

SMALL ENTITY GUIDE TO EXEMPT / NON-EXEMPT EMPLOYEE CLASSIFICATIONS

MINIMUM WAGE AND OVERTIME – THE BASICS

A basic tenet of working in the United States is that a fair day's work deserves a fair day's pay. The Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) is the federal labor law that provides basic workplace protections to most workers in the U.S., and guarantees them at least the federal minimum wage for every hour they work, and overtime, at one and a half times their regular rates of pay, for hours they work beyond 40 in a workweek. The FLSA is enforced by the U.S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division, and covers more than 135 million workers at more than 7.3 million establishments nationwide.

The FLSA does not provide an exemption from these requirements specifically for small businesses. Generally, the FLSA applies to employees of enterprises that have an annual gross volume of sales made or business done totaling \$500,000 or more, and to employees individually covered by the law because they are engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for commerce. In addition, employees of certain entities are covered by the FLSA regardless of the amount of gross volume of sales or business done. These entities include: hospitals; businesses providing medical or nursing care for residents; schools (whether operated for profit or not-for-profit); and public agencies. The FLSA creates a level playing field for businesses nationwide by setting a floor on wages and a premium for excess work; individual cities and states, however, may have stronger wage and hour protections than the minimum federal standards established under the FLSA. If a state or city establishes a more protective standard than the provisions of the FLSA, the higher standard applies in that state or city.

EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULE – WHO IS EXEMPT?

As a general matter, coverage under the FLSA is broadly construed to ensure that the law provides employees with wage and hour protections, as Congress intended. The FLSA does, however, allow employers to claim exemptions from those requirements for certain employees whose jobs meet specific criteria.

Section 13(a)(1) of the FLSA provides an exemption from both minimum wage and overtime requirements for employees employed as bona fide executive, administrative, professional, and outside sales employees. Section 13(a)(1) and Section 13(a)(17) also exempt certain employees in computer-related occupations. These exemptions are sometimes referred to collectively as the "white collar" exemptions, and are defined in the Department's regulations located at 29 CFR Part 541.

To qualify for one of these exemptions, employees generally must meet certain tests regarding their job duties and be paid a certain minimum salary. Job titles alone do

not determine exempt status, and neither does the receipt of a particular salary. In order for an exemption to apply, an employee’s specific job duties and earnings must meet all of the applicable requirements. It is important to note that simply paying an employee a salary does not relieve an employer of minimum wage and overtime obligations to that employee. Unless they meet the criteria of a specific exemption, employees covered by FLSA protections who are paid a salary are still due overtime if they work more than 40 hours in a week. To be clear, millions of salaried white collar employees do not qualify for any of the so-called “white collar” exemptions because their duties or earnings do not meet the requirements. These employees therefore remain entitled to both minimum wage and overtime pay.

This guide provides an overview of each of the white collar exemptions, and describes the basic tests and requirements to qualify for each. If you have specific questions about any of these exemptions, please contact the Wage and Hour Division (WHD) at 866-4US-WAGE for assistance, or visit us online at www.dol.gov/whd.

CLAIMING A WHITE COLLAR EXEMPTION - THE THREE BASIC TESTS

For an employer to claim a white collar exemption for a particular employee, three tests generally need to be satisfied:

1. Payment on a salary basis: the employee must be paid a predetermined and fixed salary that is not subject to reduction because of variations in the quality or quantity of work performed;
2. Payment of a minimum salary level: the amount of salary paid must meet a specified minimum amount; and
3. Duties test: the employee’s job duties must primarily involve those associated with exempt executive, administrative, professional, outside sales, or computer employees.

Basic Requirements for Exemption:

Exemption	Salary Level Test	Salary Basis Test	Duties Test
Executive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least \$913/week (\$47,476/year) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 90% of the salary level (\$822 / week) must be paid on a “salary” basis • Up to 10% (\$91 / week) may be satisfied with nondiscretionary bonuses or incentive payments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The employee’s “primary duty” must be that of an exempt executive employee, as described in the “Duties Tests” section of this guide
Administrative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least \$913/week (\$47,476 / year) • “Academic administrative personnel” may 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 90% of the salary level (\$822/week) must be paid on a “salary” or “fee” basis • Up to 10% of the salary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The employee’s “primary duty” must be that of an exempt administrative employee, as described in the “Duties Tests”

<p>Professional</p>	<p>qualify with a salary at least equal to the entry salary for teachers at their educational establishment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least \$913/week (\$47,476/year) <p>Salary level test does not apply to doctors, lawyers, or teachers</p>	<p>level (\$91 / week) may be satisfied with nondiscretionary bonuses or incentive payments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 90% of the salary level (\$822/week) must be paid on a “salary” or “fee” basis • Up to 10% of the salary level (\$91/week) may be satisfied with nondiscretionary bonuses or incentive payments <p><i>These requirements do not apply for doctors, lawyers, and teachers</i></p>	<p>section of this guide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The employee’s “primary duty” must be that of an exempt professional employee, as described in the “Duties Tests” section of this guide
<p>Outside Sales</p>	<p>Does not apply</p>	<p>Does not apply</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The employee’s “primary duty” must be that of an exempt outside sales employee, as described in the “Duties Tests” section of this guide
<p>Computer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least \$913/week (\$47,476/year), or at least \$27.63/hour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 90% of the salary level (\$822/week) must be paid on a “salary” or “fee” basis unless the employee is paid on an hourly basis and receives at least \$27.63/hour • Up to 10% of the salary level (\$91/week) may be satisfied with nondiscretionary bonuses or incentive payments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The employee’s “primary duty” must be that of an exempt computer employee, as described in the “Duties Tests” section of this guide

A more relaxed duties test applies to highly compensated employees earning at least \$134,004 per year, as discussed below.

THE SALARY BASIS TEST

Generally, for an employer to claim a white collar exemption from minimum wage and overtime for an employee, that employee must be paid on a salary basis. Being paid on a “salary basis” means an employee regularly receives a predetermined amount of money each pay period on a weekly, or less frequent, basis. The predetermined amount cannot be reduced because of variations in the quality or quantity of the employee’s work. Generally, an exempt employee must receive the full salary for any week in which the employee performs any work, regardless of the number of days or hours worked. Exempt employees do not need to be paid for any workweek in which they perform no work. In this Final Rule, for the first time employers will be able to use nondiscretionary bonuses and incentive payments (including commissions) to satisfy up to 10 percent of the standard salary level, provided these payments are made on a quarterly or more frequent basis. Prior to this Final Rule, the Department required the entire salary level to be paid in each work week.

Deductions from pay are permissible only:

- when an exempt employee is absent from work for one or more full days for personal reasons other than sickness or disability;
- when an exempt employee is absent from work for absences of one or more full days due to sickness or disability if the deduction is made in accordance with a bona fide plan, policy or practice of providing paid sick leave;
- to offset amounts employees receive as jury or witness fees, or for military pay;
- for penalties imposed in good faith for infractions of safety rules of major significance; or
- for unpaid disciplinary suspensions of one or more full days imposed in good faith for workplace conduct rule infractions.

See 29 CFR 541.602.

An employer is not required to pay the full salary in the initial or terminal week of employment, or for weeks in which an exempt employee takes unpaid leave under the Family and Medical Leave Act. If the employer makes improper deductions from an employee’s predetermined salary, that employee is not paid on a