Wage and Hour Division

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Major Provisions Coverage Minimum Wage Major Provisions Youth Employment Recordkeeping



Employment Relationship

In order for the FLSA to apply, there must be an employment relationship between the "employer" and the "employee"

Fact Sheet #13 – Employment Relationship



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Coverage



Over 135 million workers in more than 7 million workplaces protected or covered by the FLSA, enforced by the Wage and Hour Division of the U.S. Department of Labor



Enterprise Coverage Enterprise, as whole, is ordered and all employees are entitled to FLSA protections Individual Coverage Enterprise, as whole, is Not covered; however individual employees are converted to the covered to the cov

Enterprise Coverage

volume (ADV), sales or total business, and

• It has two or more employees

Enterprise Coverage in Non-Profit Organizations

- A non-profit's charitable activities are not ordinary commercial activities and are not covered under the
- A non-profit's activities performed for a business purpose, however, are covered if the ADV is met
- The "ADV" threshold:
 - Includes only activities performed for a business purpose
 - Does not include income—from donations, membership fees, etc.—used for charitable activities

Enterprise Coverage

A business or a non-profit organization may also be covered by the FLSA as a "named enterprise."

Named enterprises:

- Include hospitals, residential medical or nursing care facilities, schools, preschools, and government agencies
- Are covered regardless of their ADVs
- Must afford minimum wage and overtime protections to all employees, unless exempt

Individual Coverage



Employees of businesses not covered on an enterprise basis may still be covered individually

- The employee's activities, not the establishment's, determine coverage
- Individual coverage applies on a workweek basis

Individual Coverage

Includes workers engaged in:

- Interstate commerce, the production of goods for interstate commerce, or an activity that is closely related and directly essential to such production
- Domestic service, including home care
- Employees of non-profits may also be covered individually

Individual Coverage

Interstate commerce includes:

- · Making out-of-state phone calls, or
- Receiving, sending interstate mail or electronic communications, or
- Ordering, receiving goods from out-of-state suppliers, or
- Handling credit card transactions, performing accounting or bookkeeping for such activities

Coverage



Employees who *may* not be covered include those employed by:

- Small construction companies
- Small independently owned retail or service businesses

Minimum Wage



Covered, non-exempt employees must be paid at least the federal minimum wage, in cash or the equivalent, free and clear, for all hours worked

Current federal minimum wage

\$7.25

Minimum Wage

Compensation includes:

- Wages (salary, hourly and piece rates)
- Commissions
- Certain bonuses
- Tips received by eligible employees up to \$5.12 per hour (where the employer takes a tip credit)
- Reasonable cost of room, board, other "facilities" provided by employer for employee's benefit

Minimum Wage

Deductions from pay are illegal if:

- Items are primarily for the benefit or convenience of employer, and
- Deduction reduces employee earnings below required minimum wage

 $\underline{\textbf{Examples}} \ \textbf{of illegal deductions} : \ \textbf{deductions} \\ \textbf{for tools, damages to property, cash register} \\ \textbf{shortages} \\$



Minimum Wage

Tipped Employee

- Engaged in an occupation in which he or she customarily and regularly receives more than \$30 per month in tips
- Applied on an individual basis



Minimum Wage

Hours Worked



An employee must be paid for all of the time considered to be "hours worked" under the FLSA.

This may include time spent engaged to wait, on-call, in training, or travelling, as well as sleep time.

Work not requested but "suffered or permitted" is work time.



Minimum Wage

Rest and Meal Periods

- Short rest breaks (20 min or less) are compensable
- Bona fide meal periods (typically 30 minutes or more) need not be paid as hours worked
- Worker must be completely relieved of duty for meal period not to be compensable time.

Minimum Wage

Hours Worked Summary and Common Violations

- Suffered or Permitted: working "off the clock"
- Waiting Time: engaged to wait
- On-Call Time: not free from duty or employer control
- Meal and Rest Periods: not free from duty
- Training Time: unpaid training during work time
- Travel Time: unpaid travel between job sites
- Sleep Time: deduct for sleep in less than 24-hour shift



Covered, non-exempt employees must receive one and one-half times their regular rate of pay for all hours worked over forty in a workweek

All time that is hours worked must be counted when determining overtime hours worked.



