

Wage and Hour Division, Labor

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the physical location of the firm's principal place of business and a description of the business operations and items produced. In addition, the initial or renewal application shall contain the names, addresses, and languages (if other than English) spoken by the homeworkers that are currently employed (if any) or expected to be employed. The employer shall also provide the Administrator, within thirty (30) days, a notice of each change of address of the principal place of business. The notification shall be in writing and addressed to the Administrator, Wage and Hour Division, Employment Standards Administration, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20210.

§ 530.103 Employer assurances.

In order to be granted a certificate authorizing the employment of industrial homeworkers, the employer must provide written assurances concerning the employment of homeworkers subject to section 11(d) of the Fair Labor Standards Act to the effect that:

(a) All homeworkers shall be paid in accordance with the monetary provisions of the Act.

(b) All homeworkers shall be employed in compliance with the child labor provisions contained in section 12 of the Act and regulations and orders issued pursuant to section 12. All homeworkers will be instructed not to permit minors to work in violation of such provisions.

(c) Records of hours worked and wages paid shall be maintained in accordance with section 11 of the Act and part 516 of this chapter.

(d) All homeworkers shall complete homeworkeer handbooks in accordance with § 516.31 of part 516.

(e) All homeworkers will be instructed to accurately record all hours worked, piece work information, and business-related expenses in the handbooks.

(f) All records shall be made available for inspection and transcription by the Administrator or a duly authorized and designated representative, or transcription by the employer upon written request.

(g) Piece rates paid to homeworkers shall be established using stop watch

time studies or other work measurement methods.

(h) All homeworkers shall be encouraged to cooperate with the Department in any investigation that may be made.

(i) With respect to jewelry manufacturing, no operations other than the stringing of beads and other jewelry and the carding and packaging of jewelry will be performed by homeworkers.

§ 530.104 Bonding or security payments.

(a) Where in the Administrator's judgment there is not sufficient reason to believe that the Act will be complied with or that money will be available if violations of the Act occur, the Administrator may condition issuance or renewal of a certificate to an employer upon the furnishing of a bond with a surety or sureties satisfactory to the Administrator.

(b) The Administrator shall condition issuance or reinstatement of a certificate to any employer whose application for a certificate had previously been denied, or whose certificate had been revoked, upon the furnishing of a bond.

(c) Any bond required by the Administrator under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section shall be in an amount determined by the Administrator, up to \$2500 for each homeworkeer to be employed by such employer under the certificate. In lieu of a bond, the employer may furnish a cash payment of equal amount, to be held in a special deposit account by the Administrator for the period during which the certificate is in effect. Such bond, or cash payment, shall be subject to payment or forfeiture, in whole or in part, upon a final determination that the employer has failed to pay minimum wages or overtime compensation to homeworkers in accordance with the Act. Any sums thus paid or forfeited to the Administrator shall be disbursed to affected homeworkers in accordance with section 16(c) of the Act.

(d) At the Administrator's discretion, the obligation of a bond may be relieved, and any cash payment held as

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security in lieu thereof may be refunded (together with any interest accrued thereon), upon a subsequent determination that the employer is in compliance with the Act and that sufficient funds will be available to meet back wage payment obligations in the event of violations of the Act.

§ 530.105 Investigations.

Any employer in a restricted industry who requests certification to employ homeworkers will be investigated promptly after the issuance of the certificate by the Wage and Hour Division. Where such an employer is found to be in violation of the FLSA, and the violations are corrected and future compliance is promised, the firm will be re-investigated to assure that full FLSA compliance has, in fact, been achieved.

Subpart C—Denial/Revocation of Homeworker Employer Certificates

SOURCE: 53 FR 45723, Nov. 10, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

§ 530.201 Conflict with State law.

No certificate will be issued pursuant to § 530.101 of subpart B above authorizing the employment of homeworkers in an industry in a State where the Governor (or authorized representative) has advised the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division in writing that the employment of homeworkers in such industry, as defined in paragraphs (f) through (k) of § 530.1, is illegal by virtue of a State labor standards or health and safety law.

§ 530.202 Piece rates—work measurement.

(a) No certificate will be issued pursuant to § 530.101 of subpart B to an employer who pays homeworkers based on piece rates unless the employer establishes the piece rates for the different types of items produced using stop watch time studies or other work measurement methods. Documentation of the work measurements used to establish the piece rates, and the circumstances under which such measurements were conducted shall be retained

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for three years and made available on request to the Wage and Hour Division.

(b) The fact that an employer bases piece rates on work measurements which indicate that the homeworkers would receive at least the minimum wage at such piece rate(s) does not relieve the employer from the Act's requirement that *each* homeworker actually receive not less than the minimum wage for all hours worked.

§ 530.203 Outstanding violations and open investigations.

A homework certificate will not be issued or renewed by the Administrator if, within the previous three years, the Administrator has found and notified the applicant of a monetary violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act in an amount certain, or the Administrator has assessed a civil money penalty pursuant to subpart D of these regulations or part 579 of this chapter (child labor), and such amounts are unpaid, or if the applicant is the subject of a revocation proceeding at the time of the application for renewal, or the applicant is the subject of an open investigation.

§ 530.204 Discretionary denial or revocation.

Where the Administrator finds that the employment of homeworkers under a certificate is likely to result in violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the regulations issued thereunder, or the assurances required by this part, the Administrator may deny or revoke the certificate.

§ 530.205 Mandatory denial or revocation.

The Administrator shall deny or revoke a certificate in accordance with the following standards and for the period specified in the standards:

(a) *Serious wage violations.* Upon a finding by the Administrator of a serious wage violation, a certificate shall be denied (including refusal to renew) or revoked for one year. A serious wage violation is defined as minimum wage or overtime pay violations of the Act totalling \$10,000 or more with respect to homeworkers; or minimum wage violations where 10 percent or more of a certificate holder's homeworkers (but in all cases at least two homeworkers)