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“I MEAN, YOU’RE NOT STAFF”: THE EMPLOYEE CLASSIFICATION CIRCUIT SPLIT AND WHY THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK’S TOTALITY OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES TEST FROM GLATT v. FOX SEARCHLIGHT PICTURES INC. DESERVES A LEAD ROLE

JAMEY COLLIDGE*

“[T]hose of us who support individual liberty and believe internships—paid or unpaid—better the careers of those who choose to intern understand that this market will be best served by leaving it alone.”

I. A “FREE” EXPOSITION ON THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

From late 2009 to early 2010, Eric Glatt and Alexander Footman served as production interns for Fox Searchlight Pictures (Searchlight) and performed what they considered menial yet “essential tasks.” At forty years old and with an MBA in hand, Glatt hoped the internship would help him break into the film industry. Instead, Glatt and Footman took out the trash, gathered lunch orders, and manned phones—experiences perhaps evident of a lowly employee but falling far short of the educational opportunity both had hoped for. Adding to the confusion, Searchlight originally labeled Glatt as an accounting clerk, seemingly implying that Glatt was something more than an intern to begin with. In the end, Glatt and Footman watched Searchlight’s movie Black Swan reap more than $300 million in box office earnings while they received nothing

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* J.D. Candidate, 2016, Villanova University School of Law; B.A. 2012, Wake Forest University. I would like to thank my Associate Editor, Jocelyn Cooper, for her continued willingness to provide thoughtful advice throughout the process of writing this Note. I would also like to thank my colleagues on the Villanova Law Review for the time and hard work that went into the publication of this Note.

1. Vance Ginn & Carine Martinez-Gouhier, Paid or Unpaid Internship? Let Individuals Decide, FORBES (June 26, 2014, 8:29 AM), http://www.forbes.com/sites/realspin/2014/06/26/paid-or-unpaid-internship-let-individuals-decide/ (advocating for proliferation of more internships and supporting notion that young adults should be free to pursue whatever opportunity, even unpaid internships, if they so choose).

2. See Josh Sanburn, The Beginning of the End of the Unpaid Internship, TIME (May 2, 2012), http://business.time.com/2012/05/02/the-beginning-of-the-end-of-the-unpaid-internship-as-we-know-it/ (discussing non-educational and demeaning tasks some unpaid interns are subjected to during their internships). For the purposes of this Note, the terms intern and extern will be used interchangeably.

3. See id. (exemplifying hopes of many entertainment industry interns before exposure to their actual tasks).


5. See Sanburn, supra note 2 (explaining that job positions not labeled “intern” are typically evidence that position is more closely representative of full time employee position).
for their efforts.6

Surprisingly, the unpaid internship problem is not limited to college students; rather, it is pervasive among millennials, including those who have been out of school for many years.7 It is not just college students who complain now, but also members of the work force trying to better themselves in an environment that rewards paying one’s dues and getting lucky.8 In 2010, the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) created Fact Sheet #71 to set forth the current guidelines for classifying interns as trainees or employees, but these guidelines have become muddled with inconsistent application and are subjected to continuing criticism.9

This Note analyzes the three different tests used by courts to determine whether an intern is a trainee or an employee and advocates for the totality of the circumstances test as the unifying test courts should use to classify interns.10 Part II provides a background of the Fair Labor Standards Act

6. See Craig Durrant, Comment, To Benefit or Not to Benefit: Mutually Induced Consideration as a Test for the Legality of Unpaid Internships, 162 U. Pa. L. Rev. 169, 170 (2013) (noting box office earnings brought in by Black Swan). Diana Wang, an intern with the fashion magazine Harper’s Bazaar, found herself in a similar situation to that of Glatt and Footman. See Sanburn, supra note 2 (discussing Diana Wang’s internship experience). During her internship, Wang worked up to fifty-five hours a week, often eating lunch at 4:00 PM and working until 10:00 PM without a dinner break. See id. (illustrating Wang’s difficult working environment, especially for unpaid intern). These hours are comparable to those of a busy doctor or lawyer, or at least those of a paid employee making, if not overtime, at the very least a decent salary. See id. (noting Wang’s hours would be difficult for paid employees and nearly impossible for unpaid interns). Wang also found herself placing routine shipping orders, lug

7. See Alex Williams, For Interns, All Work and No Payoff: Millennials Feel Trapped in a Cycle of Internships with Little Pay and No Job Offers, N.Y. Times (Feb. 14, 2014) http://www.nytimes.com/2014/02/16/fashion/millennials-internships.html (illustrating more examples of unconventional unpaid internships). It is important to note how pervasive the unpaid internship problem is among millennials. See id. (noting that unpaid internships affect former professionals as well as young adults). There are plenty more examples in addition to those above, including twenty-nine-year old Andrew Lang, who spent time delivering bottles of wine for Christmas parties in his three different internships with Hollywood production companies, and Lea, who spent time fetching coffee at an art gallery and clipping newspapers at a public relations agency. See id. (providing other examples of older millennials participating in poorly managed unpaid internships).

8. See id. (discussing internship framework in increasingly difficult job market).

9. See U.S. DEP’T OF LAB. WAGE & HOUR DIV., FACT SHEET #71: INTERNSHIP PROGRAMS UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT (Apr. 2010), available at http://www.dol.gov/whd/regs/compliance/whdfs71.htm [hereinafter FACT SHEET #71] (providing guidelines for classifying interns). For a detailed discussion of the history of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), see infra notes 82–91 and accompanying text. For a discussion of the mechanics of the FLSA, see infra notes 92–105 and accompanying text. The inconsistent application of the FLSA standard is evidenced by three separate tests applied by courts. For a discussion and comparison of the tests, see infra notes 106–16 and accompanying text. Aside from the confusion surrounding the application of the FLSA to internships, there are many other criticisms of unpaid internships. For a discussion of those criticisms, see infra notes 56–81 and accompanying text.

(FLSA) and unpaid internships, an overview of how DOL Fact Sheet #71 works in practice, and insight from proponents and critics of unpaid internships. Part III discusses and analyzes *Glatt v. Fox Searchlight Pictures Inc.*, a groundbreaking case for interns. Lastly, Part IV offers support for the *Glatt* court’s approach and explains why a totality of the circumstances test will bring consistency to the courts and best protect intern and employer interests alike.

II. THE RISING ACTION: EVOLUTION OF THE FLSA AND THE INTERNSHIP DEBATE

“‘[I]n the wealthiest nation on Earth, no one who works full-time should have to live in poverty.’” These words, spoken by President Barack Obama in 2013, emphasize the importance of the bill President Franklin Roosevelt signed into law over seventy years ago, which established “basic workers’ rights and [set] the groundwork for a middle class that thrived after World War Two.” The importance of the FLSA for employees cannot be overstated, but the FLSA only regulates those who fall under the “employee” label. This section will first explore the current unpaid internship debate by providing insight from both critics and supporters of such programs. Then, to fully understand the recent increase in lawsuits over unpaid internships, the history of different tests applied by circuit courts to determine whether interns are employees or trainees. The Eleventh Circuit applies an “‘economic realities’” test; the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Circuits apply a “‘primary benefit’ or ‘primary beneficiary’ test;” and the Tenth Circuit and lower courts in the Second Circuit apply a “‘totality of the circumstances’” test. See id. (laying out in detail three tests used by courts to classify interns); see also Cody Elyse Brookhouser, Note, *Whaling on Walling: A Uniform Approach to Determining Whether Interns Are ‘Employees’ Under the Fair Labor Standards Act*, 100 IOWA L. REV. 751, 768–72 (2015) (providing support for totality of circumstances approach as unifying test courts should use for classifying interns).

11. For an overview of the historical background and mechanics of the FLSA, see infra notes 82–105.


13. For the facts, procedure, and a narrative analysis of *Glatt*, see infra notes 117–37 and accompanying text.

14. For further discussion advocating for the totality of the circumstances test, see infra notes 138–86 and accompanying text.

15. Danielle Gray et al., *Fair Labor Standards Act Anniversary Reminds Us Why We Need to Raise the Minimum Wage*, WHITE HOUSE BLOG (June 25, 2013, 3:00 PM), http://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2013/06/25/fair-labor-standards-act-anniversary-reminds-us-why-we-need-raise-minimum-wage (quoting President Barack Obama) (remembering FLSA and discussing need to raise minimum wages to better fit in line with inflation).


17. See Christopher Keleher, *The Perils of Unpaid Internships*, 101 ILL. B.J. 626, 628 (2013) (explaining how FLSA applies to employees and limitations of FLSA coverage). It is important to note that many decisions before *Glatt* placed interns in the “trainee” exception, thereby releasing companies from any obligation to pay their interns. See id. at 629 (discussing trainee exception and why trainees do not fall under FLSA).

18. For a discussion of the proponents and the critics of unpaid internships, see infra notes 21–81 and accompanying text.
and mechanics of the FLSA will be discussed. Lastly, a brief discussion of the three tests courts use to classify interns will be provided.

A. “You Say Yes, I Say No”: Proponents and Critics of Unpaid Internships

As the job market continues to be limited, not only are more young adults seeking unpaid internships, but even those no longer in school have begun settling for unpaid internships out of necessity. Unpaid internships are most prevalent in the media, fashion, and entertainment industries, as well as in small businesses and government. Unpaid internships have been the subject of increasing scrutiny in recent years, and in response, the DOL issued Fact Sheet #71. Recently, unpaid internships have been called everything from indefensible, to illegal, to unethical. Although public opinion has mostly criticized unpaid internships, some have defended the merits of these programs.

19. For a discussion of the history and mechanics of the FLSA, see infra notes 82–105 and accompanying text. Since the Glatt lawsuit and decision, there has been a spate of intern lawsuits across many different industries. See Stephen Suen & Kara Brandeisky, Tracking Intern Lawsuits, PRO PUBLICA (Apr. 15, 2014), http://projects.propublica.org/graphics/intern-suits (providing continually updating list of recent unpaid internship lawsuits).

