ASSEMBLY, No. 5890

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

219th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED JUNE 9, 2021

Sponsored by: Assemblyman ANTHONY S. VERRELLI District 15 (Hunterdon and Mercer)

SYNOPSIS

Concerns enforcement of employee misclassification and stop-work order laws.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.



1 AN ACT concerning enforcement of various laws regarding 2 employee misclassification and stop-work orders, and amending 3 various parts of the statutory law.

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BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

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- 1. Section 1 of P.L.2019, c.194 (C.34:1A-1.11) is amended to read as follows:
- 1. As used in this act:

"Agency" means any agency, department, board or commission of this State, or of any political subdivision of this State, that issues a license for purposes of operating a business in this State.

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Labor and Workforce Development, and shall include any designee, authorized representative, or agent acting on behalf of the commissioner.

"License" means any agency permit, certificate, approval, registration, charter or similar form of authorization that is required by law and that is issued by any agency for the purposes of operating a business in this State, and includes, but is not limited to:

- (1) A certificate of incorporation pursuant to the "New Jersey Business Corporation Act," N.J.S.14A:1-1 et seq.;
- 23 (2) A certificate of authority pursuant to N.J.S.14A:13-1 et seq.;
 - (3) A statement of qualification or a statement of foreign qualification pursuant to the "Uniform Partnership Act (1996)," P.L.2000, c.161 (C.42:1A-1 et al.);
- 27 (4) A certificate of limited partnership or a certificate of 28 authority pursuant to the "Uniform Limited Partnership Law 29 (1976)," P.L.1983, c.489 (C.42:2A-1 et seq.);
- 30 (5) A certificate of formation or certified registration pursuant 31 to the "New Jersey Limited Liability Company Act," P.L.1993, 32 c.210 (C.42:2B-1 et seq.); and
- 33 (6) Any license, certificate, permit or registration pursuant to 34 R.S.48:16-1 et seq., R.S.48:16-13 et seq.; the "New Jersey
- 35 Alcoholic Beverage Control Act," R.S.33:1-1 et seq.; section 4 of
- 36 P.L.2001, c.260 (C.34:8-70); P.L.1971, c.192 (C.34:8A-7 et seq.); 37 section 12 of P.L.1975, c.217 (C.52:27D-130); section 14 of
- 38 P.L.1981, c.1 (C.56:8-1.1); or "The Public Works Contractor
- 39 Registration Act," P.L.1999, c.238 (C.34:11-56.48 et seq.).
- "State wage, benefit and tax laws" means:
- 41 (1) P.L.1965, c.173 (C.34:11-4.1 et seq.);
- 42 (2) The "New Jersey Prevailing Wage Act," P.L.1963, c.150
- 43 (C.34:11-56.25 et seq.);
- 44 (3) The "New Jersey State Wage and Hour Law," P.L.1966,
- 45 c.113 (C.34:11-56a et seq.);

EXPLANATION – Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

- 1 (4) The workers' compensation law, R.S.34:15-1 et seq.;
 - (5) The "unemployment compensation law," R.S.43:21-1 et seq.;
- 3 (6) The "Temporary Disability Benefits Law," P.L.1948, c.110 (C.43:21-25 et al.);
 - (7) P.L.2008, c.17 (C.43:21-39.1 et al.); [and]
- 6 (8) The "New Jersey Gross Income Tax Act," N.J.S.54A:1-1 et seq.; and
- 8 (9) P.L.2018, c.10 (C.34:11D-1 et seq.).
- 9 (cf: P.L.2009, c.194, s.1)

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determination.

