

The New *FairPay* Regulations  
under the Fair Labor Standards  
Act

EFFETIVE AUGUST 23, 2004

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# Fair Labor Standards Act

## A Quick Review

- Regulates Minimum Wage, Overtime, Record Keeping, and Child Labor
- Applies to All “Employees”
- Must be paid at least minimum wage: \$5.15 per hour – for all hours in a workweek
- Overtime: 1 ½ times the regular rate of pay for all hours over 40 hours in a work week
  - Unless “Exempt”

# Exemptions

- Exemptions – Generally
- Some employees are excluded from the overtime pay provisions or both the minimum wage and overtime pay provisions by specific exemptions.
- Exemptions are generally narrowly defined under FLSA; an employer must carefully check the exact terms and conditions for each.
- Only employees who meet an **Exemptions Test** can avoid overtime and/or minimum wage requirements.

# Background of Changes

- FLSA established in 1938
- “Duties test” for executive, administrative, professional & white collar employees- last modified in 1949
- “Salary basis test” has been unchanged since 1954 & salary levels last updated in 1975
- Current salary levels no longer reflect current market trends, jobs & compensation
- Changes to take effect **8/23/04**
- Designed to reduce skyrocketing litigation
- Careful – not all proposed changes you may have heard about are in final regulations

# Why Should Employers Review the New Regulations?

- More suits filed for wage claims in past three years than all discrimination suits combined
- Plaintiff's Lawyers love the FLSA
  - Burden on the Employer to disprove charges of back pay
  - Can use Class Action
  - Jury Trials
  - Double Damages
  - Enough "Grey Area" in Reg to get case to a jury
- Almost Every Employer Has a Mis-Classified Employee or Class of Employees

# Why Should Employers Review the New Regulations?

- DOL alone awarded Over \$212,000,000 in back pay last year (21% increase over 2002)
- New \$23,600 Threshold for the Salary Test will “Convert” Exempt to Non-Exempt
- DOL expects that more People **will gain** Overtime than lose it
- DOL expects to enforce the new Regs “vigorously”
- **Personal Liability For Manager**

# Why Should Employers Review the New Regulations?

- Litigation is a Real Threat
  - Farmers Insurance lost a class action lawsuit brought by 2,400 claims adjusters for failure to pay overtime - \$90 million verdict against the company
- All Radio Shack Managers deemed Non-Exempt and Entitled to Overtime Back Pay
- Small employers at risk also
  - Single case for a small Business could cost well over \$100,000
  - Mount Clemens General Hospital (Detroit) – July 2004 – required to pay \$904,247 in back wages for overtime

# Why Should Employers Review the New Regulations?

- Small Employer Risk Profile
  - 50 Employees
  - 10 Misclassified; Avg. Wage is \$20,000(\$10.00 per hour)
  - With Company for three years
  - Claiming an average of 5 hours overtime per week
  - Size of Claim:
    - 50 weeks per year (two weeks vacation) X 3 years = 150 weeks X 5 hours = 750 hours X 10 Employees = 7500 hours X \$15.00 per hour = \$97,500 (+ attorneys es)

# Significant Revisions

## Significant Changes & Significance of Changes

- Many employees now exempt by “duties” will become non-exempt by salary
  - Salary Test raised to \$455/week (\$23,600)
- \$100,000 Highly Compensated test
- 20% Equity Owner Test
- “Blue Collar” Workers Rule
- “Discretion and Independent Judgment” test for Administrative Exemption
- Revised “safe harbor”
- Deductions for disciplinary suspension

## Same As It Ever Was

- Fundamental principles and classifications are unchanged
- Evaluation of “bubble jobs” will still require employer judgment

# “White Collar” Exemptions

Section 13(a)(1) of the FLSA provides an exemption from both minimum wage and overtime pay for employees who are employed in a bona fide:

- Executive;
  - Administrative;
  - Professional; or
  - Outside Sales capacity.
- Certain computer employees may be exempt professionals under Section 13(a)(1) or exempt under Section 13(a)(17) of the FLSA.
  - NOTE: Under new regulations – all “blue collar” workers doing repetitive physical work with their hands must be paid overtime.

# Summary of New “White Collar” Exemptions

- Eliminated “long” & “short” salary level & duties tests
- Eliminated current percent limitation on non-exempt work – focuses instead on “Primary Duty”
- Increased minimum salary for exemptions

# Three Tests for Exemption

- Salary Level
- Salary Basis
- Job Duties

**\*MUST MEET ALL THREE**

# Minimum Salary Level: \$455

- For most employees, the minimum salary level required for exemption is \$455 per week
- Old test was \$250 per week
- Must be paid “free and clear” of any deductions
- The \$455 per week may be paid in equivalent amounts for periods longer than one week:
  - Biweekly: \$910
  - Semimonthly: \$985.83
  - Monthly: \$1,971.66

