A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO THE MINIMUM WAGE.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

- 1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that the real problems of
- 2 disability arises not from the medical conditions themselves but
- 3 rather from the low expectations, misinformation, and
- 4 socially-constructed systemic barriers associated with the
- 5 conditions. Individuals with disabilities are subject to low
- 6 expectations particularly in employment and the system preparing
- 7 them for employment, such as education and rehabilitation
- 8 programs.
- 9 Section 14(c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) denies
- 10 people the guarantee of a minimum wage for potentially any job
- 11 and at any point in their career, based on their disability
- 12 status. As reported by the Arizona Advisory Committee on the
- 13 U.S. Commission on Civil Rights in its 2020 submittal
- 14 "Subminimum Wages for Persons with Disabilities Under Section
- 15 14(c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act," in a world after the
- 16 enactment of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), Section
- 17 14(c) can be considered a federal law that discriminates against

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- 1 people with disabilities. Section 14(c) is different from its
- 2 counterpart sections 14(a) and 14(b) in that the bases for
- 3 allowing payment of below minimum wage in those sections are the
- 4 job being performed or the particular stage in the individual's
- 5 career, which can be temporary, whereas an individual's
- 6 disability status can be lifelong. The original intent of
- 7 Section 14(c) was to serve as a platform to train and prepare
- 8 individuals with disabilities to gain open-market competitive
- 9 jobs. However, the Arizona Advisory Committee reported that
- 10 Section 14(c) cannot be justified as a policy to increase open-
- 11 market employment opportunities for people with disabilities.
- 12 It has been shown that Section 14(c) simply provided a subsidy
- 13 for sheltered workshops that do not support movement of their
- 14 workers to competitive employment. Section 14(c) no longer
- 15 fulfills its original intent and runs contrary to the ADA, which
- 16 was enacted subsequently. It is a dated law that only serves to
- 17 perpetuate misinformation, stigma, and stereotypes of
- 18 individuals with disabilities.
- 19 The purpose of this Act is to repeal existing law that
- 20 exempts individuals with disabilities from minimum wage

1 requirements as a cost neutral initiative with great positive 2 impact on the lives of individuals with disabilities. 3 SECTION 2. Section 103D-1001, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 4 amended by amending the definition of "qualified community 5 rehabilitation program" to read as follows: 6 ""Qualified community rehabilitation program" means a 7 nonprofit community rehabilitation program for persons with 8 disabilities that: 9 (1) Is organized and incorporated under the laws of the 10 United States or this State, and located in this 11 State; 12 (2) Is operated in the interest of and [+] employs[+] 13 persons with disabilities; 14 (3) Does not inure any part of its net income to any 15 shareholder or other individual; 16 (4)Complies with all applicable occupational health and 17 safety standards required by the federal, state, and 18 county governments; and 19 (5) [Holds a current certificate from the United States 20 Department of Labor pursuant to the Fair Labor

Standards Act, Title 29 United States Code section

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1	214(c), and is certified by the state department of
2	labor and industrial relations under section 387 9 and
3	applicable administrative rules relating to the
4	employment of persons with disabilities. Maintains a
5	disabled to non-disabled employee ratio equal to or
6	more than three-to-one at all times. To insure
7	integrated employment of individuals with
8	disabilities, this three to one ratio is to include
9	all levels of employment, management, and
10	<pre>sub-contracting."</pre>
11	SECTION 3. Section 387-9, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
12	amended by amending its title and subsection (a) to read as
13	follows:
14	"§387-9 Special minimum wages for learners; apprentices;
15	full-time students; paroled wards of Hawaii youth correctional
16	facility[; handicapped workers]. (a) Notwithstanding the
17	provisions of section 387-2, the director [may], by rule, may
18	provide for the employment[÷
19	$\frac{(1)}{(1)}$ Of learners, of apprentices, of part-time
20	employees who are full-time students attending public
21	or private schools other than colleges, universities,

1		business schools, or technical schools, and of wards
2		paroled from the Hawaii youth correctional facility,
3		under special certificates issued by the director, at
4		[such] wages lower than the applicable minimum wage
5		and subject to [such] limitations as to time, number,
6		proportion, and length of service as the director
7		shall prescribe[; and
8	(2)	Of individuals whose earning capacity is impaired by
9		old age or physical or mental deficiency or injury,
10		under special certificates issued by the director, at
11		such wages lower than the applicable minimum wage and
12		for such period as shall be fixed in the
13		certificates]."
14	SECT	ION 4. This Act does not affect rights and duties that
15	matured,	penalties that were incurred, and proceedings that were
16	begun bef	ore its effective date.
17	SECT	ION 5. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
18	and stric	ken. New statutory material is underscored.
19	SECT	ION 6. This Act shall take effect on January 1, 2022.

Report Title:

Employment; Individuals with Disabilities; Minimum Wage; Deaf and Blind Task Force

Description:

Repeals the exemption of persons with disabilities from minimum wage requirements. Effective 1/1/2022. (SD1)

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