Overtime



- Compliance determined by workweek
- Each workweek stands alone
- Workweek is 7 consecutive 24-hour periods (168 hours)

Overtime

Regular Rate

 Determined by dividing total earnings in workweek by total number of hours worked in workweek

Total Compensation ÷ Total Hours Worked = RR

- Regular Rate may not be less than the applicable minimum wage
- Total earnings include commissions, certain bonuses, and cost of room, board, and other facilities provided primarily for the employee's benefit



Exercise: Different Hourly Rates

Janitor Rate: \$8.50 21H x \$8.50 = \$178.50 26H x \$9.00 = Janitor Hours: 21 \$234.00 Cook Rate: \$9.00 \$178.50 + \$234 = \$412.50 \$412.50 ÷ 47H = **Cook Hours:** 26 \$8.78 **RR Total Hours:** 47 \$8.78 x .5 = \$4.39

\$4.39 x 7H =

\$30.73 **OT**

Total compensation for week: \$412.50 + \$30.73 = \$443.23



Overtime

Exercise: Piece Rates

Piece Rate Wages 46H @ Piece Rate: \$391.00 \$391.00 4H x \$7.25 = \$29.00 for week: Piece Rate Hours: 46 Production Bonus: \$12.50 \$7.25 Wait Time Rate: Total ST Earnings: \$432.50 \$8.65 **RR** Wait Time Hours: \$432÷50H = \$4.33 **Production Bonus** \$8.65 x .5 = for week: \$12.50 \$4.33 x 10H = \$43.30 **OT**

Total Hours Worked: 50

Total compensation for week: \$432.50 + \$43.30 = \$475.80

Overtime

Three Tests for the "White Collar" Exemptions





Salary Level Test

For most employees the minimum salary level required for exemption is \$455.00 per week.

It may be paid in equivalent amounts for longer periods.

 Bi-weekly:
 \$910.00

 Semi-monthly:
 \$985.83

 Monthly:
 \$1971.66

<u>Note</u>: Until the Department issues its final rule, it will enforce the part 541 regulations in effect on November 30, 2016, including the \$455 per week standard salary level.

Overtime

Salary Basis Test

- Regular, predetermined amount of compensation paid each pay period, on weekly or less frequent hasis
- Compensation cannot be reduced due to variations in quality or quantity of work performed
- Compensation not required for any workweek when no work performed



FACT SHEET: Salary Basis

Overtime

"White Collar" Exemption: Executive Duties

- Primary duty is management of enterprise or customarily recognized department or subdivision
- Customarily and regularly directs work of two or more employees
- Authority to hire, or fire employees; or, recommendations as to hiring, firing, advancement, promotion, change of status, given particular weight



SHEET: Executive Duties Exemption

"White Collar" Exemption: 20% Owner Executives

Executive Exemption also includes

Any employee who:

- Owns at least a bona fide 20% equity interest in the enterprise at which he or she is employed, and
- Is actively engaged in management of that enterprise

Salary level and salary basis tests do not apply to employees who meet these requirements

Overtime

"White Collar" Exemption: Administrative Duties Primary duty

- Office or non-manual work directly related to the management or general business operations of the employer or the employer's customers; and
- Exercise of discretion and independent judgment in matters of significance.
 - Includes activities such as analysis, making determinations, setting prices, assessing risk, committing company resources, negotiating, and similar tasks.