# Highly Compensated Test

- Part of new “salary level” test (4 Parts)
- Total annual compensation of at least \$100,000;
- At least \$455 per week paid on a salary or fee basis;
- Perform office or non-manual work (I.e., highly paid “blue collar worker” not exempt; AND
- Customarily and regularly perform any one or more of the exempt duties identified in the standard tests for the executive, administrative or professional exemptions

# Customarily and Regularly

- A frequency that must be greater than occasional but which, of course, may be less than constant
- Includes work normally and recurrently performed every workweek
- Does not include isolated or one-time tasks

# Office or Non-manual Work

- The highly compensated test is NOT AVAILABLE for:
  - Non-management production line workers
  - Non-management employees in maintenance, construction and similar occupations such as carpenters, electricians, mechanics, plumbers, iron workers, craftsmen, operating engineers, longshoremen, construction workers and laborers
  - Other employees who perform work involving repetitive operations with their hands, physical skill and energy

# Total Annual Compensation

- Total annual compensation includes:
  - Commissions
  - Nondiscretionary bonuses
  - Other nondiscretionary compensation earned during a 52-week period
- Total annual compensation does not include:
  - Credit for board, lodging or other facilities
  - Payments for medical or life insurance
  - Contributions to retirement plans or fringe benefits

# Make-Up Payment & Pro-Rating

- If an employee's total annual compensation does not equal \$100,000 by the end of the year:
  - The employer may, within one month after the end of the year, make one final payment to reach the \$100,000 level; or
  - The employee will be tested for exemption under the standard duties tests
- The \$100,000 may be pro-rated for employees who do not work the full year
- The employer may use any 52-week period of the year

# Salary Basis Test

- Employee regularly receives a predetermined amount of compensation each pay period (on a weekly or less frequent basis)
- The compensation cannot be reduced because of variations in the quality or quantity of the work performed
- Must be paid the full salary for any week in which the employee performs *any* work
- Need not be paid for any workweek when no work is performed

# Deductions From Salary

- An employee is not paid on a salary basis if deductions from the predetermined salary are made for absences occasioned by the employer or by the operating requirements of the businesses
- If the employee is ready, willing and able to work, deductions may not be made for time when work is not available

# Permitted Salary Deductions

- Seven exceptions from the “no pay-docking” rule:
  1. Absence from work for one or more full days for personal reasons, other than sickness or disability
  2. Absence from work for one or more full days due to sickness or disability if deductions made under a bona fide plan, policy or practice of providing wage replacement benefits for these types of absences
  3. To offset any amounts received as payment for jury fees, witness fees, or military pay

# Permitted Salary Deductions

- Seven exceptions from the “no pay-docking” rule:
  4. Penalties imposed in good faith for violating safety rules of “major significance”
  5. Unpaid disciplinary suspension of one or more full days imposed in good faith for violations of workplace conduct rules
  6. Proportionate part of an employee’s full salary may be paid for time actually worked in the first and last weeks of employment
  7. Unpaid leave taken pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act

# Improper Deductions - Examples

- Deduction for a partial-day absence to attend a parent-teacher conference
- Deduction of a day of pay because the employer was closed due to inclement weather
- Deduction of three days of pay because the employee was absent from work for jury duty, rather than merely offsetting any amount received as payment for the jury duty
- Deduction for a two day absence due to a minor illness when the employer does not provide wage replacement benefits for such absences

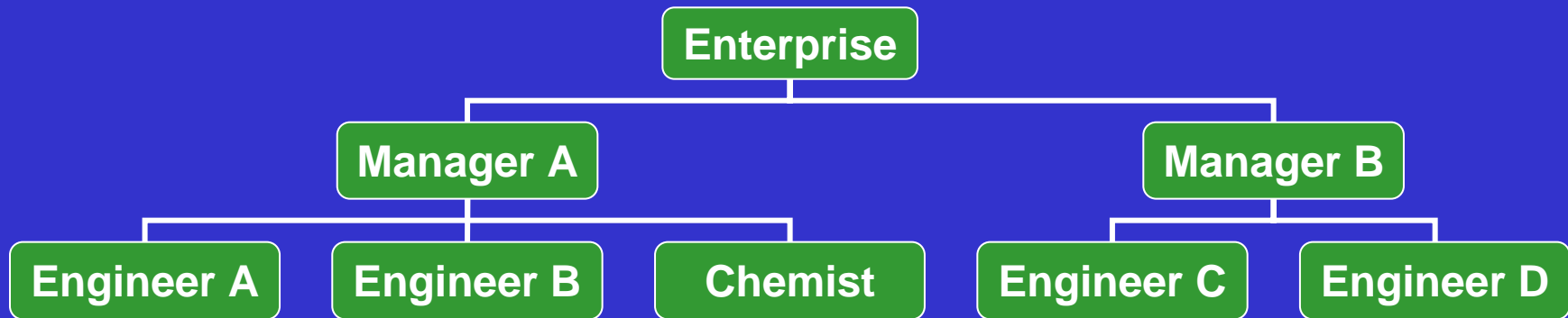
# Effect of Improper Deductions

- An actual practice of making improper deductions from salary will result in the loss of the exemption:
  - During the time period in which improper deductions were made
  - For employees in the same job classifications
  - Working for the same managers responsible for the actual improper deductions
- Isolated or inadvertent improper deductions, however, will not result in the loss of exempt status if the employer reimburses the employee

