

ORDINANCE NO. 19-__

AN ORDINANCE OF THE COUNTY OF PINELLAS RELATING TO THE WAGE THEFT AND RECOVERY CODE BY AMENDING SECTION 70-302 RELATING TO AUTHORITY; AMENDING SECTION 70-303 RELATING TO LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS OF FACT; AMENDING SECTION 70-304 RELATING TO INTENT AND PURPOSE; AMENDING SECTION 70-305 RELATING TO DEFINITIONS; AMENDING SECTION 70-306 RELATING TO WAGE THEFT VIOLATIONS; AMENDING AND RETITLING SECTION 70-307 RELATING TO PROCEDURES FOR WAGE THEFT COMPLAINTS; AMENDING AND RETITLING SECTION 70-308 RELATING TO ENFORCEMENT OF WAGE THEFT VIOLATIONS; AMENDING SECTION 70-309 RELATING TO APPEALS; DELETING SECTION 70-310 RELATING TO RETALIATION; AMENDING ALL SECTIONS FOR CLARITY, CONSISTENCY AND UNIFORMITY; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE; PROVIDING FOR AREAS EMBRACED; AND PROVIDING FOR INCLUSION IN THE PINELLAS COUNTY CODE.

WHEREAS, the Pinellas County Board of County Commissioners adopted the Wage Theft and Recovery ordinance pursuant to its police powers for the public safety, health and general welfare, effective January 1, 2016; and

WHEREAS, the Pinellas County Board of County Commissioners wishes to amend the Wage Theft and Recovery ordinance in order to disallow claims from those who have had a prior ownership interest with the Employer and to include a cap on the Threshold Amount for complaints; and

WHEREAS, the Pinellas County Board of County Commissioners wishes to amend the Wage Theft and Recovery ordinance in order to enhance Retaliation protections to those who file wage theft and/or Retaliation complaints; and

WHEREAS, the Pinellas County Board of County Commissioners wishes to incentivize Employers to timely pay orders and to create enhanced enforcement mechanisms for wage theft and Retaliation violations; and

WHEREAS, the Pinellas County Board of County Commissioners wishes to establish parameters in the amount of damages an Employee may be awarded if the Employee refuses all or part of the Wage Rate offered by the Employer prior to a hearing; and

WHEREAS, the Pinellas County Board of County Commissioners wishes to establish standards in which a special magistrate may find against an Employee for filing a frivolous complaint.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF PINELLAS COUNTY:

Section 1. Ch. 70 Article IV of the Pinellas County Code is amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE IV. - WAGE THEFT AND RECOVERY

Sec. 70-301. - Title.

This article shall be known and may be cited as the "~~w~~Wage ~~t~~Theft and ~~r~~Recovery ~~e~~Ordinance."

(Ord. No. 15-44, 11-10-15)

Sec. 70-302. - Authority.

This article is enacted pursuant to F.S. § 125.~~6686~~, the home rule powers of Pinellas County (~~e~~County) in the interest of health,~~peace~~, safety and general welfare of the people, and ~~P~~Pinellas County Charter section 2.03.

(Ord. No. 15-44, 11-10-15)

Sec. 70-303. - Legislative ~~f~~Findings of ~~f~~Fact.

It is hereby declared to be the policy of the ~~e~~County in the exercise of its police power for the public~~safety health, healthsafety~~ and general welfare, to eliminate and prevent wage theft. Eliminating the underpayment or nonpayment of wages earned by persons working in the ~~e~~County serves the public purpose by promoting economic security and dignity for those working in the ~~e~~County; by promoting business and economic development through the elimination of unfair economic competition by unscrupulous businesses that do not pay or that underpay their ~~e~~Employees; and by relieving the burden on the public that subsidize unscrupulous ~~e~~Employers whose ~~e~~Employees are forced to rely on public assistance because of unpaid or underpaid wages.

