

STATE OF NEW YORK

9012

IN ASSEMBLY

February 2, 2024

Introduced by M. of A. SIMON, ALVAREZ, REYES, SHRESTHA, MAMDANI, KIM, DINOWITZ, GALLAGHER, EPSTEIN, L. ROSENTHAL, TAYLOR, CRUZ, BORES, FORREST, CARROLL, CUNNINGHAM, BURDICK, DAVILA, LAVINE, GONZALEZ-ROJAS, FAHY, SIMONE, RAJKUMAR, ROZIC, DARLING, McMAHON, ARDILA, JACOBSON, BRONSON, JEAN-PIERRE, BURGOS, TAPIA, RAGA, KELLES, LUCAS, ZINERMAN, MITAYNES, SHIMSKY, OTIS -- Multi-Sponsored by -- M. of A. SEAWRIGHT -- read once and referred to the Committee on Labor

AN ACT to amend the labor law, in relation to enacting the "Empowering People in Rights Enforcement (EMPIRE) Worker Protection Act"

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

1 Section 1. Short title. This act shall be known and may be cited as
2 the "Empowering People in Rights Enforcement (EMPIRE) Worker Protection
3 Act".
4 § 2. Legislative findings. 1. The legislature finds and declares that
5 violations of the labor law are often systemic, affecting many workers.
6 2. The legislature further finds and declares that despite the labor
7 law's strong protections for workers, limits on the availability of
8 public enforcement resources have deleterious effects on the marketplace
9 by allowing abuses targeting workers to persist unprosecuted. To ensure
10 the robust enforcement of the labor law, while minimizing the outlay of
11 scarce state funds, this act allows private individuals, labor organiza-
12 tions, and labor organizations deputized by the state to bring public
13 enforcement actions in certain contexts in which the state does not have
14 the means to fully enforce labor law protections.
15 3. The legislature further finds and declares that the purpose of the
16 EMPIRE Worker Protection Act is to create a means of empowering citizens
17 as private attorneys general to enforce the New York labor law.
18 4. The legislature further finds and declares that the purpose of the
19 EMPIRE Worker Protection Act is to incentivize private parties to
20 recover civil penalties for the government that otherwise may not have
21 been assessed and collected by overburdened state enforcement agencies.
22 When the New York labor law is effectively enforced, it protects the
23 interests of all New Yorkers and the state of New York. Such public

EXPLANATION--Matter in italics (underscored) is new; matter in brackets [-] is old law to be omitted.

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1 enforcement actions are an efficient mechanism to limit systemic
2 violations, will enforce the rights of more workers, and can benefit the
3 department of labor with enhanced resources.

4 5. The legislature further finds and declares that the purpose of the
5 EMPIRE Worker Protection Act is to benefit those employers who are oper-
6 ating within the labor law, and who, as a result, face unfair competi-
7 tion from individuals and entities shirking the labor law.

8 6. The legislature further finds and declares that the purpose of the
9 EMPIRE Worker Protection Act is to deter employers from stealing wages
10 or committing other violations of the New York labor law and raise the
11 cost of noncompliance with the New York labor law.

12 7. The legislature further finds and declares that the purpose of the
13 EMPIRE Worker Protection Act is to incentivize labor organizations to
14 aid working people to report violations of the New York labor law.

15 8. The legislature further finds and declares that the purpose of the
16 EMPIRE Worker Protection Act is to facilitate whistleblowers suffering
17 from violations of the New York labor law to report abuses without fear
18 of retaliation and intimidation.

19 9. The legislature further finds and declares that the EMPIRE Worker
20 Protection Act is part of a history both in New York state and in the
21 United States of laws enabling private citizens to aid in public
22 enforcement. In similar qui tam legislation enabling private citizens to
23 aid in public enforcement, the resulting action is a public enforcement
24 action.

25 § 3. The labor law is amended by adding a new article 36 to read as
26 follows:

27 ARTICLE 36

28 EMPOWERING PEOPLE IN RIGHTS ENFORCEMENT (EMPIRE) WORKER PROTECTION ACT 29 Section 1020. Definitions.

30 1021. Public enforcement action.

31 1022. Procedure.

32 1023. Non-application.

