I MINA'TRENTAI UNU NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN 2012 (SECOND) Regular Session

May II

Bill No. <u>500-31</u> (cor)

Introduced by:

Adolpho B. Palacios, Sr.

AN ACT TO AMEND §7118(d) OF ARTICLE 1, CHAPTER 7, DIVISION 1, TITLE 22, GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, RELATIVE TO REQUIRING EMPLOYERS TO OBTAIN EXIT CLEARANCES FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND TAXATION, AND THE UNIFIED JUDICIARY OF GUAM'S TRAFFIC COURT, FOR NON-IMMIGRANT TEMPORARY WORKERS.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF GUAM:

- 2 Section 1. Legislative Findings and Intent. I Liheslaturan
- 3 Guåhan finds that the employment of foreign workers, specifically
- 4 individuals authorized to work on Guam pursuant to the U.S.
- 5 Department of Homeland Security's H-2B worker program, helps to
- 6 fill short-term and long-term shortages of skilled workers, especially
- those working in Guam's construction industry.
- 8 I Liheslatura finds that according to Department of Labor's
- 9 Alien Labor Processing and Certification Division, there was an
- average of one thousand two hundred fifty (1,250) H-2B employees
- working on Guam, annually, between 1995 and 2011. H-2B

occupations include skilled construction workers, specialty cooks, massage therapists, landscape gardeners and other occupations authorized by the federal government and the government of Guam.

4 I Liheslatura further finds that the employment of H-2B workers provides various companies on Guam with the manpower capacity 5 and skill sets necessary to provide for the timely completion of 6 7 projects and delivery of products and services to consumers, particularly during periods where there is an inadequate pool of local 8 9 workers available. The employment of H-2B workers, however, requires participating companies to comply with a host of local and 10 11 federal statutes and administrative rules and regulations which govern the privilege of utilizing foreign workers. 12

Among these responsibilities, *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* is especially concerned of instances involving the failure of employers of H-2B workers to report and/or address any income tax obligations with the Department of Revenue and Taxation. *I Liheslatura* finds that unreported and under-reported income, relative to H-2B workers, is not only illegal, but is unfair to taxpayers and further threatens the ability of the government of Guam to provide critical services to its citizenry.

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I Liheslaturan Guåhan also finds it necessary for these employers to address any traffic court obligations with the Unified Judiciary of Guam, involving H-2B workers.

1	Therefore, it is the intent of I Liheslatura to require employers of
2	H-2B workers to obtain exit clearances from the Department of
3	Revenue and Taxation, and the Unified Judiciary of Guam's Traffic
4	Court, for non-immigrant temporary workers, by amending §7118(d)
5	of Article 1, Chapter 7, Division 1, Title 22, Guam Annotated.

Section 2. Section 7118(d) of Article 1, Chapter 7, Division 1,
Title 22, Guam Code Annotated, is hereby amended to read:

"§ 7118. Mandatory Registration of Non-Immigrant Temporary Worker.

It is unlawful for a non-immigrant temporary worker to report to work prior to obtaining a work permit identification card duly signed by the Director of Labor and sealed by his office. The work permit identification card constitutes a work permit and shall be renewed upon approval of importation, transfer or extension of nonimmigrant temporary workers contract.

- (a) Work permit identification cards must be carried at all times by the non-immigrant temporary worker and conspicuously displayed during working hours at his place of work. Failure to do so constitutes violation of this Section.
- (b) The mandatory requirements for work registration and identification cards are applicable to the importation, transfer and extension of non-immigrant temporary workers.

(c) Each non-immigrant temporary worker is required to report to the Guam Department of Labor prior to repatriation to point of hire.

- (d)Employers or their agents *shall not* purchase or procure repatriation transportation of a non-immigrant temporary worker without obtaining exit clearances from the Guam Department of Labor and, the Guam Memorial Hospital Authority, the Department of Revenue and Taxation and the Unified Judiciary of Guam's Traffic Court.
- (e) Actual departures shall be made within thirty (30) days from issuance of exit clearance, and employers or their agents shall furnish the Guam Department of Labor with a certification from the transportation carrier that the non-immigrant worker has departed from Guam. The certification shall include the name of the non-immigrant worker, the name of the carrier, date and ticket number."
- Section 3. Effective Date. This Act shall take effect upon enactment.