(Ord. No. 15-44, 11-10-15)

Sec. 70-304. - Intent and ~~p~~Purpose.

It is the ~~purpose-intent~~ and ~~intent-purpose~~ of this article to promote the general welfare of the citizens of the ~~e~~County through the continued analysis of any impacts from wage theft, the effectiveness of existing and emerging regulatory efforts and education efforts.

(Ord. No. 15-44, 11-10-15)

Sec. 70-305. - Definitions.

Adverse Action includes, but is not limited to, communicating to the Employee, whether directly or indirectly, explicitly or implicitly, the willingness to inform a government agency that the Employee is not lawfully in the United States.

Assisting Party shall have the same meaning as an Employee; except, that an Assisting Party shall not be a party in the wage theft complaint.

~~Employ~~. The meaning of "employ," including as used in the term "employment," shall means to permit a natural person to work for wages~~include to suffer or permit to work~~.

Employee means a natural person who performs work within the geographic boundaries of ~~Pinellas the~~ County while being employed by an eEmployer, but shall not include any bona fide ~~i~~Independent eContractor nor a natural person who has had a prior ownership interest with the Employer. "Employee" may also include a natural person who performs work that benefits an eEmployer located within the geographic boundaries of the Pinellas County even though the eEmployee may have performed work outside of ~~Pinellas the~~ County.

Employer includes any person who, acting individually or as an officer, agent, or employee of another person, acts directly or indirectly in the interest of a person or entity employing an eEmployee; but such term does not include:

- (1) The United States or a corporation wholly owned by the government of the United States;
- (2) The State of Florida.

Independent eContractor shall have the same meaning as in the Internal Revenue Code and implementing federal regulations.

PCOHR means the Pinellas County Office of Human Rights.

Retaliation means threatening, intimidating, or taking other Adverse Action against Employees for asserting any claim to wages or assisting an Employee who asserts any claim to wages.

Reasonable eCause means the existence of sufficiently reliable and probative evidence for a reasonable person of ordinary prudence and caution to believe it is more likely than not wage theft has occurred.

Reasonable #Time shall be presumed to be no later than fourteen (14) calendar days from the date on which the work is performed unless the eEmployer has established, by policy or practice, a pay schedule whereby eEmployees earn and are consistently paid wages according to regularly recurring pay periods in which case such pay schedule shall govern.

Threshold #Amount means no less than \$60.00 and no more than \$15,000.00.

Wage #Rate means any form of monetary compensation which the eEmployee agreed to accept in exchange for performing work for the eEmployer, whether daily, hourly, or by piece but in all cases shall be equal to no less than the highest applicable rate established by operation of any federal, state or local law. "#Wage Rate" shall include earned paid time off, leave, vacation ~~or~~and sick pay.

(Ord. No. 15-44, 11-10-15)

Sec. 70-306. - Wage ~~¶~~Theft ~~vs~~Violations.

For any ~~e~~Employer to fail to pay any portion of wages due to an ~~e~~Employee, according to the ~~w~~Wage ~~¶~~Rate applicable to that ~~e~~Employee, within a reasonable time from the date on which that ~~e~~Employee performed the work for which those wages were compensation, shall be wage theft; and such a violation shall entitle an ~~e~~Employee, upon a finding by a special magistrate appointed by the ~~e~~County or by a court of competent jurisdiction that an ~~e~~Employer is found to have unlawfully failed to pay wages, to receive up to three times the amount of back wages.

(Ord. No. 15-44, 11-10-15)

Sec. 70-307. - Procedures for ~~w~~Wage ~~¶~~Theft and Retaliation ~~e~~Complaints.

(a) *Filing ~~w~~Wage ~~¶~~Theft ~~e~~Complaints.*

~~(1) Threshold amount.~~ In order for a wage theft complaint to be submitted to the ~~e~~County by, or on behalf of, an aggrieved ~~e~~Employee, ~~that employee must allege a wage theft violation in which the unpaid wages are equal to no less than the threshold amount the complaint must set forth the facts upon which it is based with sufficient specificity to identify the Employer and for the PCOHR to determine both that an allegation of wage theft has been made and that the Threshold Amount has been met.~~

(b) Filing Retaliation Complaints.

