The Labor Standards Enforcement Toolbox



Tool 9: Assessing and Maximizing Labor Standards Enforcement

Powers

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Assessment of Existence and Utilization of Agency Powers

This paper is a companion piece to <u>Tool 8: A Baker's Dozen of Essential Enforcement</u> <u>Powers</u>. Together these papers help the reader identify the enforcement powers of a labor standards agency and consider whether they are being appropriately leveraged to achieve widespread compliance. After identifying gaps in enforcement powers, this paper helps the reader develop a plan to prioritize the use of underutilized powers it already has and begin to obtain other essential powers.

Below is an exercise designed for agencies to evaluate the powers they have and whether each power is being fully utilized. Often, agencies know the laws they enforce forward and backward. However, it is not uncommon for agencies to fall into enforcement patterns that shy away from using all the powers at their disposal. Additionally, some agencies have historically interpreted their powers more narrowly than the laws require and so are unaware of all the powers available to them. As such, this exercise should be completed while reviewing the relevant laws and regulations with a fresh eye to ensure the status quo is not reinforcing old practices or interpretations that may be undermining the agency's effectiveness.

	Under the laws I enforce, my agency <u>has</u> the power to:	Currently, my agency <u>utilizes</u> the power to: If you use the power, indicate how often: always/often (A), sometimes (S), or rarely (R)
Intake Powers:	Intake Powers:	Intake Powers:
1. Establish enforcement		A S R
priorities, e.g. priority industries, employers, types of	1. 🗌	1.
violations, organization referral, etc. vs. treat every	2.	2.
intake the same	3.	3.
 Refer out/not initiate an investigation b/c intake doesn't 	4.	4. 🗌 🗌 🗌
meet enforcement priorities (as opposed to taking every	5.	5.
complaint)	6.	6.
 Decide the order in which intakes are initiated depending 	7. 🗆	7. 🗌 🗌 🗌
on priorities (as opposed to filing cases on first come, first serve basis)	Total intake powers:	Total intake powers used:

4. Use an assortment of		Always/often:
enforcement tools (e.g.		
demand letter, conciliation, full		Sometimes:
investigation) depending on the		
priority level of the intake		Rarely:
5. Keep complainants and		
witnesses confidential		
6. Name all possible responsible		
parties as respondents		
(companies up the chain, joint		
employers, and individuals)		
7. Initiate and conduct company-		
wide investigations (as opposed		
to individual investigations)		
Investigative powers:	Investigative powers:	Investigative powers:
1 Initiate an investigation without		A S R
 Initiate an investigation without a complaint (i.e. directed or 	1.	1
proactive investigations)	2.	2
2. Conduct surveillance before initiating an investigation	3.	3.
3. Conduct surveillance during an		
open investigation	4.	4
4. Conduct onsite investigations (without employer's consent)	5.	5.
5. Compel records and interviews	6.	6.
(w/out a subpoena)	7.	7
 Subpoena testimony and/or records 		
7. Enforce subpoenas if the party	Total investigative powers:	Total investigative powers used:
does not comply		
		Always/often:
		Sometimes:
		Rarely:
Legal strategies	Legal strategies	Legal strategies
Legai suaregies	Legal strategies	A S R
1. Burden on the employer to		
prove a worker is an	1.	1
independent contractor rather	2.	2.
than an employee2. Use a rebuttable presumption	3.	3.
of a violation if the employer	4.	4

 does not keep or provide records to the agency Investigate and hold joint employers accountable Establish strict liability for up- the-chain entities Investigate and find the owners personally liable Investigate and hold successors liable 	5. 6. Total legal strategies:	5. Image: Constraint of the second strategies used: 6. Image: Constraint of the second strategies used: Total legal strategies used: Image: Constraint of the second strategies used: Always/often: Sometimes: Sometimes: Image: Constraint of the second strategies used: Rarely:
Retaliation	Retaliation	Retaliation
 Investigate retaliation Use a rebuttable presumption of retaliation if the adverse action occurs within a specified number of days of the protected activity Remedy retaliation with back wages + interest + damages + penalties 	1.	A S R 1. 2. 3. Retaliation powers used: Always/often: Sometimes: Rarely:
Back Wages, Damages, Fines and	Back Wages, Damages, Fines	Back Wages, Damages, Fines and
Penalties1. Assess back wages + interest	and Penalties	Penalties A S R
owed without access to reliable payroll docs (e.g. rely solely on worker interviews to determine damages)	1.	1. \Box \Box 2. \Box \Box 3. \Box \Box
 Assess back wages + interest owed when records are voluminous or difficult to navigate (e.g. use 	4.	4. 5.
representative evidence)	6.	6.
 Require full amount of back wages owed Require interact 	7.	7.
 Require interest Assess liquidated damages on 	8.	8
top of back wages + interest	9.	9.