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- 11 2. Section 2 of P.L.2009, c.194 (C.34:1A-1.12) is amended to read as follows:
- 13 2. a. (1) If the commissioner determines that an employer has 14 I failed, for one or more of its employees, to maintain and report 15 every record regarding wages, benefits and taxes which the 16 employer is required to maintain and report pursuant to State wage, 17 benefit and tax laws, as defined in section 1 of this act, and has, in 18 connection with that failure to maintain or report the records, failed 19 to pay wages, benefits, taxes or other contributions or assessments 20 as required by those laws violated any State wage, benefit and tax 21 law, including but not limited to a violation of R.S.34:15-79, or 22 failed to meet obligations required by R.S.43:21-7 or R.S.43:21-14, 23 or violated any provision of P.L.1940, c.153 (C.34:2-21.1 et seq.) or 24 <u>P.L.1989</u>, c.293 (C.34:15C-1 et al.), the commissioner shall, as an 25 alternative to, or in addition to, any other actions taken in the 26 enforcement of those laws, notify the employer of the determination 27 and have an audit of the employer and any successor firm of the 28 employer conducted not more than 12 months after the
- 30 (2) If the commissioner is notified pursuant to subsection g. of this section of a
 - conviction of an employer, the commissioner shall, as an alternative to, or in addition to, any other actions taken in the enforcement of the laws violated by the employer, have an audit of the employer and any successor firm of the employer conducted not more than 12 months after receipt of the notification.
 - b. If, in an audit conducted pursuant to subsection a. of this section, the commissioner determines that the employer or any successor firm to the employer has continued in its failure to maintain or report records as required by those laws or continued in its failure to pay wages, benefits, taxes or other contributions or assessments as required by those laws, or if the commissioner is notified pursuant to subsection g. of this section of a conviction of the employer and the offense resulting in the conviction occurred subsequent to an audit conducted pursuant to subsection a. of this section, the commissioner:

- 1 (1) May, after affording the employer or successor firm notice 2 and an opportunity for a hearing in accordance with the provisions 3 of the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-4 1 et seq.), issue a written determination directing any appropriate 5 agency to suspend any one or more licenses that are held by the employer or successor firm, for a period of time determined by the 6 7 In determining the length of a suspension, the commissioner. 8 commissioner shall consider any of the following factors which are 9 relevant:
 - (a) The number of employees for which the employer or successor firm failed to maintain or report required records and pay required wages, benefits, taxes or other contributions or assessments;
 - (b) The total amount of wages, benefits, taxes or other contributions or assessments not paid by the employer or successor firm;
 - (c) Any other harm resulting from the violation;
 - (d) Whether the employer or successor firm made good faith efforts to comply with any applicable requirements;
 - (e) The duration of the violation;

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- (f) The role of the directors, officers or principals of the employer or successor firm in the violation;
- (g) Any prior misconduct by the employer or successor firm; and
 - (h) Any other factors the commissioner considers relevant; and
- (2) Shall conduct a subsequent audit or inspection of the employer or any successor firm of the employer not more than 12 months after the date of the commissioner's written determination.
- If, in the subsequent audit or inspection conducted pursuant to subsection b. of this section, the commissioner determines that the employer or successor firm has continued in its failure to maintain or report records as required pursuant to State wage, benefit and tax laws, as defined in section 1 of this act, and continued in its failure to pay wages, benefits, taxes or other contributions or assessments as required by those laws, or if the commissioner is notified pursuant to subsection g. of this section of a conviction of the employer for an offense occurring after the audit conducted pursuant to subsection b. of this section, the commissioner, after affording the employer or successor firm notice and an opportunity for a hearing in accordance with the provisions of the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), shall issue a written determination directing any appropriate agency to permanently revoke any one or more licenses that are held by the employer or any successor firm to the employer and that are necessary to operate the employer or successor firm.
- d. Upon receipt of any written determination of the commissioner directing an agency to suspend or revoke a license

pursuant to this section, and notwithstanding any other law, the agency shall immediately suspend or revoke the license.

- 3 e. In instances where an employee leasing company has 4 entered into an employee leasing agreement with a client company 5 pursuant to P.L.2001, c.260 (C.34:8-67 et seq.), any written 6 determination by the commissioner directing agencies to suspend an 7 employer license pursuant to subsection b. of this section, or revoke 8 an employer license pursuant to subsection c. of this section, for a 9 failure or continued failure to keep records regarding, and to pay, 10 wages, benefits and taxes pursuant to State wage, benefit and tax 11 laws, shall be for the suspension or revocation of the licenses of the 12 client company and not the licenses of the employee leasing 13 company if the commissioner determines that the failure or 14 continued failure was caused by incomplete, inaccurate, misleading, 15 or false information provided to the employee leasing company by 16 the client company. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed 17 as diminishing or limiting the authority or obligation of the 18 commissioner to rescind the registration of an employee leasing 19 company pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of P.L.2001, 20 c.260 (C.34:8-76).
 - f. If, in the course of an audit or inspection conducted pursuant to this section, the commissioner discovers that an employee of the employer or of any successor firm of the employer has failed to provide compensation to the employee as required under any of the State wage and hour laws as defined in R.S.34:11-57, then the commissioner shall initiate a wage claim on behalf of the employee pursuant to R.S.34:11-58.