In order for a Retaliation complaint to be submitted to the County by, or on behalf of, an aggrieved Employee, the complaint shall set forth the facts upon which it is based with sufficient specificity to identify the Employer and for PCOHR to determine that an allegation of Retaliation has been made in accordance with this article.

~~(2c) An ~~e~~Employee or Assisting Party aggrieved by a wage theft and/or a Retaliation violation may must file a sworn written complaint, signed complaint with a signed declaration, provided by the county PCOHR, using the procedures set forth.~~

~~(3d) A signed complaint, as described herein, for wage theft must be filed with the county PCOHR no later than one (1) year after the last date upon which the ~~e~~Employee performed the work for an ~~e~~Employer with regard to which the ~~e~~Employee alleges a violation of this section has occurred ("~~¶~~Filing ~~d~~Deadline"); however, with respect to alleged ongoing violations, once a complaint has been made in compliance with the ~~¶~~Filing ~~d~~Deadline, the ~~county's investigative capacity~~PCOHR's enforcement capacity is limited only by the applicable statute(s) of limitations.~~

~~(4) The complaint shall set forth the facts upon which it is based with sufficient specificity to identify the employer or employers and for the county to determine both that an allegation of wage theft has been made and that the threshold amount has been met.~~

(be) Respondent PCOHR.

~~(1) Upon the filing of any complaint, the county shall promptly determine that the wage theft complaint alleges wage theft, names at least one employer and meets the threshold amount criterion. The duty of the county PCOHR in determining whether a complaint meets ~~this~~the ~~criteria~~ ~~criteria~~ is limited to receiving the complaint and comparing the information provided in the complaint to the criteria required herein. This determination~~

is a ministerial act and may not be based on further investigation or the exercise of independent judgment.

- (2) Upon making such determination, the ~~county PCOHR~~ shall serve the complaint and a written notice on the ~~eEmployer or person charged with the commission of a wage theft practice~~, setting forth the allegations, rights and obligations of the parties, including, but not limited to, the right to a due process hearing on the matter before a special magistrate and that the ~~eEmployer~~ may be responsible for the costs of the special magistrate and other enforcement costs. ~~Such service shall be by mail.~~

(f) Employer.

- ~~(3) Each eEmployer shall file an answer to the complaint with the county PCOHR not later than twenty-one (21) calendar days after receipt of the mailing of the complaint and notice. Upon request, the PCOHR will grant one (1) fourteen (14) calendar day extension to file an answer.~~

(eg) Conciliation or mMediation.

- (1) It is the policy of the eCounty to encourage ~~conciliation mediation~~ of ~~the~~ charges. The ~~county PCOHR~~ will work with the parties in an attempt to ~~conciliate mediate~~ a complaint.
- (2) An ~~conciliation~~ agreement arising out of ~~such conciliation mediation~~ shall be an agreement between the ~~eEmployer~~ and the ~~eEmployee~~.
- (3) Whenever a party believes that the other party has breached a ~~conciliation mediated~~ agreement, the aggrieved party may file a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction for enforcement of such agreement.
- (4) Nothing said or done in the course of attempting ~~conciliation mediation~~ under this section may be used as evidence in any subsequent proceeding under this section or otherwise without the written consent of the parties to the underlying charge of violation.
- ~~(5) Upon failure of conciliation or mediation, the county shall issue notice of the same to the parties.~~

(dh) Hearing bBefore sSpecial mMagistrate.

