GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2013

Civil Rights Division to Human Relations Comm.

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Short Title:

HOUSE DRH70289-LR-79 (03/05)

Sponsors: Re	epresentative Floyd.
Referred to:	
	A BILL TO BE ENTITLED TRANSFER THE CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION FROM THE OFFICE OF
ADMINISTF COMMISSION	RATIVE HEARINGS TO THE NORTH CAROLINA HUMAN RELATIONS ON.
	embly of North Carolina enacts:
SECT	FION 1. The Civil Rights Division (Division) is transferred from the Office of
Administrative H	Hearings to the North Carolina Human Relations Commission (Commission) in
the same manne	er as a Type II transfer pursuant to G.S. 143A-6. The Division shall be
administered und	der the direction and supervision of the Commission but shall exercise all its
prescribed statute	ory powers independently.
	FION 2. G.S. 143B-391 reads as rewritten:
	North Carolina Human Relations Commission - Creation; powers and
	s.powers, duties, and organization.
	is hereby created the North Carolina Human Relations Commission of the
-	Administration. The North Carolina Human Relations Commission
	all have the following functions and duties:
(1)	To study problems concerning human relations; relations.
(2)	To promote equality of opportunity for all <u>eitizens; citizens.</u>
(3)	To promote understanding, respect, and goodwill among all citizens; citizens.
(4)	To provide channels of communication among the races; races.
(5)	To encourage the employment of qualified people without regard to
(5)	race;race.
(6)	To encourage youths to become better trained and qualified for
(7)	employment; employment.
(7)	To receive on behalf of the Department of Administration and to recommend
(0)	expenditure of gifts and grants from public and private donors; donors.
(8)	To enlist the cooperation and assistance of all State and local government
(0)	officials in the attainment of the objectives of the Commission; Commission.
(9)	To assist local good neighborhood councils and biracial human relations
	committees in promoting activities related to the functions of the
(10)	Commission enumerated above; in this subsection.
(10)	To advise the Secretary of Administration upon any matter the Secretary
/1.1\	may refer to it; it.
(11)	To administer the provisions of the State Fair Housing Act as outlined in
(4.0)	Chapter 41A of the General Statutes; Statutes.
(12)	To administer the provisions of Chapter 99D of the General Statutes.



- (13) To direct and supervise the Civil Rights Division.
- (b) The Civil Rights Division (Division) is established as a unit within the Commission. The Division shall be administered under the direction and supervision of the Commission but shall exercise all its prescribed statutory powers independently."

SECTION 3. G.S. 7A-759, which shall be recodified by the Revisor of Statutes as G.S. 143B-391.1, reads as rewritten:

"§ 143B-391.1. Civil Rights Division as deferral agency.

- (a) The Office of Administrative Hearings Civil Rights Division of the North Carolina Human Relations Commission (Human Relations Commission) is designated to serve as the State's deferral agency for cases deferred by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to the Office of Administrative Hearings Human Relations Commission as provided in Section 706 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-5, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, 29 U.S.C. § 621 et seq., and the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12101 et seq. for charges filed by State or local government employees covered under Chapter 126 of the General Statutes and shall have all of the powers and authority necessary to function as a deferral agency.
- (b) The <u>Chief Administrative Law Judge Human Relations Commission</u> is authorized and directed to contract with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission for the <u>Office of Administrative Hearings Civil Rights Division of the Human Relations Commission</u> to serve as a deferral agency and to establish and maintain a Civil Rights Division in the <u>Office of Administrative Hearings under the Human Relations Commission</u> to carry out the functions of a deferral agency.
- (b1) As provided in the contract between the Office of Administrative Hearings Human Relations Commission and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, a deferred charge for purposes of 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-5(c) or (d) is a charge that is filed by a State or local government employee covered under Chapter 126 of the General Statutes and alleges an unlawful employment practice prohibited under that Chapter or any other State law. A deferred charge may be filed with either agency.

The date a deferred charge is filed with either agency is considered to be a commencement of proceedings under State law for purposes of 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-5(c) or (d). The filing of a deferred charge automatically tolls the time limit under G.S. 126-7.2, 126-35, 126-38, and 150B-23(f) and any other State law that sets a time limit for filing a contested case under Article 3 of Chapter 150B of the General Statutes alleging an unlawful employment practice. These time limits are tolled until the completion of the investigation and of any informal methods of resolution pursued pursuant to subsection (d) of this section.

- (c) In investigating charges an employee of the Civil Rights Division of the Office of Administrative Hearings—Human Relations Commission specifically designated by the Commission an order of the Chief Administrative Law Judge filed in the pending case may administer oaths and affirmations.
- (c1) In investigating charges, an employee of the Civil Rights Division shall have access at reasonable times to State premises, records, and documents relevant to the charge and shall have the right to examine, photograph, and copy evidence. Any challenge to the Civil Rights Division to investigate the deferred charge shall not constitute grounds for denial or refusal to produce or allow access to the investigative evidence.
- (d) Any charge not resolved by the Civil Rights Division by informal methods of conference, conciliation or persuasion may be heard by the Human Relations Commission or as a contested case as provided in Article 3 of Chapter 150B of the General Statutes.
- (e) An order entered by an administrative law judge after a contested case hearing on the merits of a deferred charge is a final agency decision and is binding on the parties. The administrative law judge may order whatever remedial action is appropriate to give full relief consistent with the requirements of federal statutes or regulations or State statutes or rules.

