


Housing and Employment Rights

for Vermont Dairy Workers





This handbook provides general legal information for educational purposes only. It is not meant to substitute for legal advice and should not be relied on for that purpose. For legal advice, please consult an attorney who is licensed in Vermont.

The educational information in this handbook is current through June 2023.

JUSTICIA MIGRANTE

MIGRANT JUSTICE

Our mission is to build the voice, capacity, and power of the farmworker community and engage community partners to organize for economic justice and human rights. We gather the farmworker community to discuss and analyze shared problems and to envision collective solutions. Through this ongoing investment in leadership development, members deepen their skills in community education and organizing for long-term systemic change. From this basis our members have defined community problems as a denial of rights and dignity and have prioritized building a movement to secure these fundamental human rights to:

- Dignified work and quality housing
- Freedom of movement and access to transportation
- Freedom from discrimination
- Access to health care



JUSTICIA MIGRANTE

MIGRANT JUSTICE

migrantjustice.net



(802) 658-6770



migrantjustice.net

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE CLINIC

Center for Agriculture and Food Systems Vermont Law and Graduate School

Vermont Law and Graduate School's Center for Agriculture and Food Systems (CAFS) uses law and policy to build a more sustainable and just food system. With local, regional, national, and international partners, CAFS addresses food system challenges related to food justice, food security, farmland access, animal welfare, worker protections, the environment, and public health, among others. CAFS works closely with its partners to provide legal services that respond to their needs and develop resources that empower the communities they serve. Visit vermontlaw.edu/cafs to learn more.

The Center for Agriculture and Food System's Food and Agricultural Law and Policy Clinic originally produced this handbook in partnership with Migrant Justice. CAFS' staff members Aurora Moses and Sarah Danly, along with students in the Spring 2016 Food and Agriculture Clinic (Alexis Agredo, Andrea Folds, Andreia Marcuccio, Charlotte Mikat-Stevens, Amy Pickering, Sarah Seese, and Jeffrey Sokolik) conducted the initial research and drafting of this handbook. Katie Michel, JD/MELP '15, provided careful legal review and additions, and Sophia Kruszewski and the Fall 2018 Food and Agriculture Clinic students (Ashleigh Angel, Caroline Gordon, Jeanette King, and Korina Matyas) finalized the handbook. The entire CAFS team provided additional review, edits, and support along the way. Michelle Sayles created the illustrations for this handbook, and Kelly Cochrane-Collar of Mad River Creative designed the layout. 2023 updates were provided by CAFS's summer intern Alicia Borg and Senior Research Fellow Emily Spiegel.

CAFS thanks Migrant Justice and the Milk with Dignity Standards Council for their courageous and effective work on behalf of immigrant dairy workers.

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**Center for Agriculture
& Food Systems**

VERMONT LAW & GRADUATE SCHOOL

MILK WITH DIGNITY PROGRAM

and the Milk with Dignity Standards Council

The goal of the Milk with Dignity Program is to create a dairy industry where workers have just, dignified, and safe jobs. To make this a reality, the program ensures that corporations that buy milk require the farms in their supply chain to comply with the Milk with Dignity Code of Conduct. Furthermore, these companies pay a monetary premium for their milk.

The Milk with Dignity Program was created by Migrant Justice and is overseen by the Milk with Dignity Standards Council. The Standards Council makes sure that the Code of Conduct is being followed on participating farms.

This handbook addresses your rights based on federal and Vermont state law, which set standards that businesses cannot go below. However, businesses, like those that participate in the Milk with Dignity Program, are free to exceed these standards. This means that if you are working on a Milk with Dignity participating farm, you may have additional rights guaranteed by that program that are not covered by federal or Vermont state law and therefore, are not included in this handbook.

If you have questions about the Milk with Dignity Program and whether the farm you work on participates in the program, you can contact the Milk with Dignity Standards Council Support Line at (802) 881-1087 or Migrant Justice at (802) 658-6770.



Questions? Call us!

Milk with Dignity Standards
Council Support Line

☎ **(802) 881-1087**

Migrant Justice

☎ **(802) 658-6770**

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HOW TO USE THIS HANDBOOK

This handbook provides general information about dairy workers' housing and employment rights under federal law and Vermont state law. You can use the table of contents to find information about specific issues. Note that you may have additional rights under local, municipal law—especially related to housing health and safety. This handbook does not cover those additional rights. Additionally, the standards described here are the minimum standards with which farms must comply; landlords and farm employers are free to go above and beyond these minimum standards.

The federal and state rights described in the main section of the handbook apply to ALL workers at any dairy in Vermont, whether big or small. Workers at larger dairies—generally dairies with seven or more workers—have some additional legal rights. If you work at a larger dairy, make sure to read the section at the end of this handbook called “Working at a Larger Dairy” on page 48.

The handbook provides general legal information for educational purposes only. It is not meant to substitute for legal advice and should not be relied on for that purpose. For legal advice, you should consult an attorney who is licensed in Vermont.

Also, if you still have questions after reading the handbook, you can contact Migrant Justice at (802) 658 6770.

➔ **Please share this handbook with other dairy workers!**



This symbol indicates a **best practice**. It is not a legal requirement.



This symbol encourages you to call Migrant Justice or another organization if you need help.

GETTING STARTED

Best Practices Before Your First Workday

- 1 Read this handbook so you know your rights.*
- 2 Make a written employment contract with the farmer.
- 3 If your farm employer will be providing housing, make sure that you have a written agreement about the housing terms.**
- 4 Make a timesheet for yourself to track the hours you work.



- * This handbook provides general information only, however, and is not intended as legal advice. If you have questions about your specific circumstances, contact Migrant Justice at (802) 658-6770 or consult a local attorney.
- ** It is always a good idea to have a written rental agreement. If you are renting housing from someone other than your farm employer, it is best to have a written agreement about the housing terms before you move in. See Appendix A on page 52 for more about this best practice.

Housing Rights



HOUSING AGREEMENT

Q: How do I know if a person is legally my landlord?

A: A person is a landlord under Vermont law if they allow you to live in a building they own or have control over.¹ A person can be your landlord even if you don't pay them rent. For example, if a farm employer provides housing in exchange for your labor with no extra payment required, that farm employer is still your landlord and is required to keep your housing sanitary and safe.² This is true even if the housing provided by your employer is not located on the farm.³

Q: What counts as rent?

A: Rent is anything of value you give to your landlord. For example, if your landlord is also your farm employer, rent may be money deducted from your wages for housing.⁴ However, even if you do not pay rent or have money deducted from your wages, you are still protected by these housing rights.

Q: How do I know if I have a rental agreement?

A: Any agreement—whether written or oral—to use a building or part of a building as a home or place to sleep is a rental agreement.⁵



For more information on written rental agreements, see Appendix A on page 52.

SAFE AND CLEAN HOUSING

Q: Does my housing need to be safe and clean?

A: Yes, you have a right to housing that is safe, clean, fit for human living, and consistent with applicable building and health codes.⁶ Any language in your rental agreement that denies your right to safe and clean housing or makes you responsible for repairs and maintenance is not valid and cannot be enforced against you by your landlord.⁷ If your landlord claims that you waived your right to healthy and safe housing in your rental agreement, consult a local attorney or contact Migrant Justice at (802) 658-6770.

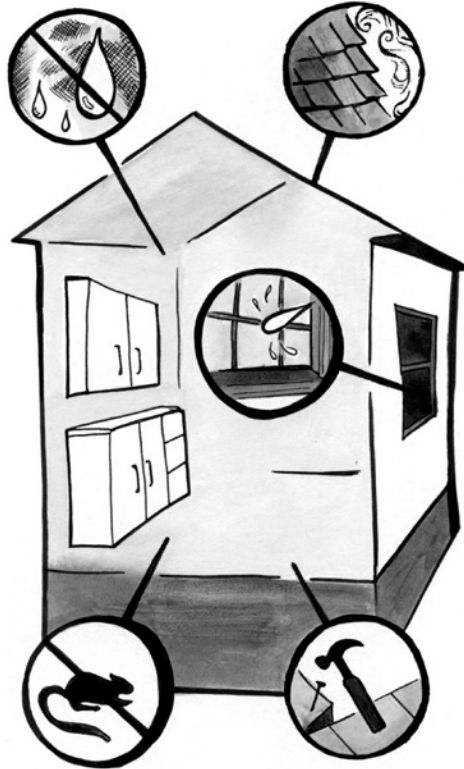
Q: Is my landlord required to keep common areas clean and free from trash and pests?

