



Employment FELS.
Common Law
Common law definition
 Common law is what courts say the law is in situations not covered by statutes (that is, laws passed by the legislature)
 Context: Determination of master-servant relationship for master's (employer's) liability to 3rd parties
An employer has the <i>power</i> to <i>control</i> what an employee does and how the employee will do it.
This is so even if the employer gives the employee freedom of action (that is, even where the employer does not exercise its power to control)
What matters is that the employer has the right to control the details of how the employee performs services
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Employment IRS Test

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- · IRS 20 common-law factors test
- For distinguishing employees from ICs for federal income and employment tax purposes
- Instructive as to criteria indicating employment; for example:
 - Worker must follow hirer's instructions
 - Hirer trains worker
 - Hirer sets worker's hours of work
 - Worker works on hirer's premises
 - Hirer sets order or sequence of work
 - Hirer furnishes worker with tools and materials
 - No investment in the facilities used
 - Either party may end the relationship at will

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Employment FLSA

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- Federal Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)
- Purpose: To protect employees from unscrupulous employers (and themselves)
- · Employ includes to suffer of permit to work
- Courts have held that *employ* is broader under the FLSA than under the common law
- One's knowledge that another did work for him can be enough to create employment under the FLSA

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Employment FLSA

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- FLSA "economic realities" test for distinguishing employees from ICs:
- Extent to which the services rendered are an integral part of the hirer's business
- Permanency of the relationship
- Amount of worker's investment in facilities and equipment
- Nature and degree of control by the hirer
- Worker's opportunities for profit and loss
- Amount of initiative, judgment, or foresight in open market competition required for worker's success



Employment California Laws

FELS.

- Common law factors augmented by economic reality factors in S. G. Borello & Sons v. DIR
- Issue in Borello was whether cucumber pickers were employees under workers' compensation laws
- WC statute: "Employee" means every person in the service of an employer
- Presumption of employment

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Employment Borello

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- While power to control is still significant under Borello, it also considers these factors to indicate employment rather than IC:
 - Worker is not engaged in an occupation or business distinct from hirer's
 - Work is a part of hirer's regular business
 - Hirer supplies instrumentalities, tools, and workplace
 - Worker has little or no investment in required equipment or materials
 - Work requires little skill

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Employment Borello

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- Hirers in the locality usually direct the type of work the worker is doing
- Worker has no opportunity for profit or loss depending on his managerial skill
- Services are to be performed for a relatively long
- The working relationship is relatively permanent
- The method of payment is by time, not by the job
- The parties believe they are creating an employment relationship



Employment Borello

FELS:

Also following Borello:

- Division of Labor Standards Enforcement (DLSE); IWC definitions:
 - · Employ: To engage, suffer or permit to work
 - Employer: Any person who directly or indirectly, or through an agent or any other person, employs or exercises control over the wages, hours or working conditions of any person
- Dept. of Fair Employment & Housing (DFEH)
- Agricultural Labor Relations Board (ALRB)
- Cal/OSHA

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Employment Other Relationships

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- These tests and factors are in the context of distinguishing employees from ICs
- But how about determining whether other "workers" are employees, namely:
 - Interns/Trainees?
 - Apprentices?
 - Volunteers?

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Employment Interns/Trainees

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- Whether interns/trainees are employees depends on the circumstances
- Wage and Hour Division (WHD) of U.S. Dept. of Labor (DOL) says these 6 criteria must be met for a trainee not be an employee:
 - The training, even though it includes actual operation of the trainer's facilities, is similar to that which would be given in a vocational school
 - The training is for the trainee's benefit
 - The trainees do not displace regular employees, but work under close observation



Employment Interns/Trainees

FELS.

- The trainer derives no immediate advantage from the activities of the trainees and on occasion the trainer's operations might be impeded
- The trainee is not necessarily entitled to a job when the training period ends
- The trainer and the trainee understand the trainee is not entitled to wages for the time spent in training
- Op. Ltr. FLSA2004-5NA May 17, 2004

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Employment Interns/Trainees

FELS

- DLSE's policy is even more restrictive than WHD's
- For an intern to be exempt from the Industrial Welfare Commission (IWC) orders, DLSE says an intern's training:
 - Must be an essential part of an established course of an
 - · Accredited school or
 - Institution approved by a public agency to provide training for licensure or to qualify for a skilled vocation or profession
 - Training program may not be for the benefit of any one employer

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Employment Interns/Trainees

FELS

- · DLSE policy continued
- Intern may not displace a regular employee
 - Means intern may not perform work an employee would perform
- Training must be supervised by the school or disinterested agency
- DLSE Op. Ltr. 1996.12.30

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Employment Apprentices

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- According to WHD, apprentices in apprenticeship programs are employees
- · Apprentices learn a trade
 - Through on-the-job training
 - Under the guidance of a skilled journeyman
 - Combined with related, supplemental classroom instruction usually held outside of working hours

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Employment Apprentices

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- Time spent working on the job is hours worked
- Time spent in related supplemental classroom instruction outside of working hours might not be hours worked, depending on the terms of the Apprenticeship Agreement

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Employment Apprentices

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- Under WHD policy, time spent in supplemental classroom instruction is not hours worked if:
 - The apprentice is employed under a written apprenticeship agreement or program that substantially meets the fundamental standards of DOL's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training (BAT);
 - The training time does not involve productive work or performance of the apprentice's regular duties; and
 - The written apprenticeship agreement does not specifically provide it is hours worked.



