HOUSE BILL No. 1345

DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

Citations Affected: IC 22-2-2.

Synopsis: Minimum wage. Increases the minimum wage paid to certain employees in Indiana as follows: (1) After June 30, 2022, from \$7.25 an hour to \$8.20 an hour. (2) After December 31, 2023, from \$8.20 an hour to \$9.15 an hour. (3) After December 31, 2024, from \$9.15 an hour to \$10.10 an hour. (4) After December 31, 2024, from \$10.10 an hour to \$11.00 an hour. Provides that after December 31, 2024, and each subsequent December 31, the hourly minimum wage increases at the same percentage as any increase in the Consumer Price Index for the preceding calendar year. Increases the cash wage paid to tipped employees as follows: (1) After June 30, 2022, from \$2.13 an hour to \$3.00 an hour. (2) After December 31, 2022, from \$3.00 an hour to \$4.28 an hour. (3) After December 31, 2023, from \$4.28 an hour to \$5.56 an hour. (4) After December 31, 2024, from \$5.56 an hour to \$6.85 an hour. Provides that after December 31, 2025, and continuing for each subsequent December 31, the cash wage required to be paid to employees is equal to 70% of the hourly minimum wage. Provides that, if the federal minimum wage or cash wage is higher than the state minimum wage or cash wage, employers are required to pay the higher federal rate. Makes technical corrections and corresponding changes.

Effective: July 1, 2021.

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January 14, 2021, read first time and referred to Committee on Employment, Labor and Pensions.



First Regular Session of the 122nd General Assembly (2021)

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 style type.

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 2020 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

HOUSE BILL No. 1345

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:

1	SECTION 1. IC 22-2-2-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.7-2019
2	SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
3	JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 3. As used in this chapter:
4	"Commissioner" means the commissioner of labor or the
5	commissioner's authorized representative.

"Department" means the department of labor.

"Occupation" means an industry, trade, business, or class of work in which employees are gainfully employed.

"Employer" means any individual, partnership, association, limited liability company, corporation, business trust, the state, or other governmental agency or political subdivision during any work week in which they have two (2) or more employees. However, **except as provided in section 14 of this chapter**, it shall not include any employer who is subject to the minimum wage provisions of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended (29 U.S.C. 201-209). (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.).

"Employee" means any person employed or permitted to work or



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perform any service for remuneration or under any contract of hire,

written or oral, express or implied by an employer in any occupation,

3	but shall not include any of the following:
4	(a) Persons less than sixteen (16) years of age.
5	(b) Persons engaged in an independently established trade,
6	occupation, profession, or business who, in performing the
7	services in question, are free from control or direction both under
8	a contract of service and in fact.
9	(c) Persons performing services not in the course of the
10	employing unit's trade or business.
11	(d) Persons employed on a commission basis.
12	(e) Persons employed by their own parent, spouse, or child.
13	(f) Members of any religious order performing any service for that
14	order, any ordained, commissioned, or licensed minister, priest,
15	rabbi, sexton, or Christian Science reader, and volunteers
16	performing services for any religious or charitable organization.
17	(g) Persons performing services as student nurses in the employ
18	of a hospital or nurses training school while enrolled and
19	regularly attending classes in a nurses training school chartered
20	or approved under law, or students performing services in the
21	employ of persons licensed as both funeral directors and
22	embalmers as a part of their requirements for apprenticeship to
23	secure an embalmer's license or a funeral director's license from
24	the state, or during their attendance at any schools required by law
25	for securing an embalmer's or funeral director's license.
26	(h) Persons who have completed a four (4) year course in a
27	medical school approved by law when employed as interns or
28	resident physicians by any accredited hospital.
29	(i) Students performing services for any school, college, or
30	university in which they are enrolled and are regularly attending
31	classes.
32	(j) Persons with physical or mental disabilities performing
33	services for nonprofit organizations organized primarily for the
34	purpose of providing employment for persons with disabilities or
35	for assisting in their therapy and rehabilitation only if the persons
36	performing services under this section are provided with:
37	(1) housing by the nonprofit organization; or
38	(2) housing and support by a relative or family member.
39	(k) Persons employed as insurance producers, insurance
40	solicitors, and outside salesmen, if all their services are performed
41	for remuneration solely by commission.
42	(l) Persons performing services for any camping, recreational, or



