

The Federal Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) establishes a minimum hourly wage, a minimum age to work, identifies compensable hours, and defines overtime and overtime compensation. Additional details regarding the Fair Labor Standards Act can be found at <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/flsa>. This section of the USF Central Human Resources procedures covers hours of work and pertains to non-exempt Staff and Temporary employees.

Non-exempt Staff employees must receive compensation in the form of compensatory time or overtime pay at a rate of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for any hours worked over 40 in a work week. Temporary employees are not eligible for compensatory time but must be paid overtime pay when their actual work hours exceed 40 in a work week.

At times, there can be misunderstandings about what the FLSA does or does not require. As a summary, the FLSA does not require:

- vacation, holiday, severance, or sick pay;
- meal or rest periods, holidays off, or vacations;
- premium pay for weekend or holiday work;
- pay raises or fringe benefits; and
- a discharge notice, reason for discharge, or immediate payment of final wages to terminated employees.

A work week ordinarily includes all the time during which an employee is required to be on the employer's premises, on duty, or at a prescribed workplace. However, there are some activities that may be counted as compensable hours worked for non-exempt employees outside of the normal duties and responsibilities performed in a work week. Some of those situations and examples include:

Breaks and Meal Period - The Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) does not require an employer to provide time for breaks and meal periods.

- Breaks - It is important to remember that breaks are not mandatory. It is a privilege, not a right. At the university, Staff and Temporary employees may be permitted one 15 minute mid-morning break and one 15 minute mid-afternoon break. Breaks cannot be accumulated, cannot cover for late arrival to work, extended lunch hours, or early departure from work. The time spent on authorized breaks must be counted as hours worked. Any exceptions to the above must be approved through Central Human Resources.
- Meal Periods - Even though the FLSA does not require employers to provide meal periods, it does stipulate that if one does exist, at least 30 minutes or more constitute a bona fide meal period. Meal periods are not counted as work time. Normally, employees remove themselves from the work location and are therefore not performing any duties. However, when an employee remains at the work location and while eating performs any job-related duties, other than incidental ones (such as answering a question), the time must be counted as hours worked. At USF, a supervisor may adjust an employee's work schedule to prevent an overtime situation when an employee works during a meal period.

Suffered or Permitted Work Hours - Although there are some standard times or peak periods when overtime might be required, normally the need to work overtime is for emergency situations only. Overtime must be requested and approved prior to working the additional hours.

Work not requested but suffered or permitted is still considered hours worked. This may occur when an employee begins to work prior to the beginning of the assigned shift, during the lunch hours, or continues to work at the end of the assigned shift without approval. When the supervisor has knowledge of or has reason to believe that the employee is working additional hours that have not been requested and approved, the hours must be counted as hours worked.

Travel - Official travel during an employee's normal working hours, whether on regular workdays or regular days off, must be counted as hours worked. Time spent traveling outside of the employee's normal working hours is not considered work time as defined by the FLSA. Please consult the USF Attendance and Leave Administrator in Central Human Resources if there are any questions about which hours must be counted as work time during travel.

Waiting to Work - An employee who has been working required overtime (notification from the supervisor had been on a day-to-day basis) is in a compensable waiting period if at the end of their regular scheduled shift, (s)he has not been notified if overtime is required for that day and (s)he must "wait" for that determination. Even though (s)he is not performing any duties, (s)he doesn't know if overtime will be required for that day and has not been released to go home. The waiting time is considered hours of work and those hours are compensable and reported as work hours on the time sheet for that day.

Medical Attention – Time spent by an employee waiting for and receiving medical attention for a work- related injury or illness during the employee's normal working hours on days when (s)he is working constitutes hours worked. Therefore, such time is compensable as hours worked for overtime purposes.