33 § 1020. Definitions. Whenever used in this article:

34 1. "affected employee" means any employee as defined by section two of
35 this chapter who was employed by the alleged violator employer and
36 against whom one of the alleged violations was committed, or was alleged
37 to have been committed, as well as any person who is not classified by a
38 business as an employee but who claims to be an employee and whose
39 claims against the purported employer relate to this alleged misclassi-
40 fication, whether or not that person has received full or partial relief
41 from harm.

42 2. "relator" means an affected employee, a whistleblower, a represen-
43 tative organization, or an organizational deputy that acts as a plain-
44 tiff in a public enforcement action under this chapter.

45 3. "whistleblower" means any current or former employee, contractor,
46 subcontractor, or employee of a contractor or subcontractor of the
47 defendant with knowledge of the alleged violations that is independent
48 of and materially adds to any publicly disclosed information about the
49 alleged violations. Whistleblowers are not also "affected employees" if
50 they do not seek civil penalties for violations that personally affected
51 them in a public enforcement action under this chapter.

52 4. "employer" means any employer as defined by section two of this
53 chapter. The term "employer" shall not include a governmental agency.

54 5. "representative organization" means a labor organization as defined
55 by subsection (g) of section four thousand four hundred two of the
56 insurance law and which has been selected by an affected employee or

1 whistleblower to initiate a public enforcement action on the affected
2 employee's or whistleblower's behalf, in written notice in such a manner
3 as the commissioner may prescribe by regulation. Where a representative
4 organization is designated as the relator, the affected employee or
5 whistleblower may elect to have their name and personal identifying
6 information be kept confidential until the relator, in its sole
7 discretion, deems sharing such information is necessary to establish,
8 litigate, mediate, settle, or otherwise pursue the claim.

9 6. "public enforcement action" means an action brought under this
10 article intended to enforce this chapter's protections enforceable by
11 the commissioner. Nothing in this article shall be interpreted to
12 permit a public enforcement action against a governmental agency.

13 7. "commissioner" shall, for the purposes of this article, include the
14 commissioner, and any division, board, commission, or part of the
15 department authorized to impose or seek penalties or other remedies for
16 violations of this chapter.

17 8. "violation" means an employer's noncompliance with any of the
18 requirements of the following articles of this chapter and with regu-
19 lations and wage orders promulgated by the commissioner in implementing
20 such articles:

21 a. article six except sections one hundred ninety, one hundred nine-
22 ty-one-a, one hundred ninety-six, one hundred ninety-six-a, one hundred
23 ninety-eight-a, one hundred ninety-nine, and one hundred ninety-nine-a;

24 b. article nineteen except sections six hundred fifty, six hundred
25 fifty-one, six hundred fifty-three through six hundred sixty, six
26 hundred sixty-two, and six hundred sixty-five;

27 c. sections one hundred sixty, one hundred sixty-one, one hundred
28 sixty-two, one hundred sixty-three-a, one hundred sixty-seven, and one
29 hundred seventy of article five;

30 d. article nineteen-A except sections six hundred seventy through six
31 hundred seventy-two, six hundred seventy-four through six hundred seven-
32 ty-eight, six hundred eighty, and six hundred eighty-three;

33 e. article nineteen-B except sections six hundred ninety, six hundred
34 ninety-three, and six hundred ninety-four;

35 f. article nine except sections two hundred thirty, two hundred thir-
36 ty-four through two hundred thirty-six, and two hundred thirty-eight;

37 g. article twenty-five-A except sections eight hundred sixty, eight
38 hundred sixty-a, eight hundred sixty-c through eight hundred sixty-f,
39 and eight hundred sixty-i;

40 h. article twenty-five-B except sections eight hundred sixty-one
41 through eight hundred sixty-one-b;

42 i. article twenty-five-C except sections eight hundred sixty-two and
43 eight hundred sixty-two-a;

44 j. article eight except sections two hundred twenty-e through two
45 hundred twenty-four, two hundred twenty-four-b, and two hundred twenty-
46 four-c;

47 k. article twenty-C;

48 l. sections two hundred, two hundred one-g, two hundred six-c, two
49 hundred fifteen, and two hundred eighteen-b of article seven; and

50 m. section twenty-seven-d of article two.

51 9. "organizational deputy" means a labor organization as defined by
52 subsection (g) of section four thousand four hundred two of the
53 insurance law that has been appointed by the commissioner or the attor-
54 ney general to represent the state as the relator in the public enforce-
55 ment action. The commissioner or the attorney general shall have

1 complete discretion to determine what labor organizations may serve as
2 their organizational deputy in a public enforcement action.