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1	guidance facilities operated by a charitable, religious, or
2	educational nonprofit organization.
3	(m) Persons engaged in agricultural labor. The term shall include
4	only services performed:
5	(1) on a farm, in connection with cultivating the soil, or in
6	connection with raising or harvesting any agricultural or
7	horticultural commodity, including the raising, shearing,
8	feeding, caring for, training, and management of livestock,
9	bees, poultry, and furbearing animals and wildlife;
10	(2) in the employ of the owner or tenant or other operator of a
11	farm, in connection with the operation, management,
12	conservation, improvement, or maintenance of the farm and its
13	tools and equipment if the major part of the service is
14	performed on a farm;
15	(3) in connection with:
16	(A) the production or harvesting of maple sugar or maple
17	syrup or any commodity defined as an agricultural
18	commodity in the Agricultural Marketing Act, as amended
19	(12 U.S.C. 1141j);
20	(B) the raising or harvesting of mushrooms;
21	(C) the hatching of poultry; or
22	(D) the operation or maintenance of ditches, canals,
23	reservoirs, or waterways used exclusively for supplying and
24	storing water for farming purposes; and
25	(4) in handling, planting, drying, packing, packaging,
26	processing, freezing, grading, storing, or delivering to storage,
27	to market, or to a carrier for transportation to market, any
28	agricultural or horticultural commodity, but only if service is
29	performed as an incident to ordinary farming operation or, in
30	the case of fruits and vegetables, as an incident to the
31	preparation of fruits and vegetables for market. However, this
32	exception shall not apply to services performed in connection
33	with any agricultural or horticultural commodity after its
34	delivery to a terminal market or processor for preparation or
35	distribution for consumption.
36	As used in this subdivision, "farm" includes stock, dairy, poultry,
37	fruit, furbearing animals, and truck farms, nurseries, orchards, or
38	greenhouses or other similar structures used primarily for the
39	raising of agricultural or horticultural commodities.
40	(n) Those persons employed in executive, administrative, or
41	professional occupations who have the authority to employ or



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discharge and who earn one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) or more

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1	a week, and outside salesmen.
2	(o) Any person not employed for more than four (4) weeks in any
3	four (4) consecutive three (3) month periods.
4	(p) Any employee with respect to whom the Interstate Commerce
5	Commission has power to establish qualifications and maximum
6	hours of service under the federal Motor Carrier Act of 1935 (49
7	U.S.C. 304(3)) or any employee of a carrier subject to IC 8-2.1.
8	(q) A person engaged in services as a direct seller. The term shal
9	include only services performed:
10	(1) by a person that is in the trade or business of:
11	(A) selling, or soliciting the sale of, consumer products or
12	services to any buyer on a buy-sell basis
13	deposit-commission basis, or similar basis, in any place
14	other than in a permanent retail establishment; or
15	(B) selling, or soliciting the sale of, consumer products or
16	services in any place other than in a permanent retai
17	establishment;
18	(2) when substantially all the remuneration, whether or no
19	paid in cash, for the performance of the services is directly
20	related to sales or other output, including the performance of
21	services, rather than the number of hours worked; and
22	(3) when the services performed by the person are performed
23	pursuant to a written contract and the contract provides tha
24	the person who performs the services will not be treated as ar
25	employee for tax purposes under the contract.
26	SECTION 2. IC 22-2-2-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.147-2020
27	SECTION 14, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
28	JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 4. (a) No employer having employees subject to
29	any provisions of this section shall discriminate, within any
30	establishment in which employees are employed, between employees
31	on the basis of sex by paying to employees in such establishment a rate
32	less than the rate at which the employer pays wages to employees of the
33	opposite sex in such establishment for equal work on jobs the
34	performance of which requires equal skill, effort, and responsibility
35	and which are performed under similar working conditions, except
36	where such payment is made pursuant to:
37	(1) a seniority system;
38	(2) a merit system;
39	(3) a system which measures earnings by quantity or quality or
40	production; or
41	(4) a differential based on any other factor other than sex.