# Actual Practice

- Factors include, but are not limited to:
  - The number of improper deductions, particularly as compared to the number of employee infractions warranting discipline
  - The time period during which the employer made improper deductions
  - The number and geographic location of both the employees whose salaries were improperly reduced and the managers responsible
  - Whether the employer has a clearly communicated policy permitting or prohibiting improper deductions

# Example: Effect of Improper Deductions



- If Manager A has docked the pay of Engineer A on each of 12 days when Engineer A arrived late for work during the last 3 months, then the exemption could be lost for Engineer A and Engineer B during that 3 months, but could not be lost for the Chemist or Engineers C and D

# Safe Harbor

- If the Employer does violate the statute, there are “safe harbor” rules available to cure the violation
- The exemption will not be lost if the employer:
  - Has a clearly communicated policy prohibiting improper deductions and including a complaint mechanism;
  - Reimburses employees for any improper deductions; and
  - Makes a good faith commitment to comply in the future
- *Unless* the employer willfully violates the policy by continuing to make improper deductions after receiving employee complaints

# Clearly Communicated Policy

- The best evidence of a clearly communicated policy is a written policy distributed to employees prior to the improper pay deductions by, for example:
  - Providing a copy to the policy to employees at the time of hire
  - Publishing the policy in an employee handbook
  - Publishing the policy on the employer's Intranet

# Payroll Practices That Do Not Violate the Salary Basis Test

- Taking deductions from exempt employees accrued leave accounts
- Requiring exempt employees to keep track of and record their hours worked
- Requiring exempt employees to work a specified schedule
- Implementing bona fide, across-the-board schedule changes

# Additional Compensation (Clarified)

- An employer may provide compensation in addition to the \$455 minimum guaranteed weekly salary, such as:
  - Commissions
  - Bonuses
  - Additional pay based on hours worked beyond the normal workweek

# Hourly, Daily or Shift Basis

- The regulations also allow an employee's earnings to be computed on an hourly, daily or shift basis, if the employer:
  - Guarantees at least \$455 per week paid on a salary basis, regardless of the number of hours, days of shifts worked; and
  - A reasonable relationship exists between the guaranteed amount and the amount actually earned

# Reasonable Relationship

- “Reasonable relationship” means the weekly guarantee is roughly equivalent to the employee’s usual earnings at the assigned hourly, daily or shift rate for the employee’s normal scheduled workweek
- For example, an exempt employee guaranteed at least \$500 per week and who normally works four or five shifts each week, may be paid \$150 per shift without violating the salary basis requirement

# Fee Basis

- Administrative and professional employees also may be paid on a “fee basis”
- An employee is paid on a “fee basis” if the employee is paid an agreed sum for completing a single job, regardless of the time required to complete the work
- Payment on a “fee basis” is not available for a series of non-unique jobs repeated an indefinite number of times for which payment on an identical basis is made over and over again

# Fee Basis

- A fee payment meets the minimum salary level required for exemption if, based on the time worked to complete the job, the fee is at a rate that would amount to at least \$455 per week if the employee worked 40 hours
- Example:
  - An artist is paid \$250 to paint a portrait that took 20 hours to complete, the equivalent of \$12.50 per hour
  - Because working 40 hours at this \$12.50 per hour rate would yield the artist \$500, the fee payment meets the salary requirements for exemption

# No Salary Requirements

- The salary level and salary basis tests do not apply to:
  - Outside Sales Employees
  - Doctors
  - Lawyers
  - Teachers
  - Certain computer-related occupations paid at least \$27.63 per hour

# Review

- Minimum Salary Level: \$455 per week
- Highly Compensated Level: \$100,000 per year
- Salary Basis:
  - A predetermined amount paid for every week in which the employee performs any work, which is not subject to reduction because of variations in the quality or quantity of work performed
- The salary level and salary basis tests do not apply to outside sales employees, doctors, lawyers, teachers, and certain computer-related occupations paid at least \$27.63 per hour

# Executive Duties

- Primary duty is management of the enterprise or of a customarily recognized department or subdivision;
- Customarily and regularly directs the work of two or more other employees; and
- Authority to hire or fire other employees or whose suggestions and recommendations as to hiring, firing, advancement, promotion or other change of status of other employees are given particular weight. (NEW)

# Primary Duty

- The principal, main, major or most important duty that the employee performs.
- Factors to consider include, but are not limited to:
  - Relative importance of the exempt duties;
  - Amount of time spent performing exempt work;
  - Relative freedom from direct supervision; and
  - Relationship between the employee's salary and the wages paid to other employees for the same kind of nonexempt work.

