

CHAPTER 181

EMPLOYMENT; WAGES, CONDITIONS, HOURS, RESTRICTIONS

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181.01 WAGES OF MINORS; TO WHOM PAID. Any parent or guardian claiming the wages of a minor in service shall so notify his employer and, if he fail so to do, payment to the minor of wages so earned shall be valid.

[R. L. s. 1812] (4133)

181.02 SALARY OR WAGES NOT TO BE PAID BY NON-NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, other than public service corporations, to issue to any employee in lieu of or in payment of any salary or wages earned by such employee a non-negotiable time check or order. Any person, firm, or corporation so issuing a non-negotiable instrument in lieu of or in payment of such salary or wages earned shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

[1917 c. 348 s. 1] (4134)

181.03 CERTAIN ACTS RELATING TO PAYMENT OF WAGES UNLAWFUL. Any person, firm, corporation, or association who or which, directly or indirectly and with intent to defraud, causes any employee to give a receipt for wages for a greater amount than that actually paid to the employee for services rendered or directly or indirectly demands or receives from any employee any rebate or refund from the wages to which the employee is entitled under his contract of employment with such employer, or in any manner makes or attempts to make it appear that the wages paid to any employee were greater than the amount actually paid to the employee shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

[1933 c. 249] (4134-1)

181.031 EMPLOYERS NOT TO ACCEPT CONSIDERATION FOR SECURING EMPLOYMENT. Any employer, or any manager, superintendent, foreman, or other representative of any employer, who, directly or indirectly, demands or accepts from any employee any part of such employee's wages or other consideration, or any gratuity, in consideration of giving to or securing, or assisting in securing, for any employee any employment with such employer shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

[1933 c 47] (10536-1)

181.04 ASSIGNMENT, SALE, OR TRANSFER OF WAGES; WHEN NOT EFFECTIVE. No assignment, sale, or transfer, however made or attempted to be made, of any wages or salary to be earned shall give any right of action either at law or in equity to the assignee or transferee of such wages or salary, nor shall any action lie for the recovery of such wages or salary, or any part thereof, by any other person than the person to whom such wages or salary are to become due unless a written notice, together with a true and complete copy of the instrument assigning or transferring such wages or salary, shall have been given within three days after the making of such instrument to the person, firm, or corporation from whom such wages or salary are accruing or may accrue.

[1905 c. 309 s. 1; 1917 c. 321 s. 1] (4135)

181.05 CONSENT OF EMPLOYER TO ASSIGNMENT REQUIRED. No assignment, sale, or transfer, however made or attempted, of any unearned wages or salary shall be in any manner valid or effectual for the transfer of any salary or wages to be earned or accruing after the making of such assignment, sale, or transfer unless the person, firm, or corporation from whom such wages or salary are to accrue shall consent thereto in writing. Any employer or agent of such employer accepting or charging any fee or commission for collecting the amount due on any such assignment, sale, or transfer shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

[1905 c. 309 s. 2] (4136)

181.06 ASSIGNMENT OF WAGES; PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS. Every assignment, sale, or transfer, however made or attempted, of wages or salary to be earned or to become due, in whole or in part, more than 60 days from and after the date of making such transfer, sale or assignment shall be absolutely void; provided however, that the foregoing restriction against transfer, sale or assignment shall not apply to any assignment, sale or transfer of that portion of wages or salary to be earned or to become due in excess of the first \$1,500 per month where such assignment is for less than five years. A written contract may be entered into between an employer and an employee wherein the employee authorizes the employer to make payroll deductions for the purpose of paying union dues, premiums of any life insurance, hospitalization and surgical insurance, group accident and health insurance, group term life insurance, group annuities or contributions to credit unions or a community chest fund, or Minnesota benefit association, or participation in any employee stock purchase plan or savings plan for periods longer than 60 days.

[1905 c 309 s 3; 1937 c 95 s 1; 1951 c 213 s 1; 1965 c 778 s 1; 1967 c 517 s 1] (4137)

181.063 ASSIGNMENT OF WAGES, PUBLIC EMPLOYEES. Any officer or employee of a county, town, city, or school district, or any department thereof, has the same right to sell, assign, or transfer his salary or wages as is now possessed by any officer of or person employed by any corporation, firm, or person.

