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§ 501.6 Prohibition on interference with Department of Labor officials.

No person shall interfere with any official of the Department of Labor assigned to perform an investigation, inspection or law enforcement function pursuant to the INA and these regulations during the performance of such duties. Wage and Hour will seek such action as it deems appropriate, including an injunction to bar any such interference with an investigation and/or assess a civil money penalty therefor. In addition Wage and Hour may refer a report of the matter to ETA with a recommendation that the person's labor certification be denied in the future. (Federal statutes which prohibit persons from interfering with a Federal officer in the course of official duties are found at 18 U.S.C. 111 and 18 U.S.C. 1114.)

§ 501.7 Accuracy of information, statements, data.

Information, statements and data submitted in compliance with provisions of the Act or these regulations are subject to title 18, section 1001, of the U.S. Code, which provides:

Section 1001. Statements or entries generally.

Whoever, in any matter within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States knowingly and willfully falsifies, conceals or covers up by any trick, scheme, or device a material fact, or makes any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations, or makes or uses any false writing or document knowing the same to contain any false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or entry, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

§ 501.10 Definitions.

The definitions in paragraphs (a) through (d) are set forth for purposes of this part. In addition, the definitions in paragraphs (e) through (v) are promulgated at 20 CFR 655.100(b), are utilized herein, and are incorporated and set forth for information purposes.

(a) *Act* and *INA* mean the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended (8 U.S.C. 1101 *et seq.*), with reference particularly to section 216.

(b) *Administrative Law Judge (ALJ)* means a person within the Department of Labor Office of Administrative Law

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Judges appointed pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3105.

(c) *Administrator* means the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, Employment Standards Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, and such authorized representatives as may be designated to perform any of the functions of the Administrator under this part.

(d) *Work contract* means all the material terms and conditions of employment relating to wages, hours, working conditions, and other benefits, including those terms and conditions required by the applicable regulations in subpart B of 20 CFR part 655, *Labor Certification Process for Temporary Agricultural Employment in the United States*, and those contained in the Application for Alien Employment Certification and job offer under that subpart, which contract between the employer and the worker may be in the form of a separate written document. In the absence of a separate written work contract incorporating the required terms and conditions of employment, entered into between the employer and the worker, the work contract at a minimum shall be the terms of the job order included in the application for temporary labor certification, and shall be enforced in accordance with these regulations.

(e) *Adverse effect wage rate (AEWR)* means the wage rate which the Director has determined must be offered and paid, as a minimum, to every H-2A worker and every U.S. worker for a particular occupation and/or area in which an employer employs or seeks to employ an H-2A worker so that the wages of similarly employed U.S. workers will not be adversely affected.

(f) *Agricultural labor or services*. Pursuant to section 101(a)(15)(ii)(a) of the INA (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(a)), "agricultural labor or services" is defined for the purposes of this subpart as either "agricultural labor" as defined and applied in section 3121(g) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (26 U.S.C. 3121(g)) or "agriculture" as defined and applied in section 3(f) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203(f)). An occupation included in either statutory definition shall be "agricultural labor or services", notwithstanding the exclusion of that occupation from the

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other statutory definition. For informational purposes, the statutory provisions are quoted below.

(1) *Agricultural labor.* Section 3121(g) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (26 U.S.C. 3121(g)) quoted as follows, defines the term “agricultural labor” to include all service performed:

(1) On a farm, in the employ of any person, in connection with cultivating the soil, or in connection with raising or harvesting any agricultural or horticultural commodity, including the raising, shearing, feeding, caring for, training, and management of livestock, bees, poultry, and furbearing animals and wildlife;

(2) Services performed in the employ of the owner or tenant or other operator of a farm, in connection with the operation, or maintenance of such farm and its tools and equipment, or in salvaging timber or clearing land of brush and other debris left by a hurricane, if the major part of such service is performed on a farm;

(3) In connection with the production or harvesting of any commodity defined as an agricultural commodity in section 15(g) of the Agricultural Marketing Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1141j), or in connection with the ginning of cotton, or in connection with the operation or maintenance of ditches, canals, reservoirs, or waterways, not owned or operated for profit, used exclusively for supplying and storing water for farming purposes;

(4)(A) In the employ of the operator of a farm in handling, planting, drying, packing, packaging, processing, freezing, grading, storing, or delivering to storage or to market or to a carrier for transportation to market, in its unmanufactured state, any agricultural or horticultural commodity; but only if such operator produced more than one-half of the commodity with respect to which such service is performed;

