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THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

HOUSE BILL No. 400 Session of 2009

- INTRODUCED BY LENTZ, BELFANTI, M. SMITH, EACHUS, BARBIN, BARRAR, BRENNAN, BRIGGS, BUXTON, CALTAGIRONE, CARROLL, CIVERA, CONKLIN, D. COSTA, P. COSTA, CRUZ, DALEY, DELUCA, DEPASQUALE, DeWEESE, DiGIROLAMO, DRUCKER, J. EVANS, FRANKEL, FREEMAN, GALLOWAY, GEORGE, GERBER, GERGELY, GIBBONS, GODSHALL, GOODMAN, GRUCELA, HALUSKA, HARKINS, HORNAMAN, JOSEPHS, W. KELLER, KIRKLAND, KORTZ, MANDERINO, MANN, MARSHALL, McCALL, McGEEHAN, McILVAINE SMITH, MELIO, MICOZZIE, MUNDY, MURPHY, MURT, MUSTIO, MYERS, M. O'BRIEN, PASHINSKI, PAYTON, PERZEL, PETRARCA, PETRI, PRESTON, SABATINA, SANTARSIERO, SEIP, SIPTROTH, SOLOBAY, STURLA, J. TAYLOR, VEREB, WAGNER, WALKO, WANSACZ, WHITE, YOUNGBLOOD, BURNS AND BOYLE, MARCH 19, 2009
- AS REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE ON LABOR RELATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AS AMENDED, APRIL 27, 2009

AN ACT

1 2	Providing for the criteria for independent contractors in the construction industry; and imposing penalties.
3	The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
4	hereby enacts as follows:
5	Section 1. Short title.
6	This act shall be known and may be cited as the Construction
7	Industry Independent Contractor WORKPLACE FRAUD Act.
8	Section 2. Legislative intent.
9	The General Assembly finds that increasingly employers in the
10	construction industry are improperly classifying employees as
11	independent contractors or paying unreported compensation in
12	order to evade THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES AS EMPLOYERS WITH RESPECT

TO compliance with Federal and State laws. These actions ALSO 1 2 deprive these workers of Social Security benefits and other 3 benefits, including overtime pay, while reducing the employers' Federal and State tax withholdings and related obligations. 4 5 These practices put employers that bear higher business costs for complying with applicable law at a competitive disadvantage 6 with those who do not follow the law. In order to restrict and 7 8 eliminate these actions the General Assembly sees the need to 9 enact legislation to specifically address these issues. IN ORDER 10 TO RESTRICT THESE ACTIONS, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY HEREBY FINDS THE NEED TO ENACT CLEAR STATUTORY GUIDELINES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION 11 INDUSTRY TO DEFINE THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AN INDEPENDENT 12 13 CONTRACTOR AND AN EMPLOYEE FOR PURPOSES OF APPLICABLE LAWS. THE 14 GENERAL ASSEMBLY FURTHER FINDS A NEED TO ENACT STIFF CRIMINAL AND CIVIL PENALTIES FOR EMPLOYERS WHO KNOWINGLY AND 15 16 INTENTIONALLY MISCLASSIFY EMPLOYEES AS INDEPENDENT CONTRACTORS IN ORDER TO ENSURE THAT THE PRACTICE IS NOT FINANCIALLY 17 18 ADVANTAGEOUS TO THOSE EMPLOYERS AS THEY COMPETE AGAINST 19 EMPLOYERS THAT ARE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW.

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20 Section 3. Definitions.

The following words and phrases when used in this act shall have the meanings given to them in this section unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

24 "Construction." Construction ERECTION, reconstruction,
25 demolition, alteration, modification, erection, custom
26 fabrication, BUILDING, ASSEMBLING, SITE PREPARATION AND repair
27 work or maintenance work done on any real property or premises
28 under contract, whether or not the work is for a public body and
29 paid for from public funds.

30 "Department." The Department of Labor and Industry of the

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1 Commonwealth.