- (1) ~~Within 30 days after the county determines that a complaint meets the criterion for wage theft, If mediation is declined or is unsuccessful, the county PCOHR shall appoint aschedule a quasi-judicial hearing, as soon as practicable, before a~~ special magistrate that it deems to be qualified to hear wage theft matters ~~and will notify the parties regarding hearing information~~. In conducting any hearing to determine whether a violation of this section has occurred, the special magistrate shall have the authority to administer oaths, issue subpoenas in accordance with ~~the~~ subsection ~~(b)~~ titled "Subpoenas" herein, ~~below~~, and compel the production of and receive evidence. The special magistrate shall have the authority to consolidate two ~~(2)~~ or more complaints into a single hearing where such complaints name the same ~~eEmployer(s)~~ and involve sufficiently similar allegations of fact to justify consolidation. The final determination of the special magistrate in wage theft ~~and Retaliation~~ matters is subject to appeal ~~in to~~ a court of competent jurisdiction. ~~The burden is on the parties to ensure a verbatim record of the hearing is made for use in any appeals.~~

- (2) ~~In any hearing before the special magistrate pursuant to this section, the employer may file a written answer to the complaint.~~ All parties shall appear at the hearing in person, unless a written request has been made to PCOHR five (5) business days in advance of the hearing, excluding County holidays, for the special magistrate to allow persons to appear by telephone or video conference. Parties may appear with or without counsel, and may submit evidence, cross-examine witnesses, obtain issuance of subpoenas and otherwise be heard. Testimony taken at the hearing ~~shall~~ must be under oath ~~and a transcript shall be made available at cost to any interested party. The special magistrate may allow persons to appear by telephone or video conference.~~
- (3) Discovery shall be permitted upon motion of any party and shall proceed in the manner provided by the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure.
- (4) The special magistrate may direct that the parties submit a pre-hearing statement addressing the issues of law and fact that will be involved in such hearing, identify the witnesses that will testify, and provide a list of all documents or other types of exhibits that will be submitted.
- (5) Upon the conclusion of the hearing, an adjudicative final order shall be issued and served upon the parties setting forth written findings of fact and conclusions or law.
- (6) In any proceeding under this section, the burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence rests upon the ~~e~~Employee or Assisting Party except as provided in the subsection (f) of this section titled "Standards for Resolving Factual Disputes in Wage Theft Complaints".
- (7) All such hearings shall be de novo.

(e) *Subpoenas.*

- (1) ~~If a special magistrate is appointed~~ Upon written petition to the PCOHR, any party may request that a subpoena be issued be entitled to the issuance of a reasonable number of subpoenas, in the sole discretion of ~~by~~ the special magistrate. A party must submit a written petition to the PCOHR for each subpoena requested and must provide a copy to the other party, as notice. Within ten (10) calendar days, the special magistrate shall grant or deny the written petition. Notice of petitions for subpoenas granted or denied will be provided by the PCOHR to both parties.
- (2) Within ten (10) calendar days after service of a subpoena upon any person, such person may submit a written petition to the PCOHR for the special magistrate to revoke or modify the subpoena. A copy of the written petition to revoke or modify a subpoena must be provided by the petitioning party to all parties. The special magistrate shall grant the petition if it finds that the subpoena requires appearance or attendance at an unreasonable time or place, that it requires production of evidence which does not relate to the matter, that it does not describe with sufficient particularity the evidence to be produced, that compliance would be unduly onerous, or for other good reason.
- (3) Upon refusal to obey a subpoena, the special magistrate or any party may seek enforcement of a subpoena issued under the authority of this section by filing a petition for enforcement in the County Court of Pinellas County, Florida.

