

**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY  
Reemployment Assistance Appeals  
THE CALDWELL BUILDING  
107 EAST MADISON STREET  
TALLAHASSEE FL 32399-4143**

**PETITIONER:**

Employer Account No. - 2898499  
FRESCOS BAKERY & BISTRO INC  
ANN TIM CALHOON  
132 S KENTUCKY AVE  
LAKELAND FL 33801-5002

**RESPONDENT:**

State of Florida  
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC  
OPPORTUNITY  
c/o Department of Revenue

**PROTEST OF LIABILITY  
DOCKET NO. 2012-104033L**

**ORDER**

This matter comes before me for final Department Order.

Having fully considered the Special Deputy's Recommended Order and the record of the case and in the absence of any exceptions to the Recommended Order, I adopt the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law as set forth therein. A copy of the Recommended Order is attached and incorporated in this Final Order.

In consideration thereof, it is ORDERED that the determination dated August 3, 2012, is AFFIRMED.

### JUDICIAL REVIEW

Any request for judicial review must be initiated within 30 days of the date the Order was filed. Judicial review is commenced by filing one copy of a *Notice of Appeal* with the DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY at the address shown at the top of this Order and a second copy, with filing fees prescribed by law, with the appropriate District Court of Appeal. It is the responsibility of the party appealing to the Court to prepare a transcript of the record. If no court reporter was at the hearing, the transcript must be prepared from a copy of the Special Deputy's hearing recording, which may be requested from the Office of Appeals.

Cualquier solicitud para revisión judicial debe ser iniciada dentro de los 30 días a partir de la fecha en que la Orden fue registrada. La revisión judicial se comienza al registrar una copia de un *Aviso de Apelación* con la Agencia para la Innovación de la Fuerza Laboral [*DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY*] en la dirección que aparece en la parte superior de este *Orden* y una segunda copia, con los honorarios de registro prescritos por la ley, con el Tribunal Distrital de Apelaciones pertinente. Es la responsabilidad de la parte apelando al tribunal la de preparar una transcripción del registro. Si en la audiencia no se encontraba ningún estenógrafo registrado en los tribunales, la transcripción debe ser preparada de una copia de la grabación de la audiencia del Delegado Especial [*Special Deputy*], la cual puede ser solicitada de la Oficina de Apelaciones.

Nenpòt demann pou yon revizyon jiridik fèt pou l kòmanse lan yon peryòd 30 jou apati de dat ke Lòd la te depoze a. Revizyon jiridik la kòmanse avèk depo yon kopi yon *Avi Dapèl* ki voye bay DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY lan nan adrès ki parèt pi wo a, lan tèt Lòd sa a e yon dezyèm kopi, avèk frè depo ki preskri pa lalwa, bay Kou Dapèl Distrik apwopriye a. Se responsabilite pati k ap prezante apèl la bay Tribinal la pou l prepare yon kopi dosye a. Si pa te gen yon stenograf lan seyans lan, kopi a fèt pou l prepare apati de kopi anrejistreman seyans lan ke Adjwen Spesyal la te fè a, e ke w ka mande Biwo Dapèl la voye pou ou.

DONE and ORDERED at Tallahassee, Florida, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of January, 2013.



\_\_\_\_\_  
Altemese Smith,  
Assistant Director,  
Reemployment Assistance Services  
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

FILED ON THIS DATE PURSUANT TO § 120.52,  
FLORIDA STATUTES, WITH THE DESIGNATED  
DEPARTMENT CLERK, RECEIPT OF WHICH IS  
HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGED.