pe 7. As: no im 8. As: an rep sul 9. As:	ses fines and/or civil malties for violations sess a fine or civil penalty for on-responsiveness or peding the investigation sess greater damages, fines, id civil penalties against peat offenders for bsequent violations sess robust penalties and/or her damages for retaliation	Powers re damages, penalties, fines:	Powers re damages, penalties, fines used: Always/often: Sometimes: Rarely:
	ment Agreements and	Settlement Agreements and	Settlement Agreements and
Citatio	ons/Orders	Citations/Orders	Citations/Orders
an err do	equire compliance monitoring d place the burden on the nployer to provide ocuments proactively at	1. 2. 3.	$\begin{array}{c cccc} A & S & R \\ 1. & \Box & \Box & \Box \\ 2. & \Box & \Box & \Box \\ 3. & \Box & \Box & \Box \\ \end{array}$
2. Re	rtain deadlines quire employer and/or nployee trainings	4.	4.
ad (e.	aft and enforce terms that dress barriers to compliance g. create compliant tip acking or rest break policy;	5.	5. 6.
est	tablish a new process for acking hours worked, etc.)	Settlement and citation powers:	Settlement and citation powers used:
4. Re an	equire the employer to create internal complaint and vestigatory procedure	poneloi	Always/often: Sometimes:
5. Re	equire the employer to hire a mpliance officer		Rarely:
6. Re an ma inc	equire the employer to create employee and/or anagement handbook that cludes an explanation of labor andards rights		
Collec	tions	Collections	Collections
	spend, rescind, or not renew Isiness license	1.	A S R 1

۷.	Suspend, rescind or not renew	2.	2.
	other licenses (e.g. department of health license for		
	restaurants, professional	3.	3.
	license or owner's driver's	4.	4.
	license)	5.	5. 🗆 🗆 🗆
	Use stop work orders Bonds		
	Pre-judgment liens (e.g.	6.	6
	mechanic's lien)	7. 🗌	7.
6.	Restitution funds or public	8.	8
	insurance schemes for unpaid	δ	8
7	wages Levies (till tap, bank accounts,	9.	9
/.	real wages, etc.)		
8.	Liens	Collections powers:	Collections powers used:
9.	Hot goods authority		Always/often: Sometimes:
			Rarely:
Ар	peal	Appeal	Appeal
1	Preclude the employer from		A S R
1.	Preclude the employer from using records or evidence on	1.	A S R 1
1.	Preclude the employer from using records or evidence on appeal or in litigation if it was	1. 2.	
1.	using records or evidence on appeal or in litigation if it was not provided pursuant to a	2.	1. 2.
	using records or evidence on appeal or in litigation if it was not provided pursuant to a subpoena		1.
	using records or evidence on appeal or in litigation if it was not provided pursuant to a subpoena In order to appeal, the	2. 3.	1. 2. 3.
	using records or evidence on appeal or in litigation if it was not provided pursuant to a subpoena	2.	1. 2. 3. Appeal powers used:
2.	using records or evidence on appeal or in litigation if it was not provided pursuant to a subpoena In order to appeal, the employer must post a bond for	2. 3.	1. 2. 3.
2.	using records or evidence on appeal or in litigation if it was not provided pursuant to a subpoena In order to appeal, the employer must post a bond for the entire amount owed Limit the reviewing body's authority to affirm the agency's	2. 3.	1. . . . 2. . . . 3. . . . Appeal powers used:
2.	using records or evidence on appeal or in litigation if it was not provided pursuant to a subpoena In order to appeal, the employer must post a bond for the entire amount owed Limit the reviewing body's authority to affirm the agency's damage recommendation	2. 3.	1 2 3 <
2.	using records or evidence on appeal or in litigation if it was not provided pursuant to a subpoena In order to appeal, the employer must post a bond for the entire amount owed Limit the reviewing body's authority to affirm the agency's	2. 3.	1. . . . 2. . . . 3. . . . Appeal powers used:
2.	using records or evidence on appeal or in litigation if it was not provided pursuant to a subpoena In order to appeal, the employer must post a bond for the entire amount owed Limit the reviewing body's authority to affirm the agency's damage recommendation absent an abuse of discretion	2. 3. Appeal powers:	1. . . 2. . . 3. . . Appeal powers used:
2.	using records or evidence on appeal or in litigation if it was not provided pursuant to a subpoena In order to appeal, the employer must post a bond for the entire amount owed Limit the reviewing body's authority to affirm the agency's damage recommendation	2. 3.	1 2 3 <
2. 3. Pa	using records or evidence on appeal or in litigation if it was not provided pursuant to a subpoena In order to appeal, the employer must post a bond for the entire amount owed Limit the reviewing body's authority to affirm the agency's damage recommendation absent an abuse of discretion	 2. 3. Appeal powers: Partnerships 	1. . . 2. . . 3. . . 3. . . Appeal powers used:
2. 3. Pa	using records or evidence on appeal or in litigation if it was not provided pursuant to a subpoena In order to appeal, the employer must post a bond for the entire amount owed Limit the reviewing body's authority to affirm the agency's damage recommendation absent an abuse of discretion rtnerships Partner with worker or community orgs on outreach,	 2. 3. Appeal powers: Partnerships 1. 	1. . . 2. . . 3. . . 3. . . Appeal powers used:
2. 3. Pa 1.	using records or evidence on appeal or in litigation if it was not provided pursuant to a subpoena In order to appeal, the employer must post a bond for the entire amount owed Limit the reviewing body's authority to affirm the agency's damage recommendation absent an abuse of discretion	 2. 3. Appeal powers: Partnerships 	1. . . 2. . . 3. . . 3. . . Appeal powers used:

	investigations, including worker	4.	4
	outreach and intakes, identification of the workforce,		
	worker interviews, employer	5.	5. 💷 🛄
	research, payroll	6.	6. 🗌 🗌 🗌
	reconstruction, compliance		
	• •		Dartnarshin nouvers used
2	monitoring, etc. Share information with	Dente enchine recurrent	Partnership powers used:
5.		Partnership powers:	Always/often:
	community organizations about		Sometimes:
	open cases		Rarely:
4.	Provide funding to worker or		
	community orgs to support the		
_	partnership		
5.	Partner with other state, local,		
	and federal agencies to ensure		
	coordinated efforts, increase		
	leverage against a		
~	noncompliant, employer, etc.		
6.	Refer cases for criminal		
	prosecution		
Co	mmunication	Communication	Communication
4	lance where we have a lance of the state		A S R
1.	Issue press releases about	1.	1
2	investigations Publicly name violators and		
Ζ.	remedies	2.	2
з	Do outreach to employers	3.	3. 🗌 🗌 🗌
5.	and/or priority sectors		
	and/or priority sectors	Communication powers:	Communications powers used:
		communication powers.	communications powers used.
			 Always/often:
			Sometimes:
			Rarely:
		Total powers:	Total powers used:
•			
			Total powers used always/often:
			Total powers used always/often: Total powers used sometimes:

MAXIMIZING EXISTING POWERS

After completing the above evaluation, it is important to identify the reasons the agency may not have been completely utilizing the full complement of its enforcement powers.

For example, an agency may not prioritize complaints because it is unsure how to fairly and appropriately do so. Additionally, an agency may not pursue potential joint employer cases or levies because it does not have internal legal expertise and is lacking the necessary support of its legal advisors who are based in another department. An agency may not assess liquidated damages when it settles an investigation because the statute does not explicitly provide for such damages unless the case goes to court. Each of these challenges call for a different solution requiring varying degrees of time, resources, and collaboration.

Below are some questions to help agencies identify barriers and put together a plan to maximize the use of existing powers:

- 1. Answer the below questions.
 - What powers does the agency use sometimes or rarely that you know you need to start using more regularly?
 - What powers does the agency have but does not use that you know you need to start using?
 - Are there powers the agency is unsure it has that would bolster your effectiveness?
- 2. Think about what your agency's biggest enforcement needs and challenges are: Where in the enforcement process do you see recurrent delays or obstacles? Is there a particular enforcement tool that could bring investigations back on course?
- 3. List the powers you named in Question 1 in order of priority based on the needs and enforcement challenges you listed in Question 2.
- 4. For each power on your list, answer the following:
 - What challenges have kept the agency from fully using each power in the past?
 - Name at least one solution or strategy per power to address the challenges or barriers you listed, while considering:
 - Do new or additional processes or procedures need to be developed to fully utilize each power?
 - Are there staffing or logistical implications?
 - Can resources be freed up or redirected to address these?
 - Who needs be involved to implement each solution/strategy?
 - Will you need to (re)establish contacts with other departments or agencies?
 - Will you need to engage external community partners or other stakeholders?
 - What is a viable timeline for implementing each solution/strategy you named?

5. Create a realistic plan and timeline for maximizing your agency's use of the powers it has. Be sure to determine who is accountable for each step in the plan and deadlines to stay on track.

Inter-Agency Collaboration

As an agency increases the use of tools, it may require increased inter-agency collaboration to effectively roll out new powers such as enforcing a subpoena or suspending a restaurant permit. The agency's attorneys or another department within the jurisdiction may be key players in effectuating the powers. Developing transparent relationships that prioritize ongoing communication and collaboration will help the agency to consistently follow through with its pursuit of documents or testimony and impact the employer's ability to operate if they do not remedy the wrongs.