A: Yes. Your landlord **MUST** do the following to keep your housing clean:

- Provide trash dumpsters and containers to collect recyclables and food scraps⁸
- Clean any common areas, such as hallways, entrance areas, stairways, basements, and outdoor areas⁹
- Keep pests such as insects and rodents out of common areas, and exterminate any pest infestations in your housing if the infestation is caused by the landlord's failure to maintain the building or there is an infestation in multiple units¹⁰

Your landlord **MUST** make sure your housing (including the roof, floor, walls, foundation, ceilings, doors, windows, stairways, chimneys, and plumbing¹¹) is:

- **Weather-tight**—built to resist weather and prevent air, rain, and snow from coming in¹²
- **Water-tight**—built to prevent water from coming in¹³
- **Rodent proof**—built and maintained so that rodents like rats and mice cannot enter your home. For example, your landlord must make sure that there are no holes in your walls or openings in your foundation or cellar where rodents could enter.¹⁴
- **Dry**—continually maintained so that there is no pooled water or moisture indoors to prevent mold growth¹⁵
- **In good repair**—continually maintained so that all of the above requirements are satisfied¹⁶



HOUSING ESSENTIALS



If you work at a larger dairy, you may have housing rights in addition to those listed below, so be sure to read the handbook section about working on larger dairies.¹⁷

Q: Does my housing need to have a kitchen?

A: In general, your housing **MUST** have a kitchen, including a sink with hot and cold water that is safe to drink, and a sanitary space to store, cook, and eat food.¹⁸

Q: Does my housing need to have a bathroom?

A: In general, every rental unit²⁰ **MUST** have bathroom facilities that are either in your unit or shared with no more than one other unit in your same building.²¹ You should be able to access a shared bathroom without entering another person's rental unit.²²

You should not have to share your residential bathroom facilities with people who work on the farm during the day but who do not live there, even if your housing and bathroom are attached to the barn or milking parlor where other people work.²³

If there is a bathroom in your unit, it must be separate from the living area and must provide privacy and ventilation to the outdoors.²⁴ Additionally, it must have a flush toilet, sink, and bathtub or shower with hot and cold water.²⁵



There are some limited circumstances when you may be required to share your bathroom facilities with people living in more than one other room or unit in your same building.²⁶ If you are required to share a toilet or shower with many additional people, consult a local attorney or contact Migrant Justice at (802) 658-6770 to learn more about your situation.

Q: Do bathrooms and kitchens need waterproof floors and counters?

A: Yes, bathrooms and kitchens **MUST** have floors and counters with a waterproof covering to prevent moisture and mold growth.²⁷



There are some limited circumstances when a landlord is not required to provide a kitchen.¹⁹

If you do not have a kitchen, consult a local attorney or contact Migrant Justice at (802) 658-6770 to learn more about your situation.



Q: What are my rights to water?

A: You ALWAYS have a right to clean and drinkable water in your home.²⁸

Your landlord MUST make sure your water:

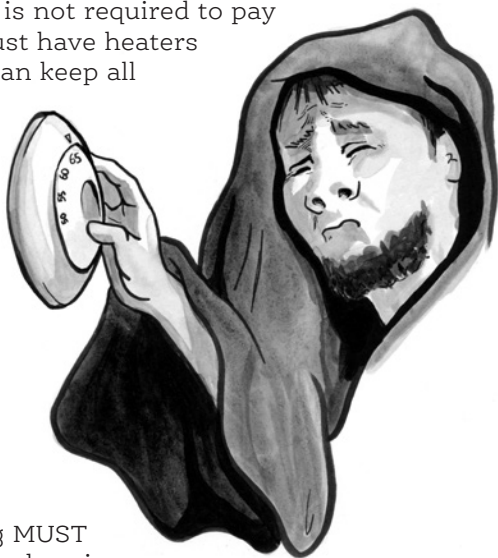
- Is both hot and cold²⁹
- Has good pressure³⁰
- Is clean and drinkable³¹
- Is enough to use for showering or bathing, washing clothes and dishes, and any other ordinary needs that require water³²

If your water is dirty or you have too little water your landlord MUST provide you with an alternative source of water for drinking and sanitation³³—for example, water jugs or a water purification system.



Q: What are my rights to heat?

A: You ALWAYS have a right to be able to sufficiently heat your home.³⁴ Your landlord is not required to pay for heat, but your home must have heaters that you can use and that can keep all rooms above 65 degrees Fahrenheit (18 degrees Celsius).³⁵ If your landlord does agree to pay for heat, then they must make it available whenever the outdoor temperature drops below 55 degrees Fahrenheit (13 degrees Celsius).³⁶



Q: What are my rights to clean, breathable air?

A: Every room used for living, sleeping, cooking, or eating MUST have at least one window or door in good repair that can be opened to let in fresh air.³⁷ Additionally, every bathroom MUST be ventilated with access to the outdoors either by window, door, or vent.³⁸ Your heating source MUST also be vented to the outdoors.³⁹

Q: What are my rights to lighting and electricity?

A: Your landlord is not required to pay for electrical utilities but must ensure that you can access electricity and light by providing electrical outlets and/or electric light fixtures in kitchens, bathrooms, and rooms used for living and sleeping.⁴⁰ Additionally, all entrances and common areas must have enough light to allow you to enter and exit safely.⁴¹

HOUSING SAFETY

Q: What kind of safety devices should there be in my housing?

A: Your housing **MUST** have all of the following:

- A fire extinguisher
- One working smoke alarm in every bedroom or area where a person regularly sleeps
- One working carbon monoxide detector near each sleeping area
- At least one window in all rooms where a person regularly sleeps that is large enough for people to climb out⁴²



You should know how to use all of these items safely and keep them operational.

PROBLEMS WITH HOUSING



Q: What should I do if I have a problem with my housing?

A: If you have a housing issue and want it addressed, you should tell your landlord as soon as possible. After you tell your landlord about the problem, they **MUST** correct the issue in a reasonable amount of time.⁴³

Your landlord **MUST** provide and maintain housing that is safe, clean, and fit for human living—without exception.⁴⁴

Read the housing questions above to learn what your landlord must provide.



If you still have problems with your housing after talking to your landlord, you can contact Migrant Justice at (802) 658-6770 or the Champlain Valley Office of Economic Opportunity at (802) 660-3456.

PRIVACY

Q: When can my landlord enter my home?

A: Your landlord may enter your home in three circumstances:

- If you consent or give permission, which you should do unless you have a good reason not to, but if you have a reasonable reason for not wanting your landlord to come in, you do not have to give consent or permission
- If they give you at least 48 hours advance notice, the visit occurs between 9:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m., and the purpose of the visit is to inspect the premises, make repairs or improvements, supply agreed services, or show the unit to new renters or buyers
- If they have a reasonable belief that there is imminent danger to a person or to property⁴⁵



Q: Can I have guests in my home?

A: You may receive guests in your home, even if your home is on farm property.⁴⁶ Your landlord may not restrict you from having guests, including representatives from Migrant Justice or other organizations.

Q: Do I have a right to privacy from the police or other law enforcement officer?

A: Yes, in general, you have a right to deny police or other law enforcement officials, such as immigration authorities (or ICE), entry to your housing UNLESS:

- They have a valid warrant
- Someone else living in the home gives them permission to enter
- Certain urgent circumstances make it reasonable to enter without a warrant⁴⁷

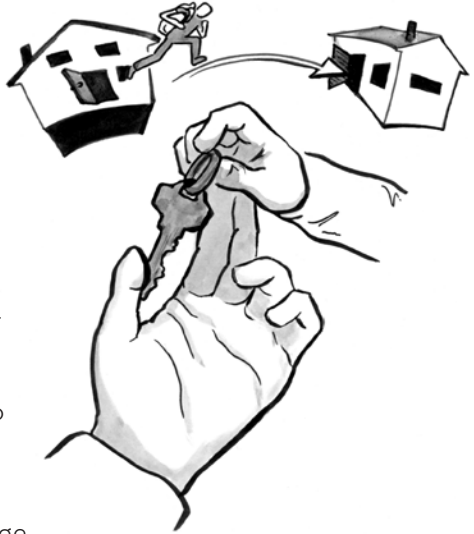


NOTE: If you have questions, you can speak with the police through your door. Your landlord CANNOT give the police permission to enter your housing without your permission.⁴⁸

LOSING YOUR HOUSING

Q: What are my rights if my landlord wants me to move out?

A: Your landlord can NEVER deny you access to your housing or personal belongings or turn off your utilities like water and heat.⁴⁹ If your landlord wants you to move out they MUST provide you with advance notice in writing before they can force you to move out.



If your farm employer provides housing in exchange for your labor, read section A below to learn how much notice you must receive before you have to move out.⁵⁰

If you have an agreement to pay rent for your housing, read section B below to learn how much notice your landlord must give you before you have to move out.⁵¹



If your landlord is asking you to move out immediately without advance notice, is not letting you enter your housing, or has turned off your utilities like water, heat, or electricity, contact the Migrant Justice Emergency Line at (802) 881-7229 or Vermont Legal Aid at (800) 889-2047.

SECTION A

{ This section applies if you get housing because of your work. }

Housing Provided In Exchange For Labor

Q: My farm employer provides housing in exchange for my work. If they fire me, do I have to move out immediately?