3 § 1021. Public enforcement action. 1. A relator may initiate a public
4 enforcement action to collect civil penalties on behalf of the commis-
5 sioner for a violation impacting affected employees pursuant to the
6 procedures specified in section one thousand twenty-two of this article.
7 A relator may allege multiple violations that have affected different
8 employees and may seek injunctive and declaratory relief that the state
9 would be entitled to seek.

10 2. a. For purposes of this section, whenever the commissioner has
11 discretion to assess a civil penalty, a court is authorized to exercise
12 the same discretion to assess a civil penalty. To the extent that the
13 commissioner is authorized to determine that an employer has violated a
14 provision of this chapter or regulation promulgated thereunder, in a
15 public enforcement action, a court shall be authorized to determine that
16 an employer has committed such a violation.

17 b. For any violation defined in this article, except those for which a
18 civil penalty is specifically provided, there is established a civil
19 penalty of five hundred dollars for each affected employee per pay peri-
20 od per violation. A court may not award a lesser amount, unless, based
21 on the facts and circumstances of the particular case, the employer
22 demonstrates that to do otherwise would result in an award that is
23 unjust, arbitrary and oppressive, or confiscatory.

24 c. In any civil action commenced pursuant to this article, the court
25 shall allow a prevailing relator to recover all reasonable attorneys'
26 fees, expert fees and other costs. The court may also allow a prevail-
27 ing relator to recover all reasonable ancillary costs associated with
28 serving as a relator. For the purposes of this article, the term
29 "prevailing" includes a relator whose commencement of litigation has
30 acted as a catalyst to effect policy change on the part of the defend-
31 ant, regardless of whether that change has been implemented voluntarily,
32 as a result of a settlement or as a result of a judgment in such
33 relator's favor.

34 d. Nothing in this section shall operate to limit an affected employ-
35 ee's right to pursue or recover other remedies available under state or
36 federal law, either separately or concurrently with an action taken
37 under this section.

38 e. Nothing in this section shall operate to limit the commissioner's
39 or the attorney general's right to seek restitution and damages, where
40 available, for affected employees in conjunction with a public enforce-
41 ment action in which it has intervened.

42 3. a. Civil penalties recovered in public enforcement actions shall
43 be distributed as follows: where the commissioner or the attorney
44 general has not intervened, or where the commissioner or the attorney
45 general has appointed an organizational deputy to proceed as the rela-
46 tor, forty percent to the relator; and sixty percent to the commissioner
47 for enforcement of this chapter and education of employers and employees
48 about their rights and responsibilities under this chapter, to be
49 continuously appropriated to supplement and not supplant the funding to
50 the agency for those purposes; where the commissioner or the attorney
51 general has intervened, thirty percent to the relator; and seventy
52 percent to the commissioner for enforcement of this chapter and educa-
53 tion of employers and employees about their rights and responsibilities
54 under this chapter, to be continuously appropriated to supplement and
55 not supplant the funding to the agency for those purposes.

1 b. The relator shall equitably distribute the share of penalties due
2 the relator among affected employees. If the relator is an affected
3 employee or whistleblower, they shall also be entitled to recover a
4 service award from the penalties recovered, if they prevail in achieving
5 relief, in whole or in part, for violations that affected other employ-
6 ees. The service award shall be not less than five thousand dollars and
7 not more than twenty thousand dollars, unless the amount recovered as
8 civil penalties is less than twenty thousand dollars. The court shall
9 determine the service award by taking due consideration of the burdens
10 and risks assumed by the relator in prosecuting the action. If the rela-
11 tor is a representative organization or an organizational deputy
12 appointed by the commissioner or the attorney general, it shall distrib-
13 ute all recovered penalties to affected employees but may recover
14 reasonable attorneys' fees and costs incurred in prosecuting the action
15 and ancillary costs associated with serving as a relator. The relator
16 shall submit a distribution summary to the commissioner and the attorney
17 general.