# Primary Duty

- Employees who spend more than 50% of their time performing exempt work will generally satisfy the primary duty requirement
- However, the regulations do not *require* that exempt employees spend more than 50% of time performing exempt work

# Management

- Interviewing, selecting, and training employees
- Setting and adjusting pay and work hours
- Maintaining production or sales records
- Appraising employee productivity and efficiency
- Handling employee complaints and grievances
- Disciplining employees
- Planning and apportioning work among employees

# Management

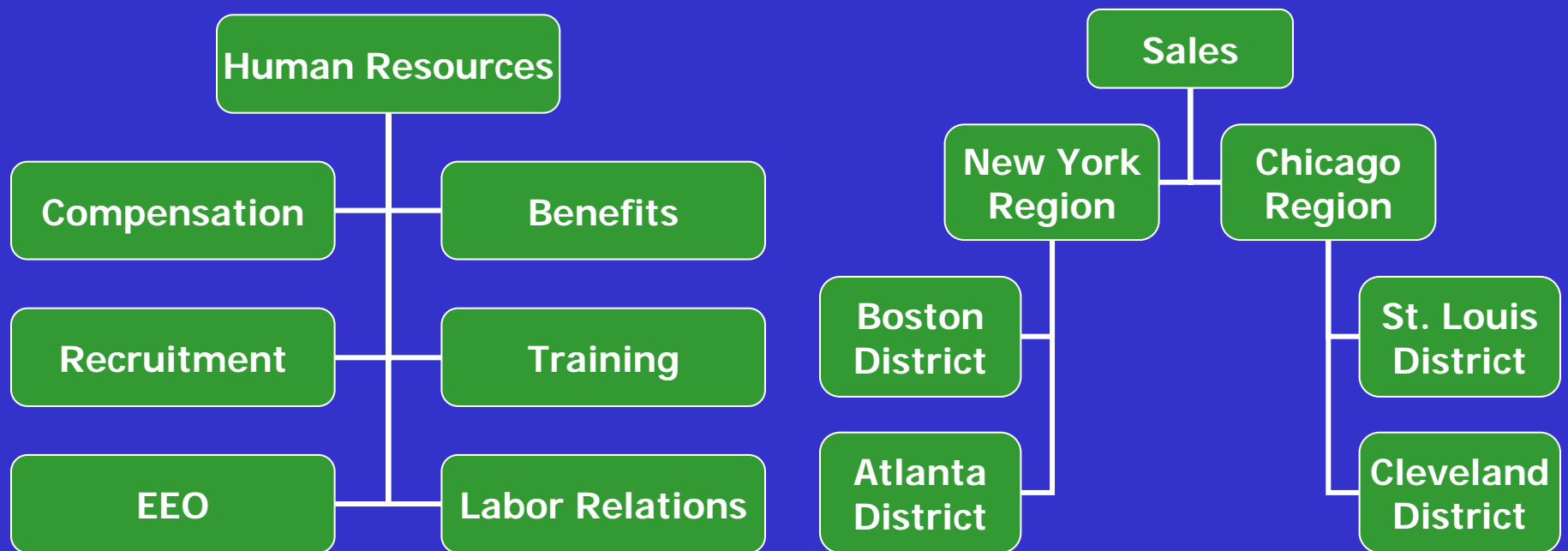
- Determining the techniques to be used; the type of materials, supplies, machinery, equipment or tools to be used; or the merchandise to be bought, stocked and sold
- Providing for the safety and security of employees or property
- Planning and controlling the budget
- Monitoring or implementing legal compliance measures

# Department or Subdivision

- A “customarily recognized department or subdivision” must have a permanent status and continuing function
  - Need not be physically within the employer’s establishment, and may move from place to place
  - Continuity of the same subordinate personnel is not essential to the existence of a recognized unit.
  - The employee in charge of each branch establishment is in charge of a recognized subdivision
- Does not include a mere collection of employees assigned from time to time to a specific job

# Department or Subdivision

- Examples of customarily recognized departments or subdivisions include:



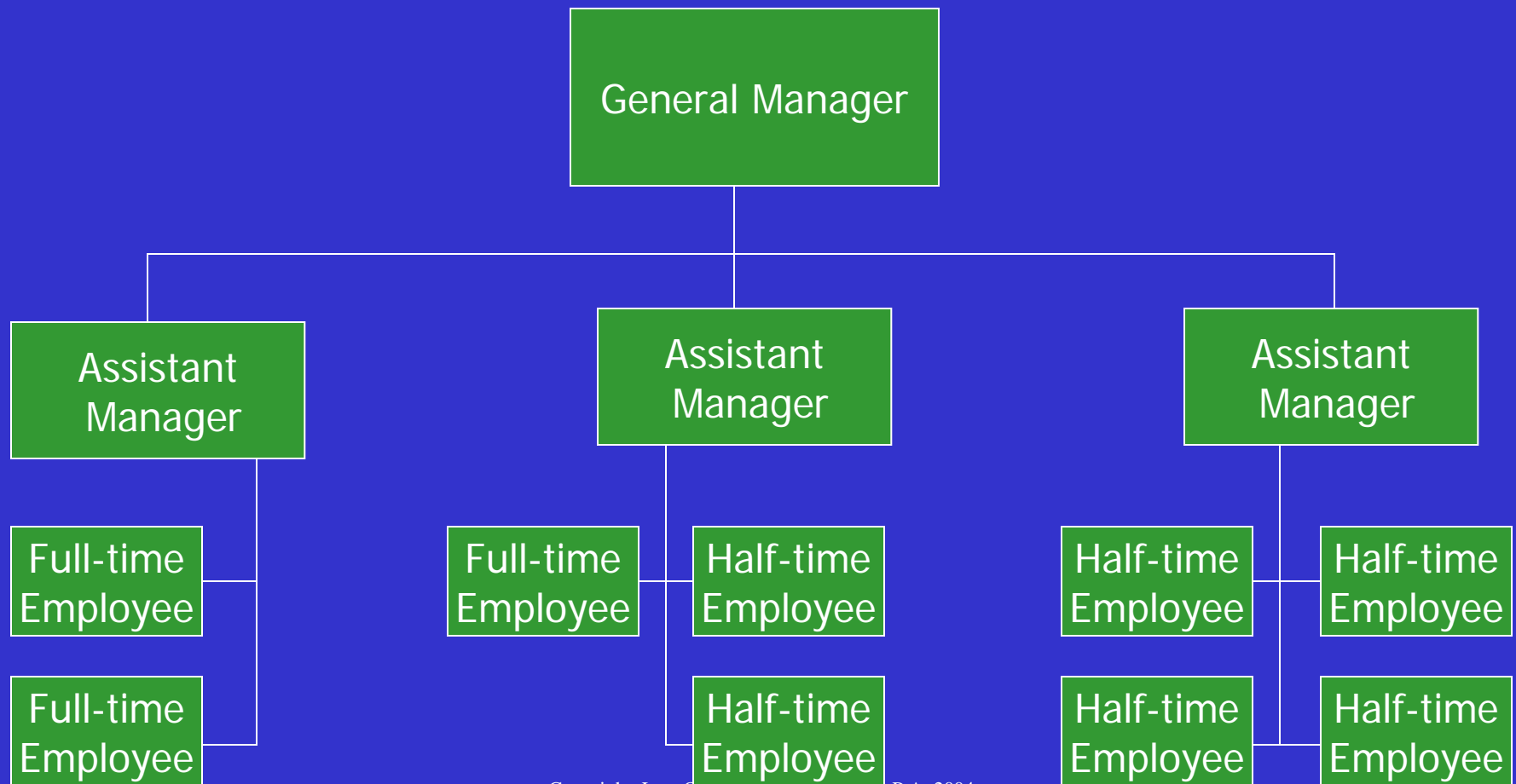
# Customarily and Regularly

- A frequency that must be greater than occasional but which, of course, may be less than constant
- Includes work normally and recurrently performed every workweek
- Does not include isolated or one-time tasks

# Two or More

- The phrase “two or more other employees” means two full-time employees or the equivalent
- Full-time generally means 40 hours per week
- The supervision of the same employees can be distributed among two or more exempt executives, but the hours worked by an employee cannot be credited more than once

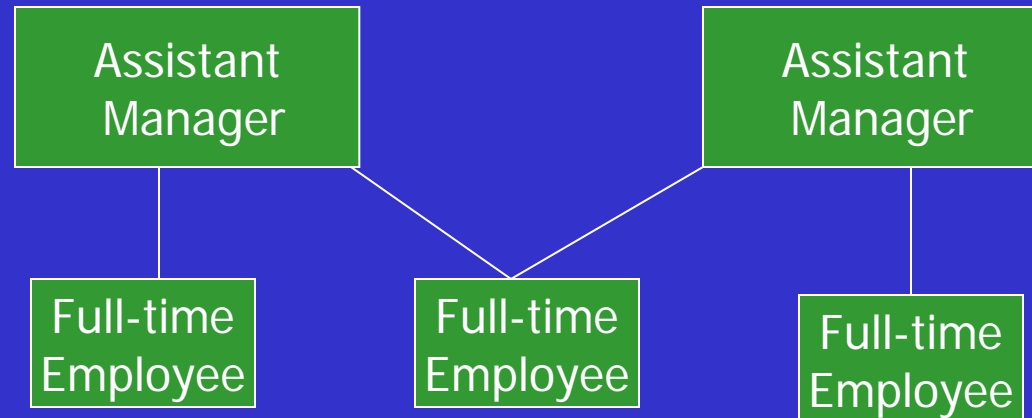
# Staffing Meets the “Two or More” Requirement



August 2004

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# Staffing Does Not Meet the “Two or more” Requirement



# Particular Weight

- Factors include, but are not limited to:
  - Whether it is part of the employee's job duties to make suggestions and recommendations
  - The frequency with which suggestions and recommendations are made or requested
  - The frequency with which the employee's suggestions and recommendations are relied upon