A: No, you can't be forced to leave right away. A farm employer who provides housing in exchange for your labor may force you to move out when your employment ends **ONLY IF** they follow the two steps listed below.⁵²

- 1. Advance notice and court hearing:** Your farm employer will have a law enforcement officer give you written notice from the court telling you that your landlord wants you to move out.⁵³ A court will schedule a hearing 10 days or more from the date you receive the notice.⁵⁴
- 2. Proof of hardship:** At the hearing, if your farm employer can prove that they are suffering an actual hardship because they cannot use your housing for a new employee, the court will give you between five and thirty days to move out.⁵⁵ If your farm employer fails to prove actual hardship, they must start a longer process in the court to force you out of your housing.⁵⁶



If your farm employer fires you and asks you to leave your housing immediately and fails to follow these two steps, consult a local attorney or call Migrant Justice at (802) 658-6770. If you have received eviction papers or notices and want support, contact Migrant Justice at (802) 658-6770.

You have a right to demand to stay in your housing until the court tells you to leave, even if your farm employer has not regularly followed these steps in the past after firing other workers.

If you have a written employment contract addressing your rights to housing, there may be additional requirements that your farm employer must follow.⁵⁷

SECTION B

{ This section applies if you
pay rent for your housing. }

Housing Provided in Exchange for Rent

Q: I have an oral or written agreement to pay rent for my housing. Can my landlord remove my belongings from my home or force me to move out immediately without giving me any advance warning?

A: No. If you pay rent, including if rent is deducted from your wages, your landlord must notify you a certain number of days before you have to move out.⁵⁸ The notice must be in writing and must be hand-delivered or mailed.⁵⁹

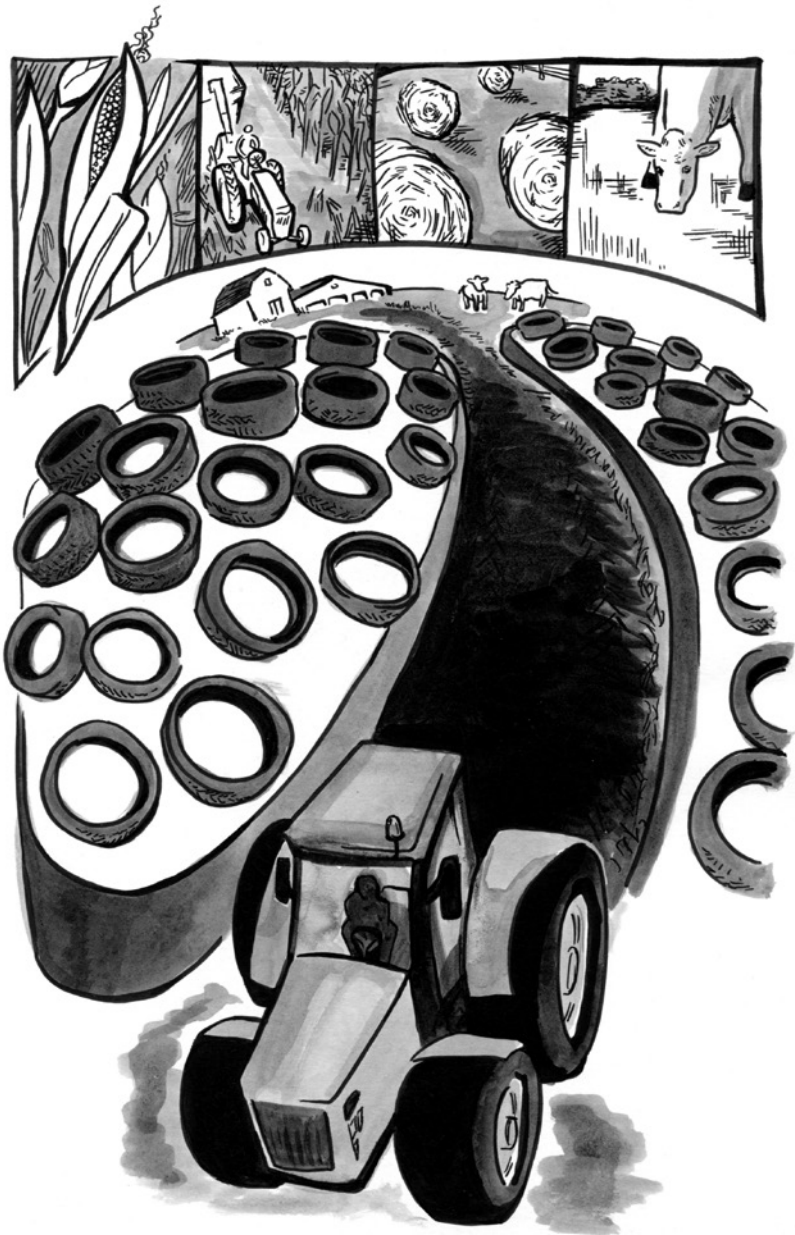
The amount of notice your landlord must give you depends on why they are asking you to move out:

- If your landlord wants you to move out because you did not pay rent when it was due, they must give you at least 14 days' notice in writing. If you pay the amount of rent due before the 14 days pass, then you do not have to move out.⁶⁰
- If your landlord wants you to move out because you violated one of the terms of the rental agreement (written or oral), they must give you at least 30 days' written notice before you have to move out.⁶¹
- If your landlord wants you to move out through no fault of your own, the amount of written notice they must give you depends on whether you have a written rental agreement and how long you have lived in the rental unit:

If you do not pay rent for your housing, please ignore section B.

With a Written Agreement		Without a Written Agreement		
Time in House	Minimum Notice	Time in House	Rent Paid	Minimum Notice
2 years or less ⁶²	30 days before lease ends	2 years or less ⁶³	Monthly	60 days
Over 2 years ⁶⁴	60 days before lease ends	Over 2 years ⁶⁵	Monthly	90 days
Week-to-week ⁶⁶	7 days	Week-to-week ⁶⁷	Weekly	21 days

Employment Rights



EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT

Before starting a job at a dairy you should:

- Understand and agree on an hourly or weekly wage with your employer
- Understand and agree with your employer about the number of hours you will work per week
- Understand and agree that if your employer asks you to work a longer shift, you will be paid for the full amount of time worked, including the additional time
- Understand and agree with your employer about when you will get paid (for example, weekly or twice a month)
- Understand and agree with your employer about how you will get paid (for example, cash or check)
- Understand any deductions your employer will take from your pay, including the amount of those deductions and what they are for



Having the agreement in writing is valuable in case you and your employer have a disagreement later. See Appendix A on page 52 for more information about written agreements.

“SMALL” OR “LARGE” DAIRY

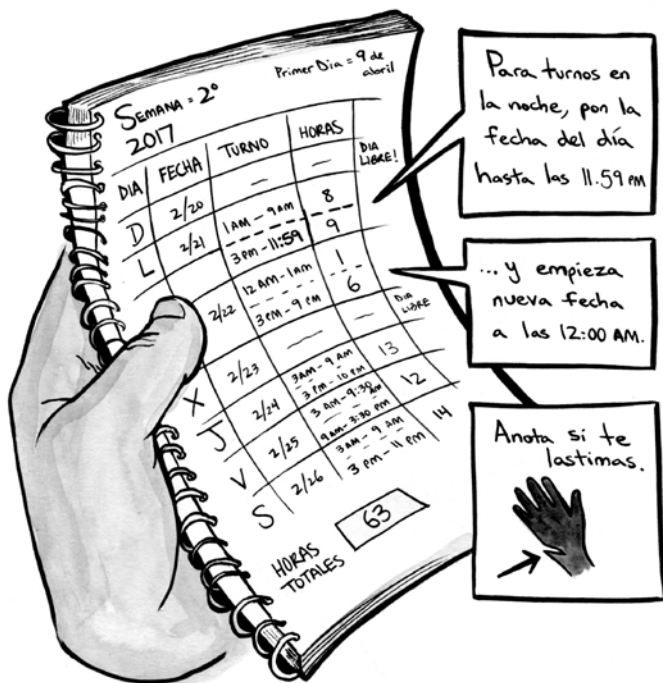
The first step in understanding your employment rights is figuring out whether you work for a “small” or “large” dairy.⁶⁸ In general, a “small dairy” is one that has fewer than seven full-time workers.⁶⁹ Follow the rules below when counting whether there are at least seven full-time workers on your farm:

- Do NOT count your farm employer’s immediate family members, including their parent, spouse, or child.⁷⁰
- DO count all other employees who do agricultural work, regardless of their race, ethnicity, or immigration status.⁷¹ This includes supervisors, managers, and herdsman;⁷² and extended family members of your farm employer, like cousins, nieces, and nephews.⁷³
- If your farm employer owns and operates more than one farm, workers on ALL their farms must be counted to determine whether there are seven or more workers.⁷⁴



If you have questions about whether the farm you work on is a small or large dairy, contact Migrant Justice at (802) 658-6770 or Vermont Occupational Safety and Health Administration (VOSHA) at (802) 828-5084.