*Shanendra Y. Barnes*

\_\_\_\_\_  
DEPUTY CLERK

\_\_\_\_\_  
DATE

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

**I HEREBY CERTIFY that true and correct copies of the foregoing Final Order have been furnished to the persons listed below in the manner described, on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of January, 2013.**

*Shanendra Y. Barnes*

\_\_\_\_\_  
SHANEDRA Y. BARNES, Special Deputy Clerk  
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC  
OPPORTUNITY  
Reemployment Assistance Appeals  
107 EAST MADISON STREET  
TALLAHASSEE FL 32399-4143

By U.S. Mail:

FRESCOS BAKERY & BISTRO INC  
ANN TIM CALHOON  
132 S KENTUCKY AVE  
LAKELAND FL 33801-5002

BOBBI J SWANSON  
2017 HALLMARK COURT  
LAKELAND FL 33803

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE  
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State of Florida  
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY  
c/o Department of Revenue

**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY**

**Reemployment Assistance Appeals**

MSC 347 CALDWELL BUILDING

107 EAST MADISON STREET

TALLAHASSEE FL 32399-4143

**PETITIONER:**

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**PROTEST OF LIABILITY  
DOCKET NO. 2012-104033L**

**RESPONDENT:**

State of Florida  
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC  
OPPORTUNITY  
c/o Department of Revenue

**RECOMMENDED ORDER OF SPECIAL DEPUTY**

TO: Assistant Director,  
Executive Director,  
Reemployment Assistance Services  
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

This matter comes before the undersigned Special Deputy pursuant to the Petitioner's protest of the Respondent's determination dated August 3, 2012.

After due notice to the parties, a telephone hearing was held on November 6, 2012. The Petitioner, represented by the Petitioner's President, appeared and testified. The Respondent, represented by a Department of Revenue Tax Specialist II, appeared and testified. The Joined Party appeared and testified.

The record of the case, including the recording of the hearing and any exhibits submitted in evidence, is herewith transmitted. Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law were not received.

**Issue:**

Whether services performed for the Petitioner by the Joined Party constitute insured employment, and if so, the effective date of liability, pursuant to Section 443.036(19), 443.036(21); 443.1216, Florida Statutes.

**Findings of Fact:**

1. The Petitioner is a corporation that operates a restaurant and catering business. The Petitioner caters weddings and other functions and, for at least a six-month period in 2011, provided a Friday evening dinner service for a winery.
2. The Joined Party worked for the Petitioner as a server from April 2, 2011, until June 2012. The Joined Party obtained the work through her significant other, who was a cook for the Petitioner. The Joined Party was told the Petitioner needed serving help for a wedding, and she agreed to work.

3. After working the wedding for the Petitioner, the Joined Party was asked to serve on Friday evenings at the winery. In September 2011, when the contract with the winery ended and the Petitioner expanded its business, the Joined Party began working on a full-time basis at the Petitioner's restaurant location. From April 2011, through mid-September 2011, the Petitioner considered the Joined Party to be an independent contractor. From mid-September 2011, until June 2012, the Petitioner considered the Joined Party to be an employee.
4. The Joined Party had prior experience as a server. When the Joined Party worked a wedding, she was given the location and the time to arrive. Upon her arrival at the location, the Joined Party was told what to do, such as wash glasses, make salad, or serve a particular course, and when to do it. When the Joined Party began working the Friday evening dinner service, one of the Petitioner's experienced servers trained the Joined Party on the procedures to be followed at the winery. After approximately 2 hours of training, the Joined Party was given a few tables to work on her own, while the experienced server shadowed her.
5. The Joined Party was required to be at the winery by 6:00 pm and to work until the shift ended. After the dinner service ended, the Joined Party assisted with the breakdown of the kitchen at the site and traveled to the Petitioner's restaurant to help unload the equipment and supplies from the catering vans.
6. The Joined Party was told to wear a white or black top and black pants. The Joined Party was required to purchase and wear an apron bearing the Petitioner's name. The Petitioner provided all other supplies needed for the work.
7. The Joined Party did not bill the Petitioner for her services. The Petitioner kept track of the hours the Joined Party worked. For weddings and the winery dinner service, the Joined Party was paid on an hourly basis in cash. The Petitioner received a check from the winery that included gratuities. The Petitioner divided the gratuities equally among the work staff. The Petitioner did not withhold taxes from the Joined Party's pay until she began working on a full-time basis at the Petitioner's restaurant.
8. The Joined Party was required to personally perform the work.
9. Either party could terminate the relationship at any time without penalty or liability for breach of contract.
10. The Joined Party did not have her own business and did not advertise her services to the general public.

### **Conclusions of Law:**

11. The issue in this case, whether services performed for the Petitioner constitute employment subject to the Florida Unemployment Compensation Law, is governed by Chapter 443, Florida Statutes. Section 443.1216(1)(a)2, Florida Statutes, provides that employment subject to the chapter includes service performed by individuals under the usual common law rules applicable in determining an employer-employee relationship.
12. The Supreme Court of the United States held that the term "usual common law rules" is to be used in a generic sense to mean the "standards developed by the courts through the years of adjudication." United States v. W.M. Webb, Inc., 397 U.S. 179 (1970).
13. The Supreme Court of Florida adopted and approved the tests in 1 Restatement of Law, Agency 2d Section 220 (1958), for use to determine if an employment relationship exists. See Cantor v. Cochran, 184 So.2d 173 (Fla. 1966); Miami Herald Publishing Co. v. Kendall, 88 So.2d 276 (Fla. 1956); Magarian v. Southern Fruit Distributors, 1 So.2d 858 (Fla. 1941); see also Kane Furniture Corp. v. R. Miranda, 506 So.2d 1061 (Fla. 2d DCA 1987).

14. Restatement of Law is a publication, prepared under the auspices of the American Law Institute, which explains the meaning of the law with regard to various court rulings. The Restatement sets forth a nonexclusive list of factors that are to be considered when judging whether a relationship is an employment relationship or an independent contractor relationship.
15. 1 Restatement of Law, Agency 2d Section 220 (1958) provides:
  - (1) A servant is a person employed to perform services for another and who, in the performance of the services, is subject to the other's control or right of control.
  - (2) The following matters of fact, among others, are to be considered:
    - (a) the extent of control which, by the agreement, the business may exercise over the details of the work;
    - (b) whether or not the one employed is engaged in a distinct occupation or business;
    - (c) the kind of occupation, with reference to whether, in the locality, the work is usually done under the direction of the employer or by a specialist without supervision;
    - (d) the skill required in the particular occupation;
    - (e) whether the employer or the worker supplies the instrumentalities, tools, and the place of work for the person doing the work;
    - (f) the length of time for which the person is employed;
    - (g) the method of payment, whether by the time or by the job;
    - (h) whether or not the work is a part of the regular business of the employer;
    - (i) whether or not the parties believe they are creating the relation of master and servant;
    - (j) whether the principal is or is not in business.
16. Comments in the Restatement explain that the word "servant" does not exclusively connote manual labor, and the word "employee" has largely replaced "servant" in statutes dealing with various aspects of the working relationship between two parties.
17. In Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services v. Department of Labor & Employment Security, 472 So.2d 1284 (Fla. 1<sup>st</sup> DCA 1985) the court confirmed that the factors listed in the Restatement are the proper factors to be considered in determining whether an employer-employee relationship exists. However, in citing La Grande v. B&L Services, Inc., 432 So.2d 1364, 1366 (Fla. 1<sup>st</sup> DCA 1983), the court acknowledged that the question of whether a person is properly classified an employee or an independent contractor often cannot be answered by reference to "hard and fast" rules, but rather must be addressed on a case-by-case basis.
18. The record does not reveal the existence of any agreement, verbal or written, specifying whether the Joined Party would perform services as an employee or as an independent contractor for the period from April 2011 until September 2011. In Keith v. News & Sun Sentinel Co., 667 So.2d 167 (Fla. 1995), the Court held that in determining the status of a working relationship, the agreement between the parties should be examined if there is one. In providing guidance on how to proceed absent an express agreement the Court stated "In the event that there is no express agreement and the intent of the parties cannot be otherwise determined, courts must resort to a fact specific analysis under the Restatement based on the actual practice of the parties."
19. The Petitioner operates a restaurant and catering business. The Joined Party worked as a server for the Petitioner. The work performed by the Joined Party was not separate and distinct from the Petitioner's business, but was an integral and necessary part of the Petitioner's business. The Joined Party did not have her own business.

20. In Adams v. Department of Labor and Employment Security, 458 So.2d 1161 (Fla. 1<sup>st</sup> DCA 1984), the Court held that the basic test for determining a worker's status is the employing unit's right of control over the manner in which the work is performed. The Court, quoting Farmer's and Merchant's Bank v. Vocelle, 106 So.2d 92 (Fla. 1<sup>st</sup> DCA 1958), stated: "[I]f the person serving is merely subject to the control of the person being served as to the results to be obtained, he is an independent contractor; if he is subject to the control of the person being served as to the means to be used, he is not an independent contractor." In this case, the Petitioner exercised sufficient control over the Joined Party to establish an employer-employee relationship. The Petitioner determined what work was performed, when the work was performed and, through direction and training, how the work was performed. The Joined Party was required to personally perform the work.
21. The Petitioner furnished the supplies needed for the work, with the exception of the apron that the Joined Party was required to purchase.
22. The Petitioner determined the rate and method of payment. The Joined Party was paid by time, rather than by the job. The fact that the Petitioner chose not to withhold taxes from the Joined Party's pay for the period from April 2011 until September 2011 does not, standing alone, establish an independent contractor relationship.
23. It is concluded that the services performed for the Petitioner by the Joined Party as a server constitute insured employment.

**Recommendation:** It is recommended that the determination dated August 3, 2012, be AFFIRMED.

Respectfully submitted on December 3, 2012.



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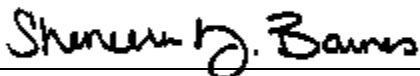
SUSAN WILLIAMS, Special Deputy  
Office of Appeals

A party aggrieved by the *Recommended Order* may file written exceptions to the Director at the address shown above within fifteen days of the mailing date of the *Recommended Order*. Any opposing party may file counter exceptions within ten days of the mailing of the original exceptions. A brief in opposition to counter exceptions may be filed within ten days of the mailing of the counter exceptions. Any party initiating such correspondence must send a copy of the correspondence to each party of record and indicate that copies were sent.

Una parte que se vea perjudicada por la *Orden Recomendada* puede registrar excepciones por escrito al Director Designado en la dirección que aparece arriba dentro de quince días a partir de la fecha del envío por correo de la *Orden Recomendada*. Cualquier contraparte puede registrar contra-excepciones dentro de los diez días a partir de la fecha de envío por correo de las excepciones originales. Un sumario en oposición a contra-excepciones puede ser registrado dentro de los diez días a partir de la fecha de envío por correo de las contra-excepciones. Cualquier parte que dé inicio a tal correspondencia debe enviarle una copia de tal correspondencia a cada parte contenida en el registro y señalar que copias fueron remitidas.



Yon pati ke *Lòd Rekòmande* a afekte ka prezante de eksklizyon alekri bay Direktè Adjwen an lan adrès ki parèt anlè a lan yon peryòd kenz jou apati de dat ke *Lòd Rekòmande* a te poste a. Nenpòt pati ki fè opozisyon ka prezante objeksyon a eksklizyon yo lan yon peryòd dis jou apati de lè ke objeksyon a eksklizyon orijinal yo te poste. Yon dosye ki prezante ann opozisyon a objeksyon a eksklizyon yo, ka prezante lan yon peryòd dis jou apati de dat ke objeksyon a eksklizyon yo te poste. Nenpòt pati ki angaje yon korespondans konsa dwe voye yon kopi kourye a bay chak pati ki enplike lan dosye a e endike ke yo te voye kopi yo.



SHANEDRA Y. BARNES, Special Deputy Clerk

**Date Mailed:**  
**December 3, 2012**

Copies mailed to:

Petitioner  
Respondent  
Joined Party

BOBBI J SWANSON  
2017 HALLMARK COURT  
LAKELAND FL 33803

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE  
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