such subpoena to go outside the county of his residence, except when 9 the hearing is in a county adjoining the county of his residence, then he shall be required to obey such subpoena attend at a greater dis-10 tance than that provided for in section six hundred twenty-two point sixty-eight (622.68) of the Code. Witnesses subpoenaed and tes-11 12 tifying before the commissioner or an inspector his deputy shall be 13 14 paid the same fees as witnesses before a justice's court under section six hundred twenty-two point sixty-nine (622.69) of the Code, such 15 payment to be made out of the general funds of the state on voucher 16 17 by the commissioner, but such expense for witnesses shall not exceed one hundred dollars annually appropriated to the bureau of labor. 18

Approved April 8, 1975

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CHAPTER 90

IOWA WAGE PAYMENT COLLECTION LAW

H. F. 351

AN ACT relating to the payment of wages and expenses by an employer and providing a civil money penalty.

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

- SECTION 1. NEW SECTION. Short title. This Act shall be known $\mathbf{2}$ and may be referred to as the "Iowa Wage Payment Collection Law".
 - SEC. 2. New Section. **Definitions.** As used in this Act:
 - 1. "Commissioner" means the labor commissioner or a designee.
 - 2. "Employer" means any person, as defined in chapter four (4) of the Code, who in this state employs for wages a natural person.
 - 3. "Employee" means a natural person who is employed in this state for wages by an employer. Employee does not mean a licensed person employed on a contractual basis for professional services. For the purposes of this Act, the following persons engaged in agriculture shall not be deemed employees:
 - a. The spouse of the employer and relatives of either the employer
 - or spouse residing on the premises of the employer, and b. Any person engaged in agriculture as an owner-operator or tenant-operator and the spouse or relatives of either who reside on the premises while exchanging labor with the operator or for other mutual benefit of any and all such persons.
 - 4. "Wages" means compensation owed by an employer for:
 - a. Labor or services rendered by an employee, whether determined on a time, task, piece, commission, or other basis of calculation.
 - b. Vacation, holiday, sick leave, and severance payments which are due an employee under an agreement with the employer or under a policy of the employer.
 - c. Any payments to the employee or to a fund for the benefit of the employee, including but not limited to payments for medical, health, hospital, welfare, pension, or profit-sharing, which are due an employee under an agreement with the employer or under a policy of the employer. The assets of an employee in a fund for the benefit of the employee, whether such assets were originally paid into the fund by an employer or employee, are not wages.

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5. "Days" means calendar days.

6. "Liquidated damages" means the sum of five percent multiplied by the amount of any wages that were not paid or of any authorized expenses that were not reimbursed on a regular payday or on another day pursuant to section three (3) of this Act multiplied by the total number of days, excluding Sundays, legal holidays, and the first seven days after the regular payday on which wages were not paid or expenses were not reimbursed. However, such sum shall not exceed the amount of the unpaid wages and shall not accumulate when an employer is subject to a petition filed in bankruptcy.

SEC. 3. NEW SECTION. Mode of payment.

1. An employer shall pay all wages due its employees, less any lawful deductions specified in section five (5) of this Act, at least in monthly, semimonthly, or biweekly installments on regular paydays which are at consistent intervals from each other and which are designated in advance by the employer. However, if any of these wages due its employees are determined on a commission basis, the employer may, upon agreement with the employee, pay only a credit against such wages. If such credit is paid, the employer shall, at regular intervals, pay any difference between a credit paid against wages determined on a commission basis and such wages actually earned on a commission basis. These regular intervals shall not be separated by more than twelve months. A regular payday shall not be more than twelve days, excluding Sundays and legal holidays, after the end of the period in which the wages were earned. An employer and employee may, upon written agreement which shall be maintained as a record, vary the provisions of this subsection.

2. The wages paid under subsection one (1) of this section shall be paid in United States currency or by written instrument issued by the employer and negotiable on demand at full face value for such currency, unless the employee has agreed in writing to receive a part of or all

wages in kind or in other form.

3. The wages paid under subsection one (1) of this section shall be sent to the employee by mail or be paid at the employee's normal place of employment during normal employment hours or at a place and hour mutually agreed upon by the employer and employee.

4. The wages paid under subsection one (1) of this section may be delivered to a designee of the employee who is so designated in writing or may be sent to the employee by any reasonable means requested by the employee in writing. A designee under this subsection shall not also be an assignee or buyer of wages under section five hundred thirtynine point four (539.4) of the Code nor a garnisher of the employee under chapter six hundred forty-two (642) of the Code, unless the designee complies with the provisions of section five hundred thirty-nine point four (539.4) and chapter six hundred forty-two (642) of the Code.