TRACKING YOUR HOURS



Q: Who is responsible for keeping track of the hours I work?

A: If you work at a small dairy YOU are responsible for recording the hours that you work.⁷⁵ If there is a problem later, your records can help you prove how many hours you worked, and when.

If you work at a larger dairy, your farm employer must keep certain records, so be sure to read the final section in this handbook.



Even if you work at a large dairy, you should keep a record of the hours that you work in addition to your employer's records.

WAGES AND DEDUCTIONS

Q: Does my farm employer have to pay me minimum wage?

A: Unfortunately, farm employers do not have to pay workers the Vermont minimum wage, regardless of whether the farm is “large” or “small.”⁷⁶ Additionally, employers on small dairies are not required to pay workers the federal minimum wage.⁷⁷

If you work at a larger dairy, you are entitled to the federal minimum wage,⁷⁸ so be sure to read the section in this handbook about working on larger dairies.

Whether you work on a small or large dairy, you should understand and agree to the hourly or weekly wage that you will be paid before your first workday.

NOTE: Even though minimum wage is not required, you and your farm employer are free to agree to a wage that is the same or higher than the federal or state minimum.

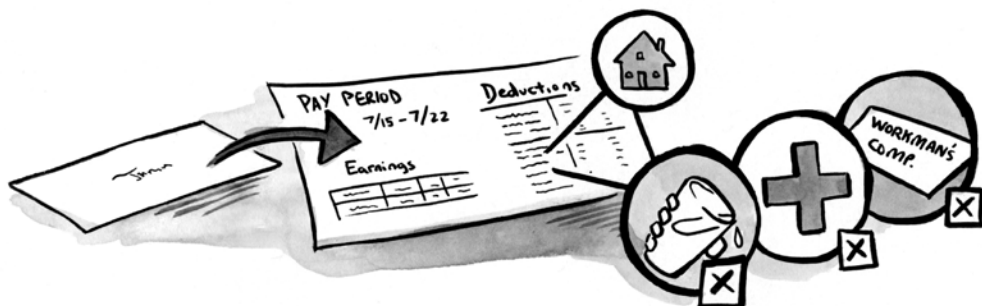
Q: Is my farm employer required to provide overtime pay?

A: No, unfortunately. Employers on dairies must pay you for all hours you work, but they are not required to provide overtime pay, regardless of the size of the farm.⁷⁹

Q: Can a farm employer deduct (withhold) money from my wages?

A: Yes, an employer can deduct money from your wages for items that are required by law, such as income taxes and Social Security, but CANNOT deduct or withhold money for:

- Medical services or hospitalization for work-related injuries⁸⁰
- Payment for workers' compensation insurance⁸¹
- Your first week of work. If your employer withholds your first week's wages, you have a right to demand payment.⁸²
- Tools or other items (other than housing), if the deductions would reduce your wages below the federal minimum wage. This applies to workers at large dairies.⁸³



Contact Migrant Justice at (802) 658-6770 if you believe your employer makes unlawful deductions, even if this only happens for a few weeks or a few months.

PAY DAY

Q: How often should I be paid?

A: Your employer must pay you at least twice a month. Your paycheck can come up to six days after the end of the pay period.⁸⁴ For example, if your pay period is from the 1st to 15th of the month, your employer must pay you for those hours by the 21st.

Q: How do I know if my farm employer is paying me the hourly or weekly wage that we agreed to?

A: If you are paid in a lump sum, the lump sum must be equal to the hourly or weekly wage that you agreed to. You can calculate your wage as follows:

- If you agreed to an hourly wage, divide the lump sum by the total number of hours you worked during the period covered by the lump sum. For example, if your total pay before any deductions have been taken out is \$500 for one week's worth of work and you worked 60 hours that week, your hourly rate is \$8.33.
- If you agreed to a weekly wage, divide the lump sum by the total number of weeks you work during the period covered by the lump sum. For example, if your total pay before any deductions have been taken out is \$1000 for two weeks' worth of work, then your weekly wage is \$500.



Q: What do I do if I am not at the dairy on payday?

A: You can ask for payment the next time you see your employer.⁶⁵ If you are not at the dairy on payday because you no longer work there, see page 47.



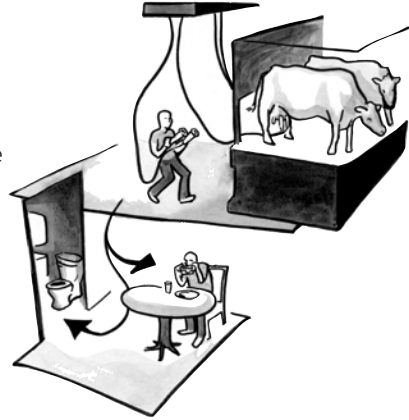
If you think your employer is not paying you the right amount or not paying you on the agreed date, contact Migrant Justice at (802) 658-6770 as soon as possible. You can also submit a complaint to the Vermont Department of Labor online at:

<https://labor.vermont.gov/form/online-wage-claim-form>

WORK BREAKS

Q: Should I get breaks to eat and use the restroom?

A: Yes, your employer **MUST** give you reasonable opportunities to eat and use the restroom during work hours.⁸⁶



Under the Milk with Dignity program, your schedule must have enough breaks, including time for three meals a day. See page 5 for more about the Milk with Dignity program.

Q: Should I get breaks if I'm nursing/breastfeeding my child?

A: Yes, in general, if you are a nursing parent, your farm employer **MUST** provide you with reasonable time to breastfeed or pump in an appropriate private space other than a bathroom stall until your child is three years old. The break time for nursing may be paid or unpaid.⁸⁷



In some cases, an employer may be exempt from this requirement. If you believe your employer is not providing you with reasonable time or space to breastfeed or pump, contact Migrant Justice at (802) 658-6770, or the Vermont Attorney General, Civil Rights Unit at (802) 828-3657 or toll free (888) 745-9195.

HEALTH AND SAFETY AT WORK

Dairy farm work can be dangerous, and you could be seriously injured. All farm employers should provide a safe workplace. If you work at a larger dairy, you have specific rights to health and safety at work, so make sure to read the final section in this handbook.



Q: How can I stay safe at work?

A: Be careful around machinery and cows, and make sure you wear safety gear. Depending on the task you are doing, safety gear may include gloves, goggles, masks, and ear protection.

Be careful when handling or applying toxic agricultural chemicals (including cleaning or decontaminating equipment). Toxic chemicals are identified by the word "poison," or "warning," or by a skull and crossbones on the label. Your employer must provide you with personal protective equipment (PPE) for the safe handling of certain chemicals.⁸⁸

Wear the right gear!

- Do not wear loose clothing.
- Wear sturdy work boots with non-slip soles.
- Wear hearing protection when operating loud machinery, including tractors.
- Wear gloves when handling chemicals, glass, or sharp equipment.
- Wear safety goggles when working with chemicals that may splash or machinery that creates flying debris.

Watch out for dangers!

COWS

- Kicked
- Bit
- Pinned
- Rammed
- Stepped on
- Pushed

MACHINERY

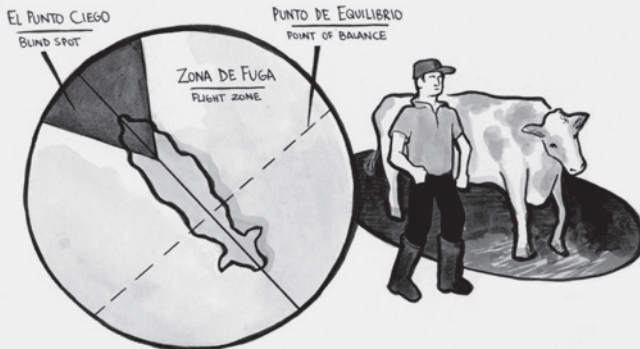
- Tractor rollover
- Run over by a tractor
- Caught in moving parts
- Hurt by high-pressure injectors
- Running machinery in enclosed spaces
- Cut by blades

OTHER HAZARDS

- Splashed with chemicals
- Flying debris striking an eye
- Slips on wet or uneven surfaces
- Falls (from trees, ladders, etc.)
- Extreme heat or cold
- Dehydration
- Electrocutation
- Dust exposure
- Crushed by hay/feed
- Drowned in manure pit
- Cut by glass
- Pricked by a needle
- Exposure to loud noises

Animals can be dangerous!

- Cows can easily be frightened—be careful not to make loud noises or quick movements.
- Stay out of the cow's flight zone.
- Understand the cow's point of balance.
- Stay out of the cow's blind spot.
- Be cautious around cows with calves.