[1945 c 424 s 26; 1973 c 123 art 5 s 7]

181.07 ASSIGNMENT OF UNEARNED WAGES AS SECURITY. No assignment of or order for wages to be earned in the future to secure a loan of less than \$200 shall be valid against an employer of the person making the assignment or order until the assignment or order is accepted in writing by the employer and the assignment or order and the acceptance of the same have been filed and recorded with the clerk of the city or town where the party making the assignment or order resides, if a resident of this state, or in which he is employed if not such resident. No such assignment of or order for wages to be earned in the future shall be valid when made by a married man unless the written consent of his wife to the making of such assignment or order is attached thereto.

[1911 c. 308 s. 1] (4138)

181.08 PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS; PAYMENT OF WAGES, REQUIREMENTS. All public service corporations doing business within this state are required to pay their employees at least semimonthly the wages earned by them to within 15 days of the date of such payment, unless prevented by inevitable casualty. Such wages less any voluntarily authorized payroll deduction set out in section 181.06 shall be paid in cash, or by checks convertible into cash at full face value thereof, without any service, exchange, discount, float or other charges, at a bank designated by such public service corporation located in any city in which the employee to whom the check is issued is employed or into which such employee is re-

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quired to go in the performance of his work for the company issuing the same. It shall be the duty of the corporation to make necessary arrangements with a bank for the cashing of these checks without such charges, or to reimburse any employee who has paid such charges upon request. When an employee shall be discharged his wages shall be paid to him at the time of his discharge or whenever he shall demand the same thereafter; allowing a reasonable time within which to compute wages due and to make authorized and other deductions required by law.

[1915 c 29 s 1; 1915 c 37 s 1; 1945 c 478 s 1; 1951 c 213 s 2; 1953 c 393 s 1; 1973 c 123 art 5 s 7] (4139)

181.09 RECOVERY OF WAGES, COSTS. When any public service corporation neglects or refuses to pay its employees, as prescribed by section 181.08, the wages may be recovered by action without further demand. There shall be allowed to the plaintiff and included in his judgment, in addition to his disbursements allowed by law, \$5 costs if the judgment be recovered in a justice court or in a municipal court where no statutory costs are now allowed in such an action, and \$10 in any other court or on appeal.

[1915 c 29 s 2; 1915 c 37 s 2; 1953 c 359 s 1] (4140)

181.10 WAGES PAID EVERY 15 DAYS. Every person, firm, corporation, or association employing any person to labor or perform service on any project of a transitory nature, such as the construction, paving, repair, or maintenance of roads or highways, sewers or ditches, clearing land, or the production of forest products or any other work which requires the employee to change his place of abode, shall pay the wages or earnings of such person at intervals of not more than 15 days, and payments thereof shall be made at the place of employment or in close proximity thereto.

[1933 c. 223 s. 1] (4140-1)

181.11 DISCHARGED EMPLOYEE MUST BE PAID WITHIN 24 HOURS. When any such transitory employment as is described in section 181.10 which requires an employee to change his place of abode while performing the service required by the employment is terminated, either by the completion of the work or by the discharge or quitting of the employee, the wages or earnings of such employee in such employment shall be paid within 24 hours and, if not then paid, the employer shall pay to the employee his reasonable expenses of remaining in the camp or elsewhere away from his home while awaiting the arrival of payment of his wages or earnings and, if such wages or earnings are not paid within three days after the termination of such employment for any cause, the employer shall, in addition, pay to the employee the average amount of his daily earnings in such employment from the time of the termination of the employment until payment has been made in full, but not for a longer period of time than 15 days.

[1933 c. 223 s. 2] (4140-2)

181.12 RAILROAD PAY CHECKS TO SHOW AMOUNT OF DEDUCTION. Every railroad corporation doing business within this state shall state clearly on a statement accompanying each check, issued to an employee for services rendered to such corporation in this state, the amount of any deduction made from the regular wage of such employee, the reason therefor, and the date or period covered by such deduction. Deductions authorized by the employee may be designated as miscellaneous on the statement accompanying such check. To take effect January 1, 1946.

