## HOUSE BILL No. 1072

DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

Citations Affected: IC 4-1-2-1; IC 22-2-2-4; IC 22-5-8.
Synopsis: Overtime compensation for certain employees. Provides that certain employees must be paid compensation for employment in certain circumstances at a rate not less than 1.5 times the regular rate at which the employee is employed and, under certain circumstances, not less than two times the regular rate at which the employee is employed. Removes outdated language. Relocates language concerning the tip credit.

Effective: January 1, 2017.

## Macer

January 5, 2016, read first time and referred to Committee on Employment, Labor and Pensions.

## Second Regular Session of the 119th General Assembly (2016)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in this style type, and deletions will appear in this sery Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in this style type. Also, the word NEW will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.
Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in this style type or this style type reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2015 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

## HOUSE BILL No. 1072

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning labor and safety.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

SECTION 1. IC 4-1-2-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.13-2008, SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2017]: Sec. 1. (a) It is the intent of this chapter that state offices be open and able to conduct public business at all times during an eight and one-half ( $81 / 2$ ) hour working day.
(b) Each employee shall work for a full seven and one-half ( $71 / 2$ ) hours each working day and provision for a one (1) hour lunch period shall be provided each employee. Lunch hours of employees shall be staggered to permit the conduct of business at all times during a working day. Breaks shall be provided as set forth in IC 5-10-6-2.
(c) It shall be lawful for state offices to close their doors for business from the close of the working day each Friday or in the event Friday is a legal holiday, then from the close of the working day on the Thursday which immediately precedes such legal holiday, until the commencement of the working day on the next following Monday, or in the event Monday is a legal holiday, then until the commencement of the working day on the Tuesday which immediately follows such
legal holiday. providet, However, that the state library may be kept open until noon Saturdays in the discretion of the Indiana library and historical board.