5. If an employee is absent from the normal place of employment on the regular payday, the employer shall, upon demand of the employee made within the first seven days following the regular payday, pay the wages, less any lawful deductions specified in section five (5) of this Act, which were due on that regular payday. However, if demand is not made within this seven-day period, the employer shall, upon demand of the employee, pay the wages which were due on a regular payday within the first seven days following the day on which demand is made.

6. Expenses by the employee which are authorized by the employer and incurred by the employee shall either be reimbursed in advance of

expenditure or be reimbursed not later than thirty days after the employee's submission of an expense claim. If the employer refuses to pay all or part of each claim, the employer shall submit to the employee a written justification of such refusal within the same time period in which expense claims are paid under this subsection.

SEC. 4. NEW SECTION. **Employment suspension or termination—how wages are paid.** When the employment of an employee is suspended or terminated, the employer shall pay all wages earned, less any lawful deductions specified in section five (5) of this Act, by the employee up to the time of the suspension or termination not later than the next regular payday as provided in section three (3) of this Act. However, if any of these wages are the difference between a credit paid against wages determined on a commission basis and such wages actually earned on a commission basis, the employer shall pay such difference not more than thirty days after the date of suspension or termination. If vacations are due an employee under an agreement with the employer or a policy of the employer establishing pro-rata vacation accrued, the increment shall be in proportion to the fraction of the year which the employee was actually employed.

SEC. 5. NEW SECTION. Deductions from wages.

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1. An employer shall not withhold or divert any portion of an employee's wages unless:

a. The employer is required or permitted to do so by state or federal

law or by order of a court of competent jurisdiction; or

b. The employer has written authorization from the employee to so deduct for any lawful purpose accruing to the benefit of the employee.

2. The following shall not be deducted from an employee's wages:

a. Cash shortage in a common money till, cash box, or register operated by two or more employees or by an employee and an employer. However, the employer and a full-time employee who is the manager of an establishment may agree in writing signed by both parties that the employee will be responsible for a cash shortage that occurs within forty-five days prior to the most recent regular payday. Not more than

one such agreement shall be in effect per establishment.

b. Losses due to acceptance by an employee on behalf of the employer of checks which are subsequently dishonored if the employee has been given the discretion to accept or reject such checks and the

employee does not abuse the discretion given.

c. Losses due to breakage, lost or stolen property, unless such tools and equipment are specifically assigned to and their receipt acknowledged in writing by the employee from whom the deduction is made, damage to property, default of customer credit, or nonpayment for goods or services rendered so long as such losses are not attributable to the employee's willful or intentional disregard of the employer's interests.

d. Gratuities received by an employee from customers of the employer.

SEC. 6. NEW SECTION. Notice and record-keeping requirements.

- 1. An employer shall after being notified by the commissioner pursuant to subsection two (2) of this section:
- a. Notify its employees in writing at the time of hiring what wages and regular paydays are designated by the employer.
- b. Notify, at least one pay period prior to the initiation of any changes, its employees of any changes in the arrangements specified in subsection one (1) of this section that reduce wages or alter the regular

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9 paydays. The notice shall either be in writing or posted at a place 10 where employee notices are routinely posted.

c. Make available to its employees upon written request, a written statement enumerating employment agreements and policies with regard to vacation pay, sick leave, reimbursement for expenses, retirement benefits, severance pay, or other comparable matters with respect to wages. Notice of such availability shall be given to each employee in writing or by a notice posted at a place where employee notices are routinely posted.

d. Establish, maintain, and preserve for three calendar years the payroll records showing the hours worked, wages earned, and deductions made for each employee and any employment agreements en-

tered into between an employer and employee.

2. The commissioner shall notify an employer to comply with subsection one (1) of this section if the employer has paid a claim for unpaid wages or nonreimbursed authorized expenses and liquidated damages under section ten (10) of this Act or if the employer has been assessed a civil money penalty under section twelve (12) of this Act. However, a court may, when rendering a judgment for wages or nonreimbursed authorized expenses and liquidated damages or upholding a civil money penalty assessment, order that an employer shall not be required to comply with the provisions of subsection one (1) of this section or that an employer shall be required to comply with the provisions of subsection one (1) of this section for a particular period of time.

