Now It's Personal: Individual Liability for Wage & Hour Violations

Session 5

2016 Employment Law Conference ~ Strength in Balance

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- California's Wage Theft Laws
- Fair Day's Pay Act
- Common Wage & Hour Claims
- Complicated Wage Calculations
- Best Practices



Compliance With CA Wage & Hour Law is *Not Easy*

Meal & Rest Periods	Vacation			
Employment Classification	Pay at Termination			
California Overtime	Itemized Wage Statements			
"Off-the-Clock" Work	Wage Theft Notice			
Travel Time	Time Rounding			
Expense Reimbursement	Recovery Periods			
Suitable Seating	Independent Contractors			
Reporting Time Pay	Bonuses			



California's Wage Theft Laws



- What is Wage Theft?
 - Employer's illegal withholding of wages
 - No requirement that it be intentional
- Wage Theft Prevention Act
 - Effective 2012
 - Requires key information to employees
 - Increased penalties | attorneys' fees
- Fair Day's Pay Act of 2015
 - Expanded personal liability



Fair Day's Pay Act

Labor
Commissioner's
right to place lien
on employer
property or levy
bank accounts

Successor
companies will be
held liable for
prior employer's
unpaid wage
judgments

- Bonds
- Increased civil penalties
- Attorneys' fees

Owners, directors, officers, and other employees who determine company policy who violate or cause to be violated, certain wage & hour violations can be held <u>personally</u> liable.





Managing Agent?

Who is a Managing Agent?

- 1. Supervisor;
- 2. Human Resources Director;
- 3. Payroll Manager.





Personal Liability

Personal liability can attach to the following wage & hour claims:

- 1. Wage Order provisions governing minimum wages, hours, and days of work, and alternative workweek schedules;
- Payment of wages due and owing at the time of termination (Labor Code §203);
- 3. Wage statement requirements (Labor Code §226);
- 4. Payment of the minimum wage for all hours worked (Labor Code §1194);
- 5. Attorneys' fees for lawsuits to recover unpaid minimum wages or unpaid overtime wages (Labor Code §1193.6);
- 6. Reimbursement of work related expenses (Labor Code §2802.)



Increased Enforcement Measures

- Labor Commissioner given same authority as creditor when enforcing a Labor Commissioner judgment
- Successful employee can now:
 - 1. Place a lien on the employer's property;
 - 2. Levy the employer's assets

Individual liability now possible, Labor Commissioner can also seize property and assets of individuals held liable.



Successor Entities

Any new business that is "similar in operation and ownership" to the employer may be liable for the unpaid wage.

- 1. Same work, working conditions and supervisors, or
- 2. Substantially the same production process or operation, produces same product or services, and same customers.



Increased Penalties

- Bond requirement
 - **-** \$50,000**-**\$150,000
- Penalties
 - \$2,500 for first violation and \$100 for each calendar day of violation
 - \$100,000 maximum





Common Wage & Hour Claims

- 1 Overtime Wage Claims
- Off-the-Clock Wage Claims
- Expense Reimbursement
- Wage Statement Claims



Overtime Wage Claims



- Non-exempt employee is entitled to overtime for all hours over eight (8) in a workday or forty (40) in a workweek.
 - Some exceptions.
- The overtime rate of pay is 1.5 times the employee's regular rate of pay. The "regular rate of pay" is the employee's cumulative, averaged hourly pay.
 - Caution: An employee's hourly rate may not be the same as the employee's regular rate for purposes of overtime.
- Non-discretionary bonuses





Off-the-Clock Wage Claims



- Hours worked that employee not compensated for
- Examples
 - Time spent working before clocking in/out
 - Working during meal/rest breaks
 - Mandatory meeting
 - Checking emails/voicemails, etc.
- Failure to pay minimum wages





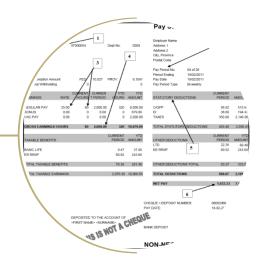
Expense Reimbursement



- Employer shall indemnify employees for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred as a direct consequence of the discharge of duties
 - Provide employees with all consumables, such as gloves or other items that sustain wear & tear
 - Reimburse employees for required tools, uniform purchases, etc.