UNDERAGE WORKERS

There are no age-related restrictions for workers age 16 and over. Extra safety rules apply to workers below age 16, who cannot perform hazardous work.⁸⁹ Some examples of hazardous work include:

- Operating many kinds of vehicles or heavy machinery
- Handling toxic chemicals
- Working in a manure pit
- Working in an enclosure with a bull or a cow with a newborn calf⁹⁰

Children under age 16 may not work more than eight hours in one day or more than 40 hours in one week and may only work outside of school hours.⁹¹

Children under 14 may not work at dairies at all unless they have written permission of a parent or guardian, or a parent works at the same farm.⁹²

Children under 12 may only work with parental consent and only on small farms not subject to the federal minimum wage.⁹³



Contact Migrant Justice at (802) 658-6770 if you have questions about underage workers.

INJURIES AT WORK

Q: What should I do if I am injured at work?

A: If you are injured at work, follow these steps to make it easier to receive payment for your medical care:

- Go to a healthcare facility immediately.
- Tell your employer as soon as possible—you need to be able to show that the injury happened while you were working.
- Keep a written record of how you got injured, including who you were with, where you were, and what happened, and be sure to list the date and time.
- Save copies of your medical bills.



If you have an emergency at work, go to the nearest hospital. Have someone drive you or call 9-1-1.

Q: Will someone at the hospital speak Spanish?

A: Yes, Vermont law requires that you have access to a Spanish-language interpreter at every hospital.⁹⁴ It is best to locate your closest hospital before an accident happens.



If you're injured and need non-emergency medical care, contact Bridges to Health at (802) 656-7626 or Open Door Clinic at (802) 388-0137.

WORK-RELATED MEDICAL CARE

Q: Will I lose wages if I take time to see a doctor for a work-related injury or illness?

A: No. A farm employer **MUST** pay you for time you are away from work to attend a medical appointment related to a work-related injury or illness.⁹⁵ However, you must make a reasonable effort to schedule medical appointments around your work schedule.⁹⁶

Q: Who pays for my medical treatment if I am injured at work?

A: If you are injured at work, your employer or their workers' compensation insurance carrier generally **MUST** pay for your medical care.⁹⁷

Q: Do I still get paid if I can't work while I recover from my work-related injury or illness?

A: Yes. If your work-related injury or illness prevents you from being able to work, then your employer's workers' compensation insurance covers your wages while you recover. However, you are only entitled to two-thirds of your weekly wage, and payment only starts 3 days after the injury.⁹⁸

If you need more than 10 days to recover, then those first 3 days must also be paid.



If you are fired or retaliated against because you reported an injury or sought medical care, you may be able to recover costs—contact Migrant Justice at (802) 658-6770.



If a farm employer tells you that you are not insured for work-related injuries, call the Vermont Workers' Compensation Office at (802) 828-2286 and a Spanish-language interpreter will be available.

TIME OFF THAT IS NOT WORK RELATED

Q: Can I take time off from work to care for a family member?

A: Yes, after one year of working at a dairy with 15 or more workers, you can take up to 4 hours of unpaid time off to care for a family member—called “short-term family leave”—in any 30-day period, but not more than 24 hours in one year.¹⁰⁰

You can use short-term family leave for the following:

- To participate in school activities, such as a parent-teacher conference
- To accompany a family member to a medical or dental appointment
- To accompany a family member to other appointments for professional services related to their care
- To respond to a medical emergency involving a family member¹⁰¹

Q: When can I take short-term family leave?

A: To use short-term family leave, you must tell your employer at least 7 days beforehand, unless it is an emergency.¹⁰² You must also make a reasonable attempt to schedule appointments outside of regular work hours.¹⁰³



Q: Is my farm employer required to provide paid time off if I am sick or need to go to the doctor?

A: Your farm employer MUST provide a certain number of hours of paid sick time that you can use if you are ill or injured, need to go to the doctor, or need to care for a family member, but only if each of the below points is true:¹⁰⁴

- Your farm employer hired their first employee at least one year ago.¹⁰⁵
- You work at least 18 hours per week on average during the year.¹⁰⁶
- You work more than 20 weeks per year.¹⁰⁷

Q: How much paid sick leave must my employer provide?

A: You have a right to earn at least one hour of paid sick time for every 52 hours that you work, up to 40 hours in a 12-month period.¹⁰⁸ You can save up the sick time that you earn and use it when you need it. However, your employer may require that you wait for up to one year after you are hired before you can use the sick time that you have saved.¹⁰⁹

Q: What if I need more time off to care for myself or a family member who is ill?

A: After one year of working at a dairy with 15 or more employees, you can take up to 12 weeks of unpaid time off to care for yourself, a child, a parent, or spouse who is seriously ill. Your employer cannot require you to use your accumulated paid sick leave during this time, but you may choose to do so. If you receive benefits, your employer is required to continue your benefits while you are away.¹¹⁰

Q: What if I need time off to care for a new child?

A: After one year of working at a dairy with 10 or more employees, you can take up to 12 weeks of unpaid time off for the birth or adoption of a child. You may use your accumulated paid sick leave during this time, but your employer cannot force you to use it. If you receive benefits, your employer is required to continue your benefits while you are away.¹¹¹

DISCRIMINATION AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Q: Can my employer, manager, or any other employee discriminate against me?

A: No. Discrimination means treating a person differently or unfairly because of who he or she is or because he or she has certain characteristics or beliefs. Your farm employer, manager, or any other employee CANNOT discriminate against you based on any of the following characteristics when he or she is making decisions related to your hiring, firing, wages, or day-to-day job duties:

- Race
- Religion
- Ancestry
- National origin
- Sex
- Sexual orientation
- Gender identity
- Place of birth
- Age
- Disability
- Color
- Crime victim status¹¹²
- Pregnancy¹¹³

You may have a claim for discrimination if you believe you have been intentionally treated unfairly or differently from other workers because of any of the above characteristics—for example by withholding your pay, benefits, or housing; changing your housing or employment agreements; or refusing to hire or promote you.



If you are being discriminated against, call Migrant Justice at (802) 658-6770, or the Office of the Vermont Attorney General, Civil Rights Unit at (802) 828-3657.

Q: Does my employer have to provide accommodations if I have a disability?

A: If you work for a dairy with 15 or more employees, your employer must provide reasonable accommodations if you have a disability, unless it would impose an undue hardship on the employer. A disability qualifying for accommodations is a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, or history of having such an impairment.¹¹⁴ Age is not considered a disability on its own, but sometimes age-related conditions can fit the definition of a disability. Any employer must provide reasonable accommodations to employees for conditions related to pregnancy or childbirth, whether or not those conditions would be considered disabilities.¹¹⁵

Q: Is sexual harassment illegal?

A: Yes, it is illegal for your farm employer, supervisor, or co-workers to sexually harass you.¹¹⁶ Sexual harassment can be either verbal or physical, and includes unwanted flirting, touching, or sexual gestures; requests for sexual favors; and offensive jokes or statements based on your sex, among other things.¹¹⁷ Your farm employer **MUST** make sure that their dairy is free from sexual harassment.¹¹⁸ You may have a claim based on sexual harassment if:

- Your farm employer or supervisor tells you that you will only receive a promotion, raise, or other employment benefit if you satisfy their sexual demands
- Your farm employer or supervisor fires you or takes away one of your benefits, such as housing, because you refuse their sexual demands
- Harassing behavior by your co-workers, employer, or supervisor is so frequent or severe that it interferes with your work performance or creates an environment that is unpleasant, intimidating, or hostile for you to work in,¹¹⁹ even if the harassment itself occurs outside of the workplace¹²⁰



To file a complaint about sexual harassment, contact Migrant Justice at (802) 658-6770, or the Vermont Attorney General's Office at (802) 828-3657.

TERMINATION AND RETALIATION

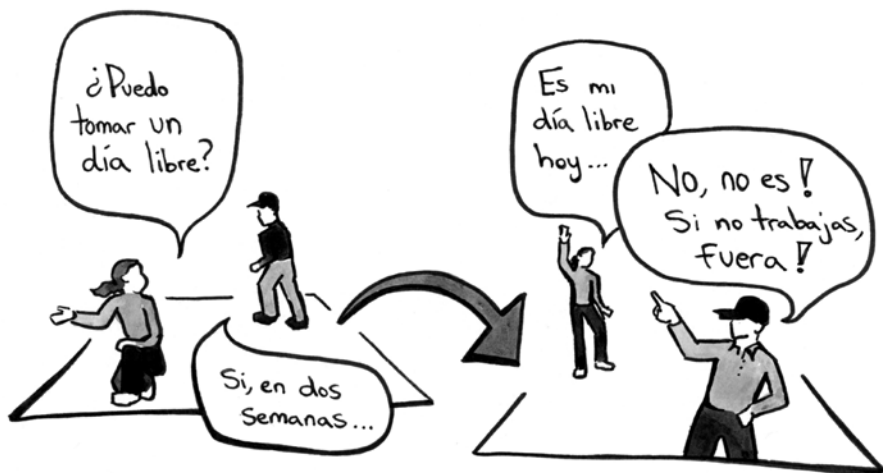
Q: Does my employer need a reason to fire me?