2 "Employer." The term includes any individual, partnership, 3 association, joint stock company, corporation, business trust or 4 any other person or groups of persons acting directly or 5 indirectly in the interest of an employer in relation to an 6 employee and who is engaging in or performing services in the 7 commercial or residential building construction industry for 8 remuneration.

9 "Minimum Wage Act." The act of January 17, 1968 (P.L.11,
10 No.5), known as The Minimum Wage Act of 1968.

11 "REMUNERATION." ALL COMPENSATION INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED12 TO, WAGES AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS PAID TO AN EMPLOYEE.

13 "Secretary." The Secretary of Labor and Industry of the14 Commonwealth or the secretary's authorized representative.

"Unemployment Compensation Law." The act of December 5, 1936 (2nd Sp.Sess., 1937 P.L.2897, No.1), known as the Unemployment Compensation Law.

18 "Wage Payment and Collection Law." The act of July 14, 1961 19 (P.L.637, No.329), known as the Wage Payment and Collection Law. 20 "Workers' Compensation Act." The act of June 2, 1915 (P.L.736, No.338), known as the Workers' Compensation Act. 21 22 Section 4. Certain services deemed employment and exceptions. 23 (a) General rule.--For purposes of the Minimum Wage Act, the 24 Wage Payment and Collection Law, the Unemployment Compensation Law and the Workers' Compensation Act, an individual engaging in 25 26 or performing services in the commercial or residential building construction industry for remuneration is presumed to be an 27 28 employee unless:

(1) the individual has been and will continue to be freefrom control or direction over performance of such services

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1 both under the contract of service and in fact; and

2 (2) as to such services, the individual is customarily
3 engaged in an independently established trade, occupation,
4 profession or business.

5 (b) Independent contractor criteria.--An individual engaging 6 in or performing services in the commercial or residential 7 building construction industry for remuneration shall be deemed 8 an independent contractor if the individual can demonstrate, by 9 credible evidence, that the individual meets all of the 10 following criteria:

11 Maintains a separate business location that is (1)12 separate from the location of the person or entity for whom 13 services are being performed, with the individual's own 14 office, and operates with owned or leased equipment and other 15 facilities. For purposes of this paragraph, an office may be maintained in the individual's residence if the individual is 16 17 licensed to perform the specific kind and quality of work 18 required by the contracts specified in this subsection by all 19 State and local licensing authorities.

20 Operates under contracts which are in writing and (2) 21 which contracts articulate plainly the precise terms of 22 payment for work performed, the scope of work to be performed 23 and a specific prohibition on the retention by the 24 independent contractor of any other independent contractor to 25 perform any part of the work described in the contract UNLESS AN INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR MUST SUBCONTRACT A PORTION OF THE 26 27 WORK BECAUSE THE WORK IN QUESTION FALLS OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF THE INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR'S NORMAL COURSE OF BUSINESS AND 28 29 REQUIRES SPECIAL TOOLS OR EXPERTISE, AND IS NOT FOR THE PURPOSE OF SUPPLEMENTING THE INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR'S WORK 30

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1 FORCE.

2 (3) Includes income and losses from services rendered on
3 a Federal income tax schedule as an independent business or
4 profession.

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(4) Incurs the main expenses related to the work.

6 (5) Is responsible for the satisfactory completion of 7 the work and is liable for a failure to complete the work.

8 (6) Realizes a profit or loss under contracts to perform9 work.

10 (7) The success or failure of the individual's business
11 depends on the relationship of business receipts to
12 expenditures.

13 (8) Has through ownership, or a written and executed 14 leasing arrangement with a person other than the employer, 15 the tools, equipment and other assets necessary to perform 16 the services.

(9) Makes services available to other businesses, governmental agencies in this Commonwealth or to the general public through business advertising, solicitation or other marketing efforts reasonably calculated to obtain new contracts to provide similar services.

(10) Has continuing or recurring business liabilities orobligations.

(11) Performs the services through a business in whichthe individual has a principal proprietary interest.

(12) Is a United States citizen or is authorized under
Federal law to work in the United States, as defined under
section 274A of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat.
163, 8 U.S.C. § 1324a).