Employment Apprentices

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- CA Division of Apprenticeship Standards (DAS) administers CA apprenticeship law
- DAS enforces apprenticeship standards for wages, hours, working conditions and the specific skills required for state certification as a journeyperson in an apprenticeable occupation

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Employment Apprentices

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- DAS says apprenticeship is a system of learning while earning, and learning by doing
- It combines training on the job with related and supplemental instruction at school
- It is used chiefly in the skilled crafts

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Employment Volunteers

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- Persons volunteering or donating their services for public service or religious or humanitarian objectives are not employees of the religious, charitable or similar nonprofit organizations receiving their service
- Must be without contemplation of pay
- Persons may not volunteer services to forprofit private-sector employers
- Position of both WHD and DLSE



Employment Learners

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- Employees learning how to do a job may be paid less than the CA minimum wage
- IWC orders let employers pay employees during their first 160 hours of employment in occupations in which they have no previous similar or related experience not less than 85% of the minimum wage rounded to the nearest nickel (\$6.80/hr)

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Employment Learners

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- But: Must observe FLSA MW of \$7.25/hr unless an FLSA MW exemption or exception applies; examples:
- An employer who did not use more than 500 man-days of ag labor in any quarter of the prior year is exempt from FLSA MW in the current year
- An employer may pay a youth MW of not less than \$4.25 an hour to employees under 20 years of age during the first 90 consecutive days after their initial employment
- An employer employing full-time students in ag may get a DOL certificate allowing payment at 85% of federal MW (\$6.15/hr)
- An employer employing high school students at least 16 years old and enrolled in vocational education (shop courses) may get a DOL certificate allowing payment at 75% of federal MW (\$5.45/hr)

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Unemployment Insurance

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- Employment Development Department registration number
- Withhold and pay employees' state income tax and SDI tax
- · Pay UI tax

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FELS_® **Federal Taxes** • Internal Revenue Service employer identification number · Withhold and pay federal income tax, FICA, HI and FUTA taxes



Employment Eligibility FELS. Verification (Form I-9)

- · Must verify on USCIS Form I-9 the eligibility of every newly hired employee to work in the United States
- Keep for 3 years after employment begins or one year after employment ends, whichever is later
- Must present for inspection upon 72 hours' notice by an ICE or U.S. DOL official



Deductions & MW Credits

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- · Employee must authorize in writing deductions not mandated by law
- · Housing and meals credited against MW
 - Employee must authorize in writing
 - IWC orders limit credit amounts



Posters and Notices

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- · Federal:
 - A) Minimum Wage
 - B) Employee Polygraph Protection
 - C) Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act (MSAWPA)
 - D) MSAWPA Worker Information
 - E) MSAWPA Housing
 - F) Equal Employment Opportunity Is the Law
 - G) Family Medical Leave Act

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Posters and Notices

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- · Cal/OSHA:
- A) Safety and Health Protection on the Job;
- B) Form 300A (each 2/1 to 4/30)
- C) Industrial Trucks (forklifts)
- D) Access to Medical Records
- E) Location of MSDSs
- F) Tractor Safety
- G) Field Sanitation

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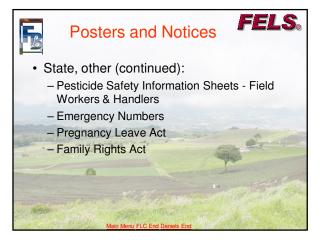


Posters and Notices

FELS

- Industrial Welfare Commission (IWC)
- A) Order 14 (agricultural occupations)
 - B) Other IWC orders as applicable
 - · Order 4 (clericals)
 - Order 7 (mercantile)
 - Order 8 (post-harvest handling of commodities not produced by employer)
 - Order 13 (post-harvest handling of commodities produced by employer)









Payment of Wages

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- · At least semimonthly
 - Within 7 days after end of payroll period
- · Exceptions:
 - Boarded & lodged employees: at least monthly
 - FLC employees: at least weekly
- Immediately upon discharge or layoff
- · Within 72 hours after voluntary quit
- Post notice of regular pay days & time and place of payment

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Other Records



- Migrant & Seasonal Worker Protection Act (MSPA)
- Disclose to migrant workers, Worker Information (Form WH 516)
 - Wage Statement (Form WH 501)
- Field Sanitation Title 8, CCR § 3467
 - Facility Maintenance Record

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Reporting-Time Pay



- Employee who reports for work as required but who is not put to work or is given less than ½ of the employee's usual or scheduled day's work must be paid
 - Half the employee's usual or scheduled hours at the employee's regular rate of pay
 - Minimum of 2 hours
 - Maximum of 4 hours
- Employee who reports a 2nd time & is furnished less than 2 hours on the 2nd reporting must be paid for 2 hours at the employee's regular rate