Wage Statement Claims



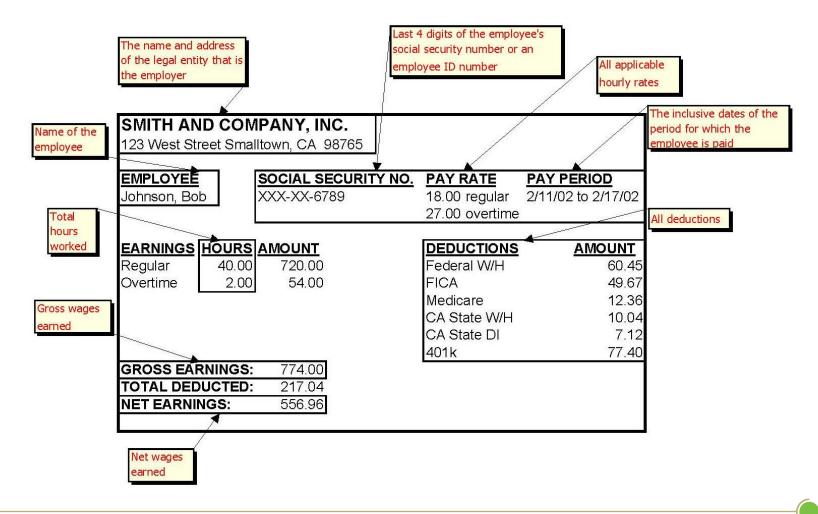
- "Derivative" claims dependent on underlying substantive violations
- Required wage statement information for non-exempt employees (Labor Code §226)
- Special Requirements
 - Temporary service employees
 - Piece-rate
 - CA Healthy Workplaces, Healthy Families Act





Accurate Wage Statement

Pay stub for an employee paid an hourly wage





Inaccurate Wage Statement

ACME Co.	Check No. 988			
			3/18/2016	
John Smith				
SSN 123-45-678				
	Hours	Rates	Amount	
Labor – Job 22-A	10	18.50	180.50	



Calculation Examples ~ Shift Premium Pay

Employees paid shift premium pay.

- Jane is paid \$11 per hour. When Jane works a night shift (such as 11 p.m. to 7 a.m.) she is paid \$13 per hour.
- For the week in question she worked three day shifts and three night shifts in which each shift was 8 hours.
- Jane therefore worked 48 hours in the workweek and is owed eight hours of overtime.



What is Jane's Overtime Rate?

Regular Rate = <u>Total Compensation</u> Total Hours Worked

Total Compensation = (\$11/hour*24 hours) + (\$13/hour*24hours) = \$576

Total Hours Worked = 48 hours

Regular Rate = \$576 / 48 hours = \$12 per hour Overtime Rate = 1.5 * \$12 per hour = \$18 per hour Total Overtime Wages = \$18 per hour * 8 = \$144



- If Jane's employer calculated her overtime rate based on her \$11-per-hour rate, they would have paid her \$16.50 per hour for eight hours of overtime for a total of \$132.
- This would result in an underpayment of \$12 and would be in violation of California law, exposing the company, its owners, and agents to potential personal liability for this underpayment, interest, civil and statutory penalties, attorneys' fees, and possible criminal exposure.
- Further, Jane may bring a lawsuit for this underpayment on behalf of herself and all other employees of the company, increasing the potential liability exponentially.



Overtime Calculation ~ Piece Rate

Two approved methods to calculate overtime for piece rate employees.

	M	Т	W	TH	F	Total		
Total daily hours worked		9	7	6	10	42		
Total piecework earning for the 42 hours						\$420		
Regular rate = \$420 divided by 42						\$10		
Hour for which time-and-one-half is due = 5								
Premium for overtime hours = \$10.00 divided by 2 = \$5,00 x 5						\$25		
Total Earnings Due:								
Straight time						\$420		
Overtime						\$25		
Total						\$445		



Best Practices

- ✓ Conduct a Wage & Hour Audit
- ✓ Implement Compliant Policies and Practices
- ✓ Review Your Wage Statements
- Training
- ✓ Arbitration Agreements



Thank You



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