SECTION 2. IC 22-2-2-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.165-2007, SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2017]: Sec. 4. (a) Every employer employing four (4) or more employees during a work week shall:
(1) in any work week beginning on or after fuly +1968 , in which the employer is subject to the provisions of this ehapter, pay eaeht of the employer's employees wages of not less than one tollar and twenty-five eents (\$1.25) per hour,
(2) in anty work week beginning onf or after fuly 1,1977 , in which the employer is subject to this ehapter, pay each of the employer's employees wages of not tess than one dollar and fifty eents (\$1.50) per hour,
(3) in any work week begiming on or after January 1,1978 , int which the employer is subjeet to this ehapter, pay each of the employer's employees wages of not tess than one dollar and seventy-five eents (\$1.75) per hour, and
(4) in any work week beginning on or after January 1,1979 , in which the employer is subject to this ehapter, pay each of the employer's employees wages of not less than two dollates (\$2) per hour.
(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), every employer employing at least (2) employees during a work week shatl, in any work week int which the employer is subject to this ehapter, pay each of the employees in any work week beginning on and after July 1,1990 , and before Oetober 1, 1998, wages of not less than three dollars and thirty-five eents ( $\$ 3.35$ ) per hourr.
(e) An employer subject to subsection (b) is pernitted to apply a"tip eredit" in determining the amotmt of easht wage paid to tipped employees. If determining the wage an employer is required to pay a tipped employee, the amount paid the employee by the employec's employer shall be an amount equat to.
(1) the eash wage paid the employee, which for purposes of the determination shall be not less than the eash wage required to be paid to employees eovered tunder the federal Fair Eabor Standards Act of 1938 , as amended ( 29 U.S.C. $203(\mathrm{~m})(1)$ ) on August 20 , 1996, whieh amount is two dollars and thirteen eents (\$2.13) an hourr, and
(2) an additional amount on aceount of the tips reecived by the employee, which amount is equal to the difference betweent the
wage speeified in stbdivision ( 1 ) and the wage in effeet under subsections (b), (f), (g), and (h).
An employer is responsible for stpporting the amount of tip eredit taken through reported tips by the employees.
(d) (a) No employer having employees subject to any provisions of this section shall discriminate, within any establishment in which employees are employed, between employees on the basis of sex by paying to employees in such establishment a rate less than the rate at which the employer pays wages to employees of the opposite sex in such establishment for equal work on jobs the performance of which requires equal skill, effort, and responsibility, and which are performed under similar working conditions, except where such payment is made pursuant to:
(1) a seniority system;
(2) a merit system;
(3) a system which measures earnings by quantity or quality of production; or
(4) a differential based on any other factor other than sex.
(e) (b) An employer who is paying a wage rate differential in violation of subsection (d) (a) shall not, in order to comply with subsection (d), (a), reduce the wage rate of any employee, and no labor organization, or its agents, representing employees of an employer having employees subject to subsection (d) (a) shall cause or attempt to cause such an employer to discriminate against an employee in violation of subsection (d). (a).
(f) Exeept as provided int subsection (e), every employer employing at least (2) employees during a work week shall, in any work week int whieh the employer is subject to this ehapter, pay each of the employees in any work week beginning on or after Өetober 1,1998 , and before Mareh 1,1999 , wages of not less than four dollars and twenty-five eents (\$4.25) per hour.
(g) Exeept as provided in subsections (e) and (j), every employer employing at least (2) employees during a work week shall, in any work week in which the employer is subject to this ehapter, pay each of the employees in any work week beginning on or after Mareht + , 1999, and before July 1,2007 , wages of not less than five tollars and fifteen eents ( $\$ 5.15$ ) an hour.
(fi) (c) Except as provided in subsections (c) (d) and ( $\mathbf{j})$, (f), every employer employing at least two (2) employees during a work week shall, in any work week in which the employer is subject to this chapter, pay each of the employees in any work week beginning on or after June 30, 2007, wages of not less than the minimum wage payable
under the federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.).
(d) An employer subject to subsection (c) is permitted to apply a tip credit in determining the amount of cash wage paid to tipped employees. In determining the wage an employer is required to pay a tipped employee, the amount paid the employee by the employee's employer must be an amount equal to:
(1) the cash wage paid the employee, which for purposes of the determination may be not less than the cash wage required to be paid to employees covered under the federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended (29 U.S.C. 203(m)(1)) on August 20, 1996, which amount is two dollars and thirteen cents (\$2.13) an hour; and
(2) an additional amount on account of the tips received by the employee, which amount is equal to the difference between the wage specified in subdivision (1) and the wage in effect under subsection (c).
An employer is responsible for supporting the amount of tip credit taken through reported tips by the employees.
(i) (e) This section does not apply if an employee:
(1) provides companionship services to the aged and infirm (as defined in 29 CFR 552.6); and
(2) is employed by an employer or agency other than the family or household using the companionship services, as provided in 29 CFR 552.109 (a).
(j) (f) This subsection applies only to an employee who has not attained the age of twenty (20) years. Instead of the rates prescribed by subsections (c) (f), (g), and (h), (d), an employer may pay an employee of the employer, during the first ninety ( 90 ) consecutive calendar days after the employee is initially employed by the employer, a wage which is not less than
( 1 ) four tollars and twenty-five eents ( $\$ 4.25$ ) per hour, effective
Mareht +, 1999, and
(2) the amount payable under the federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.), during the first ninety (90) consecutive calendar days after initial employment to an employee who has not attained twenty (20) years of age. effective July $1,2007$.
However, no employer may take any action to displace employees (including partial displacements such as reduction in hours, wages, or employment benefits) for purposes of hiring individuals at the wage authorized in this subsection.