Reporting-Time Pay

FELS

- · Exceptions
 - Operations can't start or continue due to
 - Threats to employees or property or
 - Civil authorities' recommendation
 - Public utility failure
 - An Act of God or other cause beyond employer's control (e.g., rain)
 - Employer hasn't employed 5 or more employees at any time in the calendar year
 - Employee on paid standby status is called to work at a time other than the employee's scheduled reporting time

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Tools and Equipment



- Employer must provide and maintain required or necessary tools and equipment for employees earning less than twice the MW
- Funds securing return of equipment must be deposited in a joint bank savings account

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Meal Periods



- Allow a 30-minute unpaid meal period in a 5-hour work period
- Employer and employee may agree to waive meal period if a work period of 6 or fewer hours will complete day's work
- Employer and employee may agree to an on-duty paid meal period if task requires it
- An employee not provided one or more meal periods must be paid for that workday 1 hour of additional wages at the employee's regular pay rate



Rest Periods

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- Allow a 10-minute paid rest period per 4 hours of work or major fraction of 4 hours, based on total workday hours
- None required if employee works fewer than 3½ hours in a workday
- An employee not provided one or more rest periods must be paid for that workday 1 hour of additional wages at the employee's regular pay rate

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Housing

FELS

FELS

- Inspections and permits under CA Employee Housing Act if 5 or more employees are housed
- Comply with federal housing standards for migrant agricultural workers
- Federal migrant agricultural worker housing poster

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Field Sanitation (Hand-Labor Operations)

Toilet Facilities

- Crew with 1-4 employees:
 - 1 toilet, even if a mixed-sex crew
- Crew with 5 or more employees:
- 1 toilet per 20 employees of each sex or fraction of 20
- Toilet paper in suitable holder
- Screened
- Chemical toilet waste water tank must:
 - Be able to hold at least 40 gallons
 - Contain effective odor-control and solidliquefying chemicals
- Keep service & maintenance records for at least 2 years



Field Sanitation

FELS:

- · Handwashing Facilities
 - 1 per each 20 employees or fraction of 20
 - Water tank must be able to hold at least 15 gallons and be refilled with potable water as necessary
 - Soap
 - Single-use towels
 - Post sign stating:

This water is for handwashing only.

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Toilet & Handwashing **FELS**. Facilities

- · Located near each other
- Within a ¼ mile or 5-minute walk of employees, whichever is shorter
 - Where terrain prevents this, then at the point closest to vehicular access
- Ventilated and rigidly constructed, with selfclosing doors, lockable from inside
- Inside surfaces must be nonabsorbent, smooth, readily cleanable, and light-colored
- · Clean and sanitary

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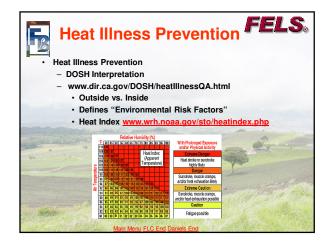


Toilet & Handwashing **FELS** Facilities

- Alternative compliance: May provide transportation to facilities if:
 - Employees are performing fieldwork for under 2 hours (including transportation time) or
 - 4 or fewer employees are engaged in handlabor operations on a given day



Heat Illness Prevention Heat Illness Prevention (Water, Shade, Training) - Water • 1 quart/employee/hour on hand at start of shift or • Procedure to replenish water during shift • Stress frequent water consumption to employees - Access to Shade • Employee suffering from heat illness or believing he or she needs a shade break to cool off to prevent heat illness • At least 5 minutes - Training • Employees • Supervisors





Heat Illness Prevention FELS



- · Heat Illness Prevention
 - -DOSH Interpretation
 - "Effective Procedures for Replenishment"
 - Sufficient Shade
 - Preventive Recovery Periods
 - · Procedures to identify, evaluate and control personal risk factors
 - · How training will be evaluated



Weeding (plus thinning & hot-capping)



- · May not weed* in a stooped position using a short-handled tool (less than 48 inches)
- May not hand weed* in a stooped position unless:
 - There is no readily available reasonable alternative means suitable and appropriate to the production of the commodity
 - Hand weeding* is only occasional or intermittent and incidental
 - · Occasional or intermittent: limited to 20% of an employee's weekly work time



Weeding*

FELS

- May not hand weed* in a stooped position unless (continued):
 - Plants being weeded*
 - were spaced less than 2 inches apart when planted;
 - · are registered as organic;
 - · are seedlings; or
 - are horticultural plants growing in containers with openings of 15
 - *Includes thinning or hot-capping



Weeding*

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- Employees engaged in hand weeding* that's not "occasional or intermittent" get additional 5 minutes added to 10minute rest period
- · Employees engaged in hand weeding* must be supplied with gloves and kneepads as necessary and with training
 - *(Includes, thinning or hot-capping)



Other Safety and Health FELS. Requirements

- · Written Injury and Illness Prevention Program
- Written Hazard Communication Program
- · First-aid kit and person trained in its use



MSPA Disclosure



- Disclosure in writing to:
 - Migrant or seasonal day-haul agricultural worker
 - When the worker is recruited
 - Seasonal agricultural worker upon the worker's request