30 (c) Factor not to be considered.--The failure to withhold

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Federal or State income taxes or pay unemployment compensation
 taxes with respect to an individual's remuneration shall not be
 considered in determining whether the individual is an
 independent contractor for purposes of the Unemployment
 Compensation Law or the Workers' Compensation Act.

6 (d) Construction.--For purposes of this section, each
7 employment relationship shall be considered separately.
8 Section 5. Improper classification of employees.

9 (a) Offense defined. -- An employer, or officer or agent of an 10 employer, commits a violation of this act if the employer, 11 officer or agent fails to properly classify the individual as an employee with the intent of evading the requirements of the 12 13 Minimum Wage Act, the Wage Payment and Collection Law, the 14 Unemployment Compensation Law or the Workers' Compensation Act 15 and shall be subject to the penalties, remedies or actions 16 contained in this act.

17 (b) Enforcement.--When the secretary finds that an employer 18 has violated a provision of this act, the secretary may refer 19 the matter to the Office of Attorney General for investigation 20 and prosecution. Nothing in this act shall be deemed to limit 21 the authority of the Attorney General to investigate and 22 prosecute violations of this act.

23 (C) CONCURRENT JURISDICTION TO PROSECUTE. -- THE ATTORNEY 24 GENERAL SHALL HAVE CONCURRENT PROSECUTORIAL JURISDICTION WITH 25 THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF THE APPROPRIATE COUNTY FOR VIOLATIONS 26 UNDER THIS SECTION AND ANY CRIME ARISING OUT OF THE ACTIVITY 27 PROHIBITED BY THIS SECTION. NO PERSON CHARGED WITH A VIOLATION OF THIS SECTION BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL SHALL HAVE STANDING TO 28 29 CHALLENGE THE AUTHORITY OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO PROSECUTE THE CASE, AND, IF A CHALLENGE IS MADE, THE CHALLENGE SHALL BE 30

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DISMISSED, AND NO RELIEF SHALL BE AVAILABLE IN THE COURTS OF
 THIS COMMONWEALTH TO THE PERSON MAKING THE CHALLENGE.

3 (D) Conspiracy by other parties.--A party that does not meet 4 the definition of "employer" in section 3, but which contracts 5 with an employer knowing the employer intends to misclassify 6 employees in violation of this act shall be subject to the same 7 penalties, remedies or other actions as the employer found to be 8 in violation of this act.

9 Section 6. Criminal penalties.

10 (a) Knowing violation.--

(1) An employer, or officer or agent of the employer, that knowingly violates section 5(a) commits a felony of the third degree and shall, upon conviction:

14 (i) be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than
15 \$15,000 or imprisonment for not more than three and one16 half years, or both, for a first offense; and

(ii) be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than
\$30,000 or imprisonment for not more than seven years, or
both, for a subsequent offense.

(2) An employer, or officer or agent of the employer,
that, after being sentenced under paragraph (1)(i), knowingly
violates section 5(a) may be subject to a stop-work order, as
determined by the secretary pursuant to section 8.

(b) Summary offense.--An employer, or officer or agent of the employer, that negligently fails to properly classify an individual as an employee under section 5(a) commits a summary offense and shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than \$1,000. Evidence of a prior conviction under this subsection shall be admissible as evidence of knowledge under subsection (a).

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1 Section 7. Civil actions and remedies.

2 (a) Debarment and order to show cause. If the secretary 3 receives information indicating that an employer, or officer oragent of the employer, has knowingly and intentionally violated 4 5 this act, or has been convicted of a violation of this act, the secretary shall issue an order to show cause why the individual-6 7 should not be found in violation of this act and subject to debarment. An individual served with an order to show cause-8 shall have a period of 20 days from the date the order is served 9 10 to file an answer in writing. If the individual fails to file atimely and adequate answer to the order to show cause, the 11 secretary shall issue an immediate debarment or immediately-12 13 assess penalties as provided in this section, or both. The secretary shall notify all public bodies in this Commonwealth of-14 15 the name of the employer, and no contract shall be awarded to 16 the employer or to any firm, corporation or partnership in whichthe employer has an interest until a period of up to three-17 18 years, as determined by the secretary, has elapsed from the date-19 of the notice.