(B) In the employ of a group of operators of farms (other than a cooperative organization) in the performance of service described in subparagraph (A), but only if such operators produced all of the commodity with respect to which such service is performed. For purposes of this subparagraph, any unincorporated group of operators shall be deemed a cooperative organization if the number of operators comprising such group is more than 20 at any time during the calendar quarter in which such service is performed;

(C) The provisions of subparagraphs (A) and (B) shall not be deemed to be applicable with respect to service performed in connection with commercial canning or commercial freezing or in connection with any agricultural or horticultural commodity after its delivery to a terminal market for distribution for consumption; or

(5) On a farm operated for profit if such service is not in the course of the employer's trade or business or is domestic service in a private home of the employer.

As used in this subsection, the term *farm* includes stock, dairy, poultry, fruit, fur-bearing animal, and truck farms, plantations, ranches, nurseries, ranges, greenhouses or other similar structures used primarily for the raising of agricultural or horticultural commodities, and orchards.

(2) *Agriculture.* Section 203(f) of title 29, United States Code, (section 3(f) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938), quoted as follows, defines *agriculture* to include:

(f) * * * farming in all its branches and among other things includes the cultivation and tillage of the soil, dairying, the production, cultivation, growing, and harvesting of any agricultural or horticultural commodities (including commodities defined as agricultural commodities in section 15(g) of the Agricultural Marketing Act, as amended), the raising of livestock, bees, fur bearing animals, or poultry, and any practices (including any forestry or lumbering operations) performed by a farmer or on a farm as an incident to or in conjunction with such farming operations, including preparation for market, delivery to storage or to market or to carriers for transportation to market.

(3) *Agricultural commodity.* Section 1141j(g) of title 12, United States Code, (section 15(g) of the Agricultural Marketing Act, as amended) quoted as follows, defines *agricultural commodity* to include:

(g) * * * in addition to other agricultural commodities, crude gum (oleoresin) from a living tree, and the following products as processed by the original producer of the crude gum (oleoresin) from which derived: Gum spirits of turpentine, and gum rosin, as defined in section 92 of title 7.

(iv) *Gum rosin.* Section 92 of title 7, United States Code, quoted as follows, defines *gum spirits of turpentine* and *gum rosin* as—

(c) *Gum spirits of turpentine* means spirits of turpentine made from gum (oleoresin) from a living tree.

* * * * *

(g) *Gum rosin* means rosin remaining after the distillation of gum spirits of turpentine.

(g) *Of a temporary or seasonal nature—*
(1) *On a seasonal or other temporary basis.* For the purposes of this subpart *of a temporary or seasonal nature* means

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on a seasonal or other temporary basis, as defined in the Employment Standards Administration's Wage and Hour Division's regulation at 29 CFR 500.20 under the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act (MSPA). For informational purposes §500.20 as it pertains to seasonal or temporary basis is quoted below.

(2) *MSPA definition.* For informational purposes, the definition of *on a seasonal or other temporary basis*, as set forth at §500.20 of this title, is provided below:

On a seasonal or other temporary basis means:

* * * * *

Labor is performed on a seasonal basis, where, ordinarily, the employment pertains to or is of the kind exclusively performed at certain seasons or periods of the year and which, from its nature, may not be continuous or carried on throughout the year. A worker who moves from one seasonal activity to another, while employed in agriculture or performing agricultural labor, is employed on a seasonal basis even though he may continue to be employed during a major portion of the year.

* * * * *

A worker is employed on *other temporary basis* where he is employed for a limited time only or the performance is contemplated for a particular piece of work, usually of short duration. Generally, employment, which is contemplated to continue indefinitely, is not temporary.

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On a seasonal or other temporary basis does not include the employment of any foreman or other supervisory employee who is employed by a specific agricultural employer or agricultural association essentially on a year round basis.

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On a seasonal or other temporary basis does not include the employment of any worker who is living at his permanent place of residence, when that worker is employed by a specific agricultural employer or agricultural association on essentially a year round basis to perform a variety of tasks for his employer and is not primarily employed to do field work.

(3) *Temporary.* For the purpose of this subpart, the definition of "temporary" in paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section re-

fers to any job opportunity covered by this subpart where the employer needs a worker for a position, either temporary or permanent, for a limited period of time, which shall be for less than one year, unless the original temporary alien agricultural labor certification is extended based on unforeseen circumstances, pursuant to §655.106(c)(3) of this title.