20. For a discussion of the three tests courts use to classify interns, see infra notes 106–16 and accompanying text.


22. See The Internship: Generation i, ECONOMIST (Sept. 6, 2014), http://www.economist.com/news/international/21615612-temporary-unregulated-and-often-unpaid-internship-has-become-route (discussing history and rise of unpaid internships); see also Greenhouse, supra note 4 (noting how declining job market has led to equal climb in number of unpaid internship offerings). The rise in unpaid internships has been striking: “In 1976 more than half of American television newsrooms employed interns; by the 1990s nearly all did.” See Generation i, supra (providing examples showing increase in unpaid internships). Coupled with a struggling economy, the rise in young adults with bachelor’s degrees has led to a larger labor pool without accompanying growth in paying jobs. See id. (“In 1970 one in ten Americans over 25 had a bachelor’s degree; now a third do.”). In the journalism industry, today about 34% of internships are actually paid, down from 57% in 1997. See id. (detailing decline of paid, and rise of unpaid, internships).

23. See Durrant, supra note 6, at 174 & nn.39–40 (discussing necessity of interns in media and entertainment industries because of need for experience to gain jobs in those areas and how small businesses try to save money by using unpaid interns).

24. See supra note 9 and accompanying text (providing commentary on increasing scrutiny of unpaid internships and how this possibly forced DOL’s hand into issuing Fact Sheet #71).


26. Although critics seemingly outweigh those in favor of unpaid internships, proponents of unpaid internships have been found across all positions, including students,
1. Arguments in Favor of Unpaid Internships

Proponents of unpaid internships claim that unpaid internships provide valuable work and educational experiences, that the opportunities allow students to make connections and become more attractive to future employers, and that paid jobs will become scarcer as unpaid internship programs are eliminated.27

Critics focus heavily on the lack of compensation for interns; however, a 2010 study by Intern Bridge found that earning money was the eighth reason given by students for obtaining an internship.28 The report found that gaining hands on experience in the field and becoming better prepared for employment in their field were the top two reasons students pursued internships.29 Evidently, like employers, many students also value prior work experience and understand that skills gained through unpaid internships can be invaluable for future employment.30

Although those with paid internships are more likely to receive a permanent employment offer subsequent to the internship, the experience gained through an unpaid internship should not be overlooked.31 Especially in

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27. For a discussion of the benefits of unpaid internships, see infra notes 28–55 and accompanying text.

28. See Ginn & Martinez-Gouhier, supra note 1 (citing INTERN BRIDGE, 2010 INTERNSHIP SALARY REPORT 1, 9 (2010), available at http://utsa.edu/careercenter/pdfs/2010%20salary%20report.pdf) (noting that money may not be as important to interns as believed). Intern Bridge is a college recruiting and research firm that surveyed more than 25,000 interns to compile its 2010 report. See id. (discussing parameters of Intern Bridge’s 2010 report). The report found that the first seven of thirteen ranked factors for why students chose to intern were “experiential based.” INTERN SALARY REPORT, supra, at 9 (listing top thirteen reasons students pursue internships). In order, before earning money, students sought internships:

1. To gain hands on experience in [their] field
2. To become better prepared for employment in [their] field
3. To learn new skills
4. To gain a realistic preview of the workplace
5. To make professional contacts
6. To explore a new organization
7. To explore a new industry
8. To earn money

See id. (emphasis added) (showing seven reasons students pursue internships before earning money).

29. See id.

30. See Maggie Driver, Students Argue Unpaid Internships Can Still Be Beneficial, DAILY WILDCAT (Sept. 23, 2013, 10:22 PM), http://www.wildcat.arizona.edu/article/2013/09/students-argue-unpaid-internships-can-still-be-beneficial (“Students who have had internships said experience is key, regardless of whether it’s a paid or unpaid internship.”). The director of the University of Arizona Career Services made the point that “[a] quality internship is still going to put students above and beyond” . . . [because] employers are looking for career-related experience, which ranks those students higher than students without internship experience.” See id. (quoting Eileen McGarry) (arguing experience is most important benefit of internships and opportunity to gain valuable experience is independent of whether internship is paid or unpaid).

31. See Class of 2013: Paid Interns Outpace Unpaid Peers in Job Offers, Salaries,
“skill based fields such as technology or finance,” unpaid internships can allow students to gain practical, hands-on work experience while developing their talents in an area of interest.\textsuperscript{32} It is unrealistic to believe that all employers will pay temporary interns and also provide them with highly technical training.\textsuperscript{33} Despite what critics argue, unpaid internships \textit{can} provide tangible benefits without being exploitative.\textsuperscript{34}

Furthermore, unpaid internships provide valuable educational opportunities and provide interns with opportunities to explore new interests. Many internship programs under recent scrutiny treat interns essentially as employees and provide little to no educational value.\textsuperscript{35} Besides work experience, the educational experience of an internship is perhaps its greatest asset.\textsuperscript{36} Not only does the educational experience of internships better the interns, but interns can bring those experiences back to the classroom and enrich their peers as well.\textsuperscript{37} Similarly beneficial, internships allow participants to explore and develop new...
areas of interest and help students make more informed decisions about their career choices.\footnote{See Downey, supra note 32 (“Unpaid internships give students the ability to pursue their interests in a given field and to develop their own skills.”); see also William Frierson, The Benefits of Unpaid Internships & How They Can Turn into a Full-Time Paid Job, COLL. CAREER CONNECTOR (Sept. 17, 2013), http://www.collegerecruiter.com/blog/2013/09/17/the-benefits-of-unpaid-internships-how-they-can-turn-into-a-full-time-paid-job/ (arguing unpaid internships give students “[a] better idea of whether [they have] chosen the right profession . . . [as] [f]irst-hand experience is irreplaceable”). These experiences may also help interns “discover hidden talents . . . [by] [a]ccepting challenges outside [their] designated skill area[, which is] always viewed favorably by management.” See id. (noting other benefits unpaid internships may provide interns).}

University of North Carolina senior Sydney Harris’s experience with her unpaid internship embodies all that is positive about a well-run unpaid internship program.\footnote{See Katie Hjerpe, Students Weigh Benefits of Unpaid Internships, DAILY TARHEEL (Mar. 18, 2014, 4:27 PM), http://www.dailytarheel.com/article/2014/03/students-weigh-experiences-nances-in-unpaid-internships (detailing Sydney Harris’s NBA internship to show there are still some experiences paid internships cannot buy).} Harris interned with the NBA’s media department covering the 2013 NBA Finals, an enviable position in which the experience gained far outweighed the unpaid label.\footnote{See id. (“‘Even if I get a job in the NBA post-graduation, there’s a chance I’ll never be media for the NBA Finals again’ . . . . ‘You can’t put a price on that experience.’” (quoting Sydney Harris)). Harris expressed further support for sophisticated unpaid internships because to her, “‘[j]ust because an internship isn’t paid in money doesn’t mean you’re not going to get some sort of benefit out of it.’” See id. (quoting Harris) (supporting idea that unpaid internships can sometimes provide more meaningful experiences than paid positions).}

Unpaid internships can also expose interns to, and help interns develop, new areas of interest and make more informed decisions about their career goals.\footnote{See Michael Koliner & Andi Crist, The Pros and Cons of an Unpaid Internship, CHI. ARTISTS RES. (Apr. 15, 2014, 1:56 PM), http://www.chicagoartistsresource.org/articles/pros-and-cons-unpaid-internship?discipline=Literary (“‘It was a really great learning experience. I learned a lot about the business side of art and it has changed my view about what I might want from the art world. I would like to pursue a Master’s in business now.’” (quoting Chelsea Kelly)).} For example, Chelsea Kelly found her unpaid internship to be extremely informative, providing her with “invaluable insight into how she hopes to use her art education.”\footnote{See id. (arguing that benefits of unpaid internships should cause critics to rethink their position that all unpaid internships should be eliminated).} The benefits of educational experience and the opportunities to develop new skills should convince critics that unpaid internships should continue.\footnote{Id.}

In a difficult job market, the experience gained from, and connections formed through, an unpaid internship can make interns more attractive to employers and could be the difference between merely being considered for a
full-time position and actually being hired for one. Networking is one of the most important tools for opening up possible job opportunities down the road. According to one professional business coach, “70–80% of all jobs are found through networking.” Working for professionals, whether paid or not, can help build a network and open up potential employment opportunities down the road.

Furthermore, having an internship on a resume in today’s economy can provide a true benefit. Many employers have stated that between two equally qualified candidates, the one with the internship will almost always win the job over the candidate without one. In addition, some companies are much more likely to hire candidates who worked for them before as unpaid interns, which is yet another benefit of unpaid internships.

As previously discussed, unpaid internships can lead to great professional experiences. If unpaid internships are taken away, practical learning

44. See Alison Green, Why Unpaid Internships Should Be Legal, U.S. NEWS & WORLD REP. (July 1, 2013, 8:55 AM), http://money.usnews.com/money/blogs/outside-voices-careers/2013/07/01/why-unpaid-internships-should-be-legal (“In this job market, unpaid internship experience can be what makes the difference between getting interviews and job offers or remaining unemployed.”).


46. See id. (discussing benefits of networking). Farrington further supports networking as an important tool for individuals by asserting that “[n]etworking referrals will typically generate 80% more results than a cold call” and that “[e]very person you meet has 200–250 people with whom they connect who can potentially assist you.” Id. (noting positive correlation between networking and job opportunities). Unpaid internships are truly the “perfect forum for making contacts. Everyone notices the new person when you come in the office. Be . . . respectful and friendly to your co-workers and you will have a room full of people willing to help you when you apply for a full-time job.” Frierson, supra note 38 (discussing ways to stand out at one’s unpaid internship). Students seem to agree as making professional contacts was the fifth most reported reason that students seek internships. See INTERN SALARY REPORT, supra note 28, at 9 (noting that making professional contacts is important reason students pursue unpaid internships).

47. See Farrington, supra note 45 (supporting idea that networking can only help open future opportunities). Farrington is sure to temper expectations of immediate results, noting that “networking is a long-term commitment to knowing . . . what you may be able to do together that you couldn’t do . . . alone.” See id. (describing networking as long term commitment and explaining that students should not expect short term results). Although the idea of networking for long-term benefits may be off-putting, networking can lead to opportunities that may have never been found without doing so. See id. (ensuring students understand long term benefits of networking).

48. For a few brief points on the difficulties of the current job market and how internships can set applicants apart, see Aoun, supra note 36; Green, supra note 44.