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- g. Upon the conviction of an employer under subsection a. of section 10 of P.L.1999, c.90 (C.2C:40A-2), section 13 of P.L.2019, c.212 (C.34:11-58.6), subsection a. of section 10 of P.L.1965, c.173 (C.34:11-4.10), subsection a. of section 25 of P.L.1966, c.113 (C.34:11-56a24), or N.J.S.2C:20-2 if the property stolen consists of compensation the employer failed to provide to an employee under any State wage and hour law as defined in R.S.34:11-57, the prosecutor or the court shall notify the commissioner of the employer's conviction.
- 37 h. In the alternative to proceedings under the "Administrative 38 Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.) in accordance 39 with the provisions of subsection b. of this section, and in addition 40 to any other actions taken in the enforcement of the laws violated 41 by any employer, the commissioner shall have the authority, to be 42 exercised in the commissioner's sole discretion, to bring 43 enforcement actions for any violation of any State wage, benefit and 44 tax law, including but not limited to a violation of R.S.34:15-79, or 45 a failure to meet obligations required by R.S.43:21-7 or R.S.43:21-46 14, or for a violation of any provision of P.L.1940, c.153 (C.34:2-47 21.1 et seq.) or P.L.1989, c.293 (C.34:15C-1 et al.), in the Office of 48 Administrative Law or in the Superior Court for the county in

1 which the violation occurred. When the commissioner, including 2 any of the commissioner's authorized representatives in the Office 3 of the Attorney General, brings an action in the Office of 4 Administrative Law or Superior Court which seeks relief on behalf 5 of any individual for any of the above violations, communications 6 between members of the Attorney General's office and that 7 individual shall be privileged as would be a communication 8 between an attorney and a client.

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(cf: P.L.2019, c.212, s.1)

In any enforcement action brought under subsection h. of 10 this section, the commissioner, including any of the commissioner's authorized representatives in the Office of the Attorney General, 12 may initiate the action by making, signing, and filing a verified complaint against the employer. If the action is brought by the 13 14 commissioner in Superior Court, a jury trial may be requested upon the application of any party. If the commissioner is a prevailing plaintiff in the action, any and all remedies available by law shall be available on behalf of any named or unnamed victims as if the 18 claims were brought directly by the victims. In addition to any remedies sought on behalf of the named or unnamed victims, the 20 commissioner shall be entitled to seek any fines, penalties or administrative assessments authorized by law, including but not limited to penalties for misclassification set forth in section 1 of P.L.2019, c.373 (C.34:1A-1.18). If the suit seeks relief for one or 24 more unnamed members of a class, the commissioner shall have the discretion to settle the suit on the terms the commissioner deems 26 appropriate. If the commissioner is a prevailing plaintiff, the court shall award reasonable attorney's fees and litigation and investigation costs.

29 j. At any time after the filing of any verified complaint under 30 subsection i. of this section, or whenever it appears to the 31 commissioner that an employer has engaged in, is engaging in, or is 32 about to engage in, any violation of a State wage, benefit or tax law, 33 including a violation of R.S.34:15-79 or any failure to meet 34 obligations required by R.S.43:21-7 or R.S.43:21-14, or has 35 violated any provision of P.L.1940, c.153 (C.34:2-21.1 et seq.) or P.L.1989, c.293 (C.34:15C-1 et al.), the commissioner may proceed 36 37 against the employer in a summary manner in the Superior Court of 38 New Jersey to obtain an injunction prohibiting the employer from 39 continuing or engaging in the violation or doing any acts in 40 furtherance of the violation, to compel compliance with any of the 41 provisions of this Title, or to prevent violations or attempts to 42 violate any of those provisions, or attempts to interfere with or 43 impede the enforcement of those provisions or the exercise or 44 performance of any power or duty under this Title. Prospective 45 injunctive relief against an employer shall also be available as a 46 remedy to the commissioner as a prevailing plaintiff in any 47 enforcement action under subsection i. of this section.

