

Nebraska Workforce Development
Department of Labor

Wage Payment & Collection Act

Neb. Rev. Stat. §§48-1228 to 48-1232
[Current Through End Of 2005 Regular Session]



DAVE HEINEMAN, Governor
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WAGE PAYMENT & COLLECTION ACT

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TEXT OF THE LAW

48-1228. Act, how cited. Sections 48-1228 to 48-1232 shall be known and may be cited as the Nebraska Wage Payment and Collection Act.

Source: Laws 1977, LB 220A, § 1.

Annotations:

Nebraska Wage Payment and Collection Act does not apply to severance payment which becomes due upon termination of employment. *Babb v. United Food & Commercial Workers Local 271*, 233 Neb. 826, 448 N.W.2d 168 (1989).

If an employer and employee agree upon a bonus to be paid upon certain conditions and the conditions are fulfilled, the bonus is wages under the Nebraska Wage Payment and Collection Act. *Knutson v. Snyder Industries, Inc.*, 231 Neb. 374, 436 N.W.2d 496 (1989).

The Nebraska Wage Payment and Collection Act applies only to actions to recover wages due an employee for labor or services performed for an employer. *Heimbouch v. Victorio Ins. Serv., Inc.*, 220 Neb. 279, 369 N.W.2d 620 (1985).

48-1229. Terms, defined. For purposes of the Nebraska Wage Payment and Collection Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) Employer means the state or any individual, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint-stock company, trust, corporation, political subdivision, or personal representative of the estate of a deceased individual, or the receiver, trustee, or successor thereof, within or without the state, employing any person within the state as an employee;

(2) Employee means any individual permitted to work by an employer pursuant to an employment relationship or who has contracted to sell the goods of an employer and to be compensated by commission. Services performed by an individual for an employer shall be deemed to be employment, unless it is shown that

(a) such individual has been and will continue to be free from control or direction over the performance of such services, both under his or her contract of service and in fact,

(b) such service is either outside the usual course of business for which such service is performed or such service is performed outside of all the places of business of the enterprise for which such service is performed, and

(c) such individual is customarily engaged in an independently established trade, occupation, profession, or business. This subdivision is not intended to be a codification of the common law and shall be considered complete as written;

(3) Fringe benefits includes sick and vacation leave plans, disability income protection plans, retirement, pension, or profit-sharing plans, health and accident benefit plans, and any other employee benefit plans or benefit programs regardless of whether the employee participates in such plans or programs; and

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(4) Wages means compensation for labor or services rendered by an employee, including fringe benefits, when previously agreed to and conditions stipulated have been met by the employee, whether the amount is determined on a time, task, fee, commission, or other basis. Wages includes commissions on all orders delivered and all orders on file with the employer at the time of termination of employment less any orders returned or canceled at the time suit is filed.

Source: Laws 1977, LB 220A, § 2; Laws 1988, LB 1130, § 1; Laws 1989, LB 238, § 1; Laws 1991, LB 311, § 1; Laws 1993, LB 121, § 300; Laws 1999, LB 753, § 1.

Annotations:

Pursuant to subsection (3) of this section, deferred compensation constitutes wages under the Nebraska Wage Payment and Collection Act. *Sindelar v. Canada Transport, Inc.*, 246 Neb. 559, 520 N.W.2d 203 (1994).

Where an employment contract provides for the sharing of possible financial losses, sums collected under such a provision are not "benefits" which could be considered "wages" under subsection (3) of this section. *Brown v. Clayton Brokerage Co.*, 238 Neb. 646, 472 N.W.2d 381 (1991).

Where an employment agreement provides for sharing of possible financial losses, sums collected under such a provision are not "benefits" which could be considered "wages" under subsection (3) of this section. *Waite v. A. S. Battiato Co.*, 238 Neb. 151, 469 N.W.2d 766 (1991).

An employee's share of the profits of his employer under a profit-sharing plan can be wages within the meaning of subsection (3) of this section. *Suess v. Lee Sapp Leasing*, 229 Neb. 755, 428 N.W.2d 899 (1988).

Statutory definitions applied to facts to reach conclusion that route salesman is an employee within the meaning of the Nebraska Wage Payment and Collection Act. *Rudolf v. Tombstone Pizza Corp.*, 214 Neb. 276, 333 N.W.2d 673 (1983).