~~(4) Any person who willfully fails or neglects to attend and testify or to answer any lawful inquiry or to produce records, documents or other evidence, commits a violation of this section.~~

(fj) *Standards for ~~r~~Resolving ~~f~~Factual ~~d~~Disputes in Wage Theft Complaints.*

- (1) The burden of proof with respect to adequate records falls on the eEmployer who fails to keep accurate records. The eEmployer must come forward with evidence of the precise amount of work performed or with evidence to negate the reasonableness of the inference to be drawn from the eEmployee's evidence.
- (2) The eEmployer fails to keep adequate records when the following three conditions are met:
 - a. Where by operation of ~~some other a~~ statute or regulation, an eEmployer has an obligation to keep records of an eEmployee's hours worked and/or records of compensation provided to an eEmployee; and
 - b. Where such records are imprecise, inadequate or do not exist; and
 - c. Where an eEmployee presents sufficient evidence to show, as a matter of just and reasonable inference, the amount of work done or the extent of work done or what compensation is due for the work done;.

~~(3) If the employer fails to meet this burden, the special magistrate may award approximate damages based on the employee's evidence.~~

(gk) *Applicability of Florida Rules of Civil Procedure.*

- (1) The provisions ~~o~~of Rule 1.090, Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, shall govern the computation of any period of time prescribed ~~herein or allowed by this section or by rules, regulations, or orders adopted pursuant to this section.~~
- (2) The provisions of Rule 1.080, Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, shall govern the service and filing of pleadings and other documents.~~All papers or pleadings required by this section to be served may be served by mail or in accordance with Rule 1.080, Florida Rules of Civil Procedure.~~

(Ord. No. 15-44, 11-10-15)

Sec. 70-308. - Enforcement of ~~w~~Wage ~~t~~Theft and Retaliation ~~v~~Violations.

(a) *Order ~~i~~Issued.* At the conclusion of a~~the~~ quasi-judicial hearing and upon a finding of a wage violation, the special magistrate shall issue a written final order as follows:

- (1) If the preponderance of the evidence demonstrates a wage theft violation, the special magistrate shall order the eEmployer to pay wage restitution to the affected eEmployee in an amount equal to ~~three two (2)~~ times the amount of the back wagesWage Rate that the eEmployer is found to have unlawfully failed to pay the eEmployee; ~~this~~ This treble amount ~~shall~~ includes the back wagesWage Rate as and additional compensation for the economic losses suffered by reason of the eEmployee not receiving their wageWage Rate at the time it was due; ~~and~~.

- (A) Notwithstanding the above, if the special magistrate finds that the Employer offered a portion of the Wage Rate, in writing, to the Employee prior to commencement of the hearing and the Employee does not accept, in writing, the amount offered, the special magistrate must, on a finding of a wage theft violation, award the Wage Rate previously offered plus two (2) times the amount of any Wage Rate not offered prior to the hearing.
- (B) If the special magistrate finds that the Employer offered the full Wage Rate, in writing, to the Employee prior to the commencement of the hearing and the Employee did not accept, in writing, the amount offered, the special magistrate must award only the Wage Rate alleged to have been the subject of the wage theft complaint.
- (2) If the preponderance of the evidence demonstrates a Retaliation violation and there is a related wage theft complaint, regardless of the outcome of the wage theft complaint, the special magistrate must order the Employer to pay quantifiable damages on the amount ordered, excluding administrative fines and costs. If the preponderance of the evidence demonstrates a Retaliation violation and there is no related wage theft complaint, the special magistrate may order the Employer to pay for the Assisting Party's expenses, including but not limited to, lost wages, expenses incurred in gaining alternative employment, and reasonable attorney's fees.
- (23) The special magistrate shall order the eEmployer to pay to the ~~board of eCounty commissioners~~ an assessment of costs in an amount not to exceed actual administrative processing costs and costs of the hearing.
- (4) If the special magistrate finds that a complaint was made by an Employee without any basis in law or fact, the special magistrate shall order the Employee to reimburse the County, within forty-five (45) calendar days, an amount not to exceed the actual administrative processing costs and costs of the hearing.
- (5) The special magistrate may award attorney's fees upon proof by the party requesting attorney's fees.
- (6) If a wage theft order was issued against an Employer within the three (3) years prior to the date of the filing of the current wage theft complaint, then in addition to the other remedies available under this section, the special magistrate may assess an amount equal to twenty percent (20%) above the amount ordered for a second offense, forty percent (40%) above the amount ordered for a third offense and an additional sixty percent (60%) above the amount ordered for a fourth offense. The amounts described herein are in addition the amount ordered, excluding administrative fines and costs. The additional amounts ordered must be paid to the Board of County Commissioners.
- (b) Failure to eComply with fFinal eOrder. If the county finds that any eEmployer has failed to comply with the special magistrate's order within ~~thirty (45)30~~ calendar days ~~after from the date of the order~~written notice from the special magistrate, the county shall issue a further ~~written order on the employer as follows:~~
- (1) The ~~county~~PCOHR shall, upon request of the eEmployer, grant the eEmployer ~~an a one-time~~ additional ~~fourteen (45)14~~ calendar days to comply with any portion of the order; ~~unless such an extension has previously been granted.;~~ or