(k) (g) Except as otherwise provided in this section, no employer shall employ any employee:
(1) for a work week longer than forty (40) hours unless the employee receives compensation for employment in excess of the forty (40) hours above specified at a rate not less than one and one-half (1.5) times the regular rate at which the employee is employed, except as provided in subdivision (3);
(2) longer during a work day than the prior scheduled time unless the employee receives compensation for employment in excess of the hours above specified at a rate not less than one and one-half (1.5) times the regular rate at which the employee is employed; or
(3) for a work week longer than fifty-two (52) hours unless the employee receives compensation for employment in excess of the hours above fifty-two (52) hours specified at a rate not less than two (2) times the regular rate at which the employee is employed.
Subdivisions (1), (2), and (3) may apply in a single work week.
$(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{h})$ For purposes of this section the following apply:
(1) "Overtime compensation" means the compensation required by subsection ( k ). (g).
(2) "Compensatory time" and "compensatory time off" mean hours during which an employee is not working, which are not counted as hours worked during the applicable work week or other work period for purposes of overtime compensation, and for which the employee is compensated at the employee's regular rate.
(3) "Regular rate" means the rate at which an employee is employed is considered to include all remuneration for employment paid to, or on behalf of, the employee, but is not considered to include the following:
(A) Sums paid as gifts, payments in the nature of gifts made at Christmas time or on other special occasions, as a reward for service, the amounts of which are not measured by or dependent on hours worked, production, or efficiency.
(B) Payments made for occasional periods when no work is performed due to vacation, holiday, illness, failure of the employer to provide sufficient work, or other similar cause, reasonable payments for traveling expenses, or other expenses, incurred by an employee in the furtherance of the employer's interests and properly reimbursable by the employer, and other similar payments to an employee which are not made as
compensation for the employee's hours of employment.
(C) Sums paid in recognition of services performed during a given period if:
(i) both the fact that payment is to be made and the amount of the payment are determined at the sole discretion of the employer at or near the end of the period and not pursuant to any prior contract, agreement, or promise causing the employee to expect the payments regularly;
(ii) the payments are made pursuant to a bona fide profit sharing plan or trust or bona fide thrift or savings plan, meeting the requirements of the administrator set forth in appropriately issued regulations, having due regard among other relevant factors, to the extent to which the amounts paid to the employee are determined without regard to hours of work, production, or efficiency; or
(iii) the payments are talent fees paid to performers, including announcers, on radio and television programs.
(D) Contributions irrevocably made by an employer to a trustee or third person pursuant to a bona fide plan for providing old age, retirement, life, accident, or health insurance or similar benefits for employees.
(E) Extra compensation provided by a premium rate paid for certain hours worked by the employee in any day or work week because those hours are hours worked in excess of eight (8) in a day or in excess of the maximum work week applicable to the employee under subsection (k) (g) or in excess of the employee's normal working hours or regular working hours, as the case may be.
(F) Extra compensation provided by a premium rate paid for work by the employee on Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, or regular days of rest, or on the sixth or seventh day of the work week, where the premium rate is not less than one and one-half (1.5) times the rate established in good faith for like work performed in nonovertime hours on other days.
(G) Extra compensation provided by a premium rate paid to the employee, in pursuance of an applicable employment contract or collective bargaining agreement, for work outside of the hours established in good faith by the contract or agreement as the basic, normal, or regular workday (not exceeding eight (8) hours) or work week (not exceeding the maximum work week applicable to the employee under subsection $(\mathrm{K}))(\mathbf{g})$ ) where the premium rate is not less than