Overtime wages can be claimed under the Nebraska Wage Payment and Collection Act only if those overtime wages were previously agreed to by the employer and the employee. Nonetheless, even in the absence of a previous agreement concerning overtime compensation, compensation for overtime can be claimed under the federal Fair Labor Standards Act for hours worked in excess of 40 during a given week. *Freeman v. Central States Health & Life Co.*, 2 Neb. App. 803, 515 N.W.2d 131 (1994).

48-1230. Employer; regular paydays; altered; notice; deduct, withhold, or divert portion of wages; when; unpaid wages; when due. Except as otherwise provided in this section, each employer shall pay all wages due its employees on regular days designated by the employer or agreed upon by the employer and employee. Thirty days' written notice shall be given to an employee before regular paydays are altered by an employer. An employer may deduct, withhold, or divert a portion of an employee's wages only when the employer is required to or may do so by state or federal law or by order of a court of competent jurisdiction or the employer has written agreement with the employee to deduct, withhold, or divert. Whenever an employer, other than a political subdivision, separates an employee from the payroll, the unpaid wages shall become due on the next regular payday or within two weeks of the date of termination, whichever is sooner. Whenever a political subdivision separates an employee from the payroll, the unpaid wages shall become due within two weeks of the next regularly scheduled meeting of the governing body of the political subdivision if such employee is separated from the payroll at least one week prior to such meeting. When an employee of a political subdivision is separated from the payroll less than one week prior to the next regularly scheduled meeting of the governing body of the political subdivision, unpaid wages shall be due within two weeks of the following regularly scheduled meeting of the governing body of the political subdivision.

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Source: Laws 1977, LB 220A, § 3; Laws 1988, LB 1130, § 2.

Annotations:

Application of the Wage Payment and Collection Act does not affect the need to satisfy the requisites of pursuing a claim against a city of the metropolitan class. *Thompson v. City of Omaha*, 235 Neb. 346, 455 N.W.2d 538 (1990).

48-1231. Employee; claim for wages; suit; judgment; costs and attorney's fees. An employee having a claim for wages which are not paid within thirty days of the regular payday designated or agreed upon may institute suit for such unpaid wages in the proper court. If an employee establishes a claim and secures judgment on the claim, such employee shall be entitled to recover

(1) the full amount of the judgment and all costs of such suit and

(2) if such employee has employed an attorney in the case, an amount for attorney's fees assessed by the court, which fees shall not be less than twenty-five percent of the unpaid wages.

If the cause is taken to an appellate court and the plaintiff recovers a judgment, the appellate court shall tax as costs in the action, to be paid to the plaintiff, an additional amount for attorney's fees in such appellate court, which fees shall not be less than twenty-five percent of the unpaid wages. If the employee fails to recover a judgment in excess of the amount that may have been tendered within thirty days of the regular payday by an employer, such employee shall not recover the attorney's fees provided by this section. If the court finds that no reasonable dispute existed as to the fact that wages were owed or as to the amount of such wages, the court may order the employee to pay the employer's attorney's fees and costs of the action as assessed by the court.

Source: Laws 1977, LB 220A, § 4; Laws 1991, LB 311, § 2.

Annotations:

Employers will not be awarded attorney fees under the Nebraska Wage Payment and Collection Act if the employer has not tendered an amount to the employee within 30 days of the employee's regular payday. *Brockley v. Lozier Corp.*, 241 Neb. 449, 488 N.W.2d 556 (1992).

Unpaid wages means wages which are not paid within 30 days of the regular payday designated or agreed upon. *Polly v. Ray D. Hilderman & Co.*, 225 Neb. 662, 407 N.W.2d 751 (1987).

48-1232. Employee; claim; judgment; additional recovery from employer; when. If an employee establishes a claim and secures judgment on such claim under section 48-1231:

(1) An amount equal to the judgment may be recovered from the employer; or

(2) if the nonpayment of wages is found to be willful, an amount equal to two times the amount of unpaid wages shall be recovered from the employer. Any amount recovered pursuant to subdivision (1) or (2) of this section shall be placed in a fund to be distributed to the common schools of this state.

Source: Laws 1977, LB 220A, § 5; Laws 1989, LB 238, § 2; Laws 1990, LB 1178, § 1.

Annotations:

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It is discretionary with the court whether to order the employer to pay to the common school fund an amount equal to the judgment. *Suess v. Lee Sapp Leasing*, 229 Neb. 755, 428 N.W.2d 899 (1988).

The award of an attorney fee of not less than twenty-five percent of the unpaid wages is mandatory under this act. *Barbour v. Jenson Commercial Distributing Co.*, 212 Neb. 512, 323 N.W.2d 824 (1982).