- 3. Within ten working days of a request by an employee, an employer shall furnish to the employee a written, itemized statement listing the earnings and deductions made from the wages for each pay period in which the deductions were made together with an explanation of how the wages and deductions were computed. An employer need honor only one such request in any calendar year unless the rate of earnings, hours or deductions are changed during the calendar year. Each change shall entitle an employee to a further request for an itemized statement.
- SEC. 7. NEW SECTION. **Wage disputes.** If there is a dispute between an employer and employee concerning the amount of wages or expense reimbursement due, the employer shall, without condition and pursuant to section three (3) of this Act, pay all wages conceded to be due and reimburse all expenses conceded to be due, less any lawful deductions specified in section five (5) of this Act. Payment of wages or reimbursement of expenses under this section shall not relieve the employer of any liability for the balance of wages or expenses claimed by the employee.
- SEC. 8. NEW SECTION. **Damages recoverable by an employ- ee.** When it has been shown that an employer has intentionally failed to pay an employee wages or reimburse expenses pursuant to section three (3) of this Act, whether as the result of a wage dispute or otherwise, the employer shall be liable to the employee for any wages or expenses that are so intentionally failed to be paid or reimbursed, plus liquidated damages, court costs and any attorney's fees incurred in recovering the unpaid wages and determined to have been usual and necessary. In other instances the employer shall be liable only for unpaid wages or expenses, court costs and usual and necessary attorney's fees incurred in recovering the unpaid wages or expenses.
- SEC. 9. NEW SECTION. General powers and duties of the commissioner.

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1. The commissioner shall administer and enforce the provisions of this Act. The commissioner may hold hearings and investigate charges of violations of this Act.

2. The commissioner may, consistent with due process of law, enter any place of employment to inspect records concerning wages and payrolls, to question the employer and employees, and to investigate such facts, conditions or matters as are deemed appropriate in determining whether any person has violated the provisions of this Act. However, such entry by the commissioner shall only be in response to a written complaint.

complaint.

3. The commissioner may employ such qualified personnel as are necessary for the enforcement of this Act. Such personnel shall be em-

ployed pursuant to chapter nineteen A (19A) of the Code.

4. The commissioner shall promulgate, pursuant to chapter seventeen A (17A) of the Code, any rules necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 10. NEW SECTION. Settlement of claims and suits for wages.

1. Upon the written complaint of the employee involved, the commissioner may determine whether wages have not been paid and may constitute an enforceable claim. If for any reason the commissioner decides not to make such determination, the commissioner shall so notify the complaining employee within fourteen days of receipt of the complaint. The commissioner shall otherwise notify the employee of such determination within a reasonable time and if it is determined that there is an enforceable claim, the commissioner shall, with the consent of the complaining employee, take an assignment in trust for the wages and for any claim for liquidated damages without being bound by any of the technical rules respecting the validity of the assignment. However, the commissioner shall not accept any complaint for unpaid wages and liquidated damages after one year from the date the wages became due and payable.

2. The commissioner with the assistance of the office of the attorney general if the commissioner requests such assistance, shall, unless a settlement is reached under this subsection, commence a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction to recover for the benefit of any employee any wage and liquidated damages' claims that have been assigned to the commissioner for recovery. With the consent of the assigning employee, the commissioner may also settle a claim on behalf of the assigning employee. Proceedings under this subsection and subsection one (1) of this section that precede commencement of a civil action shall be conducted informally without any party having a right to be heard before the commissioner. The commissioner may join various assignments in one claim for the purpose of settling or litigating their claims.

3. The provisions of subsection one (1) and two (2) of this section shall not be construed to prevent an employee from settling or bringing an action for damages under section eight (8) of this Act if the employee has not assigned the claim under subsection one (1) of this section.

4. Any recovery of attorney's fees, in the case of actions brought under this section by the commissioner, shall be remitted by the commissioner to the treasurer of state for deposit in the general fund of the state. Also, the commissioner shall not be required to pay any filing fee or other court costs.

5. An employer shall not discharge or in any other manner discriminate against any employee because such employee has filed a com-

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41plaint, assigned a claim, or brought an action under this section or has 42cooperated in bringing any action against an employer.

Sec. 11. New Section. Wage claims brought under reciprocity.

1. The commissioner may enter into reciprocal agreements with the labor department or corresponding agency of any other state or its representatives for the collection in such other states of claims or judgments for wages and other demands based upon claims assigned to the commissioner.

2. The commissioner may, to the extent provided for by any reciprocal agreement entered into by law or with an agency of another state as provided in this section, maintain actions in the courts of such other state to the extent permitted by the laws of that state for the collection of claims for wages, judgments and other demands and may assign such claims, judgments and demands to the labor department or agency of such other state for collection to the extent that such an assignment may be permitted or provided for by the laws of such state or by reciprocal agreement.