one and one-half (1.5) times the rate established in good faith by the contract or agreement for like work performed during the workday or work week.
(m) (i) No employer shall be considered to have violated subsection ( $k$ ) (g) by employing any employee for a work week in excess of that specified in subsection (k) (g) without paying the compensation for overtime employment prescribed therein if the employee is so employed:
(1) in pursuance of an agreement, made as a result of collective bargaining by representatives of employees certified as bona fide by the National Labor Relations Board, which provides that no employee shall be employed more than one thousand forty $(1,040)$ hours during any period of twenty-six (26) consecutive weeks; or (2) in pursuance of an agreement, made as a result of collective bargaining by representatives of employees certified as bona fide by the National Labor Relations Board, which provides that during a specified period of fifty-two (52) consecutive weeks the employee shall be employed not more than two thousand two hundred forty $(2,240)$ hours and shall be guaranteed not less than one thousand eight hundred forty $(1,840)$ hours (or not less than forty-six (46) weeks at the normal number of hours worked per week, but not less than thirty (30) hours per week) and not more than two thousand eighty $(2,080)$ hours of employment for which the employee shall receive compensation for all hours guaranteed or worked at rates not less than those applicable under the agreement to the work performed and for all hours in excess of the guaranty which are also in excess of the maximum work week applicable to the employee under subsection ( k ) (g) or two thousand eighty $(2,080)$ in that period at rates not less than one and one-half (1.5) times the regular rate at which the employee is employed.
An agreement made before January 1, 2017, continues in full force and effect until the date of termination of the agreement. An agreement entered into after December 31, 2016, must contain payment for overtime hours as set forth in subsection (g).
$(\mathrm{m})(\mathbf{j})$ No employer shall be considered to have violated subsection ( K ) (g) by employing any employee for a work week in excess of the maximum work week applicable to the employee under subsection (k) (g) if the employee is employed pursuant to a bona fide individual contract, or pursuant to an agreement made as a result of collective bargaining by representatives of employees, if the duties of the employee necessitate irregular hours of work, and the contract or
agreement includes the following:
(1) Specifies a regular rate of pay of not less than the minimum hourly rate provided in subsections (c), (h), (d), and ( j ) ( f ), (whichever is applicable) and compensation at not less than one and one-half (1.5) times that rate for all hours worked in excess of the maximum work week.
(2) Provides a weekly guaranty of pay for not more than sixty (60) hours based on the rates so specified.
(o) (k) No employer shall be considered to have violated subsection $(\mathrm{k})(\mathrm{g})$ by employing any employee for a work week in excess of the maximum work week applicable to the employee under that subsection if, pursuant to an agreement or understanding arrived at between the employer and the employee before performance of the work, the amount paid to the employee for the number of hours worked by the employee in the work week in excess of the maximum work week applicable to the employee under that subsection:
(1) in the case of an employee employed at piece rates, is computed at piece rates not less than one and one-half (1.5) times
the bona fide piece rates applicable to the same work when performed during nonovertime hours;
(2) in the case of an employee performing two (2) or more kinds of work for which different hourly or piece rates have been established, is computed at rates not less than one and one-half (1.5) times those bona fide rates applicable to the same work when performed during nonovertime hours; or
(3) is computed at a rate not less than one and one-half(1.5) times the rate established by the agreement or understanding as the basic rate to be used in computing overtime compensation thereunder, provided that the rate so established shall be substantially equivalent to the average hourly earnings of the employee, exclusive of overtime premiums, in the particular work over a representative period of time;
and if the employee's average hourly earnings for the work week exclusive of payments described in this section are not less than the minimum hourly rate required by applicable law, and extra overtime compensation is properly computed and paid on other forms of additional pay required to be included in computing the regular rate.
(p) (l) Extra compensation paid as described in this section shall be creditable toward overtime compensation payable pursuant to this section.
(q) (m) No employer shall be considered to have violated subsection $(\mathrm{k})(\mathrm{g})$ by employing any employee of a retail or service establishment
for a work week in excess of the applicable work week specified therein, if:
(1) the regular rate of pay of the employee is in excess of one and one-half (1.5) times the minimum hourly rate applicable to the employee under section 2 of this chapter; and
(2) more than half of the employee's compensation for a representative period (not less than one (1) month) represents commissions on goods or services.
In determining the proportion of compensation representing commissions, all earnings resulting from the application of a bona fide commission rate shall be considered commissions on goods or services without regard to whether the computed commissions exceed the draw or guarantee.
$(\mathrm{F})(\mathbf{n})$ No employer engaged in the operation of a hospital or an establishment which is an institution primarily engaged in the care of the sick, the aged, or individuals with a mental illness or defect who reside on the premises shall be considered to have violated subsection $(\mathrm{k})(\mathrm{g})$ if, pursuant to an agreement or understanding arrived at between the employer and the employee before performance of the work, a work period of fourteen (14) consecutive days is accepted in lieu of the work week of seven (7) consecutive days for purposes of overtime computation and if, for the employee's employment in excess of eight (8) hours in any workday and in excess of eighty (80) hours in that fourteen (14) day period, the employee receives compensation at a rate not less than one and one-half (1.5) times the regular rate at which the employee is employed.
(s) (o) No employer shall employ any employee in domestic service in one (1) or more households for a work week longer than forty (40) hours unless the employee receives compensation for that employment in accordance with subsection (k). (g).
$(\boldsymbol{t})$ (p) In the case of an employee of an employer engaged in the business of operating a street, a suburban or interurban electric railway, or a local trolley or motorbus carrier (regardless of whether or not the railway or carrier is public or private or operated for profit or not for profit), in determining the hours of employment of such an employee to which the rate prescribed by subsection $(\mathrm{k})(\mathbf{g})$ applies, there shall be excluded the hours the employee was employed in charter activities by the employer if both of the following apply:
(1) The employee's employment in the charter activities was pursuant to an agreement or understanding with the employer arrived at before engaging in that employment.
(2) If employment in the charter activities is not part of the
employee's regular employment.
(u) (q) Any employer may employ any employee for a period or periods of not more than ten (10) hours in the aggregate in any work week in excess of the maximum work week specified in subsection (k) (g) without paying the compensation for overtime employment prescribed in subsection (k), (g), if during that period or periods the employee is receiving remedial education that:
(1) is provided to employees who lack a high school diploma or educational attainment at the eighth grade level;
(2) is designed to provide reading and other basic skills at an eighth grade level or below; and
(3) does not include job specific training.
$(\mathrm{v})(\mathbf{r})$ Subsection $(\mathrm{k})(\mathbf{g})$ does not apply to an employee of a motion picture theater.
(w) (s) Subsection (k) (g) does not apply to an employee of a seasonal amusement or recreational establishment, an organized camp, or a religious or nonprofit educational conference center that is exempt under the federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended (29 U.S.C. 213).