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20 (A) DEBARMENT.--IF THE SECRETARY RECEIVES INFORMATION INDICATING THAT ANY EMPLOYER, OR OFFICER OR AGENT OF THE 21 22 EMPLOYER, HAS INTENTIONALLY FAILED TO PROPERLY CLASSIFY AN 23 EMPLOYEE AND HAS BEEN CONVICTED OF THE VIOLATION, THE SECRETARY 24 SHALL NOTIFY ALL PUBLIC BODIES OF THE NAME OF THE EMPLOYER, AND 25 NO CONTRACT SHALL BE AWARDED TO THE EMPLOYER OR TO ANY FIRM, 26 CORPORATION OR PARTNERSHIP IN WHICH THE EMPLOYER HAS AN INTEREST 27 FOR A PERIOD OF UP TO THREE YEARS, AS DETERMINED BY THE SECRETARY, HAS ELAPSED FROM THE DATE OF NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC 28 BODIES. ACTIONS TAKEN UNDER THIS SUBSECTION SHALL BE SUBJECT TO 29 THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 9(A). 30

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1 (b) Administrative penalties.--As an alternative to or in 2 addition to any other sanctions provided by law for a violation 3 of this act, when the secretary finds that an employer has violated this act, the secretary is authorized to assess and 4 collect administrative penalties up to a maximum of \$2,500 for 5 the first violation and up to a maximum of \$5,000 for each 6 subsequent violation. When determining the amount of the penalty 7 8 imposed because of a violation, the secretary shall consider factors which include the history of previous violations by the 9 10 employer, the seriousness of the violation, the good faith of 11 the employer and the size of the employer's business. Each 12 employee misclassified by the employer shall constitute a separate offense. 13

14 (c) Actions by employees. -- An individual who has not been 15 properly classified as an employee may bring a civil action for 16 damages against the employer for knowingly and intentionally 17 failing to properly classify the employee. An individual's 18 representative, including a labor organization, may bring the 19 action on behalf of the individual or as a class action. The 20 court may award attorney fees and other costs of the action in 21 addition to damages to an individual or class of individuals who have not been properly classified as employees in violation of 22 23 section 5(a).

24 Section 8. Stop-work orders.

(a) Issuance of order.--If the secretary determines, after
notice and hearing, that an employer, or officer or agent of the
employer, has knowingly and intentionally failed to properly
classify an individual as an employee under section 5, the
secretary may issue a stop-work order requiring the cessation of
all business operations OF THAT EMPLOYER AT EACH SITE AT WHICH A

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1 VIOLATION OCCURRED within 72 hours of the determination. The 2 order shall take effect when served upon the employer or, for a 3 particular employer worksite, when served at the worksite. The order shall remain in effect until the secretary issues an order 4 5 releasing the stop-work order or upon finding that the employer has properly classified the individual as an employee. The 6 employer shall file with the department periodic reports for a 7 8 probationary period that shall not exceed two years that demonstrate the employer's continued compliance with this 9 10 section. The department shall promulgate rules and regulations to determine filing times and report requirements. ACTIONS TAKEN 11 12 UNDER THIS SUBSECTION SHALL BE SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 9(A). 13

(b) Applicability of orders.--Stop-work orders under subsection (a) and penalties under subsection (c) shall be in effect against any successor corporation or business entity that has one or more of the same principals or officers as the employer against whom the stop-work order was issued and which is engaged in the same or equivalent trade or activity.

(c) Penalty.--The secretary shall assess a penalty of \$1,000 per day against an employer for each day that the employer conducts business operations that are in violation of a stopwork order issued under this section.

24 Section 9. Procedure.

(a) Hearings.--Actions taken under sections 7 and 8 are subject to the right of notice and adjudication and the right of appeal in accordance with the provisions of 2 Pa.C.S. (relating to administrative law and procedure).

(b) Subpoena powers.--The department has the power to
subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, examine witnesses and take

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1 testimony or compel the production of documents. Upon
2 application of an attorney for the Commonwealth, the department
3 may issue a subpoena to compel the production of the documents,
4 computer records and information relating to compliance with the
5 act.

