

## Basics in Farm Employment Law: Connecticut

**Minimum Wage:** Connecticut farm and ranch businesses are obligated to pay at least the minimum wage to workers. As of 2022, the Connecticut minimum wage is \$14/hour.

**Overtime:** Connecticut farm and ranch businesses are not obligated to pay overtime wages to workers so long as the worker performs exclusively agricultural labor. If the worker performs non-agricultural labor, non-agricultural rules apply and the employee is owed overtime pay for all hours worked over 40 in that week. Employees with salary-based pay may qualify for an exemption if they make at least \$684 per week (regardless of time spent working) AND have managerial authority.

**Meal and Rest Breaks:** Farm businesses in Connecticut are prohibited from requiring employees to work more than 7.5 consecutive hours without at least a 30-minute meal period. It must take place at least 2 hours after the start of their shift and before the last two hours of their shift.

**Workers' compensation:** Connecticut farm and ranch businesses are obligated to secure workers' compensation for agricultural workers just as for other workers.

**Unemployment Insurance:** Farms and ranches in Connecticut must begin paying unemployment insurance tax for agricultural workers through the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA) and state unemployment program when either of the following occurs: 1) during any calendar quarter of the current or preceding calendar year the farm paid wages of \$20,000 or more, OR 2) the farm employed 10 or more individuals in agricultural labor during at least some part of a day (whether or not at the same time) during any 20 or more different weeks of the current or previous year.

*Disclaimer: This is a highly-abbreviated selection of specific agricultural employment laws and is not an encompassing list of obligations or detailed description of rules. It is intended for educational use only and is not to be construed as legal advice. Other obligations and rules may apply, particularly when a worker performs non-agricultural labor or is a sole proprietor, owner, manager, or family member of the farm business. For information, specific to an individual situation, a person must consult a qualified attorney licensed to practice in their state.*