18 4. The right to bring a public enforcement action under this article
19 shall not be subject to private agreements between an affected employee
20 and an employer or alleged employer, unless such agreements are collec-
21 tively bargained and the bargaining agreement provides a forum for the
22 enforcement of rights and remedies otherwise enforceable under this
23 article. The right to represent the state with respect to violations
24 affecting other workers shall not be waivable by private agreement,
25 unless such agreements are collectively bargained and the bargaining
26 agreement provides a forum for the enforcement of rights and remedies
27 otherwise enforceable under this article, including an award of penal-
28 ties authorized by this article.

29 5. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a public enforcement
30 action to recover upon a penalty imposed by this article must be
31 commenced within six years. The statute of limitations for bringing a
32 public enforcement action under this article shall be tolled from the
33 date a relator files a notice pursuant to section one thousand twenty-
34 two of this article with the commissioner and the attorney general, or
35 the commissioner or the attorney general commences an investigation,
36 whichever is earlier.

37 6. The commissioner shall establish a database of public enforcement
38 notices submitted pursuant to this article, including the parties, the
39 disposition and any other information which the commissioner shall by
40 regulation prescribe and shall make such database available to the
41 public online. The commissioner shall also publish an annual report of
42 total penalties recovered under this chapter.

43 7. a. No employer or his or her agent, employee, contractor, subcon-
44 tractor or the officer or agent of any corporation, partnership, or
45 limited liability company, or any other person shall discharge, demote,
46 suspend, threaten, harass, or in any other manner discriminate against
47 any person because of any lawful act done because:

48 (i) the relator or potential relator brought or is perceived to have
49 brought a public enforcement action;

50 (ii) the relator or potential relator has provided information, caused
51 information to be provided, or otherwise assisted in a public enforce-
52 ment action or provided information, or caused information to be
53 provided to a person with supervisory authority over the relator or
54 potential relator regarding conduct that the relator or potential rela-
55 tor reasonably believes constitutes a violation of this section; or

1 (iii) the person believes that the relator or potential relator may
2 bring a public enforcement action or cooperate with one.

3 b. Any person affected by a violation of this subdivision, or any
4 affected employee, whistleblower, representative organization, organiza-
5 tional deputy, or the commissioner, or the attorney general may bring a
6 public enforcement action for all appropriate relief, including enjoin-
7 ing the conduct of any person or employer; ordering payment of civil
8 penalties as provided by section two hundred fifteen of this chapter,
9 costs and reasonable attorneys' fees to the employee by the person or
10 entity in violation; and, where the person or entity in violation is an
11 employer, ordering rehiring or reinstatement of the employee to his or
12 her former position with restoration of seniority. Any person affected
13 by a violation of this subdivision may also bring a civil action in a
14 court of competent jurisdiction against any employer or persons alleged
15 to have violated the provisions of this subdivision pursuant to subdivi-
16 sion two of section two hundred fifteen of this chapter.

17 c. There shall be a rebuttable presumption that any adverse actions
18 taken against a relator within one hundred eighty days after the relator
19 has filed an action under this chapter is retaliatory. Nothing in this
20 subdivision shall be interpreted to prohibit an inference of retaliatory
21 motive after one hundred eighty days after the relator has filed an
22 action under this chapter.

23 § 1022. Procedure. 1. No public enforcement action by a relator pursu-
24 ant to section one thousand twenty-one of this article may be commenced:

25 a. prior to sixty days after written notice has been given by the
26 relator to the commissioner and to the attorney general. The relator
27 shall submit a filing fee of seventy-five dollars to the commissioner,
28 and the time periods in this section shall begin when notice and filing
29 fee have been submitted. The fees required by this paragraph are subject
30 to waiver in accordance with rules promulgated by the commissioner. The
31 written notice shall be given in such a manner as the commissioner may
32 prescribe by regulation, shall be construed in a light favorable to the
33 relator, and shall include:

34 (i) the name, address and contact information of the employer.

35 (ii) the name, address, and contact information of the affected
36 employee or whistleblower.

37 (iii) if the action is brought by a representative organization, the
38 name, address and contact information of the representative organiza-
39 tion, its qualification as a representative organization as defined in
40 this chapter, and the form on which the whistleblower or affected
41 employee has designated the representative organization.

42 (iv) if the action is brought by an affected employee or whistleblow-
43 er, the name, address, and contact information of any labor organization
44 that has assisted with the filing of the written notice, and who would
45 be available to serve as an organizational deputy should they be so
46 appointed by the commissioner or the attorney general.

47 (v) the name, address and contact information of the relator's legal
48 counsel, should one exist.