[1935 c. 141 s. 1; 1939 c. 169; 1945 c. 123 s. 1] (4140-3)

181.13 PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO PAY WAGES PROMPTLY. When any person, firm, company, association, or corporation employing labor within this state discharges a servant or employee from his employment, the wages or commissions actually earned and unpaid at the time of such discharge shall become immediately due and payable upon demand of such employee, at the usual place of payment, and if not paid within 24 hours after such demand, whether such employment was by the day, hour, week, month, or piece or by commissions, such discharged employee may charge and collect the amount of his average daily earnings at the rate agreed upon in the contract of employment, for such period, not exceeding 15 days, after the expiration of the 24 hours, as the employer is in default, until full payment or other settlement, satisfactory to the discharged employee, is made.

[1919 c. 175 s. 1; 1933 c. 173 s. 1] (4127)

181.14 NOTICE TO BE GIVEN; SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES. When any such employee, not having a contract for a definite period of service, quits or resigns his employment, the wages or commissions earned and unpaid at the time of such quitting or resignation shall become due and payable within five days thereafter, at the usual place of payment, and any such employer failing or refusing to pay such wages or commissions, after they so become due, upon the demand of such employee, at such place of payment, shall be liable to such employee from the date of such demand for an additional sum equal to the amount of his average daily earnings provided in the contract of employment, for every day, not exceeding 15 days in all, until such payment or other settlement satisfactory to the employee is made; provided, that if any employee having such a contract gives not less than five days' written notice to his employer of his intention to quit such employment, the wages or commissions of the employee giving such notice shall become due at the usual place of payment 24 hours after he so quits or resigns and payment thereof may be demanded accordingly, and the penalty herein provided shall apply in such case from the date of such demand; provided, that if the employer disputes the amount of wages or commissions claimed by such employee under the provisions of this section or section 181.13, and the employer in such case makes a legal tender of the amount which he in good faith claims to be due, he shall not be liable for any sum greater than the amount so tendered and interest thereon at the legal rate, unless, in an action brought in a court having jurisdiction, such employee recovers a greater sum than the amount so tendered with such interest thereon; and if, in such suit, the employee fails to recover a greater sum than that so tendered, with interest as aforesaid, he shall pay the cost of such suit, otherwise the cost thereof shall be paid by the employer; provided, that in cases where such discharged or quitting employee was, during his employment, entrusted with the collection, disbursement, or handling of money or property, the employer shall have ten secular days after the termination of the employment to audit and adjust the accounts of such employee before his wages or commissions shall become due and payable, and the penalty herein provided shall apply in such case only from the date of demand made after the expiration of such period allowed for such audit and adjustment; and if, upon such audit and adjustment of the accounts of such employee, it is found that any money or property entrusted to him by his employer has not been properly accounted for or paid over to the employer, as provided by the terms of the contract of employment, such employee shall not be entitled to the benefit of sections 181.13 to 181.17, but the claim for unpaid wages or commissions of such employee, if any, shall be disposed of as provided by existing law.

[1919 c. 175 s. 2; 1933 c. 173 s. 2] (4128)

181.15 WHEN EMPLOYEE NOT ENTITLED TO BENEFITS. No such servant or employee who secretes or absents himself to avoid payment to him, or refuses to receive the same when fully tendered, shall be entitled to any benefit under sections 181.13 to 181.17 for such time as he so avoids payment; provided, when any number of employees enter upon a strike the wages due such striking employees at the time of entering upon such strike shall not become due until the next regular pay day after the commencement of such strike.

[1919 c. 175 s. 3] (4129)

181.16 CONSTRUCTION OF SECTIONS 181.13 TO 181.17. Sections 181.13 to 181.17 shall not be construed to apply to any person employed exclusively as a farm laborer, nor to any employer or an individual, copartnership, or corporation that is bankrupt, or where a receiver or trustee is acting under the direction of the court. Payment or tender by check drawn on a bank situated in the county where a laborer is employed shall be a sufficient payment or tender to comply with the provisions of sections 181.13 to 181.17.