A: In most cases, your farm employer does not need a specific reason to justify firing you.¹²¹

Q: Do I have protections against being fired?

A: Yes, you do. An employer CANNOT fire you or retaliate against you—for example, by threatening to call immigration authorities or discriminating against you in any way—for any of the following reasons:

- You ask for changes to your work schedule.¹²²
- You ask for payment for medical care due to a work-related injury.¹²³
- You file a complaint against your employer for unpaid wages.¹²⁴
- You file a complaint against your employer or participate in an investigation based on a claim of discrimination or sexual harassment or other unlawful practice.¹²⁵





If you complain about unfair or unsafe work conditions and get fired, or the farmer threatens to retaliate by calling the police or Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), call Migrant Justice at (802) 658-6770.

Q: How do I get paid after I quit or am fired?

A: If you quit or are fired, you are entitled to payment for all the work you did through your last day of work.

- If you are fired, you **MUST** be paid within 72 hours.¹²⁶
- If you quit, you **MUST** be paid on your next regular payday—if there is no regular payday, then you must be paid on the next Friday.¹²⁷



If you do not plan to return to the farm to pick up your final paycheck, be sure to leave a forwarding address so your employer can send it to you.

NOTE: If you are fired or quit and your landlord wants you to move out immediately, read the “Losing Your Housing” section of the handbook on page 22.

WORKING AT A LARGER DAIRY



Q: Do workers at larger dairies get different protections?

A: Yes, in addition to the rights discussed earlier in this handbook, workers at larger dairies are entitled to some additional legal protections:

- Dairies with seven or more workers have additional requirements for wages and recordkeeping.
- Dairies with seven or more workers who are employed on a seasonal or temporary basis have additional requirements for housing.
- Dairies with eleven or more workers have additional safety requirements.

SEVEN OR MORE WORKERS

NOTE: See the section on page 28 titled “Small or Large Dairy” to learn which workers are counted when determining whether your farm has seven or more workers.

Q: What additional wage rights do I have?

A: Generally, if the dairy where you work has seven or more full-time workers—not counting the farmer or the farmer’s family members—you are entitled to the federal minimum wage (currently \$7.25 per hour). A farm employer may deduct from your wages the actual cost of your housing and food, if provided by them.

If you are paid in a lump sum, the lump sum **MUST** be at least the federal minimum wage. To calculate your hourly wage, divide the lump sum by the total number of hours you worked during the period covered by the lump sum—for example, if your total pay for one week’s worth of work before any deductions is \$550 and you worked 60 hours that week, your hourly rate is \$9.16.



Q: What work hours should I be paid for?

A: If your dairy has seven or more full-time workers—not counting the farmer or the farmer’s family members—your farm employer **MUST** pay you at least the federal minimum wage for all the hours that you are on duty.¹³¹ This generally includes:

- Time you spent waiting during your shift—for example, waiting for a cow to finish milking¹³²
- Extra hours you worked at the end of your shift to finish a task¹³³

Q: What are my rights to have my employer track my hours?

A: If your dairy has seven or more full-time workers—not counting the farmer or the farmer’s family members—your farm employer must keep records of your hours and wages.¹³⁴ However, you should still keep track of your own hours and wages in case you have a problem.

Q: What housing rights do I have?

A: If your dairy has seven or more full-time workers—not counting the farmer or the farmer’s family members—and you are employed on a seasonal or temporary basis, any housing provided by your employer generally must meet the following requirements:

- Housing must be located on a site that is adequately drained and sufficient in size to prevent overcrowding of structures.
- Each room used for sleeping must have at least fifty square feet of floor space for each occupant and a seven-foot ceiling.
- Laundry, bathing, toilet, and hand washing facilities must be provided.
- Housing must be at least 500 feet from any area where animals are kept.¹³⁵



If your dairy has seven or more agricultural workers and you are not receiving at least \$7.25 per hour, contact Migrant Justice at (802) 658-6770.

You can also file a complaint with the US Department of Labor at (866) 487-9243.

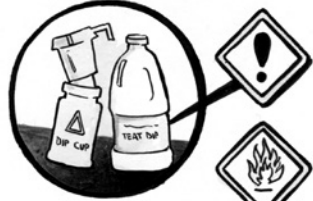
ELEVEN OR MORE WORKERS

Q: What additional rights do I have if my dairy has eleven or more workers?

A: If your dairy has eleven or more workers, you have additional workplace safety rights.¹³⁶

For example, you have a right to information about injuries and illnesses that other workers have suffered.¹³⁷

You also have a right to protection from hazards associated with farm equipment such as tractors and implements, and to training in the safe operation of such equipment.¹³⁸



If you believe your employer is putting your safety at risk, contact the Vermont Occupational Safety and Health Administration (VOSH) at (802) 828-5084.



If your employer punishes you for making a safety complaint, contact the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) at (800) 321-6742.

APPENDIX A: WRITTEN AGREEMENTS

Q: What are the benefits of a written EMPLOYMENT agreement?

A: An employment agreement or contract helps you understand important aspects of your job (for example, work hours and pay) and helps to protect your rights. Having the contract in writing creates a record for you to rely on if you and your farm employer later have a disagreement.

The agreement should be in writing, signed by both you and the employer, and it should include the following:

- An hourly or weekly wage
- The number of hours you will work per week
- A statement that you will be paid for any extra time you work beyond your scheduled hours—you must be paid for all work you do
- When you will get paid—for example, weekly or twice a month
 - ▶ In fact, if the farmer is going to pay you twice a month instead of weekly, they **MUST** notify you in writing first.¹³⁹
- How you will get paid—for example, cash or check
- Any deductions your employer will take from your pay, including the amounts and what they are for
- The date of your agreement



Q: What are the benefits of a written RENTAL agreement?

A: A written agreement is not required under Vermont law.¹⁴⁰ However, having a written agreement is a best practice to ensure that you and your landlord have a shared understanding of the requirements and costs of housing, and to provide clear guidelines in case you and your landlord disagree about something.¹⁴¹

Q: What should my rental agreement include?

A: A written rental agreement should include the following:

- A description of the rental property, including an address
- Whether your rent includes any services—for example, electricity or internet
- The amount of rent per week or month
- When rent is due
- The length of the rental agreement
- The date of the agreement



ADDITIONAL TIPS: Do not sign an employment or rental agreement unless you have read it and you understand it. If you need help translating or understanding an agreement, contact Migrant Justice at (802) 658-6770. Finally, make sure that you get a copy of the agreement from your employer or landlord after both of you have signed it and keep the copy in a safe place.

APPENDIX B: OTHER RESOURCES

Resources for Farm Workers

Dial 2-1-1 for free information about Vermont community resources for help with the following:

- Emergency food and shelter
- Disability services
- Counseling
- Senior services
- Health care
- Child care
- Drug and alcohol programs
- Legal assistance
- Transportation resources

At 2-1-1, people are available to help 24 hours a day, and you can ask to talk with someone who speaks Spanish.

MEDICAL CARE

- Bridges to Health at (802) 656-7626. Bridges to Health is a health outreach program for migrant farmworkers in Vermont.
- Open Door Clinic at (802) 388-0137. Open Door Clinic is a free clinic in Addison County that works with uninsured migrant farmworkers in Vermont.

LEGAL SERVICES

- Vermont Legal Aid at (800) 889-2047. Vermont Legal Aid is a non-profit law firm that provides civil legal services for eligible Vermonters living in poverty, with a disability, or over age 60. They also serve people who are discriminated against in housing decisions and all who face challenges related to health care insurance or services.
- Legal Services Vermont at (800) 889-2047. Legal Services Vermont offers free legal services for eligible Vermonters. (Spanish-language interpreter available)

- Vermont Agricultural Mediation Program (VTAMP) at (802) 583-1100. VTAMP provides free mediation services to the agricultural community to help resolve disputes, including labor disputes. (Spanish-language mediation services available).
- Vermont Association for Justice Lawyer Referral Service at www.vermontjustice.org/?pg=findalawyer. The Lawyer Referral Service allows people to find local lawyers who have chosen to receive referrals. The State Bar has not certified them as experts or specialists in any area of law.
- Vermont Immigration Assistance at (802) 831-1500. Vermont Immigration Assistance provides free legal services to immigrants.