(b) An employer who is paying a wage rate differential in violation



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- of subsection (a) shall not, in order to comply with subsection (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 (a) shall cause or attempt to cause such an employer to discriminate against an employee in violation of subsection (a).
- (c) Except as provided in subsection (d), (j), 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, and before July 1, 2022, 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) Except as provided in subsection (j), every employer shall, in any work week in which the employer is subject to this chapter, pay each of the employees in any work week beginning after June 30, 2022, and before January 1, 2023, wages of not less than eight dollars and twenty cents (\$8.20) an hour.
- (e) Except as provided in subsection (j), every employer shall, in any work week in which the employer is subject to this chapter, pay each of the employees in any work week beginning after December 31, 2022, and before January 1, 2024, wages of not less than nine dollars and fifteen cents (\$9.15) an hour.
- (f) Except as provided in subsection (j), every employer shall, in any work week in which the employer is subject to this chapter, pay each of the employees in any work week beginning after December 31, 2023, and before January 1, 2025, wages of not less than ten dollars and ten cents (\$10.10) an hour.
- (g) Except as provided in subsection (j), every employer shall, in any work week in which the employer is subject to this chapter, pay each of the employees in any work week beginning after December 31, 2024, and before January 1, 2026, wages of not less than eleven dollars (\$11.00) an hour.
- (h) Except as provided in subsection (j), every employer shall, in any work week in which the employer is subject to this chapter, pay each of the employees in any work week beginning after December 31, 2025, and continuing for each subsequent December 31, an increase in the hourly minimum wage set by this section in the same percentage as any increase in the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers for the preceding calendar year.
 - (i) If the minimum hourly wage required under subsections (d)



1	through (h) (whichever is applicable) is less than the minimum
2	wage payable under the federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938,
3	as amended (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.), an employer shall pay the
4	minimum wage payable under the federal Fair Labor Standards
5	Act of 1938, as amended (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.).
6	(d) (j) An employer subject to subsection (e) subsections (c)
7	through (i) (whichever is applicable) is permitted to apply a tip credit
8	in determining the amount of cash wage paid to tipped employees. In
9	determining the wage an employer is required to pay a tipped
10	employee, the amount paid the employee by the employee's employer
11	must be an amount equal to:
12	(1) the cash wage paid the employee, which for purposes of the
13	determination may be not less than:
14	(A) in any work week beginning before July 1, 2022, the
15	cash wage required to be paid to employees covered under the
16	federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended (29
17	U.S.C. 203(m)(1)) on August 20, 1996, which amount is two
18	dollars and thirteen cents (\$2.13) an hour; and
19	(B) in any work week beginning after June 30, 2022, and
20	before January 1, 2023, three dollars (\$3.00) an hour;
21	(C) in any work week beginning after December 31, 2022,
22	and before January 1, 2024, four dollars and twenty-eight
23	cents (\$4.28) an hour;
24	(D) in any work week beginning after December 31, 2023,
25	and before January 1, 2025, five dollars and fifty-six cents
26	(\$5.56) an hour;
27	(E) in any work week beginning after December 31, 2024,
28	and before January 1, 2026, six dollars and eighty-five
29	cents (\$6.85) an hour;
30	(F) in any work week beginning after December 31, 2025,
31	and continuing for each subsequent December 31, the cash
32	wage required to be paid to employees is equal to seventy
33	percent (70%) of the hourly minimum wage required
34	under subsections (h) and (i) (whichever is applicable); or
35	(G) if the cash wage required under subdivisions (A)
36	through (F) (whichever is applicable) is less than the
37	minimum wage payable under the federal Fair Labor
38	Standards Act of 1938, as amended (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.),
39	an employer shall pay the cash wage payable under the
40	federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended (29
41	U.S.C. 201 et seq.); and
42	(2) an additional amount on account of the tips received by the