(h) *DOL* means the U.S. Department of Labor.

(i) *Employer* means a person, firm, corporation or other association or organization which suffers or permits a person to work and (1) which has a location within the United States to which U.S. workers may be referred for employment, and which proposes to employ workers at a place within the United States and (2) which has an employer relationship with respect to employees under this subpart as indicated by the fact that it may hire, pay, fire, supervise or otherwise control the work of any such employee. An association of employers shall be considered the sole employer if it alone has the indicia of an employer set forth in this definition. Such an association, however, shall be considered as a joint employer with an employer member if it shares with the employer member one or more of the definitional indicia.

(j) *Employment Service (ES) and Employment Service (ES) System* mean, collectively, the USES, the State agencies, the local offices, and the ETA regional offices.

(k) *Employment Standards Administration* means the agency within the Department of Labor (DOL), which includes the Wage and Hour Division, and which is charged with the carrying out certain functions of the Secretary under the INA.

(l) *Employment and Training Administration (ETA)* means the agency within the Department of Labor (DOL) which includes the U.S. Employment Service (USES).

(m) *H-2A worker* means any non-immigrant alien admitted to the United States for agricultural labor or services of a temporary or seasonal nature under section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(a) of the INA (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(a)).

(n) *Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)* means the component of

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the U.S. Department of Justice which makes the determination under the INA on whether or not to grant visa petitions to employers seeking H-2A workers to perform temporary agricultural work in the United States.

(o) *Job offer* means the offer made by an employer or potential employer of H-2A workers to both U.S. and H-2A workers describing all the material terms and conditions of employment, including those relating to wages, working conditions, and other benefits.

(p) *Secretary* means the Secretary of Labor or the Secretary's designee.

(q) *State agency* means the State employment service agency designated under section 4 of the Wagner-Peyser Act to cooperate with the USES in the operation of the ES System.

(r) *Solicitor of Labor* means the Solicitor, U.S. Department of Labor, and includes employees of the Office of the Solicitor of Labor designated by the Solicitor to perform functions of the Solicitor under this subpart.

(s) *Temporary alien agricultural labor certification* means the certification made by the Secretary of Labor with respect to an employer seeking to file with INS a visa petition to import an alien as an H-2A worker, pursuant to sections 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(a), 214 (a) and (c), and 216 of the INA that (1) there are not sufficient workers who are able, willing, and qualified, and who will be available at the time and place needed, to perform the agricultural labor or services involved in the petition, and (2) the employment of the alien in such agricultural labor or services will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of workers in the United States similarly employed (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(a), 1184 (a) and (c), and 1186).

(t) *United States Employment Service (USES)* means the agency of the U.S. Department of Labor, established under the Wagner-Peyser Act, which is charged with administering the national system of public employment offices and carrying out certain functions of the Secretary under the INA.

(u) *United States (U.S.) worker* means any worker who, whether a U.S. national, a U.S. citizen, or an alien, is legally permitted to work in the job opportunity within the United States (as

defined at section 101(a)(38) of the INA (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(38)).

(v) *Wages* means all forms of cash remuneration to a worker by an employer in payment for personal services.

Subpart B—Enforcement of Work Contracts

§ 501.15 Enforcement.

The investigations, inspections and law enforcement functions to carry out the provisions of section 216 of the INA, as provided in these regulations for enforcement by the Wage and Hour Division, pertain to the employment of any H-2A worker and any other worker employed in corresponding employment by an H-2A employer. Such enforcement includes those work contract provisions as defined in § 501.10(d). The work contract enforced includes the employment benefits which must be stated in the job offer, as prescribed in 20 CFR 655.102.

§ 501.16 General.

Whenever the Secretary believes that the H-2A provisions of the INA or these regulations have been violated such action shall be taken and such proceedings instituted as deemed appropriate, including (but not limited to) the following:

(a) Impose denial of labor certification against any person for a violation of the H-2A obligations of the INA or the regulations. ETA shall make all determinations regarding the issuance or denial of labor certification. ESA shall make all determinations regarding the enforcement functions listed in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section.

(b) Institute appropriate administrative proceedings, including the recovery of unpaid wages, the enforcement of any other contractual obligations and the assessment of a civil money penalty against any person for a violation of the H-2A work contract obligations of the Act or these regulations.

(c) Petition any appropriate District Court of the United States for temporary or permanent injunctive relief, including the withholding of unpaid wages, to restrain violation of the H-