- 1 3. Section 1 of P.L.2019, c.372 (C.34:1A-1.17) is amended to read as follows:
- 1. a. The Commissioner of Labor and Workforce Development and any agent of the commissioner, upon receipt of a complaint or through routine investigation for a violation of any State wage, benefit and tax law, including but not limited to a violation of R.S.34:15-79, or a failure to meet obligations required by R.S.43:21-7 or R.S.43:21-14, or for a violation of any provision of P.L.1940, c.153 (C.34:2-21.1 et seq.) or P.L.1989, c.293 (C.34:15C-1 et al.), is authorized to enter, during usual business hours, the place of business or employment of any employer of the individual to determine compliance with those laws, and for that purpose may examine payroll and other records and interview employees, call hearings, administer oaths, take testimony under oath and take interrogatories and oral depositions.

b. The commissioner may issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and records. Any **[**employer or agent of the employer who willfully **]** entity that fails to furnish **[**time and wage records as required by law to **]** information required by to the commissioner or agent of the commissioner upon request, or who refuses to admit the commissioner or agent to the place of employment of the employer, or who hinders or delays the commissioner or agent in the performance of duties in the enforcement of this section, may be fined not less than \$1,000 and shall be guilty of a disorderly persons offense. Each day of the failure to furnish the records to the commissioner or agent shall constitute a separate offense, and each day of refusal to admit, of hindering, or of delaying the commissioner or agent shall constitute a separate offense.

In addition to the foregoing fines, and in addition to or as an alternative to any criminal proceedings, if an entity fails to comply with any subpoena lawfully issued, or upon the refusal of any witness to testify to any matter regarding which the witness may be lawfully interrogated, the commissioner may apply to the Superior Court to compel obedience by proceedings for contempt, in the same manner as in a failure to comply with the requirements of a subpoena issued from the court or a refusal to testify in the court.

c. (1) If the commissioner determines, after either an initial determination as a result of an audit of a business or an investigation pursuant to subsection a. of this section, that an employer is in violation of any State wage, benefit and tax law, including but not limited to a violation of R.S.34:15-79, or a failure to meet obligations required by R.S.43:21-7 or R.S.43:21-14, or for a violation of any provision of P.L.1940, c.153 (C.34:2-21.1 et seq.) or P.L.1989, c.293 (C.34:15C-1 et al.), the commissioner may issue a stop-work order against the employer requiring cessation of all business operations of the employer at [the specific place of

1 business or employment in which the violation exists one or more 2 worksites or across all of the employer's worksites and places of 3 The stop-work order may be issued only against the business. 4 employer found to be in violation or non-compliance. 5 commissioner shall serve a notification of intent to issue a stop-6 work order on the employer at the place of business or, for a 7 particular employer worksite, at that worksite at least seven days 8 prior to the issuance of a stop-work order. The order shall be 9 effective when served upon the employer at the place of business 10 or, for a particular employer worksite, when served at that worksite. 11 The order shall remain in effect until the commissioner issues an 12 order releasing the stop-work order upon finding that the employer 13 has come into compliance and has paid any penalty deemed to be 14 satisfactory to the commissioner, or after the commissioner 15 determines, in a hearing held pursuant to paragraph (2) of this 16 subsection, that the employer did not commit the act on which the 17 order was based. The stop-work order shall be effective against any 18 successor entity engaged in the same or equivalent trade or activity 19 that has one or more of the same principals or officers as the 20 corporation, partnership, limited liability company, or sole 21 proprietorship against which the stop-work order was issued. The 22 commissioner may assess a civil penalty of \$5,000 per day against 23 an employer for each day that it conducts business operations that 24 are in violation of the stop-work order. A request for hearing shall 25 not automatically stay the effect of the order. 26

(2) An employer who is subject to a stop-work order shall, within 72 hours of its receipt of the notification, have the right to appeal to the commissioner in writing for an opportunity to be heard and contest the stop-work order.

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Within seven business days of receipt of the notification from the employer, the commissioner shall hold a hearing to allow the employer to contest the issuance of a stop-work order. department and the employer may present evidence and make any arguments in support of their respective positions on the imposition of the misclassification penalty. If a hearing is not held within seven business days of receipt of the notification from the employer, an administrative law judge shall have the authority to release the stop-work order. The commissioner shall issue a written decision within five business days of the hearing either upholding or reversing the employer's stop-work order. The decision shall include the grounds for upholding or reversing the employer's stopwork order. If the employer disagrees with the written decision, the employer may appeal the decision to the commissioner, in accordance with the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.).