[1919 c. 175 s. 4] (4130)

181.17 COSTS, PAID BY DEFENDANT. In any action by such employee as is described in sections 181.13 to 181.17 for the recovery of unpaid wages after the time when such wages shall have become due, as provided therein, there shall be allowed to the plaintiff, and included in any judgment rendered in his favor, in addition to his disbursements allowed by law, if the judgment be recovered in a justice court, \$5 costs, and a like sum if the judgment be recovered in municipal

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court, and such plaintiff shall be allowed double statutory costs in any such action in any court in which statutory costs are now allowed by law in ordinary actions.

[1919 c. 175 s. 5] (4131)

NOTE: See Section 549.03.

- 181.18 [Repealed, 1974 c 432 s 13]
- 181.19 [Repealed, 1974 c 432 s 13]
- 181.20 [Repealed, 1974 c 432 s 13]
- 181.21 [Repealed, 1974 c 432 s 13]
- 181.22 [Repealed, 1974 c 432 s 13]
- 181.23 [Repealed, 1974 c 432 s 13]
- 181.24 [Repealed, 1974 c 432 s 13]
- 181.25 [Repealed, 1974 c 432 s 13]
- 181.26 [Repealed, 1974 c 432 s 13]
- 181.27 [Repealed, 1974 c 432 s 13]

181.28 LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, HOURS. Locomotive engineers and firemen shall not be required to serve as such for more than 14 consecutive hours. At least nine hours, or as many hours less as are asked for by these engineers or firemen, shall be allowed for rest before being again required to go on duty. Nothing herein shall permit any such engineer or fireman to desert his locomotive when, by reason of accident or of delay caused by the elements, another cannot immediately be procured to take his place, nor prohibit him, in any case, from serving longer than 14 hours if he so desires. Every superintendent or other officer or employer of a railway company who shall order or require any service in violation of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and such company shall be liable to any engineer or fireman for injuries sustained by him in consequence of such violation.

[R. L. s. 1801] (4091)

181.29 CERTAIN RAILROAD EMPLOYEES, HOURS. It shall be unlawful for any railroad company within the state, or any of its officers or agents, to require or permit any employee engaged in or connected with the movement of any rolling stock, engine, or train, to remain on duty more than 16 consecutive hours, or to require or permit any such employee who has been on duty 16 consecutive hours to perform any further service without having had at least eight hours' rest, or to require or permit any such employee to be on duty at any time to exceed 16 hours in any consecutive 24 hours. This section shall not apply to work performed in the protection of life or property in cases of accident, wreck, or other unavoidable casualty, and it shall not apply to the time necessary for trainmen to reach a resting place when an accident, wreck, washout, snow blockade, or other unavoidable cause has delayed their train.

[1907 c. 253 s. 1] (4092)

181.30 DUTY OF DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE. Any officer of any railroad company in the state violating any of the provisions of section 181.29 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and, upon conviction, punished by a fine of not less than \$100, and not more than \$500, for each offense, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than 60 days, or both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. It shall be the duty of the state department of public service, upon complaint properly filed with it alleging a violation of section 181.29, to make a full investigation in relation thereto, and for such purpose it shall have the power to administer oaths, interrogate witnesses, take testimony and require the production of books and papers, and if such report shall show a violation of the provisions of section 181.29, the department of public service shall, through the attorney general, begin the prosecution of all parties against whom evidence of such violation is found; but section 181.29 shall not be construed to prevent any other person from beginning prosecution for the violation of the provisions thereof.