49. See Hjerpe, supra note 39 (discussing value of unpaid internships and how employers value internships when evaluating potential job candidates).

50. See Downey, supra note 32 (supporting well-run unpaid internship programs). Although tangible benefits from unpaid internships are key, “companies may [also] see an applicant’s willingness to work unpaid as evidence of the interest and genuine ethic of the student.” See id. (listing intangible benefit of unpaid internships).

51. For a further discussion of the benefits of unpaid internships see supra notes 27–50 and accompanying text.
opportunities will disappear as well.\textsuperscript{52} After a major publisher discontinued its internship program last year, many companies are following suit, realizing the legal risks of unpaid internships.\textsuperscript{53} Further, if employers are required to pay all interns, the reality is that employers likely “wouldn’t hire those interns at all,” as it is much easier to hire a few full-time employees than host several unpaid interns and spend money and time training them.\textsuperscript{54} Although controversial, if companies continue to shut down unpaid internship programs, America’s young adults may become stuck needing experience to land a job but at a loss for where to find that experience to become qualified for a job.\textsuperscript{55}

2. \textit{Arguments Against Unpaid Internships}

While there are advocates, there is also opposition to the concept of unpaid internships.\textsuperscript{56} Critics of unpaid internships claim that unpaid internships may actually increase the unemployment rate while decreasing the effectiveness of internship programs, that unpaid internships financially harm interns and lead to lost opportunity costs, and that unpaid internships help promote socioeconomic inequality.\textsuperscript{57}

As paying job opportunities continue to stagnate, unpaid internships are becoming the only way for young people to get experience.\textsuperscript{58} Forty-five percent of students would still choose a government or non-profit internship over a for-profit one.\textsuperscript{59} Clearly, there is no shortage of potential interns willing

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\item \textsuperscript{52} See Ginn & Martinez-Gouhier, \textit{supra} note 1 (noting possible negative effects of allowing too much governmental control over unpaid internships).
\item \textsuperscript{53} See Susan Adams, \textit{Why Condé Nast Felt It Had to Stop Using Interns}, FORBES (Oct. 24, 2013, 2:39 PM), http://www.forbes.com/sites/susanadams/2013/10/24/why-conde-nast-felt-it-had-to-stop-using-interns/ (noting possibility that \textit{Glatt} ruling will lead to companies retracting internship programs). Condé Nast is a publishing powerhouse, boasting titles such as \textit{Vogue}, \textit{The New Yorker}, and \textit{Vanity Fair}. \textit{See id.} The company chose to end its internship program after the recent spate of lawsuits rather than pay interns. \textit{See id.} (discussing Condé Nast’s decision to end its internship program). Whatever Condé Nast’s motive may have been, and although its program faced heavier scrutiny than others, the closing of more and more unpaid opportunities could harm younger generations even more. \textit{See id.} (detailing harm that may be brought to larger number of students if more companies close their internship programs). Daniel O’Meara, “chairman of the employment law division of Philadelphia-based Montgomery, McCracken, Walker & Rhoads,” has spoken with many companies about their unpaid internship programs, which have indicated that they will be ending their internship programs due to the increased risk of hosting such programs. \textit{Id.} (showing other companies will choose closing internship programs over facing increased legal risks).
\item \textsuperscript{54} See Green, \textit{supra} note 44 (analyzing realities that employers will be faced with should unpaid internships continue to be eliminated).
\item \textsuperscript{55} See \textit{id.} (explaining harm in ending unpaid internships).
\item \textsuperscript{56} \textit{Compare supra} notes 27–55 and accompanying text (discussing points advocates use to support unpaid internships), with \textit{infra} notes 57–81 and accompanying text (discussing arguments critics make against unpaid internships).
\item \textsuperscript{57} For a discussion of the criticisms of unpaid internships, see \textit{infra} notes 58–81 and accompanying text.
\item \textsuperscript{58} See Greenhouse, \textit{supra} note 4 (“With job openings scarce for young people, the number of unpaid internships has climbed in recent years . . . .”); see also Fink, \textit{supra} note 25, at 436 & n.8 (linking increases in unpaid internships with decreases in available paying jobs).
\item \textsuperscript{59} See \textit{INTERN SALARY REPORT}, \textit{supra} note 28, at 9 (analyzing students’ willingness
to work for free to gain experience despite the lack of compensation. With no shortage of a willing labor force and a continuing effort to cut costs, companies gladly turn to unpaid interns to fill needed spots. As companies benefit from paying fewer employees and working unpaid interns longer hours, there seems to be little incentive to stop this unethical practice.

The expansion of unpaid internships has also harmed the internship experience itself. The proliferation of unpaid internships has led to less interaction with supervisors and less substantive internship experiences. Not only does the opportunity for practical experience suffer, but with the over-hiring of free labor, chances to forge personal connections and networking opportunities suffer as well.

Another problem with these unpaid internships is that they can place significant financial strains on interns. Between high apartment rental rates and the costs of traveling to and from work, the costs associated with these to participate in unpaid internships).

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60. See id. (noting that students are willing to work for experience over payment).
61. See Kathryne Anne Edwards & Alexander Hertel-Fernandez, Econ. Pol’y Inst., Not-So-Equal Protection: Reforming the Regulation of Student Internships 1, 4 (Apr. 9, 2010), available at http://cpi.3cdn.net/f7d635c82f7380ff0_8sm6bxrzk.pdf (discussing extent of FLSA’s application to different employment areas and problems stemming from replacing regular workers with interns). Unpaid interns seem to be an easy way for companies to combat rising prices for health care coverage, transportation costs, and other benefits that employers often provide. See id. (“Replacement of full-time workers with unpaid interns has also likely been fueled by the rising cost of providing health care and other employee benefits.”).
62. See Sanburn, supra note 2 (providing discussion of Diana Wang, Eric Glatt, and Alex Footman’s internship experiences). The cases of Diana Wang, Eric Glatt, and Alex Footman all prove this point. See id. Rather than their respective companies paying employees to take out the trash, take lunch orders, or carry bags around Manhattan, they gave those tasks to the lowly unpaid interns. See id. (recounting duties carried out by Wang, Glatt, and Footman during their internships). If the intern manual of John Boehner, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, has any similarities to those across America, it also appears that many unpaid interns will continue to stay quiet about their actual duties at their internships. See Generation i, supra note 22 (“DON’T talk to the press. Have a good attitude. Always say yes. You are not here to change the world.”).
64. See id. (discussing further downsides of expanding unpaid internship programs). The field of journalism exemplifies this problem perfectly; however, it is likely that internship experiences are increasingly less valuable in many industries. See id. (noting internship experiences are deteriorating across all fields). As Timothy Noah explains, journalism interns hardly even write anymore. See id.
65. See id. (“Who can remember names in that sea of young faces? It was different when there were only one or two.”).
66. This hypothetical example does not attempt to balance financial detriments against substantive experiences of the internship. It merely serves to demonstrate the costs one undertakes when accepting an unpaid internship.
opportunities can act as serious deterrents for potential participants.67

For example, take a new summer intern working near Union Station in Washington, D.C., who lives in Fairfax, Virginia. The metro trip will cost $58 per week, totaling $580 for the ten week internship.68 With high gas prices, driving will not provide financial relief. Even if the student does not have to pay for living expenses, the student will likely spend much more than just the $580 for transportation over the summer.69

Due to the time spent commuting and working, the student has significant opportunity costs.70 Supposing the student instead found a paid internship or job at ten dollars an hour near home or school, the student could have made around $3,200.71 Taking into account the cost of transportation and other expenses, the unpaid internship could actually end up costing the student closer to $4,000–$5,000.72 The financial detriments may become even worse when considering each student’s specific situation.73

Critics also claim that unpaid internships favor wealthier students because not all students can take on the costs associated with unpaid internships or have families to financially support them during an unpaid opportunity.74 Further, many students are financially burdened by student loans, with the average student-loan debt in 2012 at $29,400.75 In addition, around 71% of all students

67. See, e.g., Apartments for Rent in Foggy Bottom, Neighborhood of Washington, District of Columbia, APARTMENT GUIDE, http://www.apartmentguide.com/neighborhoods/District-of-Columbia/Washington/Foggy-Bottom/ (last visited Feb. 17, 2015) (presenting apartments for rent in Foggy Bottom area). Although the student may find a sublet or rent an apartment with other interns, the costs of rent for ten weeks will likely be substantial.


69. Assuming the student participates in social activities in the evenings and on weekends, transportation costs may only be a small amount compared to the costs of other activities.

70. An opportunity cost commonly means “the value of the next-highest-valued alternative use of that resource.” See David R. Henderson, Opportunity Cost, CONCISE ENCYCLOPEDIA ECON., LIBRARY OF ECON. & LIBERTY (2d ed. 2008), available at http://www.econlib.org/library/Enc/OpportunityCost.html. In the hypothetical, the student’s next-highest-valued use of time and energy would likely be a paying internship or job.

71. Assume the student worked the same amount of time as in the unpaid internship example. The student would have worked eight hours a day, four days a week. This would come to $320 a week, totaling $3,200 after ten weeks before tax.

72. Although this may be a drastic jump, the student’s opportunity costs must be considered when determining how much a student truly is financially harmed by an unpaid internship. Other fees may include: possible small rent payments to the relative, food and drink costs, entertainment costs, possible work expenses, etc.

73. For a real life picture of what unpaid internships can look like and the lengths some students are forced to go through, see Durrant, supra note 6, at 179–81 & nn.59–63 (citing Emma Jacobs, Do Unpaid Internships Make Sense for Students?, NEWSWORKS (July 6, 2012), http://www.newsworks.org/index.php/local/business-a-economy/41042-do-unpaid-internships-make-sense-for-students) (describing incredible lengths one student went to for her unpaid internship).

74. See EDWARDS & HERTEL-FERNANDEZ, supra note 61, at 4 (noting difficulties faced by students with lesser means when considering unpaid internships).

75. See Quick Facts About Student Debt, INST. FOR COLL. ACCESS & SUCCESS (Mar. 2014), http://projectonstudentdebt.org/files/pub//Debt_Facts_and_Sources.pdf (providing
graduating from four-year undergraduate colleges had some student-loan debt.76

As previously mentioned, moving to a new city for the duration of an unpaid internship can be very expensive.77 Students wishing to avoid additional debt or students without supplemental income from parents are further incentivized by paying jobs, regardless of the educational experience the job may provide.78

Another type of internship that favors wealthier students is a “pay for internships,” which companies such as University of Dreams offer for students who are willing to pay more than $9,000 to be placed in a highly regarded, unpaid internship.79 These programs help wealthier students place in highly regarded internship positions and significantly lessen competition by weeding out highly qualified students who cannot afford to pay an internship placement company.80

As more companies downsize or stagnate their hiring due to economic troubles, a generation of students unable to afford unpaid internships, yet unable to find paying work, may continue to become a troubling reality.81

B. Flashback: The Then and Now

In the first half of the twentieth century, President Franklin D. Roosevelt played Robin Hood for the working laborer in a sea of big business.82 The

sheet that gives basic information about student loans and associated debts).

76. See id. (showing percentage of students who graduate with some debt).
77. For an example of the financial detriments an intern may face during an unpaid internship, see supra notes 68–76 and accompanying text.
78. See Durrant, supra note 6, at 181 (noting that unpaid internships do nothing to dispel debt and thus students with lesser means are swayed towards paid opportunities). Interestingly, even with paid internships, students from lower-income houses are on average paid a lower salary. See INTERN SALARY REPORT, supra note 28, at 10 (noting average paid internship salaries for four different salary ranges).
80. See id. (summarizing general unfairness associated with University of Dreams and similar internship finding programs).
81. See Noah, supra note 63 (describing social problems associated with creating internship framework that favors wealthier families).
82. See generally Jonathan Grossman, Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938: Maximum Struggle for a Minimum Wage, U.S. DEP’T OF LABOR, http://www.dol.gov/dol/aboutdol/history/flsa1938.htm (providing general background about creation and implementation of FLSA). In getting the FLSA passed, President Roosevelt faced incredible obstacles, including a continually bickering Congress, a nation going through the Great Depression, and an uncooperative Supreme Court. See id. (recognizing difficulties Roosevelt faced on his journey to pass FLSA). The Supreme Court took an early stance, showing its disdain for any laws governing minimum wage or hours requirements, when it struck down New York’s Bakershop Act in 1895. See David Kestenbaum, The Birth of the Minimum Wage in America, NAT’L PUB. RADIO (Jan. 17, 2014, 3:33 AM), http://www.npr.org/blogs/money/2014/01/16/263129670/the-birth-of-the-minimum-wage-in-america (listing Supreme Court decisions opposing better wage and hour requirements prior to 1937). The Bakershop Act would have limited hours and placed sanitation requirements on bakeries. See id. However, the Supreme Court ruled that the law was unconstitutional because it infringed upon individual rights to
FLSA arose from the depths of the Great Depression, a time when some laborers worked incredibly long hours under terrible conditions for often little to no pay.83 After a long fight, Roosevelt led America away from the country’s previous adherence to child labor, long hours, and poor pay.84 Although June 25, 1938 does not have the legacy of a more infamous day under Roosevelt’s tenure as president, the day marked a significant change in American labor standards.85

The FLSA strives to rid those industries engaged in commerce of labor conditions detrimental to the maintenance of the “‘minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency, and general well-being of workers . . . without substantially curtailing employment.’”86 The FLSA sets forth three main objectives:

(1) to establish a minimum wage floor,
(2) to encourage limits on the number of weekly hours covered by employees work through overtime provisions, and
(3) to discourage oppressive use of child labor.87

This Note focuses on how the FLSA defines “employee” and “employ,” as how an intern is classified can turn on the definition of these two terms.88

Today, for an intern to fall within the FLSA minimum wage requirement, the intern must be an employee of the employer.89 The FLSA defines an enter into contracts. See Grossman, supra (analyzing Supreme Court holding in Lochner v. New York, 198 U.S. 45 (1905)).


84. See Grossman, supra note 82 (discussing Roosevelt’s 1936 presidential election and America’s subsequent change in attitude towards labor laws). Roosevelt made higher labor standards a cornerstone of his 1936 presidential campaign, and, after his landslide victory in which he won the Electoral College 523 to 8, he considered America to be fully supportive of his goals. See id.

The original bill, introduced to Congress in 1937, passed through the Senate, however it was held up in the House Rules Committee; another Congressional session had passed, but a labor bill was yet to be made into law. See id. (providing background on 1937 Congress and difficulties Roosevelt faced trying to get his bill passed into law). Undeterred, Roosevelt called a special session of Congress on November 15, 1937, to further push the bill, however shortly before Christmas the House “unexpectedly sent the bill back to the Labor Committee.” Id. (discussing another of many roadblocks to passing FLSA). After even more turbulence through 1938, enough concessions were made on both sides, and the Fair Labor Standards Act was signed by Roosevelt on June 25, 1938, and came into effect on October 24, 1938. See id. (discussing last push by Roosevelt to finally get FLSA enacted into law).

85. See Durrant, supra note 6, at 172 (“President Franklin Delano Roosevelt called [the FLSA] ‘the most farsighted program for the benefit of workers ever adopted.’

86. See id. (alteration in original) (quoting 29 U.S.C. § 202) (summarizing goals of FLSA).


88. See infra notes 90–91 and accompany text.

89. See U.S. DEP’T OF LABOR, WAGE & HOUR DIV., FACT SHEET #13: AM I AN EMPLOYEE?: EMPLOYMENT RELATIONSHIP UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT.
“employee” as one who works for an employer, i.e., an employment relationship exists. The FLSA goes on to define “employ” very broadly as to “suffer or permit to work.”

Less than ten years after the FLSA was passed, in Walling v. Portland Terminal Co., the Supreme Court tempered this broad interpretation of “employ” by reasoning that it “was obviously not intended to stamp all persons as employees who, without any express or implied compensation agreement, might work for their own advantage on the premises of another.” The limitation placed on the term “employ” by the Walling Court serves two competing, yet necessary, purposes.

First, it protects the employer from having to pay workers whose work might only serve the worker’s own interest, even though the worker gains valuable training from the employer. On the other hand, the Act ensures that those whose work is tied to an expectation of compensation will not be forced to work for less than the required minimum wage. So, if an intern classifies as an “employee” under the FLSA, the intern-employee is entitled to a minimum wage, as of today, not less than $7.25 an hour.

In 2010, in what many believed to be a warning to employers, the DOL issued Fact Sheet #71 in response to the growing criticism of unpaid internships. Fact Sheet #71 brought some clarity to the employee-trainee debate by defining the factors set forth in Walling:

1. The internship, even though it includes actual operation of the facilities of the employer, is similar to training which would be given in an educational environment;
2. The internship experience is for the benefit of the intern;

90. See id. (detailing when workers are employees).
91. See FACT SHEET #71, supra note 9 (providing definition of “employ”). Anyone who falls under the FLSA must be paid in accordance with the federal wage requirements. See id. (explaining what it means to label interns employees).
93. Id. at 152 (restricting broad definition of employ to limit its reach from covering anyone who works).
94. See id. (noting two important purposes of limiting definition of “employ”).
95. See id. (detailing what limits are on broad definition of “employ” and why such limits are necessary to protect employers from having to pay every worker they employ).
96. See id. (explaining that one goal of FLSA is ensuring those falling under “employee” classification are paid in accordance with wage requirements).
98. See Bacon, supra note 83, at 76 (citing KRAMER LEVIN, Department of Labor Puts Unpaid Internships Under the Spotlight, EMP. L. UPDATE 2 (Aug. 2010), available at http://www.kramerlevin.com/files/Publication/c76bf8b-a66a-42ac-a7f5-1d5744e3fcb71e/Presen tation/PublicationAttachment/ac20d6c9-a330-4744-994e-05b28791e47b/EmploymentLaw August2010.pdf) (“It is believed that the DOL issued Fact Sheet #71 as a ‘clear warning signal’ to for-profit employers hiring unpaid interns to be aware of and to comply with the law.”).
3. The intern does not displace regular employees, but works under close supervision of existing staff;
4. The employer that provides the training derives no immediate advantage from the activities of the intern; and on occasion its operations may actually be impeded;
5. The intern is not necessarily entitled to a job at the conclusion of the internship; and
6. The employer and the intern understand that the intern is not entitled to wages for the time spent in the internship.\textsuperscript{99}

The FLSA has a few additional working parts.\textsuperscript{100} First, due to concessions the opposition forced Roosevelt to make when trying to pass the FLSA, the Act’s reach applies only to “for-profit, private-sector businesses.”\textsuperscript{101} For FLSA purposes, interns working at non-profit organizations, or at government agencies or offices, are considered volunteers and are not subject to FLSA wage requirements.\textsuperscript{102}

Furthermore, according to Fact Sheet #71, all six factors must be met for the intern to fall within the trainee exception.\textsuperscript{103} Fact Sheet #71 is not

\textsuperscript{99} See FACT SHEET #71, supra note 9 (listing and explaining six criteria that must be applied when classifying interns as employees or trainees). The Walling Court considered many of the same factors that Fact Sheet #71 contains today; in fact the court in \textit{Glatt v. Fox Searchlight Pictures Inc.} stated that “the DOL factors have support in \textit{Walling}.” \textit{Glatt v. Fox Searchlight Pictures Inc.}, 293 F.R.D. 516, 532 (S.D.N.Y. 2013) (discussing \textit{Walling v. Portland Terminal Co.}, 330 U.S. 148, 149–50 (1947)) (acknowledging similarities between six criteria in Fact Sheet #71 and those used in \textit{Walling}).

The \textit{Walling} Court considered the following factors when it determined whether the plaintiffs were employees: (1) the training benefited the trainees as the training was practical and required to be considered for a job; (2) the trainees first observed the regular employees and were only “gradually permitted to do actual work under close scrutiny;” (3) the activities of the trainees did “not displace any of the regular employees,” and any work the trainees did was closely supervised by a regular employee; (4) the trainees work did not “expedite the company business,” and sometimes even impeded it; (5) the successful completion of the training program resulted in the trainee’s name being placed on a list from which the company could draw for employment if needed, thus permanent employment was not guaranteed; and (6) no form of payment was included or expected during the training program and it was found that the employer never “undertook to pay, or the trainees [n]ever expected to receive, any remuneration for the training period . . . .” \textit{See Walling}, 330 U.S. at 149–150 (detailing Court’s test used in holding that interns were trainees and not employees).

\textsuperscript{100} See FACT SHEET #71, supra note 9 (explaining notes in Fact Sheet #71 that provide additional considerations when applying test to classify interns).

\textsuperscript{101} See EDWARDS & HERTEL-FERNANDEZ, supra note 61, at 2 (explaining reach of FLSA). For a brief recount of the difficulties Roosevelt faced in his effort to bring the FLSA to reality, see Grossman, supra note 82.

\textsuperscript{102} See EDWARDS & HERTEL-FERNANDEZ, supra note 61, at 3 (noting FLSA is limited because it does not apply to interns working in non-profits or government agencies). Interns working in those sectors are labeled as volunteers and are considered to be donating their time as these industries often have insufficient funds to adequately pay interns. \textit{See id.} (providing reason why non-profits and government agencies are exempted from the FLSA). This exception, however, should be scrutinized because interns in these industries are often “just as likely to find internships where they simply perform administrative or other work that replaces full-time workers.” \textit{Id.} (explaining pervasiveness of poorly run internship programs across all industries).

\textsuperscript{103} See FACT SHEET #71, supra note 9 (explaining FLSA requirement that all six
controlling, however, and in interpreting the factors, the Glatt court used a holistic approach rather than requiring that all six factors be met. Although requiring all six factors appears to favor the intern, supplemental language contained in Fact Sheet #71 confuses the process and makes it more difficult for courts to classify interns as employees in practice.

C. Tests Used to Classify Interns

Courts typically use one of three tests to classify interns: (1) the economic realities test, (2) the primary beneficiary test, or (3) a totality of the circumstances test, based on Fact Sheet #71.

Courts applying the economic realities test typically look to a number of factors that focus on the economic relationship, rather than the educational or training relationship, of the parties. The DOL formally lays out the factors of the economic realities test in Fact Sheet #13. Fact Sheet #13 specifically states that the test is best used to determine whether a worker is an employee or an independent contractor. According to the DOL, independent contractors are those who are in business for themselves and are economically factors of Fact Sheet #71 must be met to label interns “trainees”).

104. See Glatt v. Fox Searchlight Pictures Inc., 293 F.R.D. 516, 525 (S.D.N.Y. 2013) (“Employment’ under the FLSA is ‘to be determined on a case-by-case basis by review of the totality of the circumstances.’” (quoting Barfield v. N.Y. Health & Hosps. Corp., 537 F.3d 132, 141–42 (2d Cir. 2008))); see also Petition for Writ of Certiorari, supra note 10, at 19 (describing Tenth Circuit and lower courts’ position and comparing it to Second Circuit’s take on FLSA fact sheet, i.e., “totality of the circumstances” approach).

105. See Edwards & Herfel-Fernandez, supra note 61, at 3 (explaining difficulties involved with actual application of the Fact Sheet); see also Durrant, supra note 6, at 176–77 (discussing problems with applying FLSA in practice). Perhaps the biggest problem with Fact Sheet #71 is its deference to academically centered internships, a potentially misleading factor that in reality likely has little dispositive effect on the actual quality of one’s unpaid internship. See id. (analyzing trap courts may fall into if courts find internships centered around academic experiences as sufficient to classify interns as trainees). This Note will focus on proponents and critics of unpaid internships generally, rather than flaws of the Fact Sheet itself; for an in-depth look at flaws of the Fact Sheet, see Durrant, supra note 6, at 177 (providing informative breakdown of the Fact Sheet and its observable flaws).

106. See Petition for Writ of Certiorari, supra note 10, at 14–21 (providing basic breakdown of three tests used to classify interns).

107. See, e.g., Scantland v. Jeffry Knight, Inc., 721 F.3d 1308, 1312 (11th Cir. 2013) (listing six factors courts consider in applying economic realities test). The Eleventh Circuit applied six factors for the economic realities test:

(1) the nature and degree of the alleged employer’s control as to the manner in which the work is to be performed; (2) the alleged employee’s opportunity for profit or loss depending upon his managerial skill; (3) the alleged employee’s investment in equipment or materials required for his task, or his employment of workers; (4) whether the service rendered requires a special skill; (5) the degree of permanency and duration of the working relationship; [and] (6) the extent to which the service rendered is an integral part of the alleged employer’s business.

Id.

108. See Fact Sheet #13, supra note 89 (listing six factors of economic realities test when determining employment relationship).

109. See id. (“Determining Whether an Employment Relationship Exists: Is a Worker an Employee or Independent Contractor?”). The phrase “independent contractor” appears nineteen times in the document. See id.
Interns and employees, on the other hand, are subject to their employer’s discretion and are economically dependent.

The primary beneficiary test weighs the benefits to the intern against the benefits to the employer. When applying that test, courts have considered different factors, such as whether the intern displaces paid employees and whether the internship has educational value to the intern. Although there is some debate, it is generally accepted that the primary beneficiary test draws support from Walling, and often the test applies factors considered in Walling.

The totality of the circumstances test is based upon Fact Sheet #71. As previously discussed, Fact Sheet #71 requires all six factors to be met for an intern to be labeled an employee. Courts applying the totality of the circumstances test apply the six factors of Fact Sheet #71, but consider each factor in favor of either the employer or intern.

III. CLIMAX OF THE DEBATE: THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK COURT CASTS INTERNS AS EMPLOYEES FOR PURPOSES OF THE FLSA IN GLATT V. FOX SEARCHLIGHT PICTURES INC.

The United States District Court for the Southern District of New York’s decision in Glatt is widely recognized as the first time a court granted employee status to an intern, and it marked an important turn in intern labor law. The decision not only impacts future intern lawsuits, but it should also finally give
courts a clear test to use to classify interns.118

A. Facts and Procedure

Alexander Footman and Eric Glatt worked as unpaid production interns on the film Black Swan.119 During their internship, rather than gaining substantive experience, the two performed only menial tasks, such as taking out the trash and gathering lunch orders.120 The director and producer of the movie incorporated a company, Lake of Tears, Inc., to produce the movie, but soon after entered into a production agreement with Searchlight, a subsidiary of Fox Entertainment Group, Inc. (FEG).121 Glatt and Footman sued Searchlight and FEG, contending that the companies violated the FLSA by classifying them as unpaid interns rather than employees and moved for summary judgment on that issue.122 Although Glatt and Footman technically worked for Lake of Tears, the court found that the law allowed for joint employer liability, which would also hold Searchlight liable for any breaches under the FLSA.123 Then, the Southern District of New York applied the totality of the circumstances test and held that Glatt and Footman were employees under the FLSA.124

B. The U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York’s Decision in Glatt

The court first had to determine whether Searchlight was a joint employer of Glatt and Footman.125 The court reasoned that the level of control is fundamental to determining whether one is a joint employer.126 Following Second Circuit precedent, the court used both a “formal control test” and a “functional control test” to find Searchlight a joint employer of Glatt and

118. See Glatt, 293 F.R.D. at 531–32 (supporting totality of the circumstances approach and Fact Sheet #71 when determining how to classify interns).
119. See id. (noting Glatt and Footman’s intern positions).
120. See id. (noting tasks completed by Glatt and Footman during their internship).
121. See Glatt, 593 F.R.D. at 522 (describing how Searchlight became involved with movie Black Swan). Darren Aronofsky directed the movie, and Scott Franklin produced it. See id. (announcing director and producer of Black Swan and noting that both gave Searchlight hiring and firing power, power to set budgets, and to monitor progress of film).
122. See id. (discussing Glatt and Footman’s claim against Searchlight).
123. See id. at 525 (“The law allows for the possibility of joint employers, and ‘all joint employers are responsible, both individually and jointly, for compliance with all the applicable provisions of the [FLSA].’” (alteration in original) (quoting 29 C.F.R. § 791.2(a))).
124. See id. at 534 (“Considering the totality of the circumstances, Glatt and Footman were classified improperly as unpaid interns and are ‘employees’ covered by the FLSA . . . .”).
125. See id. at 525 (determining whether Searchlight was joint employer of Glatt and Footman).
126. See id. (“‘When it comes to employer status under the FLSA, control is key.’” (quoting Lopez v. Acme Am. Envtl. Co., No. 12-Civ.-511(WHP), 2012 WL 6062501, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. Dec. 6, 2012))).
Footman. The court reasoned that the final determination boiled down to control, and clearly Searchlight had both formal and functional control over Glatt and Footman.

Having found Searchlight an employer of Glatt and Footman, the court then had to determine whether each were employees under the FLSA. The defendants urged the court to apply the primary beneficiary test; however, the court found that test to be subjective and unpredictable. Instead, the court chose to apply the six factors of Fact Sheet #71, which were set forth in Walling.

Before applying the factors, the court rejected the DOL’s requirement that each factor in Fact Sheet #71 be met and used a totality of the circumstances approach. Analyzing the six factors, the court found that Glatt and Footman received no formal training or education during the internship, nor did either receive any benefit from the internship beyond what any other employee would receive. Furthermore, the duties performed by each were those that would have otherwise been performed by a paid employee; Searchlight even conceded that it received an immediate advantage from both Glatt and Footman’s work. The court found that neither Glatt nor Footman believed they were

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127. See id. at 525–26 (laying out formal and functional control tests). The court chose to apply the formal control test adopted by the Second Circuit; the test measures the level of formal control an employer has over an employee. See id. at 526 (stating basic idea of formal control test).

128. See id. at 529–30. The fact that all four formal control factors weigh in favor of finding Searchlight was a joint employer is sufficient to find Searchlight was Plaintiffs’ employer even if no functional control factors were satisfied. That conclusion is bolstered by the finding that Searchlight also exercised significant functional control. And in the end, it is all about control.

129. See id. at 531 (beginning discussion of Walling and Fact Sheet #71).

130. See id. at 532 (noting problems with using primary beneficiary test when determining how to label interns). The court went on to reason that such a test would lead to unpredictable rulings, especially when one intern had a better experience than another intern in the same internship. See id. at 532 (discussing problems with primary beneficiary test).

131. See id. at 531–34 (discussing Walling and six factors of Fact Sheet #71). For a list of the six factors of the Fact Sheet and a discussion of Walling and the Glatt court’s support of that case, see supra note 99 and accompanying text.

132. See Glatt, 293 F.R.D. at 534 (considering Fact Sheet factors in totality of circumstances approach).

133. See id. at 532–33 (analyzing first two factors of Fact Sheet #71). The court reasoned that any education or training Glatt and Footman received was merely a function of being preset. See id. (discussing first factor: “[t]raining[s]imilar to an [e]ducational [e]nvironment”). Although Glatt and Footman received some benefits, such as a resume boost and job references, these were not academic or vocational benefits that the factor intended to address; furthermore, paid employees received those same benefits. See id. at 533 (discussing second factor: “[w]hether the [i]nternship [e]xperience is for the [b]enefit of the [i]ntern.”).

134. See id. (discussing third and fourth factors of Fact Sheet). During their internships, Glatt and Footman performed basic duties including picking up paychecks for others, obtaining signatures, and organizing filing cabinets. See id. at 533 (analyzing third factor of Fact Sheet: “[w]hether the [p]laintiffs [d]isplaced [r]egular [e]mployees”). Glatt’s supervisor even admitted that “[i]f Mr. Glatt had not performed this work, another member of my staff would have been required to work longer hours to perform it, or we would have
entitled to a job. Lastly, although both understood they would not receive payment, the court disregarded that factor because they cannot waive their right to receive a wage. Having analyzed the six factors of the Fact Sheet, the court held that Glatt and Footman were employees under the FLSA and thus entitled to pay.

IV. THE DENOUEMENT: GLATT PLAYS AN INTEGRAL ROLE IN INTERN CLASSIFICATION AND PRODUCES A LOGICAL APPROACH FOR OTHER COURTS

As previously discussed, when determining the status of an intern, courts apply either (1) the economic realities test, (2) the primary beneficiary test, or (3) the totality of the circumstances test. The totality of the circumstances test, which considers Fact Sheet #71, is the best way to determine this designation.

The economic realities test used by the Eleventh Circuit has no basis in Walling and has little applicability to the educational experience. The primary beneficiary test suffers from “subjective and unpredictable” application. A totality of the circumstances approach will bring continuity to the courts, helping to more accurately classify deserving interns as needed a paid production assistant or another intern to do it.” See id. (alteration in original) (internal quotation marks omitted) (supporting fact that Glatt and Footman merely displaced paid employees, thus failing third factor). The court also found that, regardless of how menial Glatt and Footman’s work was, it was nevertheless essential. See id. (asserting Glatt and Footman’s tasks replaced paid employees and provided immediate benefit to Searchlight).

136. See id. (“But this factor adds little, because the FLSA does not allow employees to waive their entitlement to wages.”). By allowing such an act, employers could force employees into “volunteering” their time for certain jobs for which they would normally be entitled to wages. See id. (noting problems with allowing employees to waive entitlement to wages).

137. See id. (holding Glatt and Footman were improperly classified as interns).
138. See Petition for Writ of Certiorari, supra note 10, at 14–21 (identifying three different tests courts apply when determining if interns are trainees or employees).
139. See Brookhouser, supra note 10, at 771 (“Given the vast possibilities of internship fact patterns that the courts can expect, the totality of the circumstances test is most beneficial to employers and interns alike. While a uniform, totality approach is not a cure-all, with uniformity comes clarity.”).
140. See Scantland v. Jeffry Knight, Inc., 721 F.3d 1308, 1312 (11th Cir. 2013) (discussing factors used in applying economic realities test); Solis v. Laurelbrook Sanitarium & Sch., Inc., 642 F.3d 518, 523 (6th Cir. 2011) (en banc) (reasoning that economic realities alone are not enough to determine employment status and applying economic realities test to independent contractors); Petition for Writ of Certiorari, supra note 10, at 15–16 (noting two main problems with economic realities test); Jessica L. Curiale, America’s New Glass Ceiling: Unpaid Internships, the Fair Labor Standards Act, and the Urgent Need for Change, 61 Hastings L.J. 1531, 1543 (2010) (“The economic realities test, however, has not been widely applied in the internship/trainee context.”).
141. See Glatt, 293 F.R.D. at 532 (“While some Circuits have applied a ‘primary beneficiary’ test, it has little support in Walling . . . . Moreover, a ‘primary beneficiary’ test is subjective and unpredictable.”); see also Brookhouser, supra note 10, at 29–37 (discussing general downsides to primary beneficiary test and giving support for totality of the circumstances approach).
employees.142

A. The Economic Realities Test Is Better Suited for Classifying Independent Contractors and Lacks Support in Walling

The economic realities test stems from court precedent.143 Almost all cases applying the economic realities test, however, deal with facts involving independent contractors; this is true even in the Eleventh Circuit.144 Courts applying this test typically look to a number of factors focused on the economic relationship, rather than the educational or training relationship, of the parties.145 Focusing on economic factors makes the economic realities test better suited to classify independent contractors and has little application to the intern context, and thus the Glatt court correctly disregarded this test.146

1. The Economic Realities Test Is Better Suited for Classifying Independent Contractors

According to the DOL, “independent contractors are workers with economic independence who are in business for themselves.”147 Interns and employees, on the other hand, are subject to their employer’s discretion and are economically dependent.148 The DOL formally lays out the factors of the

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142. See Glatt, 293 F.R.D. at 525 (“[T]he remedial nature of the statute further warrants an expansive interpretation of its provisions so that they will have ‘the widest possible impact in the national economy.’” (quoting Herman v. RSR Sec. Servs., 172 F.3d 132, 139 (2d Cir. 1999))). Compare Brookhouser, supra note 10, at 29 (advocating for totality of circumstances test as used in Glatt to be uniform approach for classifying interns), with Gregory S. Bergman, Note, Unpaid Internships: A Tale of Legal Dissonance, 11 Rutgers J.L. & Pub. Pol’y 551, 585–88 (2014) (arguing on behalf of totality of circumstances approach for classifying interns, yet in context of primary beneficiary test).

143. See Tony & Susan Alamo Found. v. Sec’y of Labor, 471 U.S. 290, 299–301 (1985) (distinguishing Walling and supporting economic realities test); Scantland, 721 F.3d at 1311–12 (listing six factors used when applying economic realities test).

144. See, e.g., Tony and Susan Alamo Found., 471 U.S. at 299–301 (discussing when individuals work for enterprise but are not considered ‘employee’); Donovan v. New Floridian Hotel, Inc., 676 F.2d 468, 470 (11th Cir. 1982) (applying economic realities test generally to determine whether employer-employee relationship exists); Usery v. Pilgrim Equip. Co., 527 F.2d 1308, 1311–15 (5th Cir. 1976) (applying economic realities test to determine validity of independent contractor status applied by various corporations to women operators of laundry pick-up stations); Scantland v. Jeffry Knight, Inc., No. 8:09-CV-815-T-17TBM, 2012 WL 1080361, at *4–6 (M.D. Fla. Mar., 29 2012) (applying economic realities test to relationship between individual technical installers and contracting company), rev’d and rem’d, 721 F.3d 1308 (11th Cir. 2013).

145. See Scantland, 721 F.3d at 1312 (listing six factors courts consider in applying economic realities test).

146. See Petition for Writ of Certiorari, supra note 10, at 16 (“Moreover, the economic realities test . . . has little applicability to the intern or extern context, which necessarily arises within an educational or learning experience.”). For examples and a discussion of the economic realities test being applied to independent contractor cases, see supra notes 143–46 and infra notes 147–59.

147. FACT SHEET #13, supra note 89 (defining independent contractor). For a general discussion of the economic realities test, see supra notes 106–10 and accompanying text.

148. See FACT SHEET #13, supra note 90 (defining employee).
economic realities test in Fact Sheet #13. 149 Fact Sheet #13 specifically states that the test is best used to determine whether a worker is an employee or an independent contractor. 150

As previously mentioned, nearly all cases that apply the economic realities test involve facts discussing independent contractors. 151 Even in Kaplan, when the Eleventh Circuit applied the economic realities test to facts involving the classification of interns for the first time, the court still chose to support its reasoning by applying Fact Sheet #71 as well. 152

The economic realities test fails to consider the sufficiency of the educational experience for the intern. 153 Fact Sheet #13 is better suited for the professional landscape because it focuses on factors related to possible profits and losses by the contractor and compares the contractor’s investment in equipment with that of the employer. 154 These two factors imply a business relationship involving an exchange of payment and services between two economically independent entities; the economic realities test is difficult to apply to the educational training experience because an internship is designed to provide an educational experience rather than solely an economic exchange. 155

Furthermore, the fourth factor of Fact Sheet #13 considers the “worker’s skill and initiative.” 156 This factor implies that courts should distinguish between one’s independent business and dependent business judgment and skills when classifying a worker. 157 This factor applies poorly to interns, because interns, by their very nature, are unlikely to have independent skills in

149. See id. (providing factors).
150. See id. (providing factors to determine whether employee is independent contractor or employee).
151. See generally Scantland v. Jeffrey Knight, Inc., 721 F.3d 1308, 1316 (11th Cir. 2013) (applying economic realities test to independent contractors); Solis v. Laurelbrook Sanitarium & Sch., Inc., 642 F.3d 518, 523 (6th Cir. 2011) (en banc) (applying economic realities test to distinguish between employee and independent contractor); Petition for Writ of Certiorari, supra note 10, at 15 (stating that economic realities test mostly applied to cases with independent contractors).
152. See Kaplan v. Code Blue Billing & Coding, Inc., 504 F. App’x 831, 834 (11th Cir. 2013) (“This conclusion is also supported by guidance from the Department of Labor’s Wage and Hour Administrator.”); Petition for Writ of Certiorari, supra note 10, at 14 (noting this to be Eleventh Circuit’s first time applying economic realities test to intern scenario).
153. See Petition for Writ of Certiorari, supra note 10, at 26–27 (“[T]he economic realities test does not determine to whom the primary benefit flows—economic or otherwise—nor does it evaluate the quality or sufficiency of the educational experience.”).
154. See id. at 16 (discussing economic realities test’s inexplicability to intern or extern experience).
155. See Purdham v. Fairfax Cnty. Sch. Bd., 637 F.3d 421, 433–34 (4th Cir. 2011) (“[E]conomic realities test ‘is not as useful when attempting to distinguish volunteers from employees, where there is no economic relation to measure.’” (quoting Todaro v. Twp. of Union, 27 F. Supp. 2d 517, 534–35 (D.N.J. 1998))). “[T]he ‘economic reality test’ is inapplicable in trying to distinguish an employee from a volunteer where no payments at all are made between the parties.” Id. at 433 (alteration in original) (quoting Rodriguez v. Twp. of Holiday Lakes, 866 F. Supp 1012, 1020 (S.D. Tex. 1994)).
156. See FACT SHEET #13, supra note 89 (“Both employees and independent contractors may be skilled workers. To indicate possible independent contractor status, the worker’s skills should demonstrate that he or she exercises independent business judgment.”).
157. See id. (analyzing fourth factor of Fact Sheet #13).
the field and will almost always be dependent on their employer. Thus, the Fact Sheet #13 factors focus more on economic relationships between businesses and contractors who are on more equal footing, and it gives no deference to the educational value an internship may provide, regardless of whether it is paid or unpaid.

2. The Economic Realities Test Has No Support in Walling and Does Not Apply to Interns

The Glatt Court correctly noted that the economic realities test does not have a basis in Walling. Furthermore, the economic realities test does not adequately address the intern context. The economic-focused factors of the economic realities test bear little resemblance to the factors in Walling, which considered items like the level of supervision and whether the trainees replaced regular employees. This lack of basis in Walling, coupled with the practical implementation of the economic realities test, has been applied in almost all circuits and demonstrates why that test is not the best for determining the status of an intern as a trainee or employee.

B. The Primary Beneficiary Test Is Subjective and Unpredictable

The primary beneficiary test weighs the benefits of the internship to the intern against the benefits to the employer. When applying this test, courts have considered different factors, such as whether the intern displaces paid


159. See Purdham, 637 F.3d at 433. In Purdham, the court wrote: Other courts have looked to the economic realities test in the FLSA context in determining whether an individual is an employee or a volunteer. However, they have concluded that the test “is best suited to determine whether, as a matter of economic reality, an individual is in business for himself or herself as an independent contractor, or is an employee of another.”

160. See Petition for Writ of Certiorari, supra note 10, at 26–27 (explaining why economic realities test is better suited for independent contractor-employer relationship).

161. See Petition for Writ of Certiorari, supra note 10, at 31 (arguing that economic realities test conflicts with court’s precedent in Walling).

162. See id. (analyzing difference between economic realities test and factors set forth in Walling).

163. See id. at 31–32 (arguing against applying economic realities test in trainee exception cases). For further discussion of how the economic realities test best applies to independent contractor cases, see supra notes 147–63 and accompanying text.

164. For a general discussion of the primary beneficiary test, see supra notes 112–14 and accompanying text.
employees and whether the internship has educational value. Although there is some debate, it is generally accepted that the primary beneficiary test draws support from Walling, and often the test applies the factors considered in Walling.

Even if the primary beneficiary test has a basis in Walling, the Glatt court correctly disregarded it because it is “subjective and unpredictable.” Although considering which party benefited most from the relationship is important, Glatt noted that this should only be one factor in a totality of the circumstances approach. Furthermore, Glatt noted that by limiting the inquiry to one specific factor, interns in the same internship program might be classified differently. For policy reasons, a test that leaves employers at a loss for how to determine ahead of time whether they need to pay their interns, yet subsequently exposes employers to litigation, is completely unfair.

C. And the Winner for Best Test Goes to . . . The Totality of the Circumstances Test

A totality of the circumstances approach based on Fact Sheet #71 will best keep employer interests in mind and will most consistently identify when interns must be paid. The economic realities test is too focused on business relationships between independent parties, whereas the totality of the circumstances approach better evaluates the intern-employer relationship in an

165. See Petition for Writ of Certiorari, supra note 10, at 17 (noting factors considered when applying primary beneficiary test).

166. See Solis v. Laurelbrook Sanitarium & Sch., Inc., 642 F.3d 518, 529 (6th Cir. 2011) (en banc) (noting that primary beneficiary test draws on factors from Walling); Petition for Writ of Certiorari, supra note 10, at 17–19 (discussing similarity between factors used in primary beneficiary test and those noted in Walling). Additionally, the Laurelbrook court stated “in our view, [the Walling] decision rested upon whether the trainees received the primary benefit of the work they performed.” Laurelbrook, 642 F.3d at 526. Drawing support from Walling, one court reasoned that “the proper legal inquiry in this case is whether Ensley or the new workers principally benefited from the weeklong orientation arrangement.” McLaughlin v. Ensley, 877 F.2d 1207, 1209 (4th Cir. 1989). But see Glatt v. Fox Searchlight Pictures Inc., 293 F.R.D. 516, 531 (S.D.N.Y. 2013) (“While some Circuits have applied a ‘primary beneficiary’ test, it has little support in Walling.”).

167. See Glatt, 293 F.R.D. at 532 (“Moreover, a ‘primary beneficiary’ test is subjective and unpredictable.”).

168. See id. (noting that test to classify interns should not be rooted in one factor); Ensley, 877 F.2d at 1212 (Wilkins, J., dissenting) (“[T]he majority opinion focuses its inquiry on one of the underlying factors and recharacterizes it as the ‘proper legal inquiry’ in the case. The determination of whether Ensley or the trainees principally benefited from the training program is but one factor to be considered in determining the legal question of whether Ensley’s trainees were employees.”).

169. See Glatt, 293 F.R.D. at 532 (“[T]he very same internship position might be compensable as to one intern, who took little from the experience, and not compensable as to another, who learned a lot.”).

170. See id. (“Under this [primary beneficiary] test, an employer could never know in advance whether it would be required to pay its interns.”).

171. See Brookhouser, supra note 10, at 140 (advocating for totality of circumstances approach to bring consistency to courts).
education and learning context.\textsuperscript{172} Many interns provide work that, in reality, will economically benefit their workplace; but it may not be fair to label every intern an employee.\textsuperscript{173}

Furthermore, Fact Sheet \#71 considers factors like whether training exists that would be similar to an educational environment, a much more important factor to consider in an intern-employer relationship than whether the intern is economically and skillfully dependent on the employer.\textsuperscript{174} An intern, by the very nature of the position, is likely someone who desires an educational experience and to learn new skills, and a totality of the circumstances approach best acknowledges those considerations.\textsuperscript{175}

Even those courts that consider the economic realities of the relationship draw on factors from \textit{Walling}, like whether the service arrangement contemplated compensation, and whether the employer received “immediate advantage” from the services performed.\textsuperscript{176} Explicitly claiming to use an economic realities test yet in reality applying the Fact Sheet \#71 factors can only lead—and has only led—to confusing application by the courts. Basing a test on the economic realities of the relationship alone may lead to conclusory classifications rather than accurate decisions regarding whether the intern is a trainee or employee; thus, applying Fact Sheet \#71 in a totality of the

\textsuperscript{172} Compare \textit{FACT SHEET \#13}, supra note 99 (laying out economic realities test in framework of employee-independent contractor relationship), \textit{with FACT SHEET \#71}, supra note 9 (laying out six-factor test adapted from \textit{Walling}, yet considering educational learning experience internships are supposed to provide).

\textsuperscript{173} See Adams, supra note 53 ("'[T]here is always going to be some benefit to the company.'” (quoting Lyle Zuckerman, Partner at Vedder Price)); Sanborn, supra note 2 (describing how companies filled entry level positions with interns). Indeed, many interns perform duties that may economically benefit their workplace. It would be unfair, however, to make every employer have to pay interns, especially when the internship itself benefits the interns significantly. This is even truer in government and non-profit internships. Although some of these internships may be run ineffectively, the ones that are terrific educational experiences will suffer if they are forced to pay interns, but cannot afford to. Thus, using the economic realities test in the intern context could close off highly-regarded educational learning opportunities to students simply because they do work that economically benefits their workplace.

\textsuperscript{174} See Curiale, supra note 140, at 1542–43 (discussing economic realities test, which focuses on level of economic dependence between intern and employer).

\textsuperscript{175} See Magaldi \& Kolinsky, supra note 158, at 199 (discussing nature of interns as inherently dependent upon their employers).

\textsuperscript{176} See Archie v. Grand Cent. P’ship, Inc., 997 F. Supp 504, 531–33 (S.D.N.Y. 1998) ("Two important elements in determining the ‘economic reality’ of an employment situation are whether there was an expectation or contemplation of compensation and whether the employer received an immediate advantage from any work done by the individuals."). These considerations are strikingly familiar; in fact, the first element is essentially the sixth factor of Fact Sheet \#71 and the second element is nearly identical to the fourth factor of Fact Sheet \#71. \textit{Compare Archie}, 997 F. Supp at 531–33 (noting similarity between factors that became Fact Sheet \#71 factors and those applied when determining the economic realities of employment situation), \textit{with FACT SHEET \#71}, supra note 9 (providing Fact Sheet \#71 factors).
circumstances approach is better suited to the intern context.\footnote{177}{See Petition for Writ of Certiorari, supra note 10, at 26 (“‘[T]o say that ‘economic realities govern’ is merely a conclusion and does not provide a test that guides the lower courts.”).}

Other courts have held that the ultimate inquiry should aim to assess who received the primary benefit of the relationship.\footnote{178}{See, e.g., Solis v. Laurelbrook Sanitarium & Sch., Inc., 642 F.3d 518, 526 (6th Cir. 2011) (“[I]n our view, [the Walling] decision rested upon whether the trainees received the primary benefit of the work they performed.”); McLaughlin v. Ensley, 877 F.2d 1207, 1209 (4th Cir. 1989) (“The proper legal inquiry in this case is whether Ensley or the new workers principally benefited from the weeklong orientation arrangement.”); Bergman, supra note 146, at 588 (“I also advocate that the dispositive inquiry to determine if the unpaid intern is an employee should be whether the unpaid intern or the employer is the primary beneficiary of the unpaid intern’s work.”).} Declaring this factor to be dispositive fails to take into consideration the entire internship experience.\footnote{179}{See Brookhouser, supra note 10, at 30 (discussing problems with using primary beneficiary as dispositive factor to determine status of interns). Brookhouser illustrates this conclusion with an example in which an intern spends a morning learning from regular employees, but spends all afternoon performing free labor in which the intern displaces regular employees. See id. (illustrating internship in which primary beneficiary test would fail in classifying intern as employee). In this scenario, the intern might receive educational instruction in the morning, and, although the intern then performs menial tasks in the afternoon, a slight benefit in the relationship in favor of the intern makes the relationship one of trainee-employer rather than employee-employer. See id. at 30–31 (using extreme example, but sufficiently exemplifying issue with making primary beneficiary test dispositive).} A test that takes into account all of the factors in Fact Sheet #71 will better guide employers in creating complying internship programs, while still adequately protecting interns.\footnote{180}{See id. at 34–37 (discussing general merits of totality of circumstances approach).} Although not perfect a perfect approach by any means, the numerous variations in internship programs support full consideration of all Fact Sheet #71 factors rather than simply classifying interns based solely upon who primarily benefited from the relationship.\footnote{181}{See id. at 34 (“Given the vast possibilities of internship fact patterns that the courts can expect, the totality of the circumstances test is most beneficial to employers and interns alike.”).}

Additionally, in reality, Fact Sheet #71 and the primary beneficiary test are one in the same.\footnote{182}{See Nance v. May Trucking Co., No. 3: 12-cv-01655-HZ, 2014 WL 199136, at *5 (D. Or. Jan. 15, 2014) (“The difference between the DOL test proposed by Defendant and the Fourth Circuit primary beneficiary test proposed by Plaintiffs is one of form, rather than substance.”).} Each test draws support from Walling.\footnote{183}{Compare Reich v. Parker Fire Prot. Dist., 992 F.2d 1023, 1026 (10th Cir. 1993) (en banc) (“The six criteria in the Secretary’s test were derived almost directly from Portland Terminal and have appeared in Wage and Hour Administrator opinions since at least 1967.”), and Glatt v. Fox Searchlight Pictures, Inc., 293 F.R.D 516, 532 (S.D.N.Y. 2013) (“By contrast, the DOL factors have support in Walling.”), with Ensley, 877 F.2d at 1209 & n.2 (noting court’s reliance on precedent to establish its use of primary beneficiary test), and Petition for Writ of Certiorari, supra note 10, at 32 (“[I]t is clear that a primary benefit test in which all the facts, including the relative benefit flowing to each party ... ‘readily captures the distinction the FLSA attempts to make between trainees and employees’ and is the most consistent with this Court’s precedent in Portland Terminal.” (quoting Laurelbrook, 642 F.3d at 529)).} Furthermore, in
practice, both the totality of the circumstances test and the primary beneficiary test take into consideration factors of the other test, essentially conflating the two and confusing how courts actually apply each test.\textsuperscript{184} A totality of the circumstances approach best captures the multiple factors considered in \textit{Walling} without making one single factor determinative.\textsuperscript{185} Although the totality of the circumstances approach may not be perfect, it best captures the \textit{Walling} factors and give courts the most consistent test to determine an unpaid intern’s status; after all, “with uniformity comes clarity.”\textsuperscript{186}

V. IMPACT: A STANDING OVATION OR A TOUGH CROWD?

Over seventy-five years ago, President Roosevelt vowed to level the playing field for workers by passing the FLSA. But, as the cases interpreting Fact Sheet \#71 demonstrate, courts are still deciding how to interpret the law.\textsuperscript{187} Courts are now faced with the difficult task of preserving the internship experience, while ensuring interns who act as employees are paid.\textsuperscript{188} Of course, unpaid internships come with advantages as well as disadvantages; but, in a world where seventy-five percent of employers desire candidates with relevant work experience, the unpaid internship is too crucial of a practical experience to simply eliminate.\textsuperscript{189} The \textit{Glatt} decision has forced unpaid internships into the spotlight, and the courts should take this opportunity to finally adopt the totality of the circumstances approach to consistently classify interns.\textsuperscript{190}

The importance of having a consistently applied test to classify interns should not be taken lightly.\textsuperscript{191} In the past, courts trying to classify interns have applied different tests to the same set of facts and reached different

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  \item \textsuperscript{184} See \textit{Nance}, 2014 WL 199136, at *5 (declaring that Fact Sheet \#71 test and primary beneficiary test are same in substance and “have origins in \textit{Portland Terminal}”); Petition for Writ of Certiorari, \textit{supra} note 10, at 36 (noting primary beneficiary test applies relevant factors addressed in \textit{Walling}); see also \textit{Laurelbrook}, 642 F.3d at 530–32 (analyzing primary beneficiary test by applying factors from \textit{Walling} and Fact Sheet \#71); \textit{Glatt}, 293 F.R.D. at 533 (using primary beneficiary of intern-employer relationship as one factor in Fact Sheet \#71 test); \textit{FACT SHEET \#71}, \textit{supra} note 9 (incorporating primary beneficiary of intern-employer relationship into Fact Sheet \#71).
  \item \textsuperscript{185} See \textit{Glatt}, 293 F.R.D. at 532 (supporting applying totality of circumstances test and rejecting holding one single factor as dispositive); \textit{Brookhouser}, \textit{supra} note 10, at 29 (advocating for consistent application by courts of totality of circumstances test).
  \item \textsuperscript{186} See \textit{Brookhouser}, \textit{supra} note 10, at 34 (advocating for totality of circumstances test as best way to bring consistent rulings to courts).
  \item \textsuperscript{187} For a discussion of the history of the FLSA, see \textit{supra} notes 83–92 and accompanying text (discussing importance to Roosevelt of bringing better rights to workers).
  \item \textsuperscript{188} For a discussion of how the courts can best address these difficulties through a totality of the circumstances test, see \textit{supra} notes 171–86.
  \item \textsuperscript{189} See \textit{Auon}, \textit{supra} note 36 (noting that 75% of employers prefer candidates with relevant work experience).
  \item \textsuperscript{190} For a further discussion of why the courts should adopt the totality of the circumstances test, see \textit{supra} notes 171–86 and accompanying text.
  \item \textsuperscript{191} See \textit{Brookhouser}, \textit{supra} note 10, at 35–38 (pushing for all courts to adopt totality of circumstances approach to bring fairness to both employers and interns).
\end{itemize}
Such inconsistencies further support the notion that a uniform test is necessary to ensure that both unpaid interns and employers are consistently protected.

Without a uniform test, even employers who desire to maintain a program in line with Fact Sheet #71 may be at a loss for how to do so. The uncertainty regarding how to host a compliant unpaid internship has caused, and will likely continue to cause, more companies to eliminate their internship programs entirely. Closing internship programs will only continue to harm the workforce by placing more qualified individuals into a dwindling labor market. In a down economy, employers will find it increasingly easier to hire a few employees rather than spending copious amounts of money and time training a group of unpaid interns. It is crucial for courts to choose a unifying test, and the totality of the circumstances approach will help courts consistently classify interns and

192. See Petition for Writ of Certiorari, supra note 10, at 27–28 (citing McLaughlin v. Ensley, 877 F.2d 1207, 1208–11 (4th Cir. 1989)) (summarizing fact that all three tests were applied at different times and reached multiple conclusions). In Ensley, the district court applied Fact Sheet #71, while the Fourth Circuit held that the district court should have applied the primary beneficiary test. See Ensley, 877 F.2d at 1209–10 (summarizing how different courts apply different tests to same set of facts). Both the district and circuit courts focused on the same facts, namely “the very limited and narrow kinds of learning that took place . . . .” See id. at 1208–10 (illustrating how both courts came to different rulings based on same facts).

193. See Petition for Writ of Certiorari, supra note 10, at 30 (“[A] consistent test should be applied throughout the country so the FLSA’s coverage concerning minimum wage and overtime pay is not dictated by the circuit in which an intern or extern works.”).

194. See Curiale, supra note 140, at 1546 (identifying that compliance with FLSA standards is nearly impossible without uniform test to classify interns).

195. See Adams, supra note 53 (detailing why Condé Nast closed down its internship program); Vickie Elmer, Some Companies Would Rather Get Rid of Interns than Pay Them, QUARTZ (May 7, 2014), http://qz.com/206301/this-summers-budget-dilemma-is-whether-to-pay-interns-or-just-get-rid-of-them/ (commenting on fact that companies are closing their internship programs rather than paying them); see also Rachel Feintzeig & Melissa Korn, Colleges, Employers Rethink Internship Policies, WALL ST. J. (Apr. 22, 2014, 6:21 PM), http://www.wsj.com/articles/SB10001424052702304049904579517671151334870 (“Jay Zweig, a Phoenix-based managing partner at Bryan Cave LLP, said he is aware of ‘dozens’ of companies that have walked away from unpaid-internship programs, dropping students entirely rather than creating paid positions.”).

196. For further discussion of how unpaid internships are helping to increase unemployment rates, see supra notes 56–62 and accompanying text.

197. See Kaplan v. Code Blue Billing & Consulting, Inc., No. 11-81049-CV, 2012 WL 8969063, at *6 (S.D. Fla. Mar. 12, 2012), cert. denied, 134 S. Ct. 618 (2013) (illustrating burdens of hosting internship programs). Between training interns and having to provide constant instruction, the threat of legal recourse should make it an easy decision for more companies to eliminate their internship programs. See id. (“[I]t really slowed me down . . . . [E]very time they found out . . . . the information that I asked them to find out, we had to go over it and tell them how to proceed from there. And then, if they didn’t understand something, I had to go through the whole explanation.” (quoting testimony of Linda M. Yon, the owner, president, and registered agent of Defendant Code Blue Billing & Consulting, Inc.).
provide employers with a clear path for hosting compliant programs.\textsuperscript{198} If done correctly, unpaid internship programs can be true assets, preparing students for later full-time employment while allowing interns to explore new and exciting opportunities.\textsuperscript{199} After all, would you not rather be an unpaid intern covering the NBA Finals than a paid intern filling out spreadsheets in a cubicle all summer?\textsuperscript{200}

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\item \textsuperscript{198} See Brookhouser, supra note 10, at 37 (“With this decreased uncertainty and fear, employers will likely have fewer reservations about keeping their unpaid internship positions.”).
\item \textsuperscript{199} See Downey, supra note 32 (discussing advantages of unpaid internships).
\item \textsuperscript{200} See Hjerpe, supra note 39 (detailing Sydney Harris’s excitingly unique, and well-run, internship experience covering NBA Finals).
\end{itemize}