S.B. NO. ⁷⁹³ S.D. 1

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



Page 2

S.B. NO. ⁷⁹³ S.D. 1

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 individuals with disabilities to gain open-market competitive 8 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 was enacted subsequently. It is a dated law that only serves to 16 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



S.B. NO 793 S.D. 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 [4]employs[4] 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 21 Standards Act, Title 29 United States Code section



Page 3

1

S.B. NO. ⁷⁹³ S.D. 1

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	sub-contracting."
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	(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,



Page 5

S.B. NO. ⁷⁹³ s.d. 1

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 SECTION 4. This Act does not affect rights and duties that 15 matured, penalties that were incurred, and proceedings that were 16 begun before its effective date. 17 SECTION 5. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed 18 and stricken. New statutory material is underscored. 19 SECTION 6. This Act shall take effect on January 1, 2022.

2021-1304 SB793 SD1 SMA.doc

S.B. NO. ⁷⁹³ S.D. 1

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)

The summary description of legislation appearing on this page is for informational purposes only and is not legislation or evidence of legislative intent.

