering with the private sector enrollment providers; and providing payment of any costs associated with the enrollment of new employees.
- Prohibits the use of the SEEVS to selectively verify a class, level, or category of new employees and allows employers with multiple locations to verify employees at selected locations without verifying at all locations.
- Provides employees the same rights and privileges as allowed under the EEVS, including the right to verify and correct their information, cancel their enrollment in SEEVS at any time and to have all of their information and biometrics removed from the system.
- Punishes any officer, employee, or contractor for willfully and knowingly using information in a manner other than prescribed in the law.
- Issues restitution to victims of a violation of the SEEVS, including those who have suffered a financial loss due to an improper disclosure of information. Restitution issued to the Commissioner shall be deposited in the Social Security trust funds.

- Creates the Employment Verification Advisory Panel. The panel shall consist of experts and representatives from affected industries, including human resource, employer and employee organizations, and those in the database and biometric technology industries. The Advisory Panel shall advise the Commissioner and the Secretary of Homeland Security on the implementation, deployment, and security of the verification systems.
- Authorizes to be appropriated to the Commissioner necessary funds to carry out these provisions and also mandates that the Commissioner may only carry out his responsibilities under the bill to the extent that funds are appropriated in advance. Also, in no case shall Social Security trust funds be used to carry out these responsibilities.
- Adds to the required information employers must submit to the State Directory of New Hires date of birth, alien identification number (if applicable), and the date the employee first reported for duty. Also requires the timing of employer reporting to be not later than the 3rd business day that an employee first reports for duty.

Section 103. Protecting Against Discrimination

- Amends the Immigration and Nationality Act to make it an unfair immigration-related employment practice to: terminate or to take any adverse employment related action unless authorized or required to do so; screen an applicant prior to an offer of employment; to use the system on current employees; or to require an individual to self-verify.
- Increases the civil monetary penalties for violations of this section.

Section 104. Penalties

- Increases civil monetary penalties for violations of knowingly hiring someone not authorized for employment or to hire without verifying employment eligibility or continuing to employ an unauthorized alien knowing the alien is or has become unauthorized to work. Also mitigates certain increased penalties for small employers.
- Allows for an exemption from penalties if the employer proves it was the first of such a violation and that they acted in good faith.
- Provides a safe harbor for an employer who hire or continue to employ an unauthorized workers through a subcontractor, unless the employer knew the subcontractor hired or continued to employ an unauthorized worker.
- Any person or entity who engages in a pattern or practice of violations shall be fined not more than \$50,000 for each unauthorized alien and imprisoned for not less than one year or both.

Section 105. Annual Report and Study by the GAO

- Requires the GAO to conduct a study and submit a report, no later than 15 months following enactment, to evaluate the accuracy, efficiency, integrity and impact of the EEVS and SEEVS.

Section 106. Disclosure of Information to DHS for Law Enforcement Purposes

- Directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to submit to the Secretary of Homeland Security information obtained through the National Directory of New Hires regarding employers with the greatest number or percentage of mismatched Social Security information. Further establishes guidelines and standards for the disclosure of information. Such disclosures shall sunset once EEVS is fully implemented.

Title II – Protecting the Integrity of Social Security

Section 201. Denying Credit Toward Benefits for Earnings From Unauthorized Work

- Amends the Social Security Act to provide that no quarters of credit shall be given towards Social Security benefits for any calendar year if, on the last day of such year, such individual is not a citizen or national of the United States, unless the Secretary of Homeland Security determines that the individual was authorized to be employed in the U.S. during any portion of the calendar year. If such individual is authorized to work at any time during the year, quarters of coverage will be credited based on all earnings in such calendar year.

Section 202. Improvements in Provisions Governing Totalization Agreements

- Requires additional information be provided in the President's report to Congress, including major risks associated with the agreement, the number of United States versus foreign citizens benefiting from the agreement, the effect on taxes and benefits for U.S. citizens and non-citizens, and the short and long-term effects on Social Security's finances.
- Allows totalization agreements to go into effect unless a joint resolution of disapproval is enacted within 60 calendar days after the agreement is transmitted to Congress. Agreements estimated to have more than a negligible negative effect on Social Security's long-term finances would not go into effect unless the Congress enacts a joint resolution of approval within 60 calendar days of the agreement's transmittal to Congress.

Section 203. Suspending Benefits to Individuals Removed from the United States

- Amends the Social Security Act to prohibit the payment of auxiliary and survivor's benefits to individuals who have been removed from the United States under applicable provisions of the Immigration and Naturalization Act.