3. The commissioner may, upon the written consent of the labor department or other corresponding agency of any other state or its representatives, maintain actions in the courts of this state upon assigned claims for wages, judgments and demands arising in such other state in the same manner and to the same extent that such actions by the commissioner are authorized when arising in this state. However, such actions may be maintained only in cases in which such other state by law or reciprocal agreement extends a like comity to cases arising in this state.

Sec. 12. New Section. Civil penalties.

1. Any employer who violates the provisions of this Act or the rules promulgated under it shall be subject to a civil money penalty of not more than one hundred dollars for each violation. The commissioner may recover such civil money penalty according to the provisions of subsections two (2) through five (5) of this section. Any civil money penalty recovered shall be deposited in the general fund of the state.

2. The commissioner may propose that an employer be assessed a civil money penalty by serving the employer with notice of such proposal in the same manner as an original notice is served under the rules of civil procedure. Upon service of such notice, the proposed assessment shall be treated as a contested case under chapter seventeen A (17A) of the Code. However, an employer must request a hearing with-

in thirty days of being served.

3. If an employer does not request a hearing pursuant to subsection two (2) of this section or if the commissioner determines, after an appropriate hearing, that an employer is in violation of this Act, the commissioner shall assess a civil money penalty which is consistent with the provisions of subsection one (1) of this section and which is rendered with due consideration for the penalty amount in terms of the size of the employer's business, the gravity of the violation, the

good faith of the employer, and the history of previous violations.

4. An employer may seek judicial review of any assessment rendered under subsection three (3) of this section by instituting proceedings for judicial review pursuant to chapter seventeen A (17A) of the Code. However, such proceedings must be instituted in the district court of the county in which the violation or one of the violations oc-curred and within thirty days of the day on which the employer was notified that an assessment has been rendered. Also, an employer may be required, at the discretion of the district court and upon instituting

such proceedings, to deposit the amount assessed with the clerk of the 32 district court. Any moneys so deposited shall either be returned to the 33 employer or be forwarded to the commissioner for deposit in the gener-34 al fund of the state, depending on the outcome of the judicial review, 35 including any appeal to the supreme court.

5. After the time for seeking judicial review has expired or after all judicial review has been exhausted and the commissioner's assessment has been upheld, the commissioner shall request the attorney general

39 to recover the assessed penalties in a civil action.

Sec. 13.

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1. *This Act shall not authorize the commissioner or any other person to take any assignment of wages or commence any action that is based on an act committed prior to the effective date of this Act.

Sec. 14. Section seventy-nine point one (79.1), unnumbered para-

graph one (1), Code 1975, is amended to read as follows:

2 3 Salaries specifically provided for in an appropriation Act of the gen-4 eral assembly shall be in lieu of existing statutory salaries, for the positions provided for in any such Act, and all salaries shall be paid in 5 equal monthly, semimonthly or biweekly installments according to the 6 7 provisions of this Act and shall be in full compensation of all services. except as otherwise expressly provided. All employees of the state in-8 cluding highway maintenance employees of the state department of 9 transportation shall earn two weeks' vacation per year during the first 10 year of employment and through the fourth year of employment, and 11 12 three weeks' vacation per year during the fifth and through the elev-13 enth year of employment, and four weeks' vacation per year during 14 the twelfth year and all subsequent years of employment, with pay. One week vacation shall be equal to the number of hours in the em-15 16 ployee's normal work week. Vacation allowances shall be accrued on a 17 pay period, monthly, or quarterly basis according to the provisions of 18 this Act as provided by the rules of the Iowa merit employment de-19 partment. Said vacations shall be granted at the discretion and conven-20 ience of the head of the department, agency or commission, except 21 that in no case may an employee be granted vacation in excess of the 22 amount earned by him. In the event that the employment of an em-23 ployee of the state shall be is terminated for any reason other than a 24 discharge for good cause, he shall be paid a vacation allowance for any 25 vacation which he may have earned prior to such termination, and 26 which he has not yet taken. For the purposes of this section, death of an employee shall be considered a termination of employment which 27 28 shall require payment of such vacation allowances as might be payable 29 for any other termination the provisions of this Act relating to such 30 termination shall apply.

SEC. 15. Sections four hundred seventy-seven point fifty-one 1 2 (477.51) and four hundred seventy-seven point fifty-two (477.52), Code 1975, are repealed.

Approved June 3, 1975

^{*}According to enrolled Act