- (f) In addition to the authority vested in G.S. 7A-756 and G.S. 150B-33, an administrative law judge The Civil Rights Division may monitor compliance with any negotiated settlement, conciliation agreement or order entered in a deferred case.
- (g) The standards of confidentiality established by federal statute or regulation for discrimination charges shall apply to deferred cases investigated or heard by the Office of Administrative Hearings. Human Relations Commission.
- (h) Nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting the authority or right of any federal agency to act under any federal statute or regulation.
- (i) This section shall be broadly construed to further the general purposes stated in this section and the specific purposes of the particular provisions involved."

SECTION 4. G.S. 126-14.4 reads as rewritten:

"§ 126-14.4. Remedies.

(a) A State employee or applicant for initial State employment who has reason to believe that he or she was among the pool of the most qualified persons for a position in State government employment and was denied employment or promotion in violation of G.S. 126-14.2 because of political affiliation or political influence may complain directly through the Civil Rights Division of the Office of Administrative Hearings, North Carolina Human Relations Commission, which shall be responsible for making an initial determination of whether there is probable cause to believe that there has been a violation of G.S. 126-14.2.

The complaining State employee or applicant shall file a complaint with the Civil Rights Division of the Office of Administrative Hearings within 30 days after the complainant receives written notice that the position in question has been filled.

The Civil Rights Division of the Office of Administrative Hearings shall promptly make appropriate formal and informal inquiries in its investigatory, fact-finding role and may consider any matter, document, or statement deemed pertinent to the initial determination, including telephone conversations, in determining if there is probable cause to believe there has been a violation of G.S. 126-14.2. The Civil Rights Division may apply to an administrative law judge in the Office of Administrative Hearings for the issuance of oaths and subpoenas under G.S. 7A-756. The investigation and fact-finding phase of the complaint shall be completed by the Civil Rights Division within 30 days.

- (b) The Civil Rights Division of the Office of Administrative Hearings-shall notify the person alleged to have been hired in violation of G.S. 126-14.2 of the appeal, and the person may present any information to the Civil Rights Division that is pertinent to the initial determination of probable cause. The person alleged to have been hired in violation of G.S. 126-14.2 shall be notified of the results of the initial determination and shall have a right to intervene in any administrative proceedings pursuant to G.S. 150B-23(d).
- (c) Upon an initial determination that there is probable cause to believe there has been a violation of G.S. 126-14.2, the complainant may file within 15 days a petition for a contested case pursuant to G.S. 126-34.1 and Article 3 of Chapter 150B of the General Statutes.
- (d) An initial determination by the Civil Rights Division that there is not probable cause to believe there has been a violation of G.S. 126-14.2 shall be conclusive of any rights under that section but shall not be admissible or binding in any separate or subsequent civil action or proceeding.
- (e) Within 90 days after the filing of a contested case petition, the administrative law judge shall issue a final decision to the State Personnel Commission which shall include findings of fact and conclusions of law and, if the administrative law judge has found a violation of G.S. 126-14.2, an appropriate remedy, which may include:
 - (1) Directing the State agency, department, or institution to declare the position vacant and to hire from among the most qualified State employees or applicants for initial State employment who had applied for the position, or
 - (2) Requiring that the vacancy be posted pursuant to this Chapter.

(f)

- applicable to contested cases commenced on or after that date.

 (g) A career State employee with:
 - (1) Less than 10 years of service who was placed in an exempt managerial position, as defined by G.S. 126-5(b)(2), shall be given priority consideration for a position at the same salary grade equal to that held in the most recent position before being placed in the exempt managerial position if he or she has to vacate because of violation of G.S. 126-14.2.

Repealed by Session Laws 2011-398, s. 43, effective January 1, 2012, and

(2) 10 or more years of service who was placed in an exempt managerial position, as defined by G.S. 126-5(b)(2), shall be placed in a comparable position at the same grade and salary equal to that held in the most recent position before being placed in the exempt managerial position if he or she had to vacate because of violation of G.S. 126-14.2."

SECTION 5. No action or proceeding pending on July 1, 2013, brought by or against the Civil Rights Division when it was under the Office of Administrative Hearings shall be affected by any provision of this act, but the same may be prosecuted or defended as the Civil Rights Division of the North Carolina Human Relations Commission, which shall be substituted as a party upon proper application to the courts or other public bodies. Any business or other matter undertaken or commanded by the Civil Rights Division regarding any State program, office, or contract or pertaining to or connected with their respective functions, powers, obligations, and duties that are pending on the date this act becomes effective, may be conducted and completed in the same manner and under the same terms and conditions and with the same effect after that effective date.

SECTION 6. This act becomes effective July 1, 2013.