# Particular Weight

- Suggestions and recommendations may be reviewed by a higher level manager
- The exempt executive need not have authority to make the ultimate decision
- Making an occasional suggestion regarding a change in status of a co-worker does not meet the “particular weight” standard

# Concurrent Duties

- Concurrent performance of exempt and nonexempt work does not automatically disqualify an employee from exemption
- Exempt executives generally decide when to perform nonexempt duties and remain responsible for the success or failure of business operations
- Nonexempt employees generally are directed by a supervisor to perform the exempt work or perform the exempt work for defined time periods

# 20% Owner Executives

- The executive exemption also includes employees who:
  - own at least a bona fide 20-percent equity interest in the enterprise; and
  - are actively engaged in management of the enterprise.
- The salary level and salary basis requirements do not apply to 20% equity owners.

# Review

- Duties requirements for executive exemption:
  - Primary duty of management;
  - Customarily and regularly directs the work of two or more other employees; and
  - Authority to hire or fire or having suggestions and recommendations as to hiring, firing, advancement promotion or any other change of status to other employees be given particular weight.
- The executive exemption also applies to 20% owners who are actively engaged in management.

# Administrative Duties

- This is the most difficult exemption to apply
- Applies to an Employee whose primary duty is the performance of office or non-manual work directly related to the management or general business operations of the employer or the employer's customers; and
- Whose primary duty includes the exercise of discretion and independent judgment with respect to matters of significance.

(Deleted: “position of responsibility”)

# Management or General Business Operations

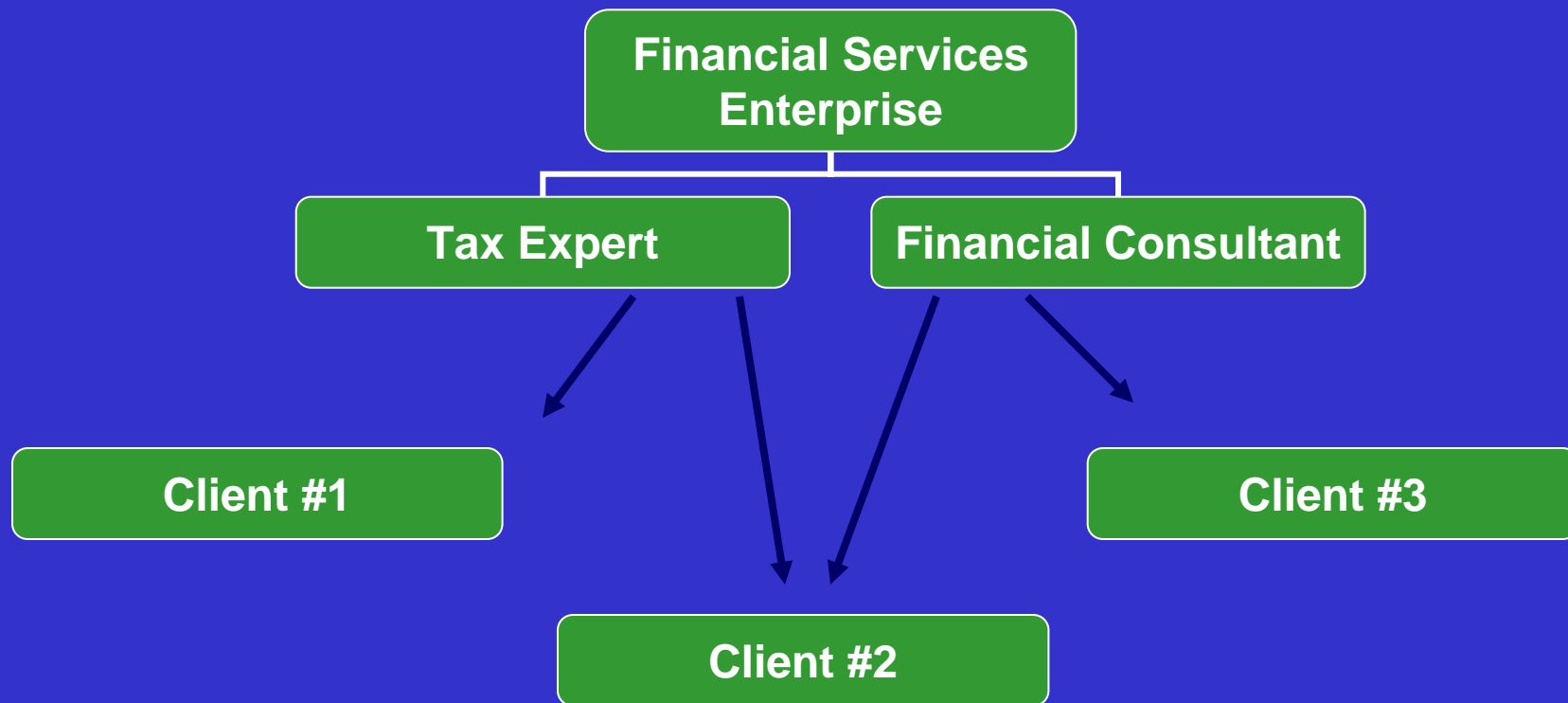
- Refers to the type of work performed by the employee
- Work must be directly related to assisting with the running or servicing of the business
- Does not include working on a manufacturing production line or selling a product in a retail or service establishment