HOUSING

- Vermont Human Rights Commission at (802) 828-2480. The Commission protects people from unlawful discrimination in housing, state government employment, and public accommodations. (Spanish-language interpreter available)
- Vermont Town Health Officers at (802) 863-7220 or (800) 439-8550. Town Health Officers assist with documentation for filing health related housing complaint with Vermont Legal Aid and Vermont Department of Health, Environmental Health Division. (Spanish-language interpreter available)
- Champlain Valley Office of Economic Opportunity (CVOEO) at (802) 862-2771. CVOEO offers fair housing discrimination support, tenant's rights, and housing resources. (Spanish-language interpreter available)

SUPPORT IN SITUATIONS OF SEXUAL AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE*

- Vermont Network Against Domestic and Sexual Violence
 - » Domestic Violence Hotline at (800) 228-7395
 - » Sexual Violence and Rape Hotline at (800) 489-7273
- Safeline at (800) 639-7233 | Central Vermont
- WomenSafe at (802) 388-4205 | Addison County
- Hopeworks at (802) 863-1236 | Chittenden County
- Voices Against Violence at (802) 524-6575 | Franklin and Grand Isle Counties
- Pride Center of Vermont SafeSpace Anti-Violence Program Survivor Support Line at (802) 863-0003. SafeSpace provides support and services, including referrals to free legal support, for LGBTQ+ people in Vermont.

*** If you are in immediate danger call 9-1-1**

SOCIAL SERVICES

- Addison Allies Network, Inc. at (802) 989-6866. Addison Allies Network provides social services for migrant farmworkers in Addison County.

WORKPLACE SAFETY

- Vermont Occupational Safety and Health Administration (VOSHA) at (802) 828-5084. VOSHA protects the health and safety of working Vermonters. (Spanish-language interpreter available)
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) at (800) 321-6742. (Spanish-language interpreter available)

WORKPLACE DISCRIMINATION

- Office of the Vermont Attorney General, Civil Rights Unit at (802) 828-3657. (Spanish-language interpreter available)

Resources for Farm Owners

FUNDING FOR FARMWORKER HOUSING

- Champlain Housing Trust at (802) 810-8217. Champlain Housing Trust offers forgivable loans for improvements to farmworker housing.
- Efficiency Vermont at (888) 921-5990. Efficiency Vermont offers energy assessments, weatherization, and financing for agricultural operations improvements.
- Vermont Housing Improvement Program (VHIP) at accd.vermont.gov/vhip. VHIP offers grants for repairing, rehabilitating, or building rental housing.
- USDA Rural Development Grants at <https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/all-programs/vt-nh>. USDA offers grants for a variety of rural development projects, including energy, water, housing, and community development.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) at (800) 321-6742. OSHA offers help for employers.
- Vermont Occupational Safety and Health Administration (VOSHA) at (802) 828-5084. VOSHA provides training and resources to employers to reduce workplace injuries and illnesses.

LEGAL EDUCATION

- Vermont Human Rights Commission at (802) 828-2480. The Vermont Human Rights Commission conducts workshops and trainings on fair housing, sexual harassment, and other legal topics.

1 9 V.S.A. § 4451(4) (2019).
2 ld.
3 ld. § 4469a(a)(3) (2017); 13-031 VT. CODE R. § 13-140-031-4.2 (2015).
4 9 V.S.A. § 4469(a)(3) (2017); 13-031 VT. CODE R. § 13-140-031-3.1 (2015); 13-031 VT.
CODE R. § 13-140-031-4.2 (2015) (stating that an employer is entitled to deduct from
an employee's wages an allowance for meals and lodging actually furnished).
5 9 V.S.A. § 4451(8), (6) (2015).
6 ld. § 4457(a) (2017); 13-031 VT. CODE R. § 13-140-031-10.1 (2015).
7 9 V.S.A. § 4457(b) (2017); 13-031 VT. CODE R. § 13-140-031-12.1.3 (2015).
8 13-031 VT. CODE R. §§ 13-140-031-5.4.6, -10.1 (2015).
9 ld. §§ 13 140 031-4.26, -10.1.
10 ld. §§ 13 140 031-4.25, -10.1.
11 ld. §§ 13 140 031-4.21, -10.1.
12 ld. § 13 140 031-10.3.
13 13-031 VT. CODE R. §§ 13 140 031-10.1, -12.1 (2015).
14 ld. § 13 140 031-5.5.1.2.
15 ld. §§ 13 140 031-4.1, -5.5.3.1.
16 ld. § 13 140 031-6.1.
17 See 29 C.F.R. § 1910.142 (2022).
18 9 V.S.A. § 4457(c) (2017); 13-031 VT. CODE R. § 13 140 031-5.1, -5.4.2 to -5.4.3 (2015).
19 See 13-031 VT. CODE R. §§ 13-140-031-4.20, -5.1 (2015). Most rentals are considered
"dwelling units," which must have kitchen facilities. 13-031 VT. CODE R. § 13-140 031-
4.3, -5.1 (2015). Other rentals are considered "rooming units," which may be similar
to dormitories and have sleeping rooms with no spaces for cooking or eating. 13-031
VT. CODE R. § 13-140-031-4.20 (2015).
20 13-031 VT. CODE R. § 13-140-031-5.2.1 (2015).
21 ld. § 13 140 031-5.2.1-5.2.2 (2015).
22 ld. § 031-5.2.2.3.
23 See ld. § 13 140 031-5.2.2 (stating that bathroom facilities may be shared only between
occupants of not more than two dwelling units located in the same building, not
between a dwelling unit and a work site).
24 ld. §§ 13 140 031-5.2.1, -8.1.4.
25 13-031 VT. CODE R. § 13 140 031-5.2.1, -5.4.3 (2015).
26 ld. § 13 140 031-5.2.3.
27 ld. § 13 140 031-5.3.
28 ld. § 13 140 031-5.4.2.
29 9 V.S.A. § 4457(c) (2017); 13-031 VT. CODE R. § 13 140 031-5.4.3 (2015).
30 13-031 VT. CODE R. § 13 140 031-5.4.1 (2015).
31 ld. § 13 140 031-5.4.2.
32 ld. § 13 140 031-5.4.1.
33 ld. § 13 140 031-5.4.4.
34 9 V.S.A. § 4457(c) (2017).
35 13-031 VT. CODE R. § 13 140 031-7.1-7.3 (2015).
36 ld. § 13 140 031-7.5.
37 ld. §§ 13 140 031-4.5, -8.1.1.
38 ld. § 13 140 031-8.1.4.
39 ld. § 13 140 031-7.4.
40 13-031 VT. CODE R. § 13 140 031-9.1 to 9.3 (2015).
41 ld. § 13 140 031-9.4.
42 Town Health Officer Manual, VT. DEPT. OF HEALTH (Mar. 2019) 27, https://healthvermont.gov/sites/default/files/documents/pdf/Env_THO_THOManual.pdf.
43 9 V.S.A. § 4458(a) (2017).
44 ld. § 4457 (stating that landlords and tenants cannot waive the warranty of habitabil-
ity).
45 ld. § 4460.
46 See *State v. Dixon*, 169 Vt. 15, 18 (1999) ("The common law is clear that the landlord
may not prevent invitees or licensees of the tenant from entering the tenant's prem-
ises by passing through the common area.").

- 47 See *Payton v. New York*, 445 U.S. 573, 590 (1980) (“[T]he Fourth Amendment has drawn a firm line at the entrance to the house. Absent exigent circumstances, that threshold may not reasonably be crossed without a warrant.”); *United States v. Matlock*, 415 U.S. 164, 171 (1974) (holding that a warrantless search is valid if the prosecution proves by a preponderance of the evidence “that permission to search was obtained from a third party who possessed common authority over or other sufficient relationship to the premises or effects sought to be inspected”). Urgent circumstances that may make it reasonable for an officer to enter without a warrant include hot pursuit of a fleeing felon, imminent destruction of evidence, risk of danger to those inside or outside the dwelling, or an emergency with an immediate need for the officer’s assistance. See *Kentucky v. King*, 563 U.S. 452, 460 (2011) (listing exigencies that may justify warrantless searches, including emergency aid, hot pursuit, and the need to prevent imminent destruction of evidence); *Brigham City v. Stuart*, 547 U.S. 398, 403 (2006) (“One exigency obviating the requirement of a warrant is the need to assist persons who are seriously injured or threatened with such injury.”).
- 48 *Chapman v. United States*, 365 U.S. 610 (1961).
- 49 9 V.S.A. § 4463 (2017).
- 50 *Id.* § 4469a.
- 51 *Id.* § 4467.
- 52 *Id.* § 4469a(b)–(c).
- 53 *Id.* § 4469a(c).
- 54 9 V.S.A. §§ 4469a(f), 4467; 12 V.S.A. § 4853a (2017).
- 55 9 V.S.A. § 4469a(e) (2017).
- 56 *Id.* § 4469a(f).
- 57 *Id.* § 4469a(b).
- 58 *Id.* § 4467.
- 59 *Id.* §§ 4451(1), 4467.
- 60 9 V.S.A. § 4467(a).
- 61 *Id.* § 4467(b)(1).
- 62 *Id.* § 4467(e).
- 63 *Id.* § 4467(c)(1)(A).
- 64 *Id.* § 4467(e).
- 65 9 V.S.A. § 4467(c)(1)(B).
- 66 *Id.* § 4467(e).
- 67 *Id.* § 4467(c)(2).
- 68 29 U.S.C. §§ 213(a)(6)(A), 1803(a)(2) (exempting workers on smaller farms from certain protections provided under the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act).
- 69 29 C.F.R. § 780.305(a) (2022) (“500 man-days is approximately the equivalent of seven employees employed full-time in a calendar quarter”).
- 70 *Id.* §§ 780.305(b), 301(b)(1), 308.
- 71 *Id.* § 780.305(b).
- 72 See *Id.*
- 73 See *Id.* § 780.308.
- 74 29 C.F.R. § 780.304(b) (2022).
- 75 The Fair Labor Standards Act and the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act each exempt smaller agricultural employers from payroll recordkeeping requirements. 29 U.S.C. § 211(c) (authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to promulgate regulations establishing recordkeeping requirements for covered employers); 29 C.F.R. § 516.33 (2022) (providing that records need not be maintained by an agricultural employer that used less than 500 “man-days” of agricultural labor in at least one quarter of the current calendar year, where a “man-day” is “any day during which an employee does agricultural work for 1 hour or more”); 29 U.S.C. §§ 1803(a)(2), 1821(d)(2) (stating that the AWP, including its recordkeeping requirements, does not apply to small farms). Vermont law also exempts agricultural employers from recordkeeping requirements. 21 V.S.A. §§ 383(2)(A), 393 (2017).
- 76 21 V.S.A. §§ 383(2)(A), 384(a) (2017) (setting the Vermont minimum wage and excluding agricultural workers from the definition of “employee” to whom the wage law applies).