1	employee, which amount is equal to the difference between the	
2	wage specified in subdivision (1) and the wage in effect under	
3	subsection (c). subsections (c) through (i) (whichever is	
4	applicable).	
5	An employer is responsible for supporting the amount of tip credit	
6	taken through reported tips by the employees.	
7	(e) (k) This section does not apply if an employee:	
8	(1) provides companionship services to the aged and infirm (as	
9	defined in 29 CFR 552.6); and	
10	(2) is employed by an employer or agency other than the family	
11	or household using the companionship services, as provided in 29	
12	CFR 552.109 (a).	
13	This subsection expires on July 1, 2022.	
14	(f) (l) Except as otherwise provided in this section, no employer	
15	shall employ any employee for a work week longer than forty (40)	
16	hours unless the employee receives compensation for employment in	
17	excess of forty (40) hours at a rate not less than one and one-half (1.5)	
18	times the regular rate at which the employee is employed.	
19	(g) (m) For purposes of this section the following apply:	
20	(1) "Overtime compensation" means the compensation required	
21	by subsection (f). (l).	
22	(2) "Compensatory time" and "compensatory time off" mean	
23	hours during which an employee is not working, which are not	
24	counted as hours worked during the applicable work week or	
25	other work period for purposes of overtime compensation, and for	
26	which the employee is compensated at the employee's regular	
27	rate.	
28	(3) "Regular rate" means the rate at which an employee is	
29	employed is considered to include all remuneration for	
30	employment paid to, or on behalf of, the employee, but is not	
31	considered to include the following:	
32	(A) Sums paid as gifts, payments in the nature of gifts made at	
33	Christmas time or on other special occasions, as a reward for	
34	service, the amounts of which are not measured by or	
35	dependent on hours worked, production, or efficiency.	
36	(B) Payments made for occasional periods when no work is	
37	performed due to vacation, holiday, illness, failure of the	
38	employer to provide sufficient work, or other similar cause,	
39	reasonable payments for traveling expenses, or other expenses,	
40	incurred by an employee in the furtherance of the employer's	
41	interests and properly reimbursable by the employer, and other	
42	similar payments to an employee which are not made as	



1	compensation for the employee's hours of employment.
2	(C) Sums paid in recognition of services performed during a
3	given period if:
4	(i) both the fact that payment is to be made and the amount
5	of the payment are determined at the sole discretion of the
6	employer at or near the end of the period and not pursuant
7	to any prior contract, agreement, or promise causing the
8	employee to expect the payments regularly;
9	(ii) the payments are made pursuant to a bona fide profit
10	sharing plan or trust or bona fide thrift or savings plan,
11	meeting the requirements of the administrator set forth in
12	appropriately issued regulations, having due regard among
13	other relevant factors, to the extent to which the amounts
14	paid to the employee are determined without regard to hours
15	of work, production, or efficiency; or
16	(iii) the payments are talent fees paid to performers,
17	including announcers, on radio and television programs.
18	(D) Contributions irrevocably made by an employer to a
19	trustee or third person pursuant to a bona fide plan for
20	providing old age, retirement, life, accident, or health
21	insurance or similar benefits for employees.
22	(E) Extra compensation provided by a premium rate paid for
23	certain hours worked by the employee in any day or work
24	week because those hours are hours worked in excess of eight
25	(8) in a day or in excess of the maximum work week
26	applicable to the employee under subsection (f) (l) or in excess
27	of the employee's normal working hours or regular working
28	hours, as the case may be.
29	(F) Extra compensation provided by a premium rate paid for
30	work by the employee on Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, or
31	regular days of rest, or on the sixth or seventh day of the work
32	week, where the premium rate is not less than one and one-half
33	(1.5) times the rate established in good faith for like work
34	performed in nonovertime hours on other days.
35	(G) Extra compensation provided by a premium rate paid to
36	the employee, in pursuance of an applicable employment
37	contract or collective bargaining agreement, for work outside
38	of the hours established in good faith by the contract or
39	agreement as the basic, normal, or regular workday (not
40	exceeding eight (8) hours) or work week (not exceeding the
41	maximum work week applicable to the employee under



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subsection $\overline{\text{(1)}}$ (1)) 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.