[1907 c 253 s 2; 1971 c 25 s 67] (4093)

- 181.31 [Repealed, 1974 c 432 s 13]
- 181.32 [Repealed, 1974 c 432 s 13]
- 181.33 [Repealed, 1974 c 432 s 13]
- 181.34 [Repealed, 1974 c 432 s 13]
- 181.35 [Repealed, 1974 c 432 s 13]
- 181.36 [Repealed, 1974 c 432 s 13]

- 181.37 [Repealed, 1974 c 432 s 13]
- 181.38 [Repealed, 1974 c 432 s 13]
- 181.39 [Repealed, 1974 c 432 s 13]
- 181.40 [Repealed, 1974 c 432 s 13]
- 181.41 [Repealed, 1974 c 432 s 13]
- 181.42 [Repealed, 1974 c 432 s 13]
- 181.43 [Repealed, 1974 c 432 s 13]
- 181.44 [Repealed, 1974 c 432 s 13]
- 181.45 [Repealed, 1974 c 432 s 13]
- 181.46 [Repealed, 1974 c 432 s 13]
- 181.47 [Repealed, 1974 c 432 s 13]
- 181.48 [Repealed, 1974 c 432 s 13]
- 181.49 [Repealed, 1974 c 432 s 13]
- 181.50 [Repealed, 1974 c 432 s 13]
- 181.51 [Repealed, 1974 c 432 s 13]

181.52 INTERFERENCE WITH EMPLOYMENT. No individual, corporation, member of any firm, or any agent, officer, or employee of any of them, shall contrive or conspire to prevent any person from obtaining or holding any employment, or discharge, or procure or attempt to procure the discharge of, any person from employment, by reason of his having engaged in a strike.

[R. L. s. 1822] (4201)

181.53 CONDITIONS PRECEDENT TO EMPLOYMENT NOT REQUIRED. No person, whether acting directly or through an agent, or as the agent or employee of another, shall require as a condition precedent to employment any written statement as to the participation of the applicant in a strike, or as to his personal record, save as to his conviction of a public offense, for more than one year immediately preceding the date of his application therefor; nor shall any person, acting in any of the aforesaid capacities, use or require blanks or forms of application for employment in contravention of this section.

[R. L. s. 1823] (4202)

181.54 COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WELFARE, SAFETY INSPECTION WORK. The commissioner of public welfare is hereby authorized and empowered to expend out of any relief funds available therefor such sums of money which in his judgment may be necessary for safety inspection work required by law for the protection of employees engaged upon such state and federal projects as may be designated by him.

[1935 c 293 s 1; 1939 c 431 art 7 s 2; 1953 c 593 s 2] (4202-1)

181.55 WRITTEN STATEMENT TO EMPLOYEES BY EMPLOYERS. When a contract of employment is consummated between an employer and an employee for work to be performed in this state, or for work to be performed in another state for an employer localized in this state, the employer shall give to the employee a written and signed agreement of hire, which shall clearly and plainly state:

- (1) The date on which the agreement was entered into;
- (2) The date on which the services of the employee are to begin;
- (3) The rate of pay per unit of time, or of commission, or by the piece, so that wages due may be readily computed;
- (4) The number of hours a day which shall constitute a regular day's work, and whether or not additional hours the employee is required to work shall constitute overtime and be paid for, and, if so, the rate of pay for overtime work; and
- (5) A statement of any special responsibility undertaken by the employee, not forbidden by law, which, if not properly performed by the employee, will entitle the employer to make deductions from the wages of the employee, and the terms upon which such deductions may be made.

[1933 c. 250 s. 1] (4126-11)

181.56 NO STATEMENT GIVEN; BURDEN OF PROOF. Where no such written agreement is entered into the burden of proof shall be upon the employer to establish the terms of the verbal agreement in case of a dispute with the employee as to its terms.

[1933 c. 250 s. 2] (4126-12)

181.57 APPLICATION OF SECTIONS 181.55 AND 181.56. Sections 181.55 and 181.56 shall not apply to farm labor, nor to casual employees temporarily employed, nor employers employing less than ten employees.

[1933 c. 250 s. 3] (4126-13)

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181.58 SURVIVING SPOUSE PAID WAGES DUE. For the purposes of this section the word "employer" includes every person, firm, partnership, corporation, the State of Minnesota, all political subdivisions, and all municipal corporations.

