

The New FLSA Regulations: What Changed, What Didn't, What's Next for School Districts

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Goals for Today's Presentation

- Overview of the Current Overtime Pay Rule
- Proposed New Regulations
 - Concerns
 - Status
- Next Steps for School Districts
- Areas of Potential Liability





FLSA Basics

Guarantees to Non-Exempt Workers:

- Minimum Wage
 - Current federal minimum wage is \$7.25 (Set 7/24/2009)
 - MO current minimum wage is \$7.65
- Overtime
 - Paid to nonexempt employees
 - 1½ times regular rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of 40 in a workweek
- Record keeping requirements



Potential Liability

Penalties for misclassification of employees include:

- Payment of back overtime for 2 years (3 years for willful violation)
- Liquidated damages (2x actual damages)
- Attorneys' fees
- DOL audit of entire workforce
- Failure to correct any misclassification can increase liability





Exempt occupations include:

- Executive
- Administrative
- Professional
- Others such as computer professionals

These are known as "white collar" exemptions.

Must meet:

- Primary duties test <u>AND</u>
- Salary basis test
 - Including minimum salary test
 - Salary may be paid on a weekly, bi-weekly, bi-monthly, or monthly basis.



Executive Employee Exemption

- Employee must earn currently no less than \$455/week
- Employee's primary duty must include management of the enterprise, a department or subdivision;
- Employee must regularly and customarily direct the work of 2 or more other FTEs; and
- Employee has hiring/firing authority OR his/her recommendations for hiring/firing are given weight.



Administrative Employee Exemption

- Employee's salary is currently not less than \$455/week;
- Primary duty consists of the performance of office or non-manual work directly related to the management policies or general business operations of employer or customers; and
- Primary duty includes the exercise of discretion and independent judgment on significant matters.



Professional Employee Exemption

- Employee's salary is currently not less than \$455/week; and
- Primary duty consists of work requiring knowledge of an advanced type in a field of science or learning that required a lot of study OR the performance of work requiring the invention, imagination, originality or talent in a recognized field of artistic or creative endeavor OR *teaching*.



Other Exempt Employees

- Certain computer systems analysts, software engineers, or related occupations
 - Primary duty includes computer systems analysis and consultation, design, development testing, modification or related work in software functions
 - Doesn't include help desk, manufacture or repair of computer hardware
 - Special exemption for pay rate of \$27.63/hour
- Highly compensated employees
 - Minimum annual salary of \$100,000.00 currently
 - Modified duties test



The Department of Labor ("DOL")'s proposed rule changes—

 Would raise the minimum salary level required to qualify for a "white collar" or "highly compensated employee" exemption



Why the proposed change?

- Minimum salary level to qualify for a "white collar" exemption has not been raised since 2004
- Not adjusted for inflation
- Current minimum salary level is below federal poverty guidelines for a family of four



Why the proposed change?

- To ensure FLSA's intended overtime protections are fully implemented
- To simplify the identification of exempt and nonexempt employees
- DOL's longstanding concerns about employers misclassifying employees as exempt to avoid having to pay overtime



What DOL proposes:

- Raise the minimum salary level for the "white collar" exemptions (executive, administrative, professional, and certain computer professional employees) from \$23,660/year to \$50,440/year;
- Raise the minimum salary level for the "highly compensated" employee from \$100,000/year to \$122,148/year; and
- Add an automatic annual update to these salary levels to avoid the rulemaking process in the future



What DOL proposes:

- Proposed regulations ONLY change the salary level test
 - Affects "white collar" and "highly compensated employee" exemptions
- No changes made to the salary basis test
- Requests comments as to whether any changes to the "duties" tests may be necessary
 - Suggests DOL is contemplating changing the duties tests, as well



Proposed Increase to Minimum Salary Level for "White Collar" Exemptions

- Would require employers to review classification of employees who currently qualify for executive, administrative, professional, and certain computer professional exemptions
- Some employees who are currently exempt will <u>fall</u> <u>below</u> the new minimum salary level necessary to maintain their exempt status
 - These employees would become non-exempt and would be eligible for overtime pay