# Management or General Business Operations

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

# Employers Customers

- Employees acting as advisors or consultants to clients or customers



# Discretion and Independent Judgment

- The comparison and evaluation of possible courses of conduct, and acting or making a decision after the various possibilities have been considered
- Must be exercised with respect to “matters of significance,” which refers to the level of importance or consequence of the work performed
- Decisions and recommendations may be reviewed at a higher level and, upon occasion, revised or reversed

# Discretion and Independent Judgment

- Factors include, but are not limited to:
  - Whether the employee has authority to formulate, affect, interpret, or implement management policies or operating practices
  - Whether the employee carries out major assignments in conducting the operations of the business
  - Whether the employee performs work that affects business operations to a substantial degree, even if the employee's assignments are related to operation of a particular segment of the business

# Discretion and Independent Judgment

- Factors include, but are not limited to:
  - Whether the employee has authority to commit the employer in matters that have significant financial impact
  - Whether the employee has authority to waive or deviate from established policies and procedures without prior approval
  - Whether the employee has authority to negotiate and bind the company on significant matters
  - Whether the employee provides consultation or expert advice to management

# Discretion and Independent Judgment

- Factors include, but are not limited to:
  - Whether the employee is involved in planning long- or short-term business objectives
  - Whether the employee investigates and resolves matters of significance on behalf of management
  - Whether the employee represents the company in handling complaints, arbitrating disputes or resolving grievances

# Discretion and Independent Judgment

- Discretion and independent judgment *does not* include:
  - Applying well-established techniques, procedures or specific standards described in manuals or other sources
  - Clerical or secretarial work
  - Recording or tabulating data
  - Performing mechanical, repetitive, recurrent or routine work

# Use of Manuals

- Exempt employees may use manuals, guidelines or other established procedures if they:
  - contain or relate to highly technical, scientific, legal, financial or other similarly complex matters
  - that can be understood or interpreted only by those with advanced or specialized knowledge or skills
- Employees are not exempt if they use manuals to apply well-established techniques or procedures within closely prescribed limits

# Insurance Claims Adjusters

- Exempt status depends on actual job duties
- May be exempt if duties include:
  - Interviewing insureds, witnesses and physicians
  - Inspecting property damage
  - Reviewing factual information to prepare damage estimates
  - Evaluating and making recommendations regarding coverage of claims
  - Determining liability and total value of a claim;
  - Negotiating settlements
  - Making recommendations regarding litigation

# Financial Services

- May be exempt if duties include:
  - Collecting and analyzing information regarding the customer's income, assets, investments or debts
  - Determining which financial products best meet the customer's needs and financial circumstances
  - Advising the customer regarding the advantages and disadvantages of different financial products
  - Marketing, servicing or promoting the employer's financial products
- An employee whose primary duty is selling financial products does not qualify for the administrative exemption

# Human Resources

- Human resource managers who formulate, interpret or implement employment policies generally meet the administrative duties requirements
- Personnel clerks who “screen” applicants to obtain data regarding minimum qualifications and fitness for employment generally are not exempt administrative employees

# Other Exempt Positions

- An employee who leads a team of other employees assigned to complete major projects
- Executive assistant or administrative assistant to a business owner or senior executive of a large business who has been delegated authority regarding matters of significance
- Management consultants who study the operations of a business and propose changes in organization

# Non-exempt Positions

- Ordinary inspection work involving well-established techniques and procedures
- Examiners and graders who perform work involving comparison of products with established standards
- Comparison shoppers who merely report the prices at a competitor's store
- Public sector inspectors or investigators

# Review

- Primary duty of the performance of office or non-manual work directly related to the management or general business operations of the employer or the employer's customers; and
- Primary duty includes the exercise of discretion and independent judgment with respect to matters of significance.

# Learned Professional

- The employee's primary duty must be the performance of work requiring advanced knowledge
- In a field of science or learning
- Customarily acquired by a prolonged course of specialized intellectual instruction

# Advanced Knowledge

- Predominately intellectual in character
- Includes work requiring the consistent exercise of discretion and judgment
- The advanced knowledge is generally used to analyze, interpret or make deductions from varying facts or circumstances
- *Not* work involving routine mental, manual, mechanical, or physical work
- *Cannot* be attained at the high school level

# Field of Science or Learning

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

Law

Accounting

Actuarial  
Computation

Theology

Teaching

Physical Sciences

Medicine

Architecture

Chemical Sciences

Pharmacy

Engineering

Biological Sciences

# Prolonged Course of Specialized Intellectual Instruction

- Specialized academic training is a prerequisite for entering the profession
- Best evidence that an employee meets this requirement is possession of the appropriate academic degree