If, at the time of the death of any person, his employer is indebted to him for work, labor, or services performed, and no executor or administrator of his estate has been appointed, such employer shall, upon the request of the surviving spouse, forthwith pay this indebtedness, in such an amount as may be due, not exceeding the sum of \$3,000, to the surviving spouse. The employer may in the same manner provide for payment to the surviving spouse of accumulated credits under the vacation or overtime plan or system maintained by the employer. The employer shall require proof of claimant's relationship to decedent by affidavit, and require claimant to acknowledge receipt of such payment in writing. Any payments made by the employer pursuant to the provisions of this section shall operate as a full and complete discharge of the employer's indebtedness to the extent of the payment, and no employer shall thereafter be liable therefor to the decedent's estate or the decedent's executor or administrator thereafter appointed. Any amounts so received by a spouse shall be considered in diminution of the allowance to the spouse under section 525.15.

[1941 c 408 s 1; 1951 c 531 s 1; 1957 c 126 s 1; 1969 c 954 s 1]

181.59 DISCRIMINATION ON ACCOUNT OF RACE, CREED, OR COLOR PROHIBITED IN CONTRACT. Every contract for or on behalf of the State of Minnesota, or any county, city, town, township, school, school district, or any other district in the state, for materials, supplies, or construction shall contain provisions by which the contractor agrees:

(1) That, in the hiring of common or skilled labor for the performance of any work under any contract, or any subcontract hereunder, no contractor, material supplier, or vendor, shall, by reason of race, creed, or color, discriminate against the person or persons who are citizens of the United States who are qualified and available to perform the work to which such employment relates;

(2) That no contractor, material supplier, or vendor, shall, in any manner, discriminate against, or intimidate, or prevent the employment of any such person or persons, or on being hired, prevent, or conspire to prevent, any such person or persons from the performance of work under any contract on account of race, creed, or color;

(3) Any violation of this section shall be a misdemeanor; and

(4) That this contract may be canceled or terminated by the state, county, city, town, school board, or any other person authorized to grant contracts for such employment, and all money due, or to become due hereunder, may be forfeited for a second or any subsequent violation of the terms or conditions of this contract.

[1941 c 238; 1973 c 123 art 5 s 7]

181.60 DEFINITIONS. Subdivision 1. **Terms.** For the purposes of sections 181.60 to 181.62, unless a different meaning is indicated by the context, the terms defined in this section shall have the meanings given them.

Subd. 2. **Employer.** "Employer" means any individual, partnership, association, corporation, legal representative, trustee, receiver, trustee in bankruptcy, and any common carrier by rail, motor, water, air or express company doing business in or operating within the state.

Subd. 3. **Employee.** "Employee" means any person who may be permitted, required, or directed by any employer, as defined in subdivision 2, in consideration of direct or indirect gain or profit, to engage in any employment.

[1951 c 201 s 1]

181.61 MEDICAL EXAMINATION; RECORDS, COSTS. It is unlawful for any employer to require any employee or applicant for employment to pay the cost of a medical examination or the cost of furnishing any records required by the employer as a condition of employment, except certificates of attending physicians in connection with the administration of an employee's pension and disability benefit plan or citizenship papers or birth certificates.

[1951 c 201 s 2]

181.62 VIOLATIONS. Any employer who violates any of the provisions of sections 181.60 to 181.62 is guilty of a misdemeanor.

[1951 c 201 s 3]

181.63 SALE OR USE OF SILICATE, SILICA DUST, OR SILICON FLOUR

FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES. It shall be unlawful and a misdemeanor in the state of Minnesota to sell or use any materials used in a dry state for dusting the surface of molds to form a separation of the component parts of the mold which contain silicate, silica dust, or silica flour. It shall be the duty of the department of labor and industry to see that the provisions of this section are enforced and to institute proceedings against any employer or other person who shall violate its provisions.