Proposed Increase to Minimum Salary Level for "White Collar" Exemptions

- Example: Facilities supervisor currently makes \$40,000.00 per year
 - The employee is currently classified as exempt and is not eligible for overtime pay
 - Under the new regulations, the school district would need to increase this employee's salary to at least \$50,440/year, in order for her to retain her exempt status
 - If the employee's salary is not increased to at least \$50,440, she will be classified as nonexempt and must be paid overtime for all hours worked over 40 per week



Impact of Proposed Increase to Minimum Salary Level for "White Collar" Exemptions

- The salary level test <u>does not apply to teachers</u>
- Under the revised regulations, teachers will remain exempt, regardless of their salary levels



School district personnel likely to be impacted by the salary level increase for <u>"white collar"</u> exemptions:

- Personnel with "manager," "supervisor," "coordinator,"
 "director," etc., in their titles
- Other non-educator supervisors
- Mid-level personnel (not necessarily in management)

Consider all school departments (cafeteria, custodial, transportation, finance, physical plant, special education, student services, human resources, etc.)



Proposed Increase to Minimum Salary Level of <u>Highly Compensated Employees</u>

Currently:

- Salary must be at least \$100,000/year (\$455/week)
- Must perform office or non-manual work
- Must meet the "duties" test necessary to qualify for the executive, administrative, or professional exemptions



Proposed Increase to Minimum Salary Level of <u>Highly Compensated Employees</u>

Revised Regulations:

- Raise the minimum salary level to \$122,148/year
 - This is equal to the 90th percentile of workers' earnings
- Goal is to ensure that this exemption only covers those who will almost always qualify for some other exemption (i.e., executive, administrative, or professional exemptions)



Typical school district employees who qualify for the <u>highly compensated employee</u> exemption include:

- Superintendent
- Assistant/Associate Superintendent
- Building Principals (possibly APs)
- Department Heads
- Directors

However, the employee's job title is not determinative. Must also meet the "duties test" to qualify for exemption.



Proposed Increase to Minimum Salary Level of <u>Highly Compensated Employees</u>

- Example: Building Principal who currently makes \$105,000/year
 - Currently exempt
 - Will school district be required to increase this Principal's salary to \$122,148/year?
 - NO. The Principal will almost certainly qualify for one of the other "white collar" exemptions.



Proposed Automatic Salary Increases

- DOL will determine the annual salary increase through either the use of a fixed percentile of wages or the Consumer Price Index (CPI)
- The annual increase will occur on the same date each year
- Employers will have 60 days from publication of the salary increase to put the increase into effect for the following year



Concerns

- Exempt employees converted to non-exempt status will require school districts to pay more overtime
- Exempt employees may be asked to do more
- Budget shortfall may result if the initial minimum salary increase occurs in the middle of the district's fiscal year
- Minimum salary level for employees will continue to increase, regardless of school district budgets, decrease in federal, state, and local revenue
- Date of annual increase could fall on a date inconvenient for school district calendars
- Perceived as "demotion" by employees who lose exemption because their salary level falls below the new required minimum



Status

Final regulations expected in late 2016

- Grace period expected to be short
- Possible 120 days
- Schools should be proactive; consider making changes now



To Do Now

- Identify which positions might be affected by the new regulations
- Review the salaries of those positions to determine whether it would cost more to increase salaries to the new minimum, or to pay the employees overtime
 - Also compare the cost of paying overtime to the costs of adding additional support positions
 - Other options include layoffs or reducing employee's hourly wages
- While reviewing the positions likely to affected, review the duties assigned to those positions to ensure that those employees are truly doing exempt work
- Develop a plan for how to reclassify or modify compensation of any positions impacted by the proposed rule
- Contact your school district's attorney for guidance



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