If the employer does not request an appeal to the commissioner in writing, the stop-work order shall become a final order after the expiration of the 72-hour period. The authority to assess a civil

- 1 penalty under paragraph (1) of this subsection shall be in addition to
- 2 <u>any misclassification penalty assessed under section 1 of P.L.2019</u>,
- 3 C.373 (C.34:1A-1.18) and all other enforcement provisions or
- 4 <u>assessments issued for the employer's violation of any State wage,</u>
- 5 benefit and tax law, including but not limited to a violation of
- 6 R.S.34:15-79, or a failure to meet obligations required by
- R.S.43:21-7 or R.S.43:21-14, or for a violation of any provision of
- 8 P.L.1940, c.153 (C.34:2-21.1 et seq.) or P.L.1989, c.293 (C.34:15C-
- 9 <u>1 et al.) The commissioner may set any civil penalty assessed under</u>
- 10 this section in an amount the commissioner determines to be appropriate.
- Once the stop-work order becomes final, any employee affected by a stop-work order issued pursuant to this section shall be entitled
- 14 to pay from the employer for the first ten days of work lost because
- of the stop-work. Upon request of any employee not paid wages,
- 16 the commissioner can take assignment of the claim and bring any
- 17 <u>legal action necessary to collect all that is due.</u>
- 18 (3) As an alternative to issuing a stop-work order in accordance
- with paragraph (1) of this subsection, if the commissioner determines, after an investigation pursuant to subsection a. of this
- section, that an employer is in violation of R.S.34:15-79, the
- commissioner may provide and transfer all details and materials
- related to the investigation under this section to the Director of the
- 24 Division of Workers' Compensation for any enforcement of
- 25 penalties or stop-work orders the director determines are
- appropriate.

- d. For purposes of this section:
- 28 "Employer" means any individual, partnership, association, joint
- 29 stock company, trust, corporation, the administrator or executor of
- 30 the estate of a deceased individual, or the receiver, trustee, or
- 31 successor of any of the same, employing any person in this State.
- 32 For the purposes of this subsection the officers of a corporation and
- any agents having the management of such corporation shall be deemed to be the employers of the employees of the corporation. In
- deemed to be the employers of the employees of the corporation. <u>In</u> addition, any members of a partnership or limited liability company
- 36 and any agents having the management of such partnership or
- 37 limited liability company shall be deemed to be employers of the
- 38 employees of the partnership or limited liability company.
- 39 "Employee" means any person suffered or permitted to work by
- an employer, except a person performing services for remuneration whose services satisfy the factors set forth in subparagraphs
- 42 (A),(B), and (C) of R.S.43:21-19(i)(6).
- "Employ" means to suffer or permit to work.
- "State wage, benefit and tax laws" means "State wage, benefit
- and tax laws" as defined in section 1 of P.L.2009, c.194 (C.34:1A-
- 46 1.11).
- e. Nothing in this section shall preclude an employer from
- 48 seeking injunctive relief from a court of competent jurisdiction if

the employer can demonstrate that the stop-work order would be issued or has been issued in error.

3 (cf: P.L.2019, c.372, s.1)

- 5 4. Section 2 of P.L.2019, c.158 (C.34:20-7.1) is amended to 6 read as follows:
- a. The Commissioner of Labor and Workforce Development and any agent of the commissioner, upon receipt of a complaint or through a routine investigation for a violation of any [wage and hour law or **State wage**, benefit and tax law, as defined in section 1 of P.L.2009, c.194 (C.34:1A-1.11), including but not limited to a violation of R.S.34:15-79, or a failure to meet obligations as provided in R.S.43:21-7 and R.S.43:21-14, or for a violation of any provision of P.L.1940, c.153 (C.34:2-21.1 et seq.) or P.L.1989, c.293 (C.34:15C-1 et al.), is authorized to enter, during usual business hours, the place of business or employment of any employer of the individual to determine compliance with the wage and hour laws, R.S.34:15-79, R.S.43:21-7, or R.S.43:21-14, and for that purpose may examine payroll and other records and interview employees, call hearings, administer oaths, take testimony under

oath and take interrogatories and oral depositions.

b. The commissioner may issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and records. Any **[**employer or agent of the employer who willfully **]** entity that fails to furnish **[**time and wage records as required by law to **]** information required by the commissioner or agent of the commissioner upon request, or who refuses to admit the commissioner or agent to the place of employment of the employer, or who hinders or delays the commissioner or agent in the performance of duties in the enforcement of this section, may be fined not less than \$1,000 and shall be guilty of a disorderly persons offense. Each day of the failure to furnish the time and wage records to the commissioner or agent shall constitute a separate offense, and each day of refusal to admit, of hindering, or of delaying the commissioner or agent shall constitute a separate offense.