# Prolonged Course of Specialized Intellectual Instruction

- The learned professional exemption is *not* available for occupations that may be performed with:
  - Only the general knowledge acquired by an academic degree in any field
  - Knowledge acquired through an apprenticeship
  - Training in the performance of routine mental, manual, mechanical or physical processes
- The exemption also *does not* apply to occupations in which most employees acquire skill by experience

# Customarily

- Exemption is also available to employees in learned professions who:
  - Have substantially the same knowledge level and
  - Perform substantially the same work as the degreed professionals,
  - But attained the advanced knowledge through a combination of work experience and intellectual instruction
- Examples:
  - Lawyer who did not attend law school
  - Chemist who does not have a chemistry degree

# Doctors

- The learned professional exemption applies to any employee who holds a valid license or certificate permitting the practice of medicine
  - Osteopathic physicians
  - Podiatrists
  - Dentists
  - Optometrists
- The exemption is also available to an employee who holds the requisite academic degree for the general practice of medicine and is engaged in an internship or resident program

# Nurses

- Registered nurses who are registered by the appropriate State examining board generally meet the duties requirements for the learned professional exemption
  - Many registered nurses, however, are paid by the hour, not on a salary basis, and thus are entitled to overtime pay
- Licensed practical nurses generally *do not* qualify as exempt learned professionals

# Other Medical Professions

- Registered or certified medical technologists
  - 3 years of pre-professional study in an accredited college or university, plus 1 year of professional study in an accredited school of medical technology
- Dental hygienists
  - 4 years of pre-professional and professional study in an accredited college or university
- Certified physician assistants
  - 4 years of pre-professional and professional study, including graduation from an accredited physician assistant program

# Other Exempt Professions

- Lawyers
- Teachers
- Accountants
- Pharmacists
- Engineers
- Actuaries
- Chefs
- Athletic trainers
- Licensed funeral directors or embalmers

## Other Nonexempt Professions

- Accounting clerks and bookkeepers who normally perform a great deal of routine work
- Cooks who perform predominantly routine mental, manual, mechanical or physical work
- Paralegals and legal assistants
- Engineering technicians

# Creative Professional Duties

- The employee's primary duty must be the performance of work requiring invention, imagination, originality or talent in a recognized field of artistic or creative endeavor

# Recognized Field of Artistic or Creative Endeavor

- Music
  - Musicians, composers, conductors, soloists
- Writing
  - Essayists, novelists, short-story writers, play writers
  - Screen play writers who choose their own subjects
  - Responsible writing positions in advertising agencies
- Acting
- Graphic Arts
  - Painters, photographers, cartoonists

# Invention, Imagination, Originality or Talent

- A creative professional must perform work requiring invention, imagination, originality or talent
- Creative professional work *does not* include:
  - Work that primarily depends on intelligence, diligence and accuracy
  - Work that can be produced by a person with general manual ability and training
- Exempt status is determined on a case-by-case basis, depending on the extent of the invention, imagination, originality or talent exercised

# Review

- Learned Professional
  - Primary duty of the performance of work requiring knowledge of an advanced type in a field of science or learning customarily acquired by a prolonged course of specialized intellectual instruction
- Creative Professional
  - Primary duty of the performance of work requiring invention, imagination, originality or talent in a recognized field of artistic or creative endeavor

# Outside Sales Employees

- New Rules eliminate current 20% restriction on non-exempt work
- Exemption would apply when employee's primary duty is making sales, or obtaining orders of contracts for services or for use of facilities for which consideration will be paid by client or customer
- Must be customarily & regularly engaged away from employer's place or places of business

# Computer Employees

- New Rules relocate computer-related exemption from within professional exemption to separate exemption
- New section consolidates all provisions from current regulations, interpretive guidance & legislative enactments

# Computer Employees

- Salary - \$455 per week/ \$27.63 per hour
- Duties-
  - Primary duty of:
    - A – application of systems analysis techniques & procedures, including consulting with users, to determine hardware, software or system functional applications; or
    - B – design, development, documentation, analysis, creation, testing, or modification of computer systems or programs including prototypes, based on & related to user or system design specifications; or

# Computer Employees

- C – design, documentation, testing, creation or modification of computer programs related to machine operating systems; or
- D – a combination of duties described in A, B & C, the performance of which requires the same level of skills

Employed as a computer systems analyst, computer programmer, software engineer, or other similarly skilled worker in the computer field

# For More Information

- Other resources on the Part 541 exemptions are available at [www.dol.gov/fairpay](http://www.dol.gov/fairpay)
  - Regulations
  - Preamble
  - Fact Sheets
  - Field Operations Handbook
  - Frequently Asked Questions
- To ask a specific question or register a comment:
  - Email: [fairpay@dol.gov](mailto:fairpay@dol.gov)
  - Telephone, toll-free: 1-866-4US-WAGE

# DOL FAIR PLAY REGS

August 2004