

### The Regulatory Gauntlet, Part 2: The Proposed New Overtime Rules

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#### Presenters



Barbara Mistick NAICU President

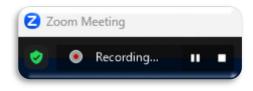


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#### Rules of the Road





### Today's meeting is being recorded

 The recording and presentation slides will be available after the webinar and sent to registrants Please use the Q&A function to pose your question(s) In the Q&A, please "upvote" the questions you'd most like to see answered so we can prioritize



#### Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)

- 1938 federal law that establishes federal minimum wage and overtime pay standards
- Employer must track employees' hours and pay premium "overtime rate" of 1.5 times the employees' regular pay rate for hours worked over 40 per workweek

#### Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)

- FLSA contains various exemptions to overtime pay requirements, including for executive, administrative and professional employees known as the EAP or "white collar" exemptions
- The FLSA states the Department of Labor will define and delimit by regulation the terms executive, administrative and professional employees from time to time

#### Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)

- The FLSA sets a federal "floor" and states and localities may impose additional wage and hour requirements
- This includes setting more stringent requirements for overtime pay exemptions

#### **Federal Overtime Pay Regulations**

Three-part test for EAP exemption:

- 1. Duties test
- 2. Salary basis test
- 3. Minimum salary level (set by weekly earnings)

#### **Previous Regulatory Changes**

#### Eight prior updates:

 1940, 1949, 1958, 1963, 1970, 1975, 2004 and 2019

Other than 1975-2004, updates ranged from 5-15 years and increases in minimum salary ranged from 5-50%

This would be historically short time frame and large increase

### **Recent Regulatory Changes**

2016 – Obama administration final rule

- Updates salary threshold to \$47,476 (\$913/week)
- Creates automatic increases every 3 years indexed to the 40<sup>th</sup> percentile of weekly earnings of full-time salaried workers in the lowest-wage Census Region
- Enjoined by court and rescinded by Trump administration
- 2019 Trump administration final rule
  - Updates salary threshold to \$35,568 (\$684/week)
  - Does NOT include automatic increases
  - Went into effect January 1, 2020

#### 2023 Proposed Rulemaking

- Sets minimum salary level to 35<sup>th</sup> percentile of weekly earnings of full-time salaried workers in the lowest-wage Census Region
  - This would be an over 50% increase to minimum salary from \$684/week (\$35,568 annually) to at least \$1,059/week (\$55,068 annually) for non-exempt employees
  - Final rule will reflect most recent wage data DOL projects this to be \$1,158/week (\$60,209 annually)

#### 2023 Proposed Rulemaking

- Automatically updates the minimum salary threshold to the 35th percentiles of weekly earnings with increases set for every three years
  - Automatic updates will be issued in Federal Register at least 150 days before going into effect
  - Reserves right for DOL to temporarily delay automatic update, but must be done through NPRM

#### Effective Date of the Regulations

- A final implementation date could be as early as 60 days after a final rule is published
- Comments were due November 7
  - The DOL must review and respond to all substantive comments before publishing a final rule, which will include an implementation date.
  - We estimate that we'll see a final rule published in March 2024 with an effective date in May 2024.

#### Impact of Proposed Rulemaking

Employees most likely to impacted on college and university campuses may be:

- Academic Advisors Counselors
- Student Admissions Counselors
- Administrative Specialists Coordinators
- Student Success Professionals
- Student Financial Aid Counselors
- Student Residence Hall Managers
- Athletic Trainers Physical Therapists

\*According to CUPA-HR salary analysis and data

#### **CUPA-HR Survey Result Highlights**

- **95%** of survey respondents indicated that they could only manage an increase to the salary threshold if it is lower than the proposed level
- 84% of respondents indicated that they would need to reclassify previously exempt employees to nonexempt status as a result of this rule

#### **CUPA-HR Survey Result Highlights**

- 91% of respondents do not support DOL automatically updating the salary threshold every 3 years
- 89% of respondents believe that DOL should provide 180 days or more to comply with any final rule published to increase the salary threshold



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Questions?