In addition to the foregoing fines, and in addition to or as an alternative to any criminal proceedings, if an entity fails to comply with any lawfully issued subpoena, or upon the refusal of any witness to testify to any matter regarding which the witness may be lawfully interrogated, the commissioner or the commissioner's designee may apply to the Superior Court to compel obedience by proceedings for contempt, in the same manner as in a failure to comply with the requirements of a subpoena issued from the court or a refusal to testify in the court.

c. (1) If the commissioner determines, after either an initial determination as a result of an audit of a business or an

1 investigation pursuant to subsection a. of this section, that an 2 employer is in violation of any [wage and hour law or] State wage, benefit and tax law, as defined in section 1 of P.L.2009, c.194 3 4 (C.34:1A-1.11), including but not limited to a violation of 5 R.S.34:15-79, or has failed to meet obligations as provided in 6 R.S.43:21-7 or R.S.43:21-14, or for a violation of any provision of 7 P.L.1940, c.153 (C.34:2-21.1 et seq.) or P.L.1989, c.293 (C.34:15C-8 1 et al.), the commissioner may issue a stop-work order against the 9 employer requiring cessation of all business operations of the 10 employer at the specific place of business or employment in which the violation exists on or more worksites or across all of the 11 12 employer's worksites and places of business. The stop-work order 13 may be issued only against the employer found to be in violation or 14 non-compliance. If a stop-work order has been issued against a 15 subcontractor pursuant to this subsection, the general contractor 16 shall retain the right to terminate the subcontractor from the project. 17 The order shall be effective when served upon the employer at the 18 place of business or, for a particular employer worksite, when 19 served at that worksite. The order shall remain in effect until the 20 commissioner issues an order releasing the stop-work order upon 21 finding that the employer has come into compliance and has paid 22 any penalty deemed to be satisfactory to the commissioner, or after 23 the commissioner determines, in a hearing held pursuant to 24 paragraph (2) of this subsection, that the employer did not commit 25 the act on which the order was based. The stop-work order shall be 26 effective against any successor entity engaged in the same or 27 equivalent trade or activity that has one or more of the same 28 principals or officers as the corporation, partnership, limited 29 liability company, or sole proprietorship against which the stop-30 work order was issued. 31

(2) An employer who is subject to a stop-work order shall have the right to appeal to the commissioner. The contractor may notify the Director of the Division of Wage and Hour Compliance of its request for an opportunity to be heard and contest the stop-work order in writing within 72 hours of its receipt of the notification. A request for hearing shall not automatically stay the effect of the order.

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Within seven business days of receipt of the notification from the contractor, the director shall hold a hearing to allow the contractor to contest the issuance of a [stop work] stop-work order. The director shall permit the contractor to present evidence at the hearing. If the director fails to hold a hearing within seven business days of receipt of the notification from the contractor, an administrative law judge shall have the authority to release the stopwork order.

The director shall issue a written decision within five business days of the hearing either upholding or reversing the contractor's stop-work order. The decision shall include the grounds for upholding or reversing the contractor's stop-work order.

If the contractor disagrees with the written decision, the contractor may appeal the decision to the commissioner, in accordance with the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.).

If the employer does not request an appeal to the commissioner in writing, the stop-work order shall become a final order after the expiration of the 72-hour period. The authority to assess a civil penalty under paragraph (1) of this subsection shall be in addition to any misclassification penalty assessed under this subsection and all other enforcement provisions or assessments issued for the employer's violation of any State wage, benefit and tax law, including but not limited to a violation of R.S.34:15-79, or a failure to meet obligations required by R.S.43:21-7 or R.S.43:21-14, or for a violation of any provision of P.L.1940, c.153 (C.34:2-21.1 et seq.) or P.L.1989, c.293 (C.34:15C-1 et al.). The commission may compromise any civil penalty assessed under this section in an amount the commissioner determines to be appropriate.

Once the stop-work order becomes final, any employee affected by a stop-work order issued pursuant to this section shall be entitled to pay from the employer for the first ten days of work lost because of the stop-work order. Upon request of any employee not paid wages, the commissioner may take assignment of the claim and bring any legal action necessary to collect all that is due.