[1953 c 484 s 1; Ex1967 c 1 s 6]

181.64 FALSE STATEMENTS AS INDUCEMENT TO ENTERING EMPLOYMENT. It shall be unlawful for any person, partnership, company, corporation, association, or organization of any kind, doing business in this state, directly or through any agent or attorney, to induce, influence, persuade, or engage any person to change from one place to another in this state, or to change from any place in any state, territory, or country to any place in this state, to work in any branch of labor through or by means of knowingly false representations, whether spoken, written, or advertised in printed form, concerning the kind or character of such work, the compensation therefor, the sanitary conditions relating to or surrounding it, or failure to state in any advertisement, proposal, or contract for the employment that there is a strike or lockout at the place of the proposed employment, when in fact such strike or lockout then actually exists in such employment at such place. Any such unlawful acts shall be deemed a false advertisement or misrepresentation for the purposes of this section and section 181.65.

[1913 c 544 s 1; 1923 c 272 s 1] (10392)

181.65 PENALTIES. Any person, firm, association, or corporation violating any provision of section 181.64 and this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Any person who shall be influenced, induced, or persuaded to enter or change his employment or change his place of employment through or by means of any of the things prohibited in section 181.64, shall have a right of action for the recovery of all damages that he shall have sustained in consequence of the false or deceptive representations, false advertising, or false pretenses used to induce him to enter into or change his place of employment, against any person, firm, association, or corporation directly or indirectly causing such damage; and, in addition to all such actual damages such person may have sustained, shall have the right to recover such reasonable attorneys' fees as the court shall fix, to be taxed as costs in any judgment recovered.

[1913 c 544 s 2; 1923 c 272 s 2] (10393)

181.66 EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK LAW; DEFINITIONS. Subdivision 1. For the purpose of sections 181.66 to 181.71 the terms defined in this section have the meanings given them.

Subd. 2. "Employer" means any person employing one or more employees, but does not include the state or any municipal corporation or political subdivision of the state having in force a civil service system based on merit, or the federal government.

Subd. 3. "Employee" means an individual who, otherwise than as co-partner of the employer or as an independent contractor, renders personal service wholly or partly in this state to an employer who pays or agrees to pay such individual at a fixed rate. However, where services are rendered only partly in this state, an individual is not an employee unless his contract of employment has been entered into, or payments thereunder are ordinarily made or to be made within this state.

Subd. 4. "Wages" means all compensation for performance of services by an employee for an employer whether paid by the employer or another person including cash value of all compensation paid in any medium other than cash.

Subd. 5. "Rate" with reference to wages means the basis of compensation for services by an employee for an employer and includes compensation based on the time spent in the performance of such services, or on the number of operations accomplished, or on the quantity produced or handled.

Subd. 6. "Unpaid wages" means the difference between the wages actually paid to an employee and the wages required under section 181.67 to be paid to such employee.

[1969 c 143 s 1]

181.67 WAGE DISCRIMINATION BASED ON SEX; PROTECTION OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED IN PROCEEDING. Subdivision 1. No employer shall discriminate between employees on the basis of sex by paying wages to employees at a rate less than the rate at which he pays wages to employees of the opposite sex for equal work on jobs the performance of which requires equal skill, effort, and re-

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sponsibility, and which are performed under similar working conditions, except where such payment is made pursuant to a seniority system, a merit system, a system which measures earnings by quantity or quality of production, or a differential based on any other factor other than sex. Provided, that an employer who is paying a wage rate differential in violation of sections 181.66 to 181.71 shall not, in order to comply with the provisions of sections 181.66 to 181.71, reduce the wage rate of any employee.

Subd. 2. No employer shall discriminate against any employee in regard to hire or tenure of employment or any term or condition of employment because the employee has filed a complaint in a proceeding under sections 181.66 to 181.71, or has testified, or is about to testify, in any investigation or proceedings pursuant to sections 181.66 to 181.71 or in a criminal action pursuant to sections 181.66 to 181.71.

[1969 c 143 s 2]

181.68 ACTIONS; LIMITATIONS, DAMAGES, ATTORNEY FEES, PARTIES, COMPROMISES. Subdivision 1. Any employee whose compensation is at a rate that is in violation of section 181.67 has a right of action against his employer for the recovery of the amount of the unpaid wages to which the employee is entitled for the one year period preceding the commencement of the action, and an amount up to the amount of these unpaid wages may be levied at the discretion of the court as exemplary damages.