Sometimes, getting to a place of smooth communication and collaboration starts with a steep learning curve but evens out once parties are on the same page. When the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) started using more enforcement tools, it had to coordinate its approach with the Office of the Solicitor. David Weil, then Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of DOL, stated, "Committing to using these tools was . . . only the first step: figuring out how to change the way that WHD and the Solicitor's office interacted in the National Office and in the field was a separate, difficult, but essential part of making it happen."

In other instances, the partnership will not require as much work and parties will collaborate easily to achieve their mutual objectives. The Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development successfully collaborates with the State Department of Justice in its use of pre-investigation liens when the amount due is large.¹ The State Department of Justice takes on two to three cases a month and devotes five to six hours per case, filing a lien up front and then collecting once the investigation is complete and appeals are exhausted.¹ The relationship adds power to the lien. The provision within the law is also strong, giving the pre-investigation lien super-priority over almost all other liens; thus, if the employer has no more assets, the Department often recovers money from other lienholders.¹

FILLING GAPS

After evaluating the powers the agency has, the agency can shift its focus to filling the gaps left by the powers it is missing. In doing so, it is important for the agency to first

identify what are its most critical and common enforcement challenges and which powers would help mitigate them. It may be that there are several missing enforcement powers that could address one problem, so the agency may want to consider low-hanging fruit most immediately while it works to secure longer-term changes. For example, an agency may receive few complaints from workers still employed with noncompliant employers, find it difficult to engage currently employed workers in an ongoing investigation, and recognize community partners are reluctant to refer vulnerable workers to the agency. The agency may realize that all of these issues are because the laws enforced by the agency lack retaliation protections. To address this, the laws will need to be amended. In the meantime, the agency could explore whether it is able to keep the identity of the complainant confidential under applicable public disclosure laws to provide some protections to current workers facing ongoing violations. Additionally, the agency could begin to build a directed investigation program to proactively initiate investigations in industries with workers who are particularly vulnerable to violations but are unlikely to complain. While the use of these additional powers is no substitute for strong retaliation protections, they can be used as interim measures to provide some safeguards for vulnerable workers while the substantive gap in the law is addressed.

Agencies may utilize the following questions to flesh out a plan for obtaining additional enforcement powers:

- 1. Answer the below questions.
 - What powers does the agency lack that it needs to obtain?
 - If the power requires legislative changes, is there a way to use the powers or tools already in existence to create interim substitute powers? (e.g. granting nondisclosure, starting company-wide investigations)
 - What other powers could the agency strive to obtain?
- 2. What critical enforcement challenges does your agency face that existing agency powers cannot address? What aspect of enforcement is most lacking yet critically important for your agency? (e.g. proactive enforcement, obtaining employer records, accessing worker testimony, access to liquidated damages)
- 3. List the powers you named in Question 1 in order of priority based on the needs and enforcement challenges you listed in Question 2.
- 4. For each power on your list, answer the following:
 - What challenges have kept the agency from pursuing each power?
 - Name at least one solution or strategy per power to address the challenges of obtaining the new power, and consider:
 - Must the law or a rule be amended to incorporate the power?

- Are there external community partners or other stakeholders that could be engaged to help push legislation through?
- Who needs be involved to implement each solution/strategy?
 - Will you need to (re)establish contacts with other departments or agencies?
 - Would engaging external community partners or other stakeholders facilitate implementation?
- Are there staffing or logistical implications?
 - Can resources be freed up or redirected to address these?
- What is a viable timeline for implementing each solution/strategy you named?
- 5. Create a realistic plan and timeline for adding to your agency's powers. Be sure to determine who is accountable for each step in the plan and deadlines to stay on track.

CONCLUSION

As an agency considers how to supplement or better employ its powers, it may be overwhelmed with the task. Stay calm. Progress comes with a plan, consistent action toward a goal, and communication with the involved parties. The journey to obtain more powers is aligned with the journey to become more strategic as an enforcement agency, which is a natural progression as an agency grows.

Once the agency has a plan for better using its current powers and for growing powers it currently does not have, think about how those plans overlap. Is there a way to start building toward the powers the agency does not have while starting to use the powers the agency has not previously used? There may be a non-linear path that feels right for the agency as it sets out to use and obtain powers. As well, when conversations begin, relationships evolve, and workloads shift, you may find an easy path to obtaining a power that previously appeared out of reach.

If as the agency sets out to use and grow powers, it faces obstacles, know that you are not alone. Reaching out to other agencies and learning from their challenges may be comforting and give you ideas about how to proceed.

As circumstances evolve, and at a regular time each year, revisit this assessment of powers. It will affirm your progress and keep you on track to continued dynamic enforcement of labor standards.