FACT SHEET: Administrativ e Duties Exemption

Overtime

"White Collar" Exemption: Administrative Duties

Management or General Business Operations Includes:

- Tax, Finance, Budgeting, Accounting
- Auditing, Legal and Regulatory Compliance
- Quality Control, Insurance, Safety and Health
- Purchasing, Procurement
- Advertising, Marketing, Research
- Human Resources, Labor Relations, Benefits
- Computer Network, Internet, Database Administration



FACT SHEET: Administrativ e Duties Test

"White Collar" Exemption: Professional Duties Primary duty

- Performance of work requiring advanced knowledge in field of science or learning customarily acquired by a prolonged course of specialized instruction; or
- Performance of work requiring invention, imagination, originality, or talent in recognized artistic or creative field.



Overtime

"White Collar" Exemption: Professional Duties Field of Science or Learning



Occupations with recognized professional status, as distinguished from mechanical arts or skilled trades

Overtime

"White Collar" Exemption: Exempt Medical Professions

- 1. Doctors, Registered Nurses
- 2. Registered or Certified Medical Technologists
 - 3 years pre-professional study in accredited college or university plus 1 year professional study in accredited school of medical technology
- 3. Dental Hygienists
 - 4 years pre-professional and professional study in accredited college or university
- 4. Certified Physician Assistants
 - 4 years pre-professional and professional study, <u>and</u> graduation from accredited physician assistant program

"White Collar" Exemption: Professional Duties
Other commonly exempt professions

- Lawyers
- Teachers
- Accountants
- Pharmacists
- Engineers
- Actuaries
- Chefs
- Certified Athletic Trainers
- Licensed Funeral Directors
- Embalmers

Overtime

Non-Exempt Professions

Common errors: misapplication of exemptions

- Licensed Practical Nurses
- Paralegals, legal assistants
- Engineering Technicians
- Accounting clerks, bookkeepers typically performing routine work
- Cooks performing predominantly routine mental, manual, mechanical, or physical work



Overtime

"White Collar" Exemption: Professional Duties Recognized Field of Artistic or Creative Endeavor

- Musicians, composers, conductors, soloists
- Graphic Arts
 Painters, photographers, cartoonists
- Acting
- Writing
 Essayists

Essayists, novelists, short-story writers, playwrights, screenwriters who choose their own subjects, responsible writing positions in advertising agencies

"White Collar" Exemption: Computer-related Occupations
Primary duty

- Application of systems analysis techniques and procedures, including consultation with users about hardware, software, or system function specifications;
- Design, development, documentation, analysis, creation, testing, or modification of computer systems or programs related to user or system design specifications;
- Design, documentation, testing creation, or modification of machine operating systems; or
- Combination of above duties requiring equal skill level.



FACT SHEET: Computer-Related

Overtime

"White Collar" Exemption: Computer-related Occupations

Additionally, exempt **employees must** also receive either:

- Guaranteed Salary of at least \$455 weekly
- Hourly rate of at least \$27.63

Overtime

"White Collar" Exemption: Outside Sales
Primary duty

- Making sales or
- Obtaining orders or contracts for services for the use of facilities paid by the customer and
- Customarily and regularly working-away from employer's place of business

There are no salary basis and salary level tests for the outside sales exemption



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Exemption for Employees Paid Commissions by Retail Establishments

Employee is exempt from overtime pay if:

- Employed by a retail or service establishment;
- More than half employee's total earnings in representative period are commissions on goods, services; and
- Total compensation divided by number of hours worked, or regular rate, exceeds one and one-half times the minimum wage

If all conditions are not met, exemption does not apply

FACT SHEET: Commissione Sales Exemption

Overtime

Exemption for Employees Paid Commissions by Retail Establishments

Retail or Service Establishment

An establishment is a retail or service establishment if at least 75% of its annual dollar volume of sales of goods, services or both:

- is not for resale; and
- is recognized as retail sales or services in the particular industry

Overtime

Exemption for Employees Paid Commissions by Retail Establishments

Representative Period

- Representative period may be as short as one month, cannot be greater than one year
- Employer selects representative period
- More than half of the employee's earnings during the representative period must be commissions

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Exemption for Employees Paid Commissions by Retail Establishments

Regular Rate More than One and One-Half Minimum Wage

To determine:

Divide employee's total earnings by total hours worked within workweek

(Total Earnings ÷ Total Hours) > (MW x 1.5) For the exemption to apply in a particular workweek, the employee's regular rate must exceed one and one-half times the minimum wage in that workweek

Overtime

Common Overtime Violations

- Regular Rate: Failure to include production bonuses, shift differentials, piece rates in determining the regular rate for calculating OT compensation due
- Combined hours, rates for dual jobs: Failure to combine all hours in dual jobs or multiple sites of single employer
- **Tipped Employees:** Failure to calculate correct cash OT payment

Overtime

Common Overtime Violations

- "White Collar" Exemptions: Misapplication of exemption, or improper assumption that all salaried employees are exempt
- **Deductions:** Improper deductions in OT weeks
- Misclassification: Improper treatment of employee as independent contractor
- Hours worked: Failure to record, pay for all hours worked
- State Law: Confusion between state and federal law

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Yout	h Emp	loyment



Federal youth employment rules set both hours and occupational standards for youth



Youth Employment

• 16 and 17 year olds

Unlimited hours; may work in any occupation other than those declared hazardous by Secretary of Labor

14 and 15 year olds

May work outside school hours and for limited periods of time; only non-manufacturing, non-hazardous jobs, and specific conditions apply

• Children under 14

With limited exceptions, no employment permitted in covered, non-agricultural occupations

Recordkeeping



- All employers subject to any provision of the FLSA must make, keep, and preserve certain records
- Time clocks are not required and records need not be kept in any particular form
- Every covered employer must keep basic records for each worker, with additional requirements for non-exempt workers

FACT SHEET: Recordkeeping Requirements

Recordkeeping

"Basic records" that a covered employer must keep for each non-exempt worker include:

- Full name, sex , DOB if younger than 19
- Regular rate of pay, total hours worked, total daily or weekly straight-time earnings, total overtime compensation, if any
- Deductions, date of payment and pay period for payment

Recordkeeping

Posting

Covered employers must post a notice explaining the FLSA, as prescribed by the Wage and Hour Division, in a conspicuous place such as a lunch room or employee lounge area.

Download the poster electronically at : www.dol.gov/oasam/boc/osdbu/sbrefa/poster/matrix.htm

To request by phone call: **1-866-487-9243**

FLSA Enforcement

Limits of the FLSA FLSA does *NOT* require

- Vacation, holiday, severance, sick pay
- Meal or rest periods, holidays off, vacations
- Premium pay for weekend or holiday work
- Discharge notice, reason for discharge
- Limit on number of hours or days employees 16 years or older may work
- Pay raises, fringe benefits

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FLSA Enforcement



- Carried out by the Wage and Hour Division in the U.S. and territories
- If violations found, the Wage and Hour Division secures agreement to comply in future, supervises voluntary payment of back pay as applicable



FLSA Enforcement

- 2-year statue of limitations generally applies to back pay recovery; if willful violation, a 3-year statue of limitations may apply
- If voluntary agreement not obtained, the Wage and Hour Division may bring suit to restrain employer from violating FLSA and/or obtain back wages and liquidated damages
- Employees may file private suit for back pay, liquidated damages, plus attorney and court fees

FLSA Enforcement

Penalties

- Willful violations may be prosecuted with fines amounting to thousands of dollars
- Violators of youth employment are subject to civil money penalties
- Willful, repeat violations of minimum wage or overtime requirements subject to civil money penalties for each violation

Civil Money Penalties Chart

FLSA Compliance Assistance

Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938
Regulations
FLSA Poster.pdf
Handy Reference Guide.pdf
Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)
Fact Sheets
Opinion Letters

Visit the WHD home page: www.dol.gov/whd

FLSA Compliance Assistance

- Call WHD toll free and confidential information and helpline:
 - **1-866-4US-WAGE** (1-866-487-9243)
- Call or visit the nearest Wage and Hour Division Office: WHD Offices
- Employment Laws Assistance for Workers and Small Businesses (ELAWS): <u>Elaws</u>