77 29 U.S.C. § 213(a)(6)(A) (exempting agricultural workers on farms that used fewer
than 500 “man-days” of labor in the preceding calendar year from minimum wage
and maximum hour requirements); 29 C.F.R. § 780.305 (2022).

78 29 U.S.C. § 206(a)(1), (4).

79 *Id.* § 213(a)(6), 213(b)(12) (exempting agricultural workers from overtime pay re-
quirements); 21 V.S.A. §§ 383(2)(A), 384(b) (2017) (exempting Vermont agricultural
workers from overtime pay requirements).

80 21 V.S.A. §§ 601(14)(C), 640a(a) (2017) (requiring employers on farms that have an
annual aggregate payroll of at least \$10,000 to pay or reimburse for medical costs
associated with work-related injuries).

81 *Id.* §§ 601(14)(C), 699 (2017) (stating that an employer on a farm that has an annual
aggregate payroll of at least \$10,000 will be fined not more than \$500 if that employ-
er deducts the cost of workers’ compensation insurance from an employee’s wages).

82 *Id.* §§ 341(1)-(2), 342(a), 342a, 345 (2017).

83 29 C.F.R. § 531.36(b) (2022).

84 21 V.S.A. §§ 341, 342(a)(2) (2017).

85 *Id.* § 342(b)(3).

86 *Id.* §§ 302, 304. Breaks of 20 minutes or less must be paid. 29 C.F.R. § 785.18 (2022);
DOL v. American Future Systems, Inc., 873 F.3d 420, 423 (2017). Longer lunch breaks
(usually 30 minutes or more) may be unpaid. *See* 29 C.F.R. § 785.19 (2022) (describing
bona fide meal periods).

87 21 V.S.A. § 305 (2017).

88 Employers are required to provide PPE for employees handling pesticides. 40 C.F.R. §
170.507(b) (2022).

89 29 C.F.R. § 570.2(b) (2022); 21 V.S.A. § 437(a) (2013).

90 29 C.F.R. § 570.71 (2022).

91 *Id.* § 570.2; 21 V.S.A. § 437(b) (2013).

92 29 C.F.R. § 570.2 (2022).

93 *Id.* § 570.2(b)(2).

94 18 V.S.A. § 1852(a)(15) (2017).

95 21 V.S.A. § 640(c) (2017).

96 24-3 VT. CODE R. § 24-010-003-4.000 (2016).

97 21 V.S.A. §§ 601(3), 618(a)(1) (2017). A worker on a farm “whose aggregate payroll is
less than \$10,000.00 in a calendar year” is not an “employee” for purposes of the
workers’ compensation rules in Vermont unless the farmer has voluntarily elected to
be subject to the rules. *Id.* § 601(14)(C).

98 21 V.S.A. § 642 (2017).

99 *Id.*

100 *Id.* §§ 471(2), 472a(a) (establishing short-term leave requirements and defining an
“employee” as “a person who, in consideration of direct or indirect gain or profit, has
been continuously employed by the same employer for a period of one year for an
average of at least 30 hours per week”).

101 *Id.* § 472a(a).

102 *Id.* § 472a(b).

103 21 V.S.A. § 472a(b) (2017).

104 *Id.* §§ 481(1), 481(5), 482, 483(a), 484(a) (2017).

105 *Id.* § 486(a).

106 *Id.* § 481(5).

107 *Id.* § 481(5)(B).

108 21 V.S.A. § 482(a), (c)(1)(B) (2017).

109 *Id.* § 482(b).

110 *Id.* §§ 471-472.

111 *Id.*

112 *Id.* §§ 495(a)(1), 495d(1)-(2) (2017).


113 The prohibition on discrimination related to pregnancy applies to employers with 15
or more employees. 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000e-2(a), 2000e(k), 2000e(b).

114 42 U.S.C. §§ 12102 (definition of disability), 12111(5) (definition of employer), 12112(b)
(5)(A) (requirement for reasonable accommodations).

115 21 V.S.A. § 495k; 42 U.S.C. § 2000gg-1(1) (applies to employers with 15 or more em-
ployees).

116 *Id.* §§ 495d(13), 495h(a)–(b) (2017).
117 *Id.* §§ 495d(13), 495h(b)(1)(A).
118 *Id.* § 495h(a)(1).
119 *Id.* § 495d(13).
120 See, e.g., Parrish v. Sollecito, 249 F.Supp.2d 342, 350-51 (2003) (stating that a harasser cannot “pick and choose the venue for his assaults so as to not account for those that occur physically outside the workplace”).
121 See Nelson v. Town of Johnsbury Selectboard, 115 A.3d 423, 427 (Vt. 2015); Straw v. Visiting Nurse Ass’n & Hospice of VT/NH, 86 A.3d 1016, 1021 (Vt. 2013); LoPresti v. Rutland Regional Health Servs., Inc., 865 A.2d 1102, 1111 (Vt. 2004).
122 21 V.S.A. § 309(a)(1), (f) (2017) (allowing a worker to request changes to their work schedule, which their employer must consider at least twice per year); *Id.* § 495(a)(8) (prohibiting employers from firing or otherwise retaliating against employees who are engaging in allowable practices).
123 21 V.S.A. § 710(a)–(b) (2017).
124 *Id.* § 348.
125 *Id.* § 495(a)(8).
126 *Id.* § 342(b)(2).
127 *Id.* § 342(b)(1).
128 29 U.S.C. §§ 203(e)(1), 203(f), 206(a)(1)(C)–(4), 213(a)(6)(A)–(B); 29 C.F.R. § 780.304–780.308 (2022).
129 29 U.S.C. § 203(m); 29 C.F.R. § 531.29–531.3 (2022).
130 See 29 U.S.C. §§ 203(e)(1)–(f), 206(a)(1)(C)–(4).
131 29 C.F.R. § 785.7 (2022).
132 *Id.* § 785.14–785.15.
133 *Id.* § 785.11–785.13.
134 29 U.S.C. § 211(c); 29 C.F.R. §§ 516.1–516.2, 516.5–516.6, 516.33(b)–(c) (2022).
135 29 U.S.C. §§ 1802(8)(A), 1803(a)(2), 1823(a); 29 C.F.R. §§ 500.132(a)(1), 1910.142 (2022).
136 See 29 U.S.C. § 654–55; U.S. DEP’T OF LABOR, OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH ADMIN., CPL 02-00-051, ENFORCEMENT EXEMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS UNDER THE APPROPRIATIONS ACT X (1998) (explaining that farms that have had 10 or fewer employees at all times during the previous year and have not had a “temporary labor camp” in the past year are exempt from requirements under the Occupational Safety and Health Act); See also Employee Rights, VT. DEPT. OF LABOR, <https://labor.vermont.gov/vermont-occupational-safety-and-health-administration-vosha/employee-rights> (last visited Aug. 10, 2023).
137 29 C.F.R. § 1904.35(a)(3), (b)(2) (2022).
138 *Id.* § 1928.57(a)(1), (a)(6).
139 27 V.S.A. §§ 341-342(a)(2) (2017).
140 9 V.S.A. 4451(8) (2015).
141 Statewide Housing Advocacy Programs, CHAMPLAIN VALLEY OFF. OF ECON. OPPORTUNITY, <https://www.cvceo.org/housing-advocacy-programs/> (last visited Aug. 10, 2023).



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