49 (vi) a statement of the underlying claim.

50 (vii) if the relator is a "whistleblower", the relator's knowledge of
51 the alleged violations that is independent of and materially adds to
52 publicly disclosed information.

53 (viii) after searching the database established pursuant to subdivi-
54 sion six of section one thousand twenty-one of this article for notices
55 alleging the same facts and legal theories, a summary of such notices or
56 statement that no such notices exist, provided that a notice filed by a

1 pro se litigant may not be rejected for failure to conduct such a
2 search.

3 b. if the commissioner or the attorney general, at any time prior to
4 the end of the sixty-day notice period prescribed in paragraph a of this
5 subdivision or prior to commencement of such action, whichever is later,
6 and upon written notice to the relator who provided the notice
7 prescribed in paragraph a of this subdivision, has commenced and is
8 actively prosecuting an administrative enforcement proceeding pursuant
9 to this chapter relative to the alleged violation.

10 c. if the commissioner or the attorney general, on the same facts and
11 theories, cites a person within the timeframes set forth in this section
12 for a violation of the same section or sections of this chapter under
13 which the relator is attempting to recover a civil penalty or remedy on
14 behalf of himself or herself or others.

15 d. if the violation is of a posting or agency reporting requirement or
16 agency filing requirement, except where the filing or reporting require-
17 ment involves mandatory payroll or injury reporting.

18 e. if the violation is for minor variations in the legal name or
19 address of the employer in a wage statement or wage notice required
20 under article six of this chapter, provided that the variations do not
21 impair a worker's ability to promptly and easily identify the employer.

22 2. The commissioner or the attorney general may, after receiving the
23 notice, appoint an organizational deputy for the commissioner or the
24 attorney general (based on who makes the appointment) to serve as the
25 relator, instead of the person who filed the notice. That organizational
26 deputy may then proceed with the public enforcement action on behalf of
27 the state. If the commissioner or the attorney general has appointed an
28 organizational deputy as the relator, that organizational deputy shall
29 serve as the relator in accordance with all the other procedures
30 outlined in this article. The decision to appoint an organizational
31 deputy shall not be construed as the commissioner's or the attorney
32 general's direct intervening in the public enforcement action.

33 3. The commissioner or the attorney general may intervene in the
34 public enforcement action and proceed with any and all claims in the
35 action:

36 a. as of right within the sixty-day notice period prescribed in para-
37 graph a of subdivision one of this section;

38 b. for good cause, as determined by the court, after the expiration of
39 the sixty-day notice period prescribed in paragraph a of subdivision one
40 of this section; or

41 c. if a previous relator becomes unavailable to continue the public
42 enforcement action, by appointing an organizational deputy for the
43 commissioner or the attorney general (based on who makes the appoint-
44 ment) to proceed with the public enforcement action on behalf of the
45 state. If the commissioner or the attorney general has so appointed an
46 organizational deputy, the organizational deputy shall serve as the
47 relator in accordance with all the other procedures outlined in this
48 article. The decision to appoint an organizational deputy shall not be
49 construed as the commissioner or the attorney general directly interven-
50 ing in the public enforcement action.

51 4. If the commissioner or the attorney general intervenes in an
52 action, he or she may take primary responsibility for litigating the
53 action and shall not be bound by an act of the relator bringing the
54 action. In such cases, the relator shall remain a party to the action.
55 The commissioner or the attorney general may also intervene in the
56 action for the limited purpose of filing a statement of interest or

1 otherwise advancing the state's view about legal issues at stake in the
2 action. If the commissioner or the attorney general has intervened for
3 the purpose of taking primary responsibility for litigating the action,
4 the commissioner or attorney general may dismiss or settle the action
5 after the relator has been notified of the filing of the motion and has
6 been provided with an opportunity to be heard, and the court determines
7 that such dismissal or settlement is fair, adequate, reasonable, and in
8 the public interest.

9 5. Either the commissioner, the attorney general, or a federal or
10 state court of competent jurisdiction shall review and approve any
11 settlement of any civil action filed pursuant to this article or of any
12 claim for which a relator has provided notice pursuant to this section.
13 The commissioner, the attorney general, or the court shall approve the
14 settlement if it is fair, reasonable and adequate, in light of the stat-
15 utory purpose of the provision of this chapter alleged to have been
16 violated and the purpose of this article.