- (3) As an alternative to issuing a stop-work order in accordance with paragraph (1) of this subsection, if the commissioner determines, after an investigation pursuant to subsection a. of this section, that an employer is in violation of R.S.34:15-79, the commissioner may provide and transfer all details and materials related to the investigation under this section to the Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation for any enforcement of penalties or stop-work orders the director determines are appropriate.
- 35 (cf: P.L.2019, c.158, s.2)

5. Section 11 of P.L.1963, c.150 (C.34:11-56.35) is amended toread as follows:

11. (a) Any employer who willfully hinders or delays the commissioner in the performance of his duties in the enforcement of this act, or fails to make, keep, and preserve any records as required under the provisions of this act, or falsifies any such record, or refuses to make any such record accessible to the commissioner upon demand, or fails to timely respond to or furnish records required by a subpoena issued by the commissioner, or refuses to furnish a sworn statement of such record or any other information required for the proper enforcement of this act to the commissioner

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1 upon demand, or pays or agrees to pay wages at a rate less than the 2 rate applicable under this act or otherwise violates any provision of 3 this act or of any regulation or order issued under this act shall be 4 guilty of a disorderly persons offense and shall, upon conviction 5 therefor, be fined not less than \$100.00 nor more than \$1,000 or be 6 imprisoned for not less than 10 nor more than 90 days, or by both 7 such fine and imprisonment. Each week, in any day of which a 8 worker is paid less than the rate applicable to him under this act and 9 each worker so paid, shall constitute a separate offense. <u>In addition</u> 10 to the foregoing fines, and in addition to or as an alternative to any 11 criminal proceedings, if an employer fails to comply with any 12 lawfully issued subpoena, or on the refusal of any witness to testify to any matter regarding which the witness may be lawfully 13 14 interrogated, the commissioner may apply to the Superior Court to 15 compel obedience by proceedings for contempt, in the same manner 16 as in failure to comply with the requirements of a subpoena issued 17 from the court or a refusal to testify in the court.

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(b) As an alternative to or in addition to any other sanctions provided by law for violations of any provision of P.L.1963, c.150 (C.34:11-56.25 et seq.), when the Commissioner of Labor and Workforce Development finds that an employer has violated that act, the commissioner is authorized to assess and collect administrative penalties, up to a maximum of \$2,500 for a first violation and up to a maximum of \$5,000 for each subsequent violation, specified in a schedule of penalties to be promulgated as a rule or regulation by the commissioner in accordance with the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.). When determining the amount of the penalty imposed because of a violation, the commissioner shall consider factors which include the history of previous violations by the employer, the seriousness of the violation, the good faith of the employer and the size of the employer's business. No administrative penalty shall be levied pursuant to this section unless the Commissioner of Labor and Workforce Development provides the alleged violator with notification of the violation and of the amount of the penalty by certified mail and an opportunity to request a hearing before the commissioner or his designee within 15 days following the receipt of the notice. If a hearing is requested, the commissioner shall issue a final order upon such hearing and a finding that a violation has occurred. If no hearing is requested, the notice shall become a final order upon expiration of the 15-day period. Payment of the penalty is due when a final order is issued or when the notice becomes a final order. Any penalty imposed pursuant to this section may be recovered with costs in a summary proceeding commenced by the commissioner pursuant to the "Penalty Enforcement Law of 1999," P.L.1999, c.274 (C.2A:58-10 et seq.). Any sum collected as a fine or penalty pursuant to this section shall be applied toward

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1 enforcement and administration costs of the Division of Workplace 2 Standards in the Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

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- (c) When the Commissioner of Labor and Workforce Development finds that the employer has violated provisions of P.L.1963, c.150 (C.34:11-56.25 et seq.), the commissioner may refer the matter to the Attorney General or his designee for investigation and prosecution. Nothing in this subsection shall be deemed to limit the authority of the Attorney General to investigate and prosecute violations of the New Jersey Code of Criminal Justice, nor to limit the commissioner's ability to refer any matter for criminal investigation or prosecution.
- 12 (d) If the commissioner makes an initial determination that an 13 employer has violated the provisions of P.L.1963, c.150 (C.34:11-14 56.25 et seq.) by paying wages at rates less than the rates applicable 15 under that act, whether or not the commissioner refers the matter to 16 the Attorney General or other appropriate prosecutorial authority 17 for investigation or prosecution pursuant to subsection (c) of this 18 section, the commissioner may immediately issue a stop-work order 19 to cease all business operations at **[**every site where the violation 20 has occurred one or more worksites or across all of the employer's 21 worksites and places of business. The stop-work order may be 22 issued only against the employer found to be in violation or non-23 compliance. If a stop-work order has been issued against a 24 subcontractor pursuant to this subsection, the general contractor 25 shall retain the right to terminate the subcontractor from the project. 26 The stop-work order shall remain in effect until the commissioner 27 issues an order releasing the stop-work order upon finding that the 28 employer has agreed to pay wages at the required rate and has paid 29 any wages due and any penalty deemed satisfactory to the 30 commissioner. Once the stop-work order is issued, any employee 31 affected by a stop-work order issued pursuant to this section shall 32 be entitled to pay from the employer for the first ten days of work 33 lost because of the stop-work order. Upon request of any employee 34 not paid wages, the commissioner can take assignment of the claim 35 and bring any legal action necessary to collect all that is due. As a 36 condition for release from a stop-work order, the commissioner may 37 require the employer to file with the department periodic reports for 38 a probationary period that shall not exceed two years that 39 demonstrate the employer's continued compliance with the 40 provisions of P.L.1963, c.150 (C.34:11-56.25 et seq.). 41 commissioner may assess a civil penalty of \$5,000 per day against 42 an employer for each day that it conducts business operations that 43 are in violation of the stop-work order. That penalty shall be 44 collected by the commissioner in a summary proceeding in 45 accordance with the "Penalty Enforcement Law of 1999," P.L.1999, 46 c.274 (C.2A:58-10 et seq.).