- (2) The Employer shall be liable for the ~~treble amount~~three (3) times the Wage Rate, as specified in the special magistrate's order.
- (3) The ~~e~~County ~~shall~~may order the ~~e~~Employer, in addition to wage restitution ordered, to pay the prevailing ~~e~~Employee an amount equal to the applicable interest rate which accrues on the full amount of treble damages from the date upon which the findings of wage violation was made until the date upon which the amount is paid in full; and
- (34) The ~~e~~County ~~shall~~may order the ~~e~~Employer, in addition to assessment of costs ordered, to pay to the ~~b~~Board of ~~e~~County ~~e~~Commissioners and amount equal to the applicable interest rate which accrues on the assessment of costs from the date upon which the special magistrate's order is issued until the date upon which the amount is paid in full.
- ~~(4) This section shall be enforced pursuant to F.S. § 125.69 and injunctive relief.~~
- (5) The PCOHR may post the name of the Employer and any pertinent information relating to the order on PCOHR's website.
- (6) The County may deem the Employer as non-responsible, in any responses to solicitations for goods or services submitted by the Employer, in the best interests of the County.
- (7) This section may be enforced in accordance with all legal remedies available to the County.
- (c) *Joint and ~~s~~Severable ~~l~~Liability.* In any order issued by the special magistrate, the ~~county~~ special magistrate may specify two (2) or more ~~e~~Employers as jointly and severally liable for any amount payable to the ~~e~~Employee or the ~~e~~County or both; however, the total amount the ~~e~~Employee or the ~~e~~County may receive from jointly and severally liable ~~e~~Employers shall not exceed the total amount for which ~~e~~Employers are jointly and severally liable.
- (d) *Cumulative ~~r~~Rights ~~p~~Preserved.* Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit, preclude or in any way abrogate the cumulative rights or remedies available to ~~e~~Employees at common law or by other statute which were not the subject of an ~~e~~Employee's complaint.
- (e) In any subsequent enforcement proceedings authorized by this section, a court may award to the prevailing party all or part of the costs and attorney's fees incurred in obtaining the court order.
- (f) *Enforcement by ~~p~~Private ~~persons~~Action or by the State of Florida.*
- (1) *Enforcement by ~~p~~Private ~~persons~~Action.*
- a.—If during the pendency of a wage theft and/or Retaliation violation complaint process ~~employee~~ but prior to the issuance of a final order by a special magistrate, an ~~e~~Employee brings a private action in their own right, whether under state law, federal law, or both, in any state or federal court to seek unpaid wages or damages for Retaliation based upon the same or substantially the same facts and allegations as the ~~e~~Employee's complaint to the ~~county~~PCOHR, or affirmatively or by consent participates in any such litigation, that ~~e~~Employee's complaint of wage theft and/or Retaliation shall be ~~deemed withdrawn~~ dismissed with prejudice with respect to any ~~e~~Employer named as a defendant in such court action. This section shall be interpreted narrowly so as to leave unaffected any cumulative rights which were not the subject of an ~~e~~Employee's complaint.