(h) (n) No employer shall be considered to have violated subsection
(f) (l) by employing any employee for a work week in excess of that
specified in subsection (f) (l) without paying the compensation for
overtime employment prescribed therein if the employee is so

(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 (f) (I) 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.

(i) (o) No employer shall be considered to have violated subsection (f) (l) by employing any employee for a work week in excess of the maximum work week applicable to the employee under subsection (f) (l) 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) and (d) through (j) (whichever is applicable) and compensation at not less than one



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employed:

1	and one-half (1.5) times that rate for all hours worked in excess
2	of the maximum work week.
2 3	(2) Provides a weekly guaranty of pay for not more than sixty (60)
4	hours based on the rates so specified.
5	(j) (p) No employer shall be considered to have violated subsection
6	(f) (l) by employing any employee for a work week in excess of the
7	maximum work week applicable to the employee under that subsection
8	if, pursuant to an agreement or understanding arrived at between the
9	employer and the employee before performance of the work, the
10	amount paid to the employee for the number of hours worked by the
11	employee in the work week in excess of the maximum work week
12	applicable to the employee under that subsection:
13	(1) in the case of an employee employed at piece rates, is
14	computed at piece rates not less than one and one-half (1.5) times
15	the bona fide piece rates applicable to the same work when
16	performed during nonovertime hours;
17	(2) in the case of an employee performing two (2) or more kinds
18	of work for which different hourly or piece rates have been
19	established, is computed at rates not less than one and one-half
20	(1.5) times those bona fide rates applicable to the same work
21	when performed during nonovertime hours; or
22	(3) is computed at a rate not less than one and one-half (1.5) times
23	the rate established by the agreement or understanding as the
24	basic rate to be used in computing overtime compensation
25	thereunder, provided that the rate so established shall be
26	substantially equivalent to the average hourly earnings of the
27	employee, exclusive of overtime premiums, in the particular work
28	over a representative period of time;
29	and if the employee's average hourly earnings for the work week
30	exclusive of payments described in this section are not less than the
31	minimum hourly rate required by applicable law, and extra overtime
32	compensation is properly computed and paid on other forms of
33	additional pay required to be included in computing the regular rate.
34	(k) (q) Extra compensation paid as described in this section shall be
35	creditable toward overtime compensation payable pursuant to this
36	section.
37	(1) (r) No employer shall be considered to have violated subsection
38	(f) (l) by employing any employee of a retail or service establishment
39	for a work week in excess of the applicable work week specified
40	therein, if:
41	(1) the regular rate of pay of the employee is in excess of one and
42	one-half (1.5) times the minimum hourly rate applicable to the



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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.

- (m) (s) 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 (f) (l) 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.
- (n) (t) 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 (f). (1).
- (o) (u) 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 (f) (l) 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.
- (p) (v) 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 (f)



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- (1) without paying the compensation for overtime employment prescribed in subsection (f), (l), 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
 - (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.
- (q) (w) Subsection (f) (l) does not apply to an employee of a motion picture theater.
- (r) (x) Subsection (f) (l) 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). (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.).
- (s) (y) Subsection (f) (l) does not apply to an employee of an air carrier subject to Title II of the federal Railway Labor Act (45 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) to the extent that the hours worked by the employee during a work week in excess of forty (40) hours are not required by the air carrier but are arranged through a voluntary agreement between employees to trade or reassign their scheduled work hours.
- SECTION 3. IC 22-2-2-14 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 14. (a) This section applies to an employer that is subject to the minimum wage provisions of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.).
- (b) Except as provided in subsection (c), if the minimum hourly wage required under section 4 of this chapter is higher than the minimum wage provisions of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.), an employer shall pay the minimum hourly wage required under section 4 of this chapter. However, if the minimum wage provisions of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) are higher than the minimum hourly wage required under section 4 of this chapter, an employer shall pay the minimum wage required under the provisions of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.).
- (c) Subsection (b) does not apply to an employee subject to 29 U.S.C. 206(g) or 29 U.S.C. 213.