(cf: P.L.2019, c.158, s.1)

1 6. Section 8 of P.L.2019, c.212 (C.34:11-58.1) is amended to read as follows:

- 8. a. If an employer fails to comply with a final determination of the commissioner or a judgment of a court, including a small claims court, made under the provisions of State wage and hour laws or of section 10 of P.L.1999, c.90 (C.2C:40-2), to pay an employee any wages owed or damages awarded within ten days of the time that the determination or judgement requires the payment, the commissioner may do either or both of the following:
 - (1) issue, in the manner provided in subsection b. of section 2 of P.L.2009, c.194 (C.34:1A-1.12), a written determination directing any appropriate agency to suspend one or more licenses held by the employer or any successor firm of the employer until the employer complies with the determination or judgement; or
- (2) issue a [stop work] stop-work order against the violators requiring the cessation of all business operations [of the violator. The stop work order may only be issued against the individual or entity found to be in violation, and only as to the specific place of business or employment for which the violation exists 1 at one or more worksites or across all of the employer's worksites and places of business. The [stop work] stop-work order shall be effective when served upon the violator or at a place of business or employment by posting a copy of the [stop work] stop-work order in a conspicuous location at the place of business or employment. The [stop work] stop-work order shall remain in effect until the commissioner issues an order releasing the [stop work] stop-work order upon a finding that the violation has been corrected. As a condition of release of a stop-work order under this section, the commissioner may require the employer against whom the stop-work order had been issued to file with the department periodic reports for a probationary period of two years. The commissioner may assess a civil penalty of \$5,000 per day against an employer for each day that it conducts business operations that are in violation of the stop-work order. That penalty shall be collected by the commissioner in a summary proceeding in accordance with the "Penalty Enforcement Law of 1999," P.L.1999, c.274 (C.2A:58-10 et seq.).
 - b. **[**Stop work**]** <u>Stop-work</u> orders and any penalties imposed under a **[**stop work**]** <u>stop-work</u> order against a corporation, partnership, <u>limited liability corporation</u>, or sole proprietorship shall be effective against any successor entity that has one or more of the same principals or officers as the corporation, partnership, or sole proprietorship against which the **[**stop work**]** <u>stop-work</u> order was issued and that is engaged in the same or equivalent trade or activity.

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1	c. Any employee affected by a [stop work] stop-work order
2	issued pursuant to this section shall be paid by the employer for the
3	first ten days of work lost because of the [stop work] stop-work
4	order.
5	d. A rebuttable presumption that an employer has established a
6	successor entity shall arise if the two share at least two of the
7	following capacities or characteristics:
8	(1) perform similar work within the same geographical area;
9	(2) occupy the same premises;
10	(3) have the same telephone or fax number;
11	(4) have the same email address or Internet website;
12	(5) employ substantially the same work force, administrative
13	employees, or both;
14	(6) utilize the same tools, facilities, or equipment;
15	(7) employ or engage the services of any person or persons
16	involved in the direction or control of the other; or
17	(8) list substantially the same work experience.
18	(cf: P.L.2019, c.212, s.8)
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20	7. This act shall take effect immediately.
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23	STATEMENT
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This bill provides the Commissioner of Labor and Workforce Development, with respect to violations of State wage, benefit and tax laws, additional enforcement options in the Office of Administrative Law and in the courts, including subpoena powers and injunctive relief. The bill permits the stop-work orders currently permitted for violations of those laws to be applied to all worksites of a violator, provides penalties of \$5,000 per day for a failure to comply with a stop-work order, and entitles employees to pay from their employers for the first ten days of a stop-work order.