17 6. a. The relator shall, within ten days following commencement of a
18 civil action pursuant to this article, provide the commissioner and the
19 attorney general with a file-stamped copy of the complaint that includes
20 the case number assigned by the court.

21 b. If the commissioner or the attorney general so requests, he or she
22 shall be served with copies of pleadings filed in the action and shall
23 be supplied with copies of all deposition transcripts. The commissioner
24 or the attorney general shall bear any costs associated with service of
25 such pleadings and depositions if there are such costs.

26 c. A copy of the court's judgment in any civil action filed pursuant
27 to this article and any other order in that action that either provides
28 for or denies an award of civil penalties under this article shall be
29 submitted to the commissioner and the attorney general within ten days
30 after entry of the judgment or order.

31 d. Items required to be submitted to the commissioner under this
32 subdivision shall be transmitted in such a manner as the commissioner
33 shall prescribe for the filing of notices under paragraph a of subdivi-
34 sion one of this section.

35 7. Such regulations prescribed pursuant to paragraph a of subdivision
36 one of this section shall provide for the right of the relator to
37 furnish an amended notice, after the notice by the commissioner to the
38 relator that the original notice was not in compliance with this section
39 or the regulations issued thereunder and specifying with particularity
40 what the deficiencies were in the original notice. Such notice and
41 opportunity to amend shall be provided by the commissioner within sixty
42 days of the original notice or the original notice shall be deemed in
43 compliance with this section. The relator shall have thirty days from
44 receiving notice from the commissioner that their original notice was
45 not in compliance with this section to amend the notice.

46 8. A public enforcement action shall be tried promptly, without regard
47 to concurrent adjudication of private claims, including without regard
48 to concurrent adjudication of claims for violations personally affecting
49 the relator.

50 9. No public enforcement action brought pursuant to this article shall
51 be required to meet the requirements of Rule 23(a) of the Federal Rules
52 of Civil Procedure or article nine of the civil practice law and rules.

53 10. The rules governing pretrial discovery in a public enforcement
54 action brought pursuant to this article shall be the same as those
55 applicable to other civil actions. No special showing of merit or other

1 additional requirement shall be imposed on a relator's discovery rights
2 in such an action.

3 11. A relator bringing an action pursuant to this article shall be
4 entitled to discovery regarding the alleged violations as to all
5 affected employees as defined in this article.

6 12. When related public enforcement actions are pending, the parties
7 shall immediately notify the courts overseeing such actions of the over-
8 lap and submit a joint statement describing the overlap, which may
9 propose a process to ensure the just, speedy, and efficient determi-
10 nation of the actions. The court may appoint lead enforcement counsel
11 with sole responsibility for asserting the related claims, with consid-
12 eration of the following factors:

13 a. the work that counsel has done in investigating the claims;

14 b. counsel's experience litigating labor law and past performance in
15 similar cases;

16 c. counsel's diligence in advancing the case;

17 d. the resources that counsel has committed and will commit to prose-
18 cuting the case, and the relative resources at counsel's disposal; and

19 e. the length of time each action has been pending.

20 § 1023. Non-application. 1. This article shall not apply to the recov-
21 ery of administrative and civil penalties in connection with the unem-
22 ployment insurance law as contained in article eighteen of this chapter.

23 2. This article shall not apply to the recovery of administrative and
24 civil penalties in connection with the New York state labor relations
25 act as contained in article twenty of this chapter.

26 3. Severability. If any word, phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph,
27 subdivision, section or part of this article or the application thereof
28 to any person or circumstances shall be adjudged invalid by a court of
29 competent jurisdiction, such order or judgment shall be confined in its
30 operation to the controversy in which it was rendered, and shall not
31 affect or invalidate the remainder of this article, but shall be
32 confined in its operation to the word, phrase, clause, sentence, para-
33 graph, subdivision, section or part thereof directly involved in the
34 controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

35 4. This article shall be construed in light of its remedial purposes
36 to expand the enforcement of this chapter.

37 § 4. This act shall take effect immediately, and shall permit relators
38 to bring actions concerning New York Labor Law violations that occurred
39 within the six years prior to this act's effective date, unless the
40 Labor Law provides a shorter statute of limitations with respect to the
41 specific violation in question, in which case that shorter statute of
42 limitations shall apply.