## CHAMBER ACTION

Senate House

Representative Soto offered the following:

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## Amendment (with title amendment)

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Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert: Section 1. (1)(a) The Legislature finds, as a matter of public policy, that it is necessary to declare that the theft of wages through the denial of compensation for work completed at the amount agreed upon by an employer and employee is against the law and policies of the state.

- The Legislature further finds that employers, (b) employees, local communities, the overall business climate, and the public all benefit from wage theft policies and programs that ensure that agreed upon or promised rates of pay are enforced.
- (2) As used in this section, the term "wage theft" means an underpayment or nonpayment of an individual worker's wages, 094285

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salaries, commissions, or other similar compensation agreed upon by an employer and employee.

- (3) (a) A wage theft violation exists when an employer fails to pay any portion of wages, salaries, commissions, or other similar form of compensation due to an employee for the work that those wages were agreed to and which were due, within a reasonable time after the date on which the employee performed the work according to the applicable rate and the employer's own pay schedule established by policy or practice, but in no case later than 30 days after the date the work was performed.
- (b) If a pay schedule has not been established, a reasonable time after the date on which that employee performed the work shall be 2 weeks.
- (4) (a) In the event of a finding of wage theft, the employer shall be liable for the actual back wages due and owing and may be liable for administrative costs in an amount not to exceed \$1,500. In addition, liquidated damages shall be awarded to the employee. Liquidated damages shall be limited to twice the amount a respondent employer is found to have unlawfully failed to pay the complainant employee.
- (b) For a second violation, a fine of \$1,000 shall be charged against the employer in addition to liquidated damages and any administrative costs.
- (c) For a third or subsequent violation, an employer shall be subject to a fine of \$2,000 per aggrieved worker, and may be liable for administrative costs in an amount not to exceed \$2,500.

- (5) Any action brought under this section shall be commenced within 1 year after the last date upon which wages were due to the employee that is the subject of the wage theft claim.
- (6) (a) A county may, by local ordinance, establish an administrative process to address wage theft. The process shall afford the parties involved an opportunity to negotiate a resolution to the wages in question. A county, municipality, or political subdivision may not adopt or maintain in effect any ordinance or rule that creates requirements or regulations for the purpose of addressing wage theft other than to establish the administrative process provided for in this section.
- (b) Local ordinances must establish a system that
  provides:
- 1. A process by which a complaint can be submitted to the county by, or on behalf of, an aggrieved employee, in which a wage theft violation must be alleged.
- 2. Requirements relating to service of the complaint and written notice on the respondent employer alleged to have committed a wage theft practice, setting forth the allegations put forth in the complaint and the rights and obligations of the parties, which shall include the right of the respondent to file an answer to the complaint, the right to a conciliation process between the two parties, and the right to a hearing on the matter before a county hearing officer.
- (c) It shall be the policy of each county to encourage conciliation of the charges made, and to work with the parties in an attempt to conciliate and resolve the matter. A hearing 094285

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officer may be appointed only if the matter is not resolved through conciliation in accordance with this paragraph.

- (d) The final determination of a hearing officer is subject to appeal to a court of competent jurisdiction.
- (e) If a preponderance of the evidence demonstrates a wage theft violation has occurred, the hearing officer shall order the employer to pay wage theft restitution to the affected employee along with liquidated damages and any administrative costs.
- (f) The regulation of wage theft through local ordinance shall be limited to requiring that employers pay their employees for work performed at the agreed upon rate of pay and establishing a fair procedure and program to review and enforce wage agreements.
- (g) An employee not timely paid wages, final compensation, or wage supplements by his or her employer as required by this section shall be entitled to recover through a claim filed in a process or program established in the employee's county of employment, or in a civil action, but not both.
- (7) If the employer is found to have acted in good faith or if the employer had reason to believe that the act or omission was not intentional or was not wage theft, the administrative costs against the employer may be waived.
- (8) Any local ordinance adopted and implemented before this act takes effect shall remain in place until the local government amends or repeals it.
  - Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2012.

Bill No. CS/HB 609 (2012)

Amendment No.

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## TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove the entire title and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to wage protection for employees;
providing legislative findings; providing a

definition; providing when a wage theft violation
exists; providing employer liability; providing fines;
providing a statute of limitations; authorizing a
county to establish an administrative process to
address wage theft by local ordinance; providing
requirements; authorizing administrative costs against
the employer to be waived under certain conditions;
providing that any prior local ordinance adopted and
implemented shall remain in place until such time that
the local government elects to amend or repeal it;

providing an effective date.