~~b.—The county, upon becoming aware of any private action described herein shall advise the employee and any employer subject to the private action in writing within 15 days of this provision and its effect on the complaint. Within 30 days of the issuance of such notice, the complaint will be dismissed, with prejudice, with respect to the employer or employers who are named as a defendant to the private action.~~

(2) *Enforcement by the State of Florida.* If at any time during the pendency of a wage theft and/or Retaliation violation complaint ~~process of wage theft~~, the ~~e~~County becomes aware of an enforcement action by the Florida Attorney General or other body of the State of Florida based on wage theft or Retaliation violations involving the same or substantially the same facts as the ~~e~~Employee's complaint to the ~~county~~ PCOHR, the complaint will be dismissed, with prejudice, ~~with respect to the employer or employers named in such state enforcement action. The county shall advise the employee and any employer of such dismissal.~~

(Ord. No. 15-44, 11-10-15)

Sec. 70-309. - Appeals.

Any adverse decision may be appealed to a court of competent jurisdiction within thirty (30) calendar days from the date of the final order issued by the special magistrate.

(Ord. No. 15-44, 11-10-15)

~~Sec. 70 310.—Retaliation.~~

~~(a)Employers are prohibited from threatening, intimidating, or taking other adverse action against employees in retaliation for asserting any claim to wages pursuant to this section, and any such actions are violations of this article. Adverse actions include, but are not limited to, communicating to the employee, whether directly or indirectly, explicitly or implicitly, the willingness to inform a government employee that the employee is not lawfully in the United States.~~

~~(b)Where such retaliation resulted in any loss of the employee's wages, upon a finding by a hearing officer that an employer retaliated against an employee in violation of this section, the employee is entitled to receive quantifiable damages.~~

~~(c)Violations of the retaliation prohibition shall be determined under the same procedures as wage theft complaints, and in the same proceeding as any related wage theft complaint. The county shall order any employer who has been found to have violated the retaliation prohibition to pay to the county the actual administrative processing costs and costs of the hearing, regardless of the findings on any related wage theft claim.~~

(Ord. No. 15 44, 11 10 15)

Section 2. Severability.

In the event that any court having jurisdiction over any case arising under this Section determines that any subsection or other provision of this section is invalid for any reason, the remaining subsections or other provisions shall continue to be in full force and effect, and towards that end the Board of County Commissioners declares this Section and its subsections and other provisions to be severable.

Section 3. Effective Date.

Pursuant to Section 125.66(2), Florida Statutes, a certified copy of this Ordinance shall be filed with the Department of State by the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners within ten (10) days after enactment by the Board of County Commissioners. This Ordinance shall become effective upon filing of the Ordinance with the Department of State.

Section 4. Areas Embraced.

This ordinance shall be applicable to all Employers in Pinellas County, including those located in any cities, towns or other municipalities therein; provided, however, nothing contained in this subdivision shall be construed to prevent any local government in Pinellas County from establishing wage theft laws distinct from those provided herein, by valid local government law, ordinance or regulation. All laws so established shall prevail within the jurisdictional limits of the local government and shall be enforced by the local government while in effect.

Section 5. Codification.

It is the intention of the Board of County Commissioners that the provisions of this Ordinance shall become and be made a part of the Pinellas County Code; and that the sections of this Ordinance may be renumbered or re-lettered, and the word “ordinance” may be changed to “section”, “article”, or such other appropriate word or phrase in order to accomplish such intentions.

Section 6. Amendment of Proposed Ordinance at Public Hearing.

Any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or provision of this Ordinance as proposed be amended, added, or deleted by majority vote of the Board of County Commissioners as a result of matters raised at the public hearing or in consultation with responsible authorities, and in such event, the amendments, additions or deletions shall be validly adopted without additional advertisement or hearing.