SECTION 3. IC 22-5-8 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2017]:

## Chapter 8. Overtime Compensation

Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "department" means the department of labor created by IC 22-1-1-1.

Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "employee" means a person employed or permitted to work or perform any service for remuneration or under any contract of hire, written or oral, express or implied, by an employer in any occupation subject to the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The term:
(1) includes an employee of the state who is subject to IC 4-1-2-1(b) and an employee of a state educational institution (as defined in IC 21-7-13-32); and
(2) does not include an employee exempt or partially exempt from the overtime pay requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act.
Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "employer" means an employer that is subject to the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act but does not include the following:
(1) The federal government, including the armed forces of the United States.
(2) A railroad doing business in Indiana.

Sec. 4. As used in this chapter, "Fair Labor Standards Act" means the federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended (29 U.S.C. 206).

Sec. 5. As used in this chapter, "regular rate" means the rate at which an employee is employed is considered to include all remuneration for employment paid to, or on behalf of, the employee, but is not considered to include the following:
(1) Sums paid as gifts, payments in the nature of gifts made at Christmas time or on other special occasions, or as a reward for service, the amounts of which are not measured by or dependent on hours worked, production, or efficiency.
(2) Payments made for occasional periods when no work is performed due to vacation, holiday, illness, failure of the employer to provide sufficient work, or other similar cause, reasonable payments for traveling expenses, or other expenses, incurred by an employee in the furtherance of the employer's interests and properly reimbursable by the employer, and other similar payments to an employee that are not made as compensation for the employee's hours of employment.
(3) Sums paid in recognition of services performed during a given period if:
(A) both the fact that payment is to be made and the amount of the payment are determined at the sole discretion of the employer at or near the end of the period and not under any prior contract, agreement, or promise causing the employee to expect the payments regularly; (B) the payments are made under a bona fide profit sharing plan or trust or bona fide thrift or savings plan, meeting the requirements of the administrator set forth in appropriately issued regulations, having due regard among other relevant factors, to the extent to which the amounts paid to the employee are determined without regard to hours of work, production, or efficiency; or
(C) the payments are talent fees paid to performers, including announcers, on radio and television programs.
(4) Contributions irrevocably made by an employer to a trustee or third person under a bona fide plan for providing old age, retirement, life, accident, or health insurance or similar benefits for employees.
(5) Extra compensation provided by a premium rate paid for certain hours worked by the employee in any day or work
week because those hours are hours worked in accordance with section 6 of this chapter.
(6) Extra compensation provided by a premium rate paid to the employee, under an applicable employment contract or collective bargaining agreement, for work outside of the hours established in good faith by the contract or agreement as the basic, normal, or regular workday or work week.
Sec. 6. An employer may not employ an employee:
(1) longer during a work day than the prior scheduled time unless the employee receives compensation for employment in excess of the hours above specified at a rate not less than one and one-half (1.5) times the regular rate at which the employee is employed;
(2) longer for a work week in excess of the work week agreed upon between the employee and employer unless the employee receives compensation for employment in excess of the hours above the agreed upon work week at a rate not less than one and one-half (1.5) times the regular rate at which the employee is employed, except as provided in subdivision (3); or
(3) for a work week longer than fifty-two (52) hours unless the employee receives compensation for employment in excess of the hours above fifty-two (52) hours specified at a rate not less than two (2) times the regular rate at which the employee is employed.
Subdivisions (1), (2), and (3) may apply in a single work week.
Sec. 7. A labor agreement entered into before January 1, 2017, continues in full force and effect until the date of termination of the agreement. A labor agreement entered into after December 31, 2016, must contain payment for overtime hours in the manner provided as set forth in section 6 of this chapter.

Sec.8. (a) The department and authorized inspectors and agents of the department shall:
(1) enforce and ensure compliance with the provisions of this chapter;
(2) investigate any violations of any of the provisions of this chapter; and
(3) institute or cause to be instituted actions for compensation due as provided under this chapter.
(b) The commissioner of the department may refer claims for compensation due under this chapter to the attorney general, and the attorney general may initiate civil actions on behalf of the
claimant or may refer the claim to an attorney admitted to the practice of law in Indiana.
(c) It is unlawful for any person to:
(1) interfere with, obstruct, or hinder an inspector or agent of the department while the inspector or agent performs official duties of the department; or
(2) refuse to properly answer questions asked by an inspector or agent of the department.
Sec. 9. This chapter does not prohibit an employer from providing compensation in excess of that required by this chapter.