Subd. 2. In addition to any judgment awarded to the plaintiff, the court shall allow reasonable attorney fees to be taxed as costs.

Subd. 3. The action for the unpaid wages and liquidated damages may be maintained by one or more employees on behalf of themselves or other employees similarly situated.

Subd. 4. An agreement for compensation at a rate less than the rate to which an employee is entitled under sections 181.66 to 181.71 is not a defense to any such action.

[1969 c 143 s 3]

181.69 [Repealed, 1974 c 432 s 13]

181.70 VIOLATIONS. A violation of sections 181.66 to 181.71 is a misdemeanor.

[1969 c 143 s 5]

181.71 CITATION. Sections 181.66 to 181.71 may be cited as the equal pay for equal work law.

[1969 c 143 s 6]

181.72 [Repealed, 1974 c 432 s 13]

181.73 MIGRANT LABOR; HEALTH INSURANCE. Subdivision 1. Any person, association, organization, or other group employing five or more persons, full time, part time or otherwise, who come within the definition of recruited migrant laborers as hereafter defined and who are employed or are recruited to be employed in the processing of agricultural produce other than as field labor, shall provide at his or its expense health care insurance during the period of employment or for illness or injury incurred while employed. Such health care insurance shall be in accordance with such regulations as the commissioner of employment services may prescribe by rule or regulation for each such recruited migrant laborer who is not a resident of Minnesota and who does not have health care insurance meeting the requirements of the rules and regulations promulgated by the commissioner of employment services.

Subd. 2. No such insurance need be purchased for any employee performing exclusively agricultural labor as defined by section 3121(g) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

Subd. 3. For the purposes of this section, a recruited migrant laborer is a migrant laborer who is offered some type of housing or transportation expense by an employer as an inducement to his employment or anticipated employment.

[1971 c 752 s 1; 1973 c 254 s 3]

181.74 FAILURE OF EMPLOYER TO PAY BENEFITS OR WAGE SUPPLEMENTS, PENALTY. Subdivision 1. Any employer required under the provisions of an agreement to which he is a party to pay or provide benefits or wage supplements to employees or to a third party or fund for the benefit of employees, and who refuses to pay the amount or amounts necessary to provide such benefits or furnish such supplements within 60 days after such payments are required to be made under law or under agreement, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. If such em-

ployer is a corporation, any officer who intentionally violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. The institution of bankruptcy proceedings according to law shall be a defense to any criminal action under this section.

Subd. 2. As used in this section, the term "benefits or wage supplements" includes, but is not limited to, reimbursement for expenses; health, welfare, and retirement benefits; and vacation, separation or holiday pay.

[1973 c 602 s 1]

181.75 LIE DETECTOR TESTS OF EMPLOYEES OR PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYEES PROHIBITED. No employer or agent thereof shall by direct or indirect coercion request or require a polygraph or any test purporting to test the honesty of any employee or prospective employee. An employer or agent violating this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

[1973 c 667 s 1]

181.76 DISCLOSURE OF LIE DETECTOR TESTS PROHIBITED. No person shall disclose that another person has taken a polygraph or any test purporting to test honesty or the results of that test except to the individual tested. If such a test is given after August 1, 1973 and at the employee's request, the results may be given only to persons authorized by the employee to receive the results. A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

[1973 c 667 s 2]

181.77 USE BY POLICE; DETERMINATION OF NECESSITY; OTHER LIMITS. Nothing in sections 181.75 to 181.77 shall be construed to prohibit the use of the polygraph test where a police chief determines that it is necessary to utilize the polygraph as an investigatory tool provided:

(a) The questions asked the officer relate specifically, directly and narrowly to the past performance of his official duties.

(b) The officer is not required to waive immunity from prosecution.

(c) The officer is advised that information supplied through his answers cannot be used against him in a later criminal proceeding and that his refusal to cooperate in the investigation could result in disciplinary action, including dismissal.

[1973 c 667 s 3]