6 Section 10. Commonwealth Court.

7 The secretary may seek enforcement of any order or subpoena8 in the Commonwealth Court.

9 Section 11. Certain agreement prohibited.

10 (A) VIOLATION.--No person shall require or request that an 11 individual enter into an agreement or sign a document which 12 results in the misclassification of the individual as an 13 independent contractor or otherwise does not accurately reflect 14 the relationship with the employer.

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(B) PENALTY.--A VIOLATION OF SUBSECTION (A) SHALL BE
PUNISHABLE BY A FINE OF NOT LESS THAN \$1,000, NOR MORE THAN
\$2,500. EACH VIOLATION SHALL BE CONSIDERED A SEPARATE OFFENSE
UNDER THIS SECTION.

19 Section 12. Retaliation for action prohibited.

20 It shall be unlawful for an employer or any other party to discriminate in any manner or take adverse action against any 21 person in retaliation for exercising rights protected under this 22 23 act. Rights protected under this act include, but are not 24 limited to, the right to file a complaint or inform any person 25 about an employer's noncompliance with this act and the right to 26 inform any person of the person's potential rights and to assist 27 the person in asserting those rights. Any person who in good 28 faith alleges noncompliance with this act shall be afforded the 29 rights provided by this act, notwithstanding the person's failure to prevail on the merits. Taking adverse action against 30

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a person within 90 days of the person's exercise of rights
 protected under this act shall raise a rebuttable presumption of
 having done so in retaliation for the exercise of those rights.
 SECTION 13. AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION.

5 THE DEPARTMENT SHALL CREATE A POSTER FOR JOB SITES WHICH 6 OUTLINES THE REQUIREMENTS AND PENALTIES UNDER THIS ACT AND SHALL 7 MAKE THE POSTER AVAILABLE ON ITS INTERNET WEBSITE. AT THE 8 DISCRETION OF THE SECRETARY, A TOLL-FREE HOTLINE TELEPHONE 9 NUMBER MAY BE ESTABLISHED TO RECEIVE ALLEGED VIOLATIONS. 10 Section 13 14. Use of penalty funds.

Any assessments and penalties collected pursuant to this act shall be applied toward implementation, enforcement and administration costs incurred by the department under this act. However, the secretary may transfer an agreed-to amount of moneys collected to the Attorney General to assist in the enforcement of this act.

17 Section 14 15. Rules and regulations.

18 The department may promulgate rules and regulations necessary 19 to implement and administer this act. ←

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20 Section 15 16. Annual report required.

The department shall submit an annual report to the General Assembly by March 1 of the year following the first full year in which this act is in effect, and each year thereafter, detailing, to the maximum extent possible, data on the previous calendar year's administration and enforcement of this act. The department may include any relevant facts and statistics that it believes necessary into the content of the report.

28 Section 16 17. Applicability.

This act shall not be construed to bring an individual within the scope of the Minimum Wage Act, the Wage Payment and

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Collection Law, the Unemployment Compensation Law or the
 Workers' Compensation Act if the individual is excluded from the
 scope of the appropriate statute.

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4 Section 17 18. Severability.

5 The provisions of this act are severable. If any provision of 6 this act or its application to any individual or circumstance is 7 held invalid, the invalidity shall not affect other provisions 8 or applications of this act which can be given effect without 9 the invalid provision or application.

10 Section 18 19. Construction of law.

11 Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to impair or 12 affect in any manner the ability of the department to carry out 13 the powers and duties prescribed by the laws of this 14 Commonwealth or to adopt measures to improve the enforcement of 15 other laws of this Commonwealth.

16 SECTION 20. FINDING.

17 THE DEPARTMENT SHALL COMMENCE IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS ACT TO 18 THE EXTENT THE SECRETARY DETERMINES SUFFICIENT FUNDS ARE 19 AVAILABLE OR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATES ADDITIONAL FUNDS 20 FOR PURPOSES OF THIS ACT.

21 Section 19 21. Effective date.

22 This act shall take effect in 90 days.

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