

The FLSA "put a ceiling over hours and a floor under wages..." - Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor under FDR 2016

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ex•**empt**

(adj.) Not subject to certain federal workplace laws or protections, especially those requiring overtime compensation: exempt employees.

non·ex·empt

(adj.) Subject to certain federal workplace laws or protections, especially those requiring overtime compensation: policies for non-exempt employees who are paid by the hour.



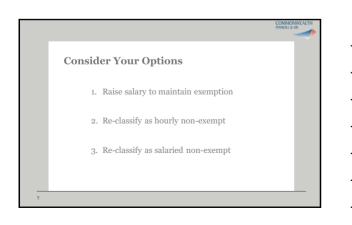
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What about state law?

- Most employee-friendly law wins
- Possible differences:
 - \cdot No Highly Compensated Employee exemption
 - Teachers, doctors, lawyers have to make a minimum salary
 - · Higher minimum salary level
 - **California:** In 2019 (for 26+ employees) state minimum salary for exempt employees will be higher than federal







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	Compensation Calculations
	Standard equation: based on 40 hour work week
	Weekly salary / 40 = new hourly rate
	 Cost-neutral equation: method of calculating an hourly rate that will keep overall pay the same, even with overtime hours:
	(weekly salary/40) + $(1.5 \text{ x weekly overtime hours}) = \text{new hourly rate}$
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Compensation Considerations

1. Fair hourly rates: will cost-neutral math lead to strange pay discrepancies?

Example: Manager, salary of \$41,600, works 50 hours per week Subordinate, paid \$15 per hour Manager's new rate of pay after cost-neutral math: \$14.55 per hour

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Compensation Considerations

- 2. Fair classifications: employees in the same position should be classified the same unless there is a compelling business reason to do otherwise
- 3. Wage compression: if you give a junior employee a raise to meet the threshold, should the senior employees receive a raise as well?

A Note About Salaried Non-Exempt Status

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- Not a silver bullet
- Still need to track hours
- Still need to pay overtime
- Can make sense administratively when:
 - \cdot Small number of non-exempt employees;
 - $\cdot\,$ High level of trust in employees;
 - \cdot Hours worked rarely fluctuate; and
 - $\cdot\,$ Little overtime is worked

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Implementing the Changes



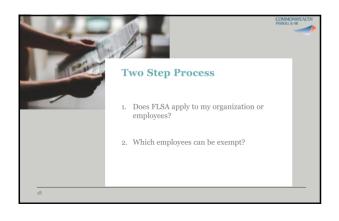
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Communicate and Train

- Talk early, talk often no surprises!
- If you are going to track time for awhile, start sooner than later
- Alleviate potential morale issues by explaining why these changes are happening
- Distribute and discuss policies that soon-to-be non-exempt employees will need to follow
- Train supervisors and managers
- Issue formal classification change letters well in advance of your chosen effective date

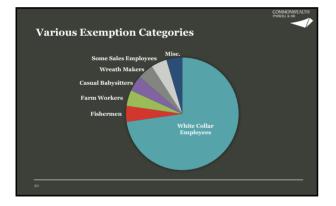
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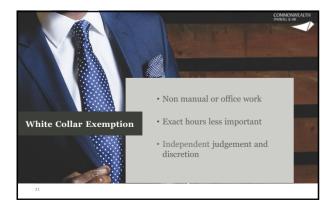


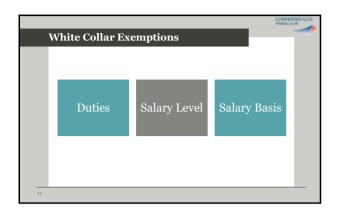


Who is covered by the FLSA?

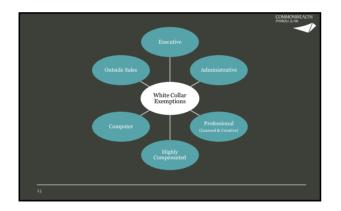
- Enterprise coverage: Any business that does \$500,000 in business or sales annually, and those in certain industries, regardless of sales
- **Individual coverage:** Any employee engaged in interstate commerce, which has a very broad definition

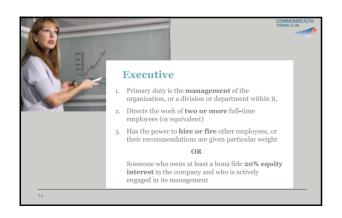










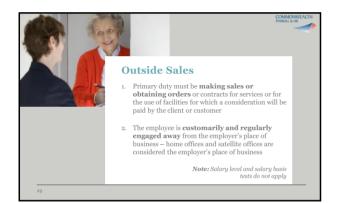












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A Note About Sales Employees

Sales employees are generally:

- Exempt Inside Sales
- Exempt Outside Sales
- Exempt Administrative Non-exempt
- Exempt Executive
- → Only those with the administrative, executive, and highly compensated employee exemptions will be affected

• Exempt Highly Compensated Employee

Commissions, Non-Discretionary Bonuses, and Incentive Pay

• Up to 10% of minimum salary (base pay must be \$42,728.40 or more)

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- If not enough is earned to keep the exemption:
 - $\cdot\,$ Make catch-up payment within one pay period
 - Reclassify the employee as non-exempt and pay overtime retroactively
- · Effective December 1, 2016







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Thank you!

JD, SPHR | HR Pro

AU, SPTIK | TIK PTO Kara practiced employment and bankruptcy law for five years before joining us, and was a Human Resources Generalist at an architecture and engineering firm for two years prior to that. As an attorney she worked on many wage and hour and discrimination claims in both state and federal court. She holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Liberal Studies from Oregon State University and earned her law degree from Lewis and Clark Law School.