

CHAPTER 103

EMPLOYMENT REGULATIONS

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103.01 Hours of labor; definitions. In ss. 103.01 to 103.03:

(1) "Employer" means every person having control or custody of any employment or place of employment.

(2) "Employment" means any trade, occupation or process of manufacture, or any method of carrying on such trade or occupation in which any person may be engaged, or for any place of employment.

(3) "Place of employment" means any manufactory, mechanical or mercantile establishment, beauty parlor, laundry, restaurant, confectionary store, or telegraph or telecommunication office or exchange, any express or transportation establishment or any hotel.

History: 1971 c. 228 s. 44; 1975 c. 94; 1983 a. 189; 1985 a. 297 s. 76.

103.02 Hours of labor. No person may be employed or be permitted to work in any place of employment or at any employment for such period of time during any day, night or week, as is dangerous or prejudicial to the person's life, health, safety or welfare. The department shall investigate, ascertain, determine and fix such reasonable classification, and promulgate rules fixing a period of time, or hours of beginning and ending work during any day, night or week, which shall be necessary to protect the life, health, safety or welfare of any person, or to carry out the purposes of ss. 103.01 to 103.03. The department shall, by rule, classify such

periods of time into periods to be paid for at regular rates and periods to be paid for at the rate of at least one and one-half times the regular rates. Such investigations, classifications and orders shall be made pursuant to the proceeding in ss. 101.01 to 101.25 which are hereby made a part hereof, so far as not inconsistent with ss. 103.01 to 103.03, and every order of the department shall have the same force and effect as the orders issued under ss. 101.01 to 101.25 and the penalties therein shall apply to and be imposed for any violation of ss. 103.01 to 103.03. Such orders shall be subject to review in the manner provided in ch. 227.

History: 1971 c. 228 s. 43; 1975 c. 94.

103.02, Stats. 1969, and administrative rules limiting the maximum hours women may work are superseded by provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 as to employers covered by that act, but other employers remain subject to the state law. 59 Atty. Gen. 114.

103.03 Violations; penalty. The employment of any person in any employment or place of employment at any time other than the permissible hours of labor shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of this section. Every day for each person employed; and every week for each person employed, during which any employer fails to observe or to comply with any order of the department, or to perform any duty enjoined by ss. 103.01 to 103.03, shall constitute a separate offense.

History: 1975 c. 94.

103.13 Records open to employe. (1) DEFINITIONS. In this section:

(a) "Employe" has the meaning specified in s. 101.01 (2) (a) and also includes former employes.

(b) "Employer" has the meaning specified in s. 101.01 (2) (b).

(2) OPEN RECORDS. Every employer shall, upon the request of an employe, which the employer may require the employe to make in writing, permit the employe to inspect any personnel documents which are used or which have been used in determining that employe's qualifications for employment, promotion, transfer, additional compensation, termination or other disciplinary action, and medical records, except as provided in subs. (5) and (6). An employe may request all or any part of his or her records, except as provided in sub. (6). The employer shall grant at least 2 requests by an employe in a calendar year, unless otherwise provided in a collective bargaining agreement, to inspect the employe's personnel records as provided in this section. The employer shall provide the employe with the opportunity to inspect the employe's personnel records within 7 working days after the employe makes the request for inspection. The inspection shall take place at a location reasonably near the employe's place of employment and during normal working hours. If the inspection during normal working hours would require an employe to take time off from work with that employer, the employer may provide some other reasonable time for the inspection. In any case, the employer may allow the inspection to take place at a time other than working hours or at a place other than where the records are maintained if that time or place would be more convenient for the employe.

(3) PERSONNEL RECORD INSPECTION BY REPRESENTATIVE. An employe who is involved in a current grievance against the employer may designate in writing a representative of the employe's union, collective bargaining unit or other designated representative to inspect the employe's personnel records which may have a bearing on the resolution of the grievance, except as provided in sub. (6). The employer shall allow such a designated representative to inspect that employe's personnel records in the same manner as provided under sub. (2).

(4) PERSONNEL RECORD CORRECTION. If the employe disagrees with any information contained in the personnel records, a removal or correction of that information may be mutually agreed upon by the employer and the employe. If an agreement cannot be reached, the employe may submit a written statement explaining the employe's position. The employer shall attach the employe's statement to the disputed portion of the personnel record. The employe's statement shall be included whenever that disputed portion of the personnel record is released to a 3rd party as long as the disputed record is a part of the file.

(5) MEDICAL RECORDS INSPECTION. The right of the employe or the employe's designated representative under sub. (3) to inspect personnel records under this section includes the right to inspect any personal medical records concerning the employe in the employer's files. If the employer believes that disclosure of an employe's medical records would have a detrimental effect on the employe, the employer may release the medical records to the employe's physician or through a physician designated by the employe, in which case the physician may release the medical records to the employe or to the employe's immediate family.

(6) EXCEPTIONS. The right of the employe or the employe's designated representative under sub. (3) to inspect his or her personnel records does not apply to:

(a) Records relating to the investigation of possible criminal offenses committed by that employe.

(b) Letters of reference for that employe.

(c) Any portion of a test document, except that the employe may see a cumulative total test score for either a section of the test document or for the entire test document.

(d) Materials used by the employer for staff management planning, including judgments or recommendations concerning future salary increases and other wage treatments, management bonus plans, promotions and job assignments or other comments or ratings used for the employer's planning purposes.

(e) Information of a personal nature about a person other than the employe if disclosure of the information would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of the other person's privacy.

(f) An employer who does not maintain any personnel records.

(g) Records relevant to any other pending claim between the employer and the employe which may be discovered in a judicial proceeding.

(7) COPIES. The right of the employe or the employe's representative to inspect records includes the right to copy or receive a copy of records. The employer may charge a reasonable fee for providing copies of records, which may not exceed the actual cost of reproduction.

(8) PENALTY. Any employer who violates this section may be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for each violation. Each day of refusal or failure to comply with a duty under this section is a separate violation.

History: 1979 c. 339; 1981 c. 164; 1983 a. 189 ss. 153, 329 (4).

103.14 Grooming requirement; notification. (1) In this section:

(a) "Employe" has the meaning given in s. 101.01 (2) (a).

(b) "Employer" has the meaning given in s. 101.01 (2) (b).

(2) Each employer shall, at the time of hiring, notify each employe about any hairstyle, facial hair or clothing requirement.

History: 1981 c. 334; 1983 a. 189 s. 329 (4).

103.15 Restrictions on use of a test for an antibody to HTLV-III. (1) In this section:

(a) "HTLV-III" means the human T-cell lymphotropic virus-type III that causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

(b) "HTLV-III infection" means the pathological state produced by a human body in response to the presence of HTLV-III.

(c) "State epidemiologist" means the individual designated by the secretary of health and social services as the individual in charge of communicable disease control for this state.

(2) Notwithstanding ss. 227.01 (9) and 227.011 (1) [227.10 (1)] unless the state epidemiologist determines and the secretary of health and social services declares under s. 140.05 (1) that individuals who have HTLV-III infections may, through employment, provide a significant risk of transmitting HTLV-III to other individuals, no employer or agent of an employer may directly or indirectly:

(a) Solicit or require as a condition of employment of any employe or prospective employe a test for the presence of an antibody to HTLV-III.

(b) Affect the terms, conditions or privileges of employment or terminate the employment of any employe who obtains a test for the presence of an antibody to HTLV-III.

(3) Any agreement by an employer or agent of the employer and an employe or prospective employe offering employment or any pay or benefit to an employe or prospec-

tive employe in return for taking a test for the presence of an antibody to HTLV-III is prohibited, except as provided under sub. (2) (intro.).

History: 1985 a. 29, 73.

103.16 Seats for workers; penalty. Every person or corporation employing workers in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment in the state of Wisconsin shall provide suitable seats for the workers so employed, and shall permit the use of such seats by them when they are not necessarily engaged in the active duties for which they are employed. Any person or corporation who violates this section may be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$30 for each offense.

History: 1975 c. 94 s. 91 (17).

103.17 Mutual forfeit. Any person or corporation engaged in manufacturing, which requires from persons in his or its employ, under penalty of forfeiture of a part of the wages earned by them, a notice of intention to leave such employ, shall be liable to the payment of a like forfeiture if he or it discharges, without similar notice, a person in such employ except for incapacity or misconduct, unless in case of a general suspension of labor in his or its shop or factory or in the department thereof wherein such employe is engaged.

103.18 Threat or promise, to influence vote. No person shall, by threatening to discharge a person from his employment or threatening to reduce the wages of a person or by promising to give employment at higher wages to a person, attempt to influence a qualified voter to give or withhold his vote at an election.

103.19 Children in shows. No license shall be granted for a theatrical exhibition or public show in which children under fifteen years of age are employed as acrobats, contortionists or in any feats of gymnastics or equestrianism, when in the opinion of the board of officers authorized to grant licenses such children are employed in such manner as to corrupt their morals or impair their physical health.

103.20 Penalty. Any person who shall violate ss. 103.15 (2) or (3), 103.17, 103.18 and 103.19 shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding \$100.

History: 1985 a. 29; 1985 a. 73 s. 8.

103.21 Street trades; definitions. As used in ss. 103.21 to 103.31:

(1) Every minor selling or distributing newspapers or magazines on the streets or other public place, or from house to house, is in an "employment" and an "employe," and each independent news agency or (in the absence of all such agencies) each selling agency of a publisher or (in the absence of all such agencies) each publisher, whose newspapers or magazines he sells or distributes, is an "employer" of the minor. Every minor engaged in any other street trade is in an "employment" and an "employe," and each person furnishing him articles for sale or distribution or regularly furnishing him material for blacking boots is his "employer".

(2) "Nonprofit organization" means an organization described in section 501 (c) of the internal revenue code.

(3) "Permit officer" means any person designated by the department to issue street trade permits.

(4) "Private school" has the meaning given in s. 115.001 (3r).

(5) "Public school" has the meaning given in s. 115.01 (1).

(6) "Street trade" means the selling, offering for sale, soliciting for, collecting for, displaying or distributing any

articles, goods, merchandise, commercial service, posters, circulars, newspapers or magazines, or the blacking of boots, on any street or other public place or from house to house.

History: 1971 c. 271; 1983 a. 189; 1985 a. 1.

103.22 General standards and powers of the department. The general standards for the employment of minors set forth in s. 103.65 apply to the employment of minors in street trades, and in relation to that employment the department has the powers and duties specified in s. 103.66. Except as the department exercises those powers, the employment of minors in street trades shall be in accordance with ss. 103.23 to 103.31.

History: 1971 c. 271.

103.23 Age minimum. (1) Except as provided in sub. (2), a minor under 12 years of age shall not be employed or permitted to work at any time in any street trade.

(2) A minor under 12 years of age may work in a fund-raising sale for a nonprofit organization, a public school or a private school under the following conditions:

(a) Each minor must give the nonprofit organization, public school or private school written approval from the minor's parent or guardian.

(b) Each minor under 9 years of age or each group containing one or more minors under 9 years of age must be physically accompanied by a parent or a person at least 16 years of age.

History: 1971 c. 271; 1973 c. 183; 1985 a. 1.

103.24 Hours of work. The department shall determine and fix reasonable hours of employment for minors in street trades.

History: 1971 c. 271.

103.25 Permits and identification cards. (1) A minor under 18 years of age shall not be employed or permitted to work at any street trade unless his employer first obtains from the department or a designated permit officer a street trade permit and the minor first obtains an identification card, both issued in accordance with this section.

(2) If upon investigation, the department determines that there are practical difficulties or unnecessary hardships in carrying out sub. (1), the department may by general or special order make reasonable exceptions or modifications with due regard for the life, health, safety and welfare of minors employed in street trades. The investigation and orders shall be made pursuant to ss. 101.01 to 101.25, and have the same force and effect as orders issued pursuant to those sections. These orders are subject to review as provided in ch. 227.

(3) The form and requisites of street trade permits shall be the same as those specified for child labor permits in s. 103.73, except that the permits may be issued on special street trade permit blanks of a form determined by the department. Each minor for whom a street trade permit is issued shall be provided by the department or the permit officer issuing the permit with a street trade identification card of a form determined by the department. He shall carry the identification card while engaged in street trade employment and shall not transfer it to any other person.

(4) In relation to employment in street trades a permit issued under this section has the same force and effect as a permit issued under ss. 103.64 to 103.82; and the failure to obtain a permit when required under this section subjects the employer to the same penalties and liabilities as failure to obtain a permit when required under ss. 103.64 to 103.82.

(5) This section does not apply to employment of a minor in a fund-raising sale for a nonprofit organization, a public school or a private school.

History: 1971 c. 228 s. 43; 1971 c. 271, 307; 1973 c. 183; 1985 a. 1.

103.26 Refusal or revocation of permits and identification cards. (1) The department or permit officer may refuse to grant a street trade permit and identification card to a minor who seems physically unable to perform the work or whose school record indicates that he should not undertake such employment in addition to school, or whenever in the judgment of the department or permit officer the best interests of the minor would be served by such refusal.

(2) The department may revoke a street trade permit and identification card if the minor for whom such permit was issued is found by the department to have worked when prohibited under s. 103.24, if it appears to the department that such permit was improperly or illegally issued or if in their judgment the best interests of the minor would be served by such revocation. The department shall by registered mail notify such minor and his employer of such revocation. On receipt of such notice the employer shall immediately return the revoked permit and discontinue the employment of such minor, and the minor shall immediately return the revoked identification card to the permit officer.

History: 1973 c. 183.

103.27 Duties of employers of minors in street trades. (1) Every employer of minors in street trades shall keep a record for each minor of his name, address and date of birth.

(2) Every employer shall receive and file a street trade permit authorizing employment of each minor by him or her before the minor is permitted to work; and shall keep the permit on file and allow inspection of the permit at any time by the department or any police or school attendance officer.

(3) This section does not apply to employment of a minor in a fund-raising sale for a nonprofit organization, a public school or a private school.

History: 1971 c. 271; 1973 c. 183; 1979 c. 298; 1985 a. 1.

103.28 Enforcement. (1) Sections 103.21 to 103.31 shall be enforced by the department. Police and school attendance officers of cities, towns, villages and school districts shall assist the department in enforcement by questioning minors seen on the streets engaged in street trades and reporting to the department all cases of minors apparently engaged in street trades in violation of ss. 103.21 to 103.31.

(2) The failure of an employer to produce for inspection by the department or any school attendance or police officer a permit required for a minor employed in street trades is prima facie evidence of unlawful employment of the minor.

History: 1971 c. 271; 1973 c. 183; 1979 c. 298.

103.29 Penalties. (1) (a) Any employer who employs or permits the employment of any minor in street trades in violation of ss. 103.21 to 103.31 or of any order issued thereunder or who hinders or delays the department or any truant or police officer in the performance of their duties under ss. 103.21 to 103.31 may be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for each offense, or imprisoned not more than 30 days. Every day during which the violation continues constitutes a separate offense.

(b) In addition to the penalties under par. (a), any employer who employs any minor in violation of s. 103.24 or rules of the department shall be liable, in addition to the wages paid, to pay to each minor affected, an amount equal to twice the regular rate of pay as liquidated damages for all hours worked in violation per day or per week, whichever is greater.

(2) The state may enforce the penalties specified in sub. (1) in a criminal prosecution or, in its discretion, it may recover a forfeiture of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for each offense. The forfeiture shall be recovered in an action of debt in any court of competent jurisdiction.

History: 1971 c. 271; 1981 c. 390.

103.30 Penalty on newspapers for allowing minors to loiter around premises. A newspaper publisher or printer or person having for sale newspapers or magazines shall not permit any minor under 18 years of age to loiter or remain around any premises where the newspapers or magazines are printed, assembled, prepared for sale or sold when the minor is required under s. 118.15 to attend school. Any person violating this section is guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to the penalties specified in s. 103.29.

History: 1971 c. 271; 1973 c. 183.

103.31 Penalty on parent or guardian. Any parent or guardian who suffers or permits a minor to be employed in violation of ss. 103.21 to 103.31 or of any order of the department issued thereunder may be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$25 for each offense, or imprisoned not more than 30 days.

History: 1971 c. 271.

103.32 Recovery of arrears of wages. The department, on behalf of the minor, may sue the employer under s. 109.09 for the recovery of any arrears of wages to which the minor is entitled under this chapter.

History: 1971 c. 271, 307; 1975 c. 380 s. 5.

103.35 Information required for licensure. No state office, department, board, examining board, commission, council or independent agency in the executive branch, the legislature or the courts may, as a condition for receiving an occupational or professional certificate, license, permit or registration, require the submission of information by the applicant which is not essential for the determination of eligibility for the issuance or renewal of the certificate, license, permit or registration. Information which is not essential to determine eligibility for issuance or renewal may be requested but the applicant shall be notified in a prominent place on or accompanying the request that she or he is not required to provide such information.

History: 1979 c. 34.

103.37 Certain requirements to obtaining employment prohibited. (1) It shall be unlawful for any employer, as defined in sub. (3) to require any employe or applicant for employment to pay the cost of a medical examination required by the employer as a condition of employment.

(2) The term "employe" shall mean and include every person who may be permitted, required or directed by any employer, as defined in sub. (3) in consideration of direct or indirect gain or profit, to engage in any employment.

(3) "Employer", as used in this section means an individual, a partnership, an association, a corporation, a legal representative, trustee, receiver, trustee in bankruptcy, and any common carrier by rail, motor, water or air doing business in or operating within the state.

(4) Any employer who violates this section may be fined not more than \$100 for each violation. The department shall enforce this section.

History: 1977 c. 29 ss. 1034, 1035, 1654 (9) (a); 1977 c. 418; 1983 a. 189 ss. 155, 329 (4).

State, its political subdivisions, and counties are not employers under this section. 69 Atty. Gen. 103.

103.38 Eight hours a day's work, when. In all engagements to labor in any manufacturing or mechanical business, where there is no express contract to the contrary, a day's work shall consist of eight hours and all engagements or contracts for labor in such cases shall be so construed; but this shall not apply to any contract for labor by the week, month or year.

103.43 Fraudulent advertising for labor. (1) It shall be unlawful to influence, induce, persuade or attempt to influence, induce, persuade or engage workmen to change from one place of employment to another in this state or to accept employment in this state or to bring workmen of any class or calling into this state to work in any department of labor in this state, through or by means of any false or deceptive representations, false advertising or false pretenses concerning the kind and character of the work to be done, or amount and character of the compensation to be paid for such work, or the sanitary or other conditions of the employment, 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 of such unlawful acts shall be deemed a false advertisement, or misrepresentation for the purposes of this section.

(1a) A strike or lockout shall be deemed to exist as long as the usual concomitants of a strike or lockout exist; or unemployment on the part of workers affected continues; or any payments of strike benefits is being made; or any picketing is maintained; or publication is being made of the existence of such strike or lockout.

(2) Any person, who, by himself, his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person, or as an officer, director, servant or agent of any firm, corporation, association or organization of any kind, violates sub. (1) shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not more than \$2,000 or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(3) Any person who shall be influenced, induced or persuaded to engage with any persons mentioned in sub. (1), through or by means of any of the things therein prohibited, shall have a right of action for recovery of all damages that he shall have sustained in consequence of the false or deceptive representation, false advertising or false pretenses used to induce him to change his place of employment or to accept such employment, against any person or persons, corporations or companies or associations, directly or indirectly, causing such damage; and in addition to all such actual damages such workman may have sustained, shall be entitled to recover such reasonable attorney fees as the court shall fix, to be taxed as costs in any judgment recovered.

103.45 Time checks; penalty. All persons paying wages in time checks or other paper than legal money shall make such time checks or paper payable in some designated place of business in the county in which the work was performed or at the office of the person if within this state, or at any bank within this state. Any person failing to comply with this section shall be fined not to exceed \$100 nor less than \$10.

103.455 Deductions for faulty workmanship, loss, theft or damage. No employer shall make any deduction from the wages due or earned by any employe, who is not an independent contractor, for defective or faulty workmanship, lost or stolen property or damage to property, unless the employe authorizes the employer in writing to make such deduction or unless the employer and a representative designated by the employe shall determine that such defective or faulty work, loss or theft, or damage is due to worker's negligence,

carelessness, or wilful and intentional conduct on the part of such employe, or unless the employe is found guilty or held liable in a court of competent jurisdiction by reason thereof. If any such deduction is made or credit taken by any employer, that is not in accordance with this section, the employer shall be liable for twice the amount of the deduction or credit taken in a civil action brought by said employe. Any agreement entered into between employer and employe contrary to this section shall be void and of no force and effect. In case of a disagreement between the two parties, the department shall be the third determining party subject to any appeal to the court.

The consent of the employe may only serve as a basis for a deduction where it is given in writing after the loss and before the deduction. *Donovan v. Schlesner*, 72 W (2d) 74, 240 NW (2d) 135.

Termination of employe-at-will may have violated public policy underlying this section. *Wandry v. Bull's Eye Credit*, 129 W (2d) 37, 384 NW (2d) 325 (1986).

103.457 Listing deductions from wages. An employer shall state clearly on the employe's pay check, pay envelope, or paper accompanying the wage payment the amount of and reason for each deduction from the wages due or earned by the employe, except such miscellaneous deductions as may have been authorized by request of the individual employe for reasons personal to himself. A reasonable coding system may be used by the employer.

103.46 Contracts; promises to withdraw from or not to join labor, employers' or cooperative organizations are void. Every undertaking or promise hereafter made, whether written or oral, express or implied, constituting or contained in either:

(1) A contract or agreement of hiring or employment between any employer and any employe or prospective employe, whereby (a) either party to such contract or agreement undertakes or promises not to join, become or remain, a member of any labor organization or of any organization of employers, or (b) either party to such contract or agreement undertakes or promises that he will withdraw from the employment relation in the event that he joins, becomes or remains, a member of any labor organization or of any organization of employers; or

(2) In a contract or agreement for the sale of agricultural, horticultural or dairy products between a producer of such products and a distributor or purchaser thereof, whereby either party to such contract or agreement undertakes or promises not to join, become or remain a member of any cooperative association organized under ch. 185 or of any trade association of the producers, distributors or purchasers of such products, is hereby declared to be contrary to public policy and wholly void and shall not afford any basis for the granting of legal or equitable relief by any court.

History: 1985 a. 30 s. 42.

103.465 Restrictive covenants in employment contracts. A covenant by an assistant, servant or agent not to compete with his employer or principal during the term of the employment or agency, or thereafter, within a specified territory and during a specified time is lawful and enforceable only if the restrictions imposed are reasonably necessary for the protection of the employer or principal. Any such restrictive covenant imposing an unreasonable restraint is illegal, void and unenforceable even as to so much of the covenant or performance as would be a reasonable restraint.

A provision in an employer's profit sharing and retirement plan that calls for forfeiture of benefits by employes who engage in competitive enterprises is valid and enforceable only if it meets the requirements of this section. *Holsen v. Marshall & Ilsley Bank*, 52 W (2d) 281, 190 NW (2d) 189.

A provision of a pension plan denying benefits if the retired employe accepts any employment in the same industry without limit as to time or area is void. *Estate of Schroeder*, 53 W (2d) 59, 191 NW (2d) 860.

This section, limiting the enforceability of covenants not to compete to those containing restrictions reasonably necessary for the protection of the employer or principal, incorporates the pre-existing structure of the common law, under which contracts in restraint of trade are viewed with disfavor. *Behnke v. Hertz Corp.* 70 W (2d) 818, 235 NW (2d) 690.

Where profit sharing plan provided for forfeiture in event covered employee worked for "competitive business", term was construed to mean only businesses which seek out and appeal to same customers and offer substantially identical services. *Zimmerman v. Brennan*, 78 W (2d) 510, 254 NW (2d) 719.

Five basic requirements necessary to enforcement of a restrictive covenant discussed. *Chuck Wagon Catering, Inc. v. Raduege*, 88 W (2d) 740, 277 NW (2d) 787 (1979).

Covenant prohibiting executive employee from contacting company clients with whom employee had had no previous contact was not unreasonable per se. *Hunter of Wisconsin, Inc. v. Hamilton*, 101 W (2d) 460, 304 NW (2d) 752 (1981).

Covenant by employees not to compete is not automatically voided by presence of unreasonable provision for liquidated damages. Whether specific restraints as to area and time are necessary to protect employer is question of law to be resolved on basis of facts. *Fields Foundation, Ltd. v. Christensen*, 103 W (2d) 465, 309 NW (2d) 125 (Ct. App. 1981).

Agreement requiring agents of insurance company to forfeit their extended earnings if after termination they engaged in certain competitive practices was unenforceable. *Streiff v. American Family Mut. Ins. Co.* 118 W (2d) 602, 348 NW (2d) 505 (1984).

Restrictive covenant was not overbroad. *Brunswick Corp. v. Jones*, 784 F (2d) 271 (1986).

Drafting and enforcing restrictive covenants not to compete. *Richards*, 55 MLR 241.

103.49 Wage rate on state work. (1) In this section:

(a) "Area" means the county or other locality from which labor for any project would normally be secured.

(b) "Hourly basic rate" means the hourly wage paid to any employe, excluding any contributions or payments for health and welfare benefits, vacation benefits, pension benefits and any other economic benefits, whether paid directly or indirectly.

(c) "Prevailing hours of labor" in any trade or occupation in any area means the hours of labor per day and per week worked within the area by a larger number of workers than are employed in the trade or occupation for any other number of hours per day or week. In no event shall the prevailing hours of labor be deemed to be more than 8 hours per day nor more than 40 hours per week.

(d) "Prevailing wage rate" in any trade or occupation in any area means the hourly basic rate paid plus the hourly contribution for health and welfare benefits, vacation benefits, pension benefits and any other economic benefit, whether paid directly or indirectly, to a majority of all persons employed in the trade or occupation in the area, or if there is no rate at which a majority are employed then the prevailing wage rate shall be the rate which is paid to a larger number of employes than any other rate paid in the area for work in the trade or occupation.

(2) Any contract hereafter made for the erection, construction, remodeling or repairing of any public building or for any other project of public works, except contracts for the construction or maintenance of public highways and bridges, to which the state, any department thereof or any public building corporation is a party shall contain a stipulation that no laborer, workman or mechanic employed directly upon the site of the work by the contractor or by any subcontractor, agent or other person, doing or contracting to do all or a part of the work, shall be permitted to work a greater number of hours per day or per calendar week than the prevailing hours of labor determined pursuant to this section, except that any such laborer, workman or mechanic may be permitted or required to work more than such prevailing number of hours per day and per calendar week if he is paid for all hours in excess of the prevailing hours at a rate of at least 1-1/2 times his hourly basic rate of pay; nor shall he be paid less than the prevailing wage rate in the same or most similar trade or occupation in the area wherein such public building or project of public works is situated; nor shall this section apply to wage rates and hours of employment of laborers,

workmen or mechanics engaged in the processing or manufacture of materials or products or to the delivery thereof by or for commercial establishments which have a fixed place of business from which they regularly supply such processed or manufactured materials or products; except that this section shall apply to laborers, workmen or mechanics who deliver mineral aggregate such as sand, gravel or stone which is incorporated into the work under the contract by depositing the material substantially in place, directly or through spreaders, from the transporting vehicle. The prevailing wage rates, prevailing hours of labor, and hourly basic rates of pay determined pursuant to this section shall be set forth specifically in the contract.

(3) Before bids are asked for any work to which this section applies, the department or officer having the authority to prescribe the specifications shall request the department to ascertain the prevailing wage rates, prevailing hours of labor and hourly basic rates of pay for all trades and occupations required in the work under contemplation in the area in which the work is to be done. The department shall make such investigations as may be necessary to enable it to ascertain the prevailing wage rate, prevailing hours of labor and hourly basic rate of pay for each such trade or occupation. It shall make its determination within 30 days after receipt of the request and shall file the same with the department or officer applying therefor. The prevailing hours of labor, the prevailing wage rates, the hourly basic rates of pay and trades or occupations for all labor involved in each project to which this section is applicable shall, together with the provisions of subs. (2) and (4), be kept posted on the project by the employer in at least one conspicuous place for the information of the employes working on the project.

(4) Any officer or employe of the state who publishes any specifications or executes any contract for the erection, construction, remodeling or repairing of any public building or of any other project of public works as defined in sub. (2), to which the state, any department thereof or any public building corporation is a party without complying with this section and any contractor, subcontractor or agent thereof who, after executing a contract in compliance with this section, pays to any laborer, workman or mechanic employed directly upon the site of the work in his or their employ a lesser wage for work done under such contract than the prevailing wage rate as set forth in the contract shall be fined not more than \$200, or imprisoned for not more than 6 months, or both. Such agent or subcontractor shall furnish to the contractor evidence of compliance with this section. Each day any violation of this subsection continues shall be deemed a separate offense.

(5) It shall be the duty of the department to enforce this section. To this end it may demand, and it shall be the duty of every contractor and subcontractor to furnish to the department, copies of any or all payrolls and may examine all records relating to the wages paid laborers, workmen, or mechanics on work to which this section is applicable.

(6) This section shall not apply to a contract, or to work under a contract, described or referred to in sub. (2) if the estimated cost of completing the project is less than the estimated cost of completion under s. 66.293 (3) (c) as adjusted by the department.

(7) (a) Except as provided under pars. (b) and (c), the department shall distribute to all state agencies, as defined in s. 20.001 (1), a list of persons whom the department has found to have failed to pay the prevailing wage rate determined under sub. (1) or to have paid less than 1.5 times the hourly basic rate of pay for hours worked on a project in excess of

the prevailing hours determined under sub. (1) at any time in the preceding 3 years. The department shall include with any such name the address of such person and shall specify when and how such person has failed to pay the prevailing wage rate determined under this subsection and when and how such person has failed to pay less than 1.5 times the hourly basic rate of pay for hours worked on a project in excess of the prevailing hours of labor determined under this subsection. No state agency may award any contract to such person unless otherwise recommended by the department or unless 3 years have elapsed from the date the department issued its findings or date of final determination by a court of competent jurisdiction, whichever is later.

(b) The department may not include in a notification under par. (a) the name of any person on the basis of having let work to a person whom the department has found to have failed to pay the prevailing wage rate determined under sub. (1) or has found to have paid less than 1.5 times the hourly basic rate of pay for hours worked on a project in excess of the prevailing hours of labor determined under sub. (1).

(c) This subsection does not apply to any contractor, subcontractor or agent who in good faith commits a minor violation of this section, as determined on a case-by-case basis through administrative hearings with all rights to due process afforded to all parties or who has not exhausted or waived all appeals.

(d) Any person submitting a bid on a project subject to this section shall be required, on the date the person submits the bid, to identify any construction business in which the person, or a shareholder, officer or partner of the person, if the person is a business, owns, or has owned at least a 25% interest on the date the person submits the bid or at any other time within 3 years preceding the date the person submits the bid, if the business has been found to have failed to pay the prevailing wage rate determined under this section or to have paid less than 1.5 times the hourly basic rate of pay for hours worked on a project in excess of the prevailing hours of labor determined under this section.

(e) The department shall promulgate rules to administer this subsection.

History: 1983 a. 27; 1985 a. 159; 1985 a. 332 ss. 141, 142, 253.

NOTE: Sub. (7) is created eff. 7-1-87 by 1985 Wis. Act 159. In (7) (a) and (b), references to "sub. (2)", as shown in Act 159, have been changed to "sub. (1)" to reflect renumbering by 1985 Wis. Act 332.

103.50 Highway contracts. (1) DEFINITIONS. In this section:

(a) "Area" means the locality from which labor for any project within such area would normally be secured.

(b) "Hourly basic rate" means the hourly wage paid to any employe, excluding any contributions or payments for health and welfare benefits, vacation benefits, pension benefits and any other economic benefits, whether paid directly or indirectly.

(c) "Prevailing hours of labor" means the hours of labor per day and per week worked within the area by a larger number of workers of the same class than are employed within the area for any other number of hours per day and per week. In no event shall the prevailing hours of labor be deemed to be more than 8 hours per day nor more than 40 hours per week.

(d) "Prevailing wage rate" means the hourly basic rate plus the contribution for health and welfare benefits, vacation benefits, pension benefits and any other economic benefit, whether paid directly or indirectly, paid to the largest number of workers engaged in the same class of labor within the area, including rental rates for truck hire paid to those who own and operate the truck. In no event shall the prevailing wage rate for any class of labor be deemed to be less than a

reasonable and living wage, nor shall truck rental rates established pursuant to this provision be subject to the provisions of sub. (2) relating to hours worked in excess of the prevailing hours when operated in excess of 8 hours in any one day or 40 hours in any one week.

(2) HOURS OF LABOR. No laborer or mechanic in the employ of the contractor or of any subcontractor, agent or other person doing or contracting to do all or a part of the work under a contract based on bids as provided in s. 84.06 (2) to which the state is a party for the construction or improvement of any highway shall be permitted to work a longer number of hours per day or per calendar week than the prevailing hours of labor determined pursuant to this section; nor shall he be paid a lesser rate of wages than the prevailing rate of wages thus determined, for the area in which the work is to be done; except that any such laborer or mechanic may be permitted or required to work more than such prevailing number of hours per day and per calendar week if he is paid for all hours in excess of the prevailing hours at a rate of at least 1-1/2 times his hourly basic rate of pay. This section shall not apply to wage rates and hours of employment of laborers or mechanics engaged in the processing or manufacture of materials or products or to the delivery thereof by or for commercial establishments which have a fixed place of business from which they regularly supply such processed or manufactured materials or products; except that this section shall apply to laborers or mechanics who deliver mineral aggregate such as sand, gravel or stone which is incorporated into the work under the contract by depositing the material substantially in place, directly or through spreaders, from the transporting vehicle.

(3) INVESTIGATIONS; DETERMINATIONS. (a) The department shall conduct investigations and hold public hearings necessary to define classes of laborers and mechanics and to inform itself as to the hours of labor and wage rates prevailing in all areas of the state for all classes of labor and mechanics commonly employed in highway construction work, with a view to ascertaining and determining prevailing hours of labor, prevailing wage rates and hourly basic rates of pay accordingly.

(b) The department shall inform itself of the nature of the equipment furnished by truck drivers who own and operate trucks on such contract work, with a view to ascertaining and determining minimum rates for the equipment. In order to protect the prevailing wage rates established by the department from evasion through unrealistic rates paid truck drivers for equipment owned and operated by them, the department shall establish minimum rates for the equipment owned and operated by them. It is the intent of this provision to prevent a truck driver who owns the equipment he operates from being required to accept less than the actual cost of operating his equipment, thereby reducing the prevailing wage rates established by the department.

(4) CERTIFICATION OF PREVAILING HOURS AND WAGES. The department shall prior to May 1 of the current calendar year certify to the department of transportation the prevailing hours of labor, the prevailing wage rate and the hourly basic rate of pay for all such classes of laborers and mechanics in each area. The certification shall in addition to the current prevailing hours of labor, the prevailing wage rates and the hourly basic rates of pay include future hours and rates when such hours and rates can be determined for any such classes of laborers and mechanics in any area and shall specifically set forth the effective dates thereof when future hours and rates are certified. If a construction project extends into more than one area there shall be but one standard of hours of labor and wage rates for the entire project.

(5) **APPEALS TO GOVERNOR.** If the department of transportation deems any determination of the department as to the prevailing hours of labor, prevailing wage rates and the hourly basic rates of pay in an area to have been incorrect, it may appeal to the governor, whose determination shall be final.

(6) **CONTENTS OF CONTRACTS.** The prevailing hours of labor, the prevailing wage rates and the hourly basic rates of pay and classifications for all labor as certified by the department shall be specifically set forth in the proposals and contracts for each highway construction contract to which the state is a party, and shall, together with the provisions of sub. (7), be kept posted on the project by the employer in at least one conspicuous place for the information of employees working on the project.

(7) **PENALTIES.** (a) Except as provided in par. (b), any contractor, subcontractor or agent thereof who violates this section may be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 or imprisoned not more than 18 months or both. Each day that any such violation continues shall be deemed a separate offense.

(b) Whoever induces any individual who seeks to be or is employed on any project subject to this section to give up or forego any part of the wages to which he or she is entitled under the contract governing such project by threat not to employ, by threat of dismissal from such employment or by any other means is guilty of an offense under s. 946.15 (1).

(c) Any person employed on a project under a contract subject to this section who knowingly permits the contractor or subcontractor to pay him or her less than the prevailing wage rate set forth in the contract, or who gives up any part of the compensation to which he or she is entitled under the contract, is guilty of an offense under s. 946.15 (2).

(8) **ENFORCEMENT AND PROSECUTION.** The department of transportation shall require adherence to subs. (2) and (6). The department of transportation may demand, and every contractor and subcontractor shall furnish, copies of payrolls and it may examine all records relating to hours of work and the wages paid laborers and mechanics on the work to which this section is applicable. Upon request of the department of transportation or upon complaint of alleged violation, the district attorney of the county in which the work is located shall make such investigation as necessary and prosecute violations in a court of competent jurisdiction.

History: 1977 c. 29 s. 1654 (8) (c); 1979 c. 269; 1985 a. 332 ss. 143, 144, 253.

Cross Reference: See 227.01 (11) (t) for provision that determinations of hours, wages and truck rentals need not be filed as rules but are subject to review under Chapter 227.

The WERC has no jurisdiction to enforce wage rates on a highway project as an unfair labor practice if the rates are violated, where the complaining union had no members among the employees affected and was not seeking to represent them. *Chauffeurs, Teamsters & Helpers v. WERC*, 51 W (2d) 391, 187 NW (2d) 364.

The department may not make more than one annual certification of the prevailing hours of labor or prevailing wage rates to apply to state highway project contracts. 59 Atty. Gen. 23.

103.51 Public policy as to collective bargaining. In the interpretation and application of ss. 103.51 to 103.62 the public policy of this state is declared as follows:

Negotiation of terms and conditions of labor should result from voluntary agreement between employer and employees. Governmental authority has permitted and encouraged employers to organize in the corporate and other forms of capital control. In dealing with such employers, the individual unorganized worker is helpless to exercise actual liberty of contract and to protect his freedom of labor, and thereby to obtain acceptable terms and conditions of employment. Therefore it is necessary that the individual workman have full freedom of association, self-organization, and the

designation of representatives of his own choosing, to negotiate the terms and conditions of his employment, and that he shall be free from the interference, restraint or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.

103.52 "Yellow-dog" contracts. Every undertaking or promise made after July 1, 1931, whether written or oral, express or implied, between any employe or prospective employe and his employer, prospective employer or any other individual, firm, company, association, or corporation, whereby:

(1) Either party thereto undertakes or promises to join or to remain a member of some specific labor organization or organizations or to join or remain a member of some specific employer organization or any employer organization or organizations; or

(2) Either party thereto undertakes or promises not to join or not to remain a member of some specific labor organization or any labor organization or organizations, or of some specific employer organization or any employer organization or organizations; or

(3) Either party thereto undertakes or promises that he will withdraw from an employment relation in the event that he joins or remains a member of some specific labor organization or any labor organization or organizations, or of some specific employer organization or any employer organization or organizations;

Is hereby declared to be contrary to public policy and shall not afford any basis for the granting of legal or equitable relief by any court against a party to such undertaking or promise, or against any other persons who may advise, urge or induce, without fraud, violence, or threat thereof, either party thereto to act in disregard of such undertaking or promise. This section in its entirety is supplemental to and of s. 103.46 (1).

103.53 Lawful conduct in labor disputes. (1) The following acts, whether performed singly or in concert, shall be legal:

(a) Ceasing or refusing to perform any work or to remain in any relation of employment regardless of any promise, undertaking, contract or agreement in violation of the public policy declared in s. 103.52;

(b) Becoming or remaining a member of any labor organization or of any employer organization, regardless of any such undertaking or promise as is described in s. 103.52;

(c) Paying or giving to, any person any strike or unemployment benefits or insurance or other moneys or things of value;

(d) By all lawful means aiding any person who is being proceeded against in, or is prosecuting any action or suit in any court of the United States or of any state;

(e) Giving publicity to and obtaining or communicating information regarding the existence of, or the facts involved in, any dispute, whether by advertising, speaking, patrolling any public street or any place where any person or persons may lawfully be, without intimidation or coercion, or by any other method not involving fraud, violence, breach of the peace, or threat thereof;

(f) Ceasing to patronize or to employ any person or persons, but nothing herein shall be construed to legalize a secondary boycott;

(g) Assembling peaceably to do or to organize to do any of the acts heretofore specified or to promote lawful interests;

(h) Advising or notifying any person or persons of an intention to do any of the acts heretofore specified;

(i) Agreeing with other persons to do or not to do any of the acts heretofore specified;

(j) Advising, urging, or inducing without fraud, violence, or threat thereof, others to do the acts heretofore specified, regardless of any such undertaking or promise as is described in s. 103.52; and

(k) Doing in concert any or all of the acts heretofore specified shall not constitute an unlawful combination or conspiracy;

(1) Peaceful picketing or patrolling, whether engaged in singly or in numbers, shall be legal.

(2) No court, nor any judge or judges thereof, shall have jurisdiction to issue any restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction which, in specific or general terms, prohibits any person or persons from doing, whether singly or in concert, any of the foregoing acts.

103.535 Unlawful conduct in labor controversies. It shall be unlawful for anyone to picket, or induce others to picket, the establishment, employes, supply or delivery vehicles, or customers of anyone engaged in business, or to interfere with his business, or interfere with any person or persons desiring to transact or transacting business with him, when no labor dispute, as defined in s. 103.62 (3), exists between such employer and his employes or their representatives.

103.54 Responsibility for unlawful acts. No officer or member of any association or organization, and no association or organization participating or interested in a labor dispute (as these terms are defined in s. 103.62) shall be held responsible or liable in any civil action at law or suit in equity, or in any criminal prosecution, for the unlawful acts of individual officers, members, or agents, except upon proof by a preponderance of the evidence and without the aid of any presumptions of law or fact, both of (a) the doing of such acts by persons who are officers, members or agents of any such association or organization, and (b) actual participation in, or actual authorization of, such acts, or ratification of such acts after actual knowledge thereof by such association or organization.

103.545 Recruitment of strikebreakers. (1) In this section:

(a) "Employer" has the meaning given under s. 111.02 (7).

(b) "Strikebreaker" means any person who at least twice during the previous 12-month period has accepted employment for the duration of a strike or a lockout in place of employes who are involved in a strike or lockout of a specific employer, but does not include any supervisory or other permanent employe of the employer who is temporarily assigned to perform the duties of an employe involved in a strike or lockout or other permanent or contractual employe whose services are necessary to ensure that the plant or other property of the employer involved in the strike or lockout is properly maintained and protected for the resumption of normal operations at any time.

(2) No employer may knowingly employ or contract with another to employ any strikebreaker to replace employes who are on strike against the employer or locked out by it.

(3) No person who is not directly involved in a strike or lockout may recruit any strikebreaker for employment or secure or offer to secure employment for any strikebreaker when the purpose thereof is to have the strikebreaker replace an employe in an industry or establishment where a strike or lockout exists.

(4) No person, including a licensed employment agent, may transport or arrange to transport to this state any strikebreaker to be engaged in employment for the purpose of

replacing employes in an industry or establishment where a strike or lockout exists.

(5) Whoever violates this section or any order of the department issued under this section may be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned in the county jail for not more than one year or both.

(6) Upon complaint of an affected employer, labor organization or employe, the department may investigate violations and issue orders to enforce this section. The investigations and orders shall be made under ss. 101.01 to 101.25. Every order issued under this subsection has the same force and effect as orders issued under ss. 101.01 to 101.25, except as otherwise provided in this section. Orders are subject to review as provided in ch. 227. The department of justice may, upon request of the commission, prosecute violations of this section in any court of competent jurisdiction.

History: 1979 c. 322; 1983 a. 189 s. 329 (4).

103.55 Public policy as to labor litigation. In the interpretation and application of ss. 103.56 to 103.59, the public policy of this state is declared to be:

(1) Equity procedure that permits a complaining party to obtain sweeping injunctive relief that is not preceded by or conditioned upon notice to and hearing of the responding party or parties, or that issues after hearing based upon written affidavits alone and not wholly or in part upon examination, confrontation and cross-examination of witnesses in open court, is peculiarly subject to abuse in labor litigation for the reasons that:

(a) The existing state of affairs cannot be maintained but is necessarily altered by the injunction;

(b) Determination of issues of veracity and of probability of fact from affidavits of the opposing parties that are contradictory and, under the circumstances, untrustworthy rather than from oral examination in open court is subject to grave error;

(c) Error in issuing the injunctive relief is usually irreparable to the opposing party; and

(d) Delay incident to the normal course of appellate practice frequently makes ultimate correction of error in law or in fact unavailing in the particular case.

History: 1979 c. 110 s. 60 (9); 1985 a. 135.

103.56 Injunctions: conditions of issuance; restraining orders. (1) No court nor any judge or judges thereof shall have jurisdiction to issue a temporary or permanent injunction in any case involving or growing out of a labor dispute, as defined in s. 103.62, except after hearing the testimony of witnesses in open court (with opportunity for cross-examination) in support of the allegations of a complaint made under oath, and testimony in opposition thereto, if offered, and except after findings of all the following facts by the court or judge or judges thereof:

(a) That unlawful acts have been threatened or committed and will be executed or continued unless restrained;

(b) That substantial and irreparable injury to complainant's property will follow unless the relief requested is granted;

(c) That as to each item of relief granted greater injury will be inflicted upon complainant by the denial thereof than will be inflicted upon defendants by the granting thereof;

(d) That the relief to be granted does not violate s. 103.53;

(e) That complainant has no adequate remedy at law; and

(f) That the public officers charged with the duty to protect complainant's property have failed or are unable to furnish adequate protection.

(2) Such hearing shall be held after due and personal notice thereof has been given, in such manner as the court shall

direct, to all known persons against whom relief is sought, and also to those public officers charged with the duty to protect complainant's property. Provided, however, that if a complainant shall also allege that unless a temporary restraining order shall be issued before such hearing may be had, a substantial and irreparable injury to complainant's property will be unavoidable, such a temporary restraining order may be granted upon the expiration of such reasonable notice of application therefor as the court may direct by order to show cause, but in no case less than forty-eight hours.

(3) Such order to show cause shall be served upon such party or parties as are sought to be restrained and as shall be specified in said order, and then only upon testimony under oath, or in the discretion of the court, upon affidavits, sufficient, if sustained, to justify the court in issuing a temporary injunction upon a hearing as herein provided for.

(4) Such a temporary restraining order shall be effective for no longer than five days, and at the expiration of said five days shall become void and not subject to renewal or extension, provided, however, that if the hearing for a temporary injunction shall have been begun before the expiration of the said five days the restraining order may in the court's discretion be continued until a decision is reached upon the issuance of the temporary injunction.

(5) No temporary restraining order or temporary injunction shall be issued except on condition that complainant shall first file an undertaking with adequate security sufficient to recompense those enjoined for any loss, expense, or damage caused by the improvident or erroneous issuance of such order or injunction, including all reasonable costs (together with a reasonable attorney's fee) and expense against the order or against the granting of any injunctive relief sought in the same proceeding and subsequently denied by the court.

(6) The undertaking herein mentioned shall be understood to signify an agreement entered into by the complainant and the surety upon which a decree may be rendered in the same suit or proceeding against said complainant and surety, the said complainant and surety submitting themselves to the jurisdiction of the court for that purpose. But nothing herein contained shall deprive any party having a claim or cause of action under or upon such undertaking from electing to pursue his ordinary remedy by suit at law or in equity.

103.56 (1) and 103.62, relating to limitations upon the jurisdiction of a court to issue injunctions in cases arising from labor disputes, are inapplicable to actions brought by the state or its political subdivisions against public employees. *Joint School v. Wisconsin Rapids Ed. Assn.* 70 W (2d) 292, 234 NW (2d) 289.

103.57 Clean hands doctrine. No restraining order or injunctive relief shall be granted to any complainant who has failed to comply with any legal obligation which is involved in the labor dispute in question, or who has failed to make every reasonable effort to settle such dispute either by negotiation or with the aid of any available machinery of governmental mediation or voluntary arbitration, but nothing herein contained shall be deemed to require the court to await the action of any such tribunal if irreparable injury is threatened.

103.58 Injunctions: contents. Except as provided in s. 103.56, no restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction shall be granted in a case involving or growing out of a labor dispute, except on the basis of findings of fact made and filed by the court in the record of the case prior to the issuance of such restraining order or injunction; and every restraining order or injunction granted in a case involving or growing out of a labor dispute shall include only a prohibition of such specific act or acts as may be expressly complained of in the bill of complaint or petition filed in such case

and expressly included in said findings of fact made and filed by the court as provided herein; and shall be binding only upon the parties to the suit, their agents, servants, employees and attorneys, or those in active concert and participation with them, and who shall by personal service or otherwise have received actual notice of the same.

103.59 Injunctions: appeals. If any court issues or denies any temporary injunction in a case involving or growing out of a labor dispute, the court shall, upon the request of any party to the proceedings, and on filing the usual bond for costs, forthwith certify the entire record of the case, including a transcript of the evidence taken, to the appropriate appellate court for its review. Upon the filing of the record in the appropriate appellate court the appeal shall be given preference.

History: 1983 a. 219.

103.60 Contempt cases. If a person is charged with contempt under this chapter for violation of a restraining order or injunction issued by a court or judge or judges thereof, the accused shall enjoy:

(1) The rights as to admission to bail that are accorded to persons accused of crime.

(2) The right to be notified of the accusation and a reasonable time to make a defense, provided the alleged contempt is not committed in the immediate view or presence of the court.

(3) Upon demand, the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the county in which the contempt was committed, provided that this requirement shall not be construed to apply to contempts committed in the presence of the court or so near thereto as to interfere directly with the administration of justice or to apply to the misbehavior, misconduct or disobedience of any officer of the court in respect to the writs, orders or process of the court. All contempt proceedings brought for the alleged violation of any such restraining order or injunction are independent, original, special proceedings and shall require a unanimous finding of the jury.

(4) A substitution of judge request in this section shall be made under s. 801.58.

History: 1977 c. 135; 1979 c. 257.

A jury trial is required in cases of criminal contempt where the penalty imposed is serious, but a striker charged with civil contempt for violation of an order enjoining a teachers' strike is not entitled to a jury trial. *Joint School v. Wisconsin Rapids Ed. Assn.* 70 W (2d) 292, 234 NW (2d) 289.

103.61 Punishment for contempt. Punishment for a contempt, specified in s. 103.60, may be by fine, not exceeding \$25, or by imprisonment not exceeding ten days, in the jail of the county where the court is sitting, or both, in the discretion of the court. Where a person is committed to jail, for the nonpayment of such a fine, he must be discharged at the expiration of fifteen days; but where he is also committed for a definite time, the fifteen days must be computed from the expiration of the definite time.

103.62 Definitions. When used in ss. 103.51 to 103.62, and for the purposes of these sections:

(1) A case shall be held to involve or to grow out of a labor dispute when the case involves persons who are engaged in a single industry, trade, craft, or occupation; or who are employees of one employer; or who are members of the same or an affiliated organization of employers or employees; whether such dispute is (a) between one or more employers or associations of employers and one or more employees or associations of employees; (b) between one or more employers or associations of employers and one or more employers or associations of employees; or (c) between one or more em-

ployes or associations of employes and one or more employes or associations of employes; or when the case involves any conflicting or competing interests in a "labor dispute" (as defined in sub. (3)) of "persons participating or interested" therein (as defined in sub. (2)).

(2) A person or association shall be held to be a person participating or interested in a labor dispute if relief is sought against him or it and if he or it is engaged in the industry, trade, craft, or occupation in which such dispute occurs, or is a member, officer, or agent of any association of employers or employes engaged in such industry, trade, craft, or occupation.

(3) The term "labor dispute" means any controversy between an employer and the majority of his employes in a collective bargaining unit concerning the right or process or details of collective bargaining or the designation of representatives. Any organization with which either the employer or such majority is affiliated may be considered a party to the labor dispute. The provisions of this subsection shall supersede any provision of the statutes in conflict therewith.

103.64 Employment of minors; definitions. As used in ss. 103.64 to 103.82:

(1) "Deputy", "employee", "employer", "employment", "frequenter", "general order", "local order", "order", "place of employment", "safe", "safety", "special order" and "welfare" have the meanings given in s. 101.01.

(2) "Nonprofit organization" means an organization described in section 501 (c) of the internal revenue code.

(3) "Permit officer" shall mean any person designated by the department to issue child labor permits.

(4) "Private school" has the meaning given in s. 115.001 (3r).

(5) "Public school" has the meaning given in s. 115.01 (1).
History: 1971 c. 228 s. 44; 1971 c. 271; 1985 a. 1.

103.65 General standards for employment of minors. (1)

A minor shall not be employed or permitted to work at any employment or in any place of employment dangerous or prejudicial to the life, health, safety, or welfare of the minor or where the employment of the minor may be dangerous or prejudicial to the life, health, safety or welfare of other employes or frequenters.

(2) No minor shall be employed or permitted to work at any employment for such hours of the day or week, or such days of the week, or at such periods of the day as shall be dangerous or prejudicial to the life, health, safety or welfare of such minor.

History: 1971 c. 271.

Plaintiff was in class protected by rule promulgated under this section; court did not err in giving "negligence per se" instruction. *McGarrity v. Welch Plumbing Co.* 104 W (2d) 414, 312 NW (2d) 37 (1981).

Trial court erred in failing to hold as matter of law that employer's violation of child labor laws caused injury and that defense of child's contributory negligence was inapplicable to case. *D. L. v. Huebner*, 110 W (2d) 581, 329 NW (2d) 890 (1983).

103.66 Powers and duties of the department. (1) The

department may investigate, determine and fix reasonable classifications of employments, places of employment and minimum ages for hazardous employment for minors, and may issue general or special orders prohibiting the employment of minors in employments or places of employment prejudicial to the life, health, safety or welfare of minors, and may carry out the purposes of ss. 103.64 to 103.82.

(2) The department may investigate and fix reasonable classifications of employments and hours of employment for minors and may issue general or special orders fixing maximum hours of employment for minors per day and per week, maximum days of employment per week, hours at which

employment shall begin and end and the duration of lunch and other rest periods as are necessary to protect the life, health, safety, and welfare of minors.

(3) The investigations, classifications and orders provided for in subs. (1) and (2) shall be made pursuant to the procedure specified in ss. 101.01 to 101.25. Every order of the department has the same force and effect as the orders issued pursuant to ss. 101.01 to 101.25. These orders are subject to review as provided in ch. 227.

History: 1971 c. 185 s. 6; 1971 c. 271, 307.

103.67 Minimum ages in various employments. (1) A minor 14 to 18 years of age shall not be employed or permitted to work in any gainful occupation during the hours he is required to attend school under s. 118.15 unless he has completed high school, except that minors under 18 may be employed in public exhibitions as provided in s. 103.78.

(2) A minor under 14 years of age shall not be employed or permitted to work in any gainful occupation at any time, except that:

(a) Minors 12 years of age or older may be employed in school lunch programs of the school which they attend.

(b) Minors under 14 years of age may be employed in public exhibitions as provided in s. 103.78.

(c) Minors 12 years of age or older may be employed in street trades, and any minor may work in fund-raising sales for nonprofit organizations, public schools or private schools, as provided in ss. 103.21 to 103.31.

(d) Minors 12 and 13 years of age may be employed as caddies on golf courses, if they use caddy carts.

(e) Minors 12 years of age or older may be employed in agricultural pursuits.

(f) Minors 12 years of age or older may be employed in and around a home in work usual to the home of the employer, if the work is not in connection with or a part of the business, trade or profession of the employer and the type of employment is not specifically prohibited by ss. 103.64 to 103.82 or by any order of the department.

(g) Unless prohibited under s. 103.65, minors 12 years of age or older may be employed under the direct supervision of the minor's parent or guardian in connection with the parent's or guardian's business, trade or profession.

(3) Sections 103.64 to 103.82 do not apply to the employment of a minor engaged in domestic or farm work performed outside school hours in connection with the minor's own home and directly for his parent or guardian.

History: 1971 c. 271, 307; 1973 c. 183; 1979 c. 234; 1985 a. 1.
Injured minor cannot be charged with contributory negligence when employment is in violation of child labor law. See note to 895.37, citing *Tisdale v. Hasslinger*, 79 W (2d) 194, 255 NW (2d) 314.

103.68 Hours of labor. Except as the department may from time to time issue orders as provided under s. 103.66 (2) regulating the hours of employment of minors, the following schedule of hours shall be deemed to be necessary to protect minors from employment dangerous or prejudicial to their life, health, safety, or welfare and shall apply to minors of the ages specified therein:

(1) No minor under 18 shall be employed or permitted to work at any gainful occupation other than domestic service or farm labor for more than 8 hours in any one day nor more than 40 hours nor more than 6 days in any one week, nor during such hours as he is required under s. 118.15 (2) to attend school.

(2) No minor under sixteen shall be employed or permitted to work in any gainful occupation other than domestic service or farm labor more than twenty-four hours in any one week, nor, except in domestic service, farm labor, or in public

exhibitions as defined in s. 103.78, or in street trades as defined in s. 103.21, before seven A.M. nor after six P.M.

(3) At least 30 minutes shall be allowed for each meal period which shall commence reasonably close to 6 a.m., 12 m., 6 p.m. or 12 p.m. or approximately midway of any work period or at such other times as deemed reasonable by the department. No minor under age 18 shall be employed or permitted to work more than 6 consecutive hours without a meal period.

103.69 Council on child labor. The council on child labor shall review biennially the hours of employment for minors and the minimum ages for hazardous employment determined by the department under s. 103.66 and make recommendations to the department it deems necessary to protect the life, health, safety and welfare of minors. The department may, by orders issued under s. 103.66, give effect to the recommendations of the council.

History: 1971 c. 271.

See note to 103.65, citing *McGarrity v. Welch Plumbing Co.* 104 W (2d) 414, 312 NW (2d) 37 (1981).

103.70 Permits necessary for minors; exceptions. (1) Except as otherwise provided in sub. (2) and in ss. 103.21 to 103.31 and 103.78, and as may be provided under s. 103.79, a minor, unless indentured as an apprentice in accordance with s. 106.01, or unless 12 years and over and engaged in agricultural pursuits, shall not be employed or permitted to work at any gainful occupation or employment unless there is first obtained from the department, or from a person designated by the department, a written permit authorizing the employment of the minor within those periods of time stated in the permit, which shall not exceed the maximum hours prescribed by law.

(2) Minors may be employed without permits in any employment limited to work in or around a home in work usual to the home of the employer, if the employment is not in connection with or a part of the business, trade or profession of the employer, is in accordance with the minimum age stated in s. 103.67 (2) (d) and is not specifically prohibited by ss. 103.64 to 103.82 or by any order of the department.

History: 1971 c. 271; 1973 c. 59; 1979 c. 234.

Under the neighborhood youth corps program authorized by the economic opportunity act of 1964, all enrollees of this federally sponsored and locally administered program are employees and must be covered by suitable work permits unless exempt because of age or the nature of their activities. The department does not have the authority to waive the permit fee, there being no statutory exemption. 62 Atty. Gen. 256.

103.71 Conditions for issuance of permits. (1) Except as provided in s. 103.78, a permit shall not be issued authorizing any minor 14 to 18 years of age to be employed during the hours he is required to attend school under s. 118.15, unless he has completed high school. The department and its designated permit officers shall accept as evidence of the minor's completion of high school either:

(a) A diploma or certificate to this effect issued by the superintendent of public schools or by the principal of the public school last attended by such minor, or in the absence of both the aforementioned persons by the clerk of the proper school board; or

(b) A diploma or certificate to this effect issued by the superintendent of the parochial school system or by the principal of the parochial or private school last attended by such minor. Such superintendent, principal or clerk shall issue such diploma or certificate upon receipt of any application in behalf of any minor entitled thereto. As used in this paragraph the term "school district" shall apply to all regularly constituted school districts, including union free high school districts.

(2) A permit shall not be issued authorizing the employment of any minor under 14 years of age at any time, except minors 12 years of age and over:

(a) In school lunch programs under s. 103.67 (2) (a).

(b) In street trades as provided in ss. 103.21 to 103.31.

(c) As caddies on golf courses as provided in s. 103.67 (2) (d).

(d) In the business, trade or profession of the minor's parent or guardian as provided in s. 103.67 (2) (g).

(3) No permit may be issued under sub. (2) (d), unless the department or permit officer is satisfied that employment under s. 103.67 (2) (g) is not injurious or detrimental to the minor's education, health, safety or welfare.

History: 1971 c. 271; 1973 c. 59, 183, 336; 1975 c. 94; 1979 c. 234.

103.72 Refusal and revocation of permits. (1) The department or permit officer may refuse to grant permits in the case of minors who seem physically unable to perform the labor at which they are to be employed. They may also refuse to grant a permit if in their judgment the best interests of the minor would be served by such refusal.

(2) Whenever it shall appear to the department that any permit has been improperly or illegally issued, or that the physical or moral welfare of the minor would be best served by the revocation of the permit, the department may forthwith, without notice, revoke the same, and shall by registered mail notify the person employing such minor and the minor holding such permit of such revocation. Upon receipt of such notice, the employer employing such minor shall forthwith return the revoked permit to the department and discontinue the employment of the minor.

103.73 Form and requisites of permit; as evidence. (1) The permit provided under s. 103.70 shall state the name and the date and place of birth of the minor and that the following evidence, records and papers have been examined, approved and filed:

(a) Such evidence as is required by the department showing the age of the minor. The department shall formulate and publish rules and regulations governing the proof of age of minors who apply for labor permits, and such rules and regulations shall bind all persons authorized by law to issue such permits.

(b) A letter written on the regular letterhead or other business paper used by the person who desires to employ the minor, stating the intention of such person to employ such minor and signed by such person or someone duly authorized by him.

(2) The permits provided under s. 103.70 shall be issued upon blanks furnished by the department.

(3) A child labor permit duly issued shall be conclusive evidence of the age of the minor for whom it was issued in any proceeding under any of the labor laws and under ch. 102, as to any act or thing occurring subsequent to the date such permit was issued.

History: 1971 c. 271; 1975 c. 147 s. 54; 1979 c. 89.

103.74 Duties of employers of minors. Every employer employing a minor under 18 for whom a permit is required, except in street trades, shall:

(1) Receive and file a child labor permit authorizing employment of the minor by him or her before the minor is permitted to do any work, and shall keep the permit on file and allow inspection of the permit at any time by the department or any school attendance officer. A permit shall be valid only for the employer for whom issued.

(2) Keep a record for each minor employed of his name, address, date of birth, the time of beginning and ending work

and the time for meals each day and the total hours worked each day and each week.

History: 1971 c. 271; 1979 c. 298.

103.75 Certificates of age. (1) The department or persons designated by it may issue certificates of age for minors under rules the department deems necessary. The certificate is conclusive evidence of the age of the minor to whom issued in any proceeding under any of the labor laws and under ch. 102 as to any act or thing occurring subsequent to the date the certificate was issued.

(2) Any person who knowingly offers or assists in offering false evidence of age for the purpose of obtaining an age certificate or who alters, forges, fraudulently obtains, uses, or refuses to surrender upon demand of the department a certificate of age may be fined not more than \$100 or imprisoned not to exceed 3 months.

History: 1971 c. 271; 1975 c. 147 s. 54; 1979 c. 89, 177.

103.76 Proof of age in court. Whenever in any proceeding in any court under any of the labor laws or under ch. 102 there is any doubt of the age of a minor a duly issued child labor permit or age certificate shall be conclusive evidence. In the absence of such permit or certificate a duly attested birth certificate or a verified baptismal certificate shall be produced and filed with the court. Upon proof that the birth or baptismal certificate cannot be secured, the record of age stated in the first school enrollment of the child shall be admissible as evidence thereof.

History: 1975 c. 147 s. 54; 1979 c. 89.

103.78 Minors in public exhibitions, radio and television broadcasts, modeling. (1) Nothing contained in ss. 103.64 to 103.82 shall be construed as forbidding any minor under 18 years of age to appear for the purpose of singing, playing or performing in any studio, circus, theatrical or musical exhibition, concert or festival, in radio and television broadcasts, or as a live or photographic model. Labor permits shall not be required for such employment or appearances but no minor under 18 years of age shall be so employed except under the following conditions:

(a) The activities enumerated shall not be detrimental to the life, health, safety or welfare of the minor.

(b) The activities enumerated shall not interfere with the schooling of the minor and provision for education equivalent to full-time school attendance in the public schools for minors under 16 years of age and part-time attendance for minors 16 to 18 years of age shall be made for those minors who are not high school graduates.

(c) A parent or guardian shall accompany each minor under 16 years of age at all rehearsals, appearances and performances.

(d) The employment or appearance shall not be in a roadhouse, cabaret, dance hall, night club, tavern or other similar place. This prohibition does not apply to:

1. Minors presenting musical entertainment at dances held in any hall on Friday, Saturday or on any other day not followed by a school day or before midnight on Sunday, if the hall was rented for the purpose of celebrating a special event, including but not limited to a wedding, holiday, birthday or anniversary.

2. Dances held solely for minors conducted by private clubs or civic organizations where admission is limited to the membership of the club or by their invitation and the general public is excluded.

3. Performances by minors in theatrical performances at dinner theaters.

(2) The penalties in s. 103.82 (1) and (2) apply to any employer who violates this section.

(3) The penalties in s. 103.82 (3) apply to any parent or guardian who suffers or permits a minor to engage in activities in violation of this section.

(4) Treble the amount of compensation otherwise recoverable as provided in s. 102.60 (4) and wage loss as provided in s. 102.60 (6) are payable to a minor under 18 years of age injured during the course of his employment or appearance in violation of this section.

History: 1971 c. 271; 1979 c. 221.

103.79 Minor golf caddies. (1) Any minor on a golf course for the purpose of caddying for or while caddying for a person permitted to play golf on such course shall be deemed an employe of the golf club or other person, partnership, association or corporation, including the state and any municipal corporation or other political subdivision thereof, operating such golf course.

(2) The department may investigate and fix by general or special order reasonable regulations relative to the employment of minors as caddies on golf courses. The regulations may include a waiver or modification of permit requirements for caddies. The investigations and orders shall be made pursuant to ss. 101.01 to 101.25, and every such order has the same force and effect as orders issued pursuant to ss. 101.01 to 101.25. The orders are subject to review as provided in ch. 227.

History: 1971 c. 228 s. 43; 1971 c. 271, 307; 1975 c. 94.

103.80 Inspection. (1) The department and school attendance officers shall visit and inspect at all reasonable times, and as often as possible, all places covered by ss. 103.64 to 103.82.

(2) The failure of any employer to produce for inspection to the department, or school attendance officers, the permit provided for in s. 103.70 shall be prima facie evidence of unlawful employment of the minor. The presence of any minor in any factory, workshop or other place of employment shall be prima facie evidence of the employment of the minor.

History: 1979 c. 298.

103.805 Fees; permits and certificates of age. (1) The department shall fix and collect a reasonable fee based on the cost of issuance of permits under ss. 103.25 and 103.71 and certificates of age under s. 103.75. The department may authorize the retention of the fees by the person designated to issue permits and certificates of age as compensation for his services if the person is not on the payroll of the division administering this chapter. The permit officer shall account for all fees collected as the department prescribes.

(2) The fee for issuance of permits and certificates of age shall be paid by the employer, but when the minor advances the fee to the permit officer he shall be reimbursed by his employer not later than at the end of his first pay period.

History: 1971 c. 271.

103.81 Advertising; penalty. (1) During the term that the public schools are in session, a person shall not advertise or cause or permit any advertisement to be published in any newspaper for the labor or services of any minor during school hours in any employment for which a child labor permit is required under s. 103.70 which does not specifically state the minimum age of the minor whose services are desired, which age must be 18 years or over.

(2) A person shall not solicit in the schools or homes of this state, minors of permit age to leave school and enter their

employment, if a child labor permit is required for that employment by s. 103.70.

(3) Any person who violates this section shall forfeit and pay into the state treasury not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for each such offense. Every day during which any person violates this section shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

History: 1971 c. 271.

103.82 Penalties. (1) (a) Any employer who employs or permits any minor to work in any employment in violation of ss. 103.64 to 103.82, or of any order of the department issued under those sections, or who hinders or delays the department or school attendance officers in the performance of their duties, or who refuses to admit or locks out the officer from any place required to be inspected under ss. 103.64 to 103.82 may be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for each offense, or imprisoned not more than 30 days. Every day during which the violation continues constitutes a separate offense.

(b) In addition to the penalties provided in par. (a), any employer who employs any minor in violation of s. 103.68, or rules of the department shall be liable, in addition to the wages paid, to pay to each minor affected, an amount equal to twice the regular rate of pay as liquidated damages, for all hours worked in violation per day or per week, whichever is greater.

(2) The state may enforce the penalties specified in sub. (1) in a criminal prosecution or, in its discretion, it may recover a forfeiture of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for each offense. The forfeiture shall be recovered in an action of debt in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(3) Any parent or guardian who permits a minor to be employed or to work in violation of ss. 103.64 to 103.82, or of any order of the department issued under those sections, may be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$25 for each offense, or imprisoned not more than 30 days.

History: 1971 c. 271; 1979 c. 298.

103.85 One day of rest in seven. (1) Every employer of labor, whether a person, partnership or corporation, who owns or operates any factory or mercantile establishment in this state, shall allow every person, except those specified in sub. (2), employed in such factory or mercantile establishment, at least 24 consecutive hours of rest in every 7 consecutive days and shall not permit any such person to work for such employer during such 24 consecutive hour period, except in case of breakdown of machinery or equipment, or other emergency, requiring the immediate services of experienced and competent labor to prevent serious injury to person, damage to property, or suspension of necessary operations, when such experienced and competent labor is not otherwise immediately available. This shall not authorize any work on Sunday not now authorized by law.

(2) This section does not apply to:

(a) Janitors.

(b) Security personnel.

(c) Persons employed in the manufacture of butter, cheese or other dairy products or in the distribution of milk or cream, or in canneries and freezers.

(d) Persons employed in bakeries, flour and feed mills, hotels, and restaurants.

(e) Employes whose duties include no work on Sunday other than:

1. Caring for live animals.

2. Maintaining fires.

(f) Any labor called for by an emergency that could not reasonably have been anticipated.

(3) Every employer shall keep a time book showing the names and addresses of all employes and the hours worked by each of them in each day, and such time book shall be open to inspection by the department.

(4) If upon investigation, the department shall ascertain and determine that there be practical difficulties or unnecessary hardships in carrying out the provisions of this section, or upon a joint request of labor and management, the department may by general or special order make reasonable exceptions therefrom or modifications thereof provided that the life, health, safety and welfare of employes shall not be sacrificed or endangered thereby. Such investigation and orders shall be made pursuant to the proceedings in ss. 101.01 to 101.25; and every order of the department under this section shall have the same effect as orders issued pursuant to said sections. Such orders shall be subject to review under ch. 227.

(5) Every employer who violates this section shall be punished as provided in s. 101.02 (13).

History: 1971 c. 185 s. 7; 1971 c. 228 s. 43; 1985 a. 135.

103.86 Employee welfare funds: default in payments. (1)

Any employer who promises in writing to make payments to an employe welfare fund, either by contract with an individual employe, by a collective bargaining agreement or by agreement with such employe welfare fund, and who fails to make such payments within 6 weeks after they become due and payable, and after having been notified in writing of his failure to make the required payments, shall be fined not more than \$200.

(2) This section shall not apply where the failure to make payments is prevented by act of God, proceedings in bankruptcy, orders or process of any court of competent jurisdiction, or circumstances over which the employer has no control.

103.87 Employee not to be disciplined for testifying. No employer may discharge an employe because the employe is subpoenaed to testify in an action or proceeding pertaining to a crime or pursuant to ch. 48. On or before the first business day after the receipt of a subpoena to testify, the employe shall give the employer notice if he or she will have to be absent from employment because he or she has been subpoenaed to testify in an action or proceeding pertaining to a crime or pursuant to ch. 48. If a person is subpoenaed to testify in an action or proceeding as a result of a crime, as defined in s. 950.02 (1m), against the person's employer or an incident involving the person during the course of his or her employment, the employer shall not decrease or withhold the employe's pay for any time lost resulting from compliance with the subpoena. An employer who violates this section may be fined not more than \$200 and may be required to make full restitution to the aggrieved employe, including reinstatement and back pay.

History: 1979 c. 219; 1983 a. 197 s. 10.

103.90 Definitions. In ss. 103.90 to 103.97:

(1) "Emergency" means:

(a) A temporary condition created by an act of nature, demanding immediate action, which could not reasonably have been anticipated or prevented, and which is caused entirely by the forces of nature such as rain, lightning, hail, windstorm, tornado, sleet, frost or other similar natural phenomena.

(b) A sudden and temporary condition not covered under par. (a) which reasonably could not have been anticipated or prevented and which requires immediate action to prevent serious damage to person or property.

(2) "Employer" means a person engaged in planting, cultivating, harvesting, handling, drying, packing, packaging, processing, freezing, grading or storing fruits and vegetables; in nursery work; in sod farming or in Christmas tree cultivation or harvesting who employs a migrant worker.

(3) (a) "Migrant labor camp" means the site and all structures maintained as living quarters by, for or under the control and supervision of any person for:

1. Any migrant worker; or

2. Any other person who is not related by blood or marriage to his or her employer and who occasionally or habitually leaves an established place of residence to travel to another locality to accept seasonal employment in the planting, cultivating, harvesting, handling, drying, packing, packaging, processing, freezing, grading or storing of fruits and vegetables; in nursery work; in sod farming or in Christmas tree cultivation or harvesting.

(b) "Migrant labor camp" does not include:

1. Premises occupied by the employer as a personal residence and by no more than 2 migrant workers.

2. Any accommodation subject to ch. 50.

(4) "Migrant labor contractor" means any person, who, for a fee or other consideration, on behalf of another person, recruits, solicits, hires, or furnishes migrant workers (excluding members of the contractor's immediate family) for employment in this state. Such term shall not include an employer or any full-time regular employes of an employer who engages in any such activity for the purpose of supplying workers solely for the employer's own operation.

(5) (a) "Migrant worker" or "worker" means any person who temporarily leaves a principal place of residence outside of this state and comes to this state for not more than 10 months in a year to accept seasonal employment in the planting, cultivating, harvesting, handling, drying, packing, packaging, processing, freezing, grading or storing of fruits and vegetables; in nursery work; in sod farming or in Christmas tree cultivation or harvesting.

(b) "Migrant worker" or "worker" does not include the following:

1. Any person who is employed only by a state resident if such resident or the resident's spouse is related to the worker as one of the following: child, parent, grandchild, grandparent, brother, sister, aunt, uncle, niece, nephew, or the spouse of any such relative.

2. A student who is enrolled or, during the past 6 months has been enrolled, in any school, college or university unless the student is a member of a family or household which contains a migrant worker.

(c) No more than 3 persons otherwise included in the definition under par. (a) may be excluded under par. (b) 1.

(6) "Order" has the meaning designated under s. 101.01 (1) (g).

History: 1977 c. 17; 1983 a. 189 ss. 156, 329 (4).

"Sharecropping" or other agreements attempting to establish migrant worker as independent contractor violate migrant law. 71 Atty. Gen. 92.

103.905 Department's duties. The department shall:

(1) Promulgate rules for the enforcement and implementation of ss. 103.90 to 103.97.

(2) Cooperate and enter into agreements with departments or agencies of this state or of the United States to coordinate, administer or enforce all other laws and programs designed to assist, serve or protect migrant workers.

(3) Gather, compile and submit to the council on migrant labor data and information relative to ss. 103.90 to 103.97.

(4) Investigate, or cause to be investigated, any complaint filed with the department concerning any violation of ss. 103.90 to 103.97, and during reasonable daylight hours, and

upon notice to the employer or person in charge, enter and inspect any premises, inspect such records and make transcriptions thereof, question such persons, and investigate such facts, conditions, practices or matters as may be necessary or appropriate to determine whether a violation of such sections has been committed.

(5) Enforce, or cause to be enforced, ss. 103.90 to 103.97 and any rules promulgated under ss. 103.90 to 103.97, and cooperate with other officers, departments, boards, agencies or commissions of this state, or of the United States, or of any other state, or of any local government in the enforcement of such sections.

History: 1977 c. 17.

103.91 Migrant labor contractors. (1) **REGISTRATION REQUIRED.** No person may engage in activities as a migrant labor contractor without first obtaining a certificate of registration from the department. The certificate shall constitute a permit from this state to operate as a migrant labor contractor, and shall not be transferable to any person.

(2) **APPLICATION.** A migrant labor contractor shall apply to the department for a certificate in such manner and on such forms as the department prescribes. The migrant labor contractor may submit a copy of a federal application filed under 7 USC 2045 in lieu of the forms prescribed by the department under this subsection.

(3) **ANNUAL FEES.** Each certificate shall be renewed annually. The fee for the certificate or renewal shall be in an amount determined by the department, but not to exceed \$25.

(4) **QUALIFICATIONS.** The department may refuse to issue a certificate and may suspend or revoke any certificate previously issued whenever it finds that the applicant or registrant has:

(a) Made a material misrepresentation or false statement in his or her application for a certificate.

(b) Violated ss. 103.90 to 103.97, or any rules promulgated under such sections.

(5) **REAL PARTY IN INTEREST.** The department may refuse to issue a certificate, and may suspend or revoke any certificate previously issued, whenever it determines that the real party in interest in any such application or certificate is a person who previously has applied for and has been denied a certificate, or is a person who previously had been issued a certificate which subsequently was revoked or suspended by the department.

(6) **PENALTIES.** Refusal to issue or to renew a certificate or the suspension or revocation of a certificate or renewal shall be in addition to any other penalties imposed.

(7) **AGENTS EXEMPT FROM REGISTRATION.** A full-time employe of any person holding a valid certificate under ss. 103.90 to 103.97 who has been designated as agent of the registrant and who is employed partly or solely for the purpose of engaging in activities as a migrant labor contractor on behalf of the registrant, shall not be required to obtain a certificate in his or her own name under this section. Every such agent shall have in his or her immediate possession, when engaging in activities as a migrant labor contractor, such identification as the department may require, showing such employe to be an agent of a registrant. Every agent shall be subject to ss. 103.90 to 103.97 and any rules promulgated under such sections to the same extent as if the agent were required to obtain a certificate in his or her own name. The department shall require that every registrant identify to the department all persons who have been, or who subsequently become, agents of the registrant, and may disallow, suspend or revoke the designation as agent of any person pursuant to the qualifications of registrants required by this section. For

the purposes of ss. 103.90 to 103.97, every registrant shall be responsible for the activities of every agent designated by him or her, and shall be subject to any penalties, including the refusal, suspension or revocation of a certificate, proceeding from any act of any agent so designated, while the agent is engaged in activities as a migrant labor contractor. No agent shall be permitted separately to engage in activities as a migrant labor contractor.

(8) **DUTIES.** Every person engaged in activities as a migrant labor contractor and every agent of a migrant labor contractor shall:

(a) Carry at all times the certificate or other identification of such certification as the department may prescribe, and exhibit the same to all persons with whom he or she intends to deal as a migrant labor contractor prior to so dealing.

(b) File at the U.S. post office serving the address of such migrant labor contractor, a correct address within 10 days after a change of address.

(c) Promptly pay or deliver when due to the individuals entitled thereto, all moneys or other things of value entrusted to the contractor by any person.

(d) Comply with the terms and provisions of all legal agreements and contracts entered into between himself or herself as a migrant labor contractor and any person.

(e) Keep such records as the department prescribes and preserve such records for inspection by the department for such periods of time as the department shall prescribe.

(f) Obtain a policy of insurance from any insurance carrier authorized to do business in this state in an amount as prescribed by the department, which policy insures the migrant labor contractor against liability for damages to persons or property arising out of the operation or ownership by the migrant labor contractor or by his or her agent of any vehicle for the transportation of individuals or property in connection with activities as a migrant labor contractor. This paragraph shall not apply if the contractor furnishes transportation only as the agent of an employer who has obtained a policy of insurance against liability for damages arising out of the operation of motor vehicles.

(9) **PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES.** No person engaged in activities as a migrant labor contractor, and no person acting as an agent for any such person, may:

(a) Knowingly give to any migrant worker or a prospective migrant worker any false or misleading information, or fail to disclose fully to any such worker information concerning terms, conditions or existence of employment.

(b) Receive, disburse or withhold the wages of any worker except to immediately distribute a check payable to a worker.

(c) Charge or collect interest from any worker on account of any loan or extension of credit.

(d) Charge or collect from any worker for the provision of goods or services an amount in excess of the costs to him or her of providing such goods and services.

(e) Recruit any migrant worker except as provided in s. 103.915.

History: 1977 c. 17.

103.915 Migrant work agreements. (1) No person may bring or arrange for another to bring a migrant worker into this state for employment, by means of an express or implied job offer induce a migrant worker to come into this state for employment, otherwise recruit a migrant worker to come into this state for employment, or hire a migrant worker for employment in this state unless that person does all of the following:

(a) At the time of the worker's recruitment, provides the migrant worker a written recruiting disclosure statement

containing the information required in a work agreement under this section.

(b) At the time of hiring, provides the migrant worker a written work agreement as specified in this section, which shall be signed by the employer and by each migrant worker or head of a family if a family is employed.

(2) The department shall issue a standard form for written work agreements required under this section. An employer may elect not to use such form. If an employer does not use the standard form, the employer shall use a form approved by the department.

(3) In fulfilling its duties under s. 103.905, the department may inspect any work agreement signed under this section.

(4) The work agreement shall include the following:

(a) A statement of the place of employment, kind of work available, applicable wage rates, pay period, approximate hours of employment including overtime applicable, term of employment including approximate beginning and ending dates, kind of housing and any charges in connection therewith, cost of meals if provided by the employer, transportation arrangements, the names of all persons in the family employed if a family is employed and any other charges or deductions from wages beyond those required by law.

(b) A guarantee of a minimum of 20 hours of work in a one-week period or a minimum of 64 hours of work in a 2-week period, the work to be the same as or similar to the kind of work specified in the work agreement. The work agreement shall clearly state whether the guarantee is on the basis of a one-week or 2-week period. In the case of a migrant worker employed exclusively in agricultural labor as defined in s. 108.02 (2), the guarantee shall be a minimum of 45 hours in each 2-week period, the work to be the same as or similar to the kind of work specified in the work agreement. The minimum guarantee shall be satisfied if the worker's earnings equal the number of hours guaranteed under this paragraph multiplied by the wage rate specified in the work agreement. The guarantee shall cover the period from the date the worker is notified by the employer to report for work, which date shall be reasonably related to the approximate beginning date specified in the work agreement, or the date the worker reports for work, whichever is later, and continuing until the final termination of employment, as specified in the work agreement, or earlier if the worker is terminated for cause or due to seriously adverse circumstances beyond the employer's control. If the beginning or ending period of employment does not coincide with the employer's pay period, the employer may reduce the guarantee for such beginning or ending period to an amount which is equal to the number of days in the beginning or ending period of employment multiplied by one-sixth of the guarantee if the employer's guarantee is on a weekly basis or multiplied by one-twelfth of the guarantee if the employer's guarantee is on a biweekly basis. If a worker is not available for work, the employer may reduce the minimum guarantee by an amount equal to the wages the worker would have earned if the worker had been available for work. This paragraph shall not apply to any person who is under the age of 18 years and who is a member of a household which contains a worker covered by a migrant work agreement under this section. The payment of the minimum guarantee under this paragraph shall be considered the payment of wages under ch. 108.

(c) A guarantee that the wages together with the other terms and conditions of employment are not less favorable than those provided by the employer for local workers for similar work.

(5) If a worker reports for work as notified by an employer and the worker is never employed due to seriously adverse

circumstances beyond the employer's control, the employer shall not be obligated to pay the minimum guarantee under sub. (4) (b) but shall be obligated to pay wages to the worker at the agreed rate of pay for the job for which the worker was recruited for the elapsed time from departure to return to the point of departure, which amount shall not be less than 3 nor more than 6 days' pay at 8 hours per day. The employer shall pay the worker the amount required under this subsection within 24 hours after the worker reports to the employer for work.

(6) The work agreement may contain a guarantee which differs from the guarantee required under sub. (4) (b) if the department finds the guarantee to be no less favorable than the guarantee under sub. (4) (b) and approves the terms of the guarantee prior to the time the employer offers the work agreement to any worker.

(7) Temporary work for another employer with the consent of the worker and his or her first employer shall count toward the guarantee required under sub. (4) (b). Such other employer shall not be required to provide the worker a work agreement.

(8) The recruiting disclosure statement and work agreement required under this section shall be written in English and, if the customary language of the migrant worker is not English, in the language of the worker. The department shall, upon request, provide assistance in translating these statements and agreements.

(9) Any employer who does not satisfy the employer's guarantees in a work agreement as required under sub. (4) shall be considered not in compliance with this section.

History: 1977 c. 17; 1983 a. 189 s. 329 (28); 1985 a. 191.

103.917 Safe transportation. Any transportation provided by the employer to a migrant worker between the worker's places of residence shall be safe and adequate.

History: 1977 c. 17.

103.92 Certification of migrant labor camps. (1) APPLICATION; FEE. Every person maintaining a migrant labor camp shall, annually by April 1 or 30 days prior to the opening of a new camp, make application to the department to operate a camp. Each application shall be accompanied by a nonreturnable application fee in an amount determined by the department, but not to exceed \$25.

(2) **INSPECTION.** The department shall administer and enforce this section and any rules promulgated under this section and may during reasonable daylight hours enter and inspect camps. No agent or employe of the department may enter the premises of a camp for inspection purposes until he or she has given notice to the owner or to the person in charge of the camp that he or she intends to make an inspection. Upon notice an agent or employe of the department may also enter any property to determine whether a camp under this section exists.

(3) **CERTIFICATE.** The department shall inspect each camp for which application to operate is made, to determine if it is in compliance with the rules of the department establishing minimum standards for migrant labor camps. If the department finds that the camp is in compliance with the rules, it shall issue a certificate authorizing the camp to operate until March 31 of the next year. The department shall refuse to issue a certificate if it finds that the camp is in violation of such rules.

(4) **OPERATION.** Only certified camps may operate in this state. The department shall order the immediate closing of all other camps. A violation of any such order shall be deemed a public nuisance. All orders shall be enforced by the attorney general or the district attorney for the county in which the

violation occurred at the election of the department. The circuit court of any county where violation of such an order has occurred in whole or in part shall have jurisdiction to enforce the order by injunctive and other appropriate relief.

(5) **MAINTENANCE.** The department may revoke any certificate previously issued if it finds that a camp is in violation of the department's rules for migrant labor camps.

History: 1977 c. 17.

103.925 Access and entry. Any worker shall have the right to decide who may visit with him or her in his or her residence. No person other than the resident may prohibit, bar or interfere with, or attempt to prohibit, bar or interfere with, the access to or egress from the residence of any worker by any person, either by the erection or maintenance of any physical barrier, or by physical force or violence, or by threat of force or violence, or by posting, or by any order or notice given in any manner. This section shall not prohibit the erection or maintenance of a fence around a migrant labor camp if one or more unlocked gates or gateways in the fence are provided, nor shall this section prohibit the posting of land adjacent to a migrant labor camp if access to the camp is clearly marked, nor shall this section prevent a majority of the residents of a migrant labor camp from imposing reasonable limitations on access to common use facilities.

History: 1977 c. 17.

103.926 Vacating residence. After a worker's employment has been terminated, the employer may require a worker to vacate residence at the migrant labor camp operated by the employer upon final payment of wages to the worker.

History: 1977 c. 17.

103.93 Wages. (1) WAGE PAYMENT. (a) Every employer shall pay all wages earned by any migrant worker directly to such worker on regular pay days designated in advance by the employer, but in no case less often than semimonthly. Wages shall be paid in U.S. currency or by check or draft.

(b) Every employer shall pay in full all wages due any migrant worker within 3 days after the termination of the period of employment for which the worker was employed except as provided under s. 103.915 (5). If the employer is unable to determine, due to circumstances beyond the employer's control, the amount of wages, figured upon a basis or system other than time rate, due to a worker under this paragraph, the employer shall pay the worker the amount of guaranteed wages due under s. 103.915 (4) (b) within the time required under this paragraph and shall pay any additional wages due within a reasonable time after such wages are determined.

(2) **WAGE STATEMENT.** Every employer shall furnish to each migrant worker at the time of payment of wages a written statement showing the amount of gross and net wages paid by the employer to the worker, and each amount deducted or withheld for whatever purpose.

(3) **DEDUCTIONS.** No employer or migrant labor contractor may deduct or withhold from the wages of any migrant worker any amount on account of debts accrued or anticipated unless the worker has previously authorized such deduction or withholding in writing. Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit any employer of a migrant worker from deducting or withholding from any wages paid, such amounts as may be required by law or on account of any court order.

(4) **OVERTIME.** Any migrant worker not employed exclusively in agricultural labor as defined in s. 108.02 (2) shall be paid not less than one and one-half times the worker's regular rate for any hours worked on Sunday unless the worker is allowed another day of rest in that calendar week.

History: 1977 c. 17; 1983 a. 189 s. 329 (28).

103.935 Hours of labor. (1) In the case of a migrant worker employed exclusively in agricultural labor as defined in s. 108.02 (2), the hours of labor shall be as follows:

(a) Except in an emergency, no migrant worker may be required to work or be penalized for failure to work on any premises for more than 6 days in any one week or more than 60 hours in any one week, or more than 12 hours in any one day.

(b) Whenever an employer permits a migrant worker to work on the premises of another employer in any one week or in any one day, the aggregate number of hours during which the migrant worker is required to work on such premises shall not exceed 60 in any one week or 12 in any one day.

(c) Nothing in this section shall prohibit a migrant worker from voluntarily exceeding the limits prescribed by pars. (a) and (b).

(2) No migrant worker may be required to work for more than 6 hours continuously without a meal period of at least 30 minutes duration unless a shift can be completed within one additional hour. The meal period need not be considered as part of the hours of labor.

(3) Each migrant worker not employed exclusively in agricultural labor as defined in s. 108.02 (2) shall be provided a rest period of at least 10 minutes duration within each 5 hours of continuous employment, which rest period shall be considered a part of the hours of labor.

History: 1977 c. 17; 1983 a. 189 s. 329 (28).

103.94 Civil action by migrant workers. Any migrant worker aggrieved by a violation of ss. 103.90 to 103.97 by an employer or by a migrant labor contractor may maintain a civil action on the basis of such violation without regard to exhaustion of any administrative remedy.

History: 1977 c. 17.

103.945 Nonwaiver of rights. Any agreement by a migrant worker purporting to waive or to modify his or her rights under ss. 103.90 to 103.97 shall be void as contrary to public policy.

History: 1977 c. 17.

103.96 Retaliation prohibited. (1) No employer or migrant labor contractor may terminate, suspend, demote, transfer or take any action otherwise unfavorable to any migrant worker in retaliation for the exercise by such worker of any right secured under the laws and regulations of the United States or of this state or any subdivision thereof.

(2) Any person aggrieved under this section may maintain an action against the employer or migrant labor contractor. In addition to any other damages awarded, an employer or migrant labor contractor found to have violated this section shall be liable to such person aggrieved for full reinstatement and for back wages accumulated during the period of such unlawful retaliation. In cases of wilful violation of this section, the court may assess exemplary damages up to double the amount of back wages found due in addition to any other damages awarded. In cases of aggravated circumstances, the court may also assess reasonable attorney's fees in addition to any other damages awarded.

History: 1977 c. 17.

103.965 Correction period. (1) Except as provided in sub. (2), if the department determines that any person has violated ss. 103.90 to 103.97 the person shall have a reasonable time, not to exceed 15 days from the day he or she receives notice of the violation, to correct the violation. If the violation is corrected within that period, no penalty may be imposed under s. 103.97.

(2) If an employer violates s. 103.915 (1) 2 or more times in a 10-year period, or violates s. 103.92 by failure to obtain initial certification before opening a camp 2 or more times in a 10-year period, no correction period exists if the 2nd or subsequent violation is intentional or in reckless disregard of the law. This subsection applies only if the first violation in the 10-year period is a conviction or administrative determination of violation which remains of record and is unreversed. The 10-year period shall be measured from the date of the violation which resulted in the conviction or administrative determination of violation.

History: 1977 c. 17; 1985 a. 191.

NOTE: 1985 Wis. Act 191, which created sub. (2), provides in section 6 that no person may be denied a correction period under sub. (2) for a 2nd or subsequent violation unless the first violation occurred on or after 4-22-86.

103.967 Duties of council on migrant labor. The council on migrant labor shall:

(1) Advise the department and other state officials on any matter affecting migrant workers.

(2) Ascertain the conditions under which migrant workers are recruited, employed, housed and protected.

(3) Review in July of every odd-numbered year the minimum hours guaranteed under s. 103.915 (4) (b) and recommend to the legislature any changes the council finds necessary.

(4) Study the coordination of federal and state statutes and rules designed to assist, serve or protect migrant workers and recommend to the department, legislature and other appropriate state agencies any changes in statutes or rules necessary to achieve uniformity insofar as possible between such state and federal statutes and rules.

(5) Review rules submitted by the department under s. 103.968.

History: 1977 c. 17.

103.968 Council review of rules. The department shall submit every rule which it proposes to promulgate under ss. 103.90 to 103.97 to the council on migrant labor at the same time that the department files notice of its intent to promulgate the rule with the presiding officer of each house of the legislature under s. 227.19 (2). If the council disapproves the rule within 45 days after the rule is submitted, the department may not promulgate the rule, and, if promulgated, the rule is void.

History: 1977 c. 17; 1979 c. 34, 154; 1985 a. 182.

103.969 New contract compliance. Any collective bargaining agreement entered into by any person on or after June 7, 1977, shall not violate any provision of chapter 17, laws of 1977.

History: 1977 c. 17.

103.97 Penalties. (1) (a) Except as provided in par. (b), if any person violates ss. 103.90 to 103.97, or fails or refuses to obey any lawful order of the department or any judgment of any court in connection with ss. 103.90 to 103.97, for each such violation, failure or refusal, such person shall forfeit not less than \$10 nor more than \$100. Each day of continued violation shall constitute a separate offense.

(b) Any person who maintains an uncertified camp in violation of an order issued by the department under s. 103.92 for failure in any year to obtain initial certification before opening a camp shall forfeit not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for the first violation, and shall forfeit not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000 for any such subsequent violation occurring within 10 years. In this paragraph, a "subsequent violation" is a violation occurring after a conviction or an

administrative determination of violation, either of which remains of record and is unreversed.

(2) An employer is not liable for a violation of ss. 103.90 to 103.97 if the violation is due to the employer's good faith reliance on the representations of a worker.

History: 1977 c. 17; 1985 a. 191.

NOTE: 1985 Wis. Act 191, which created sub. (1) (b), provides in section 6 that no person may be assessed a forfeiture under sub. (1) (b) for a subsequent violation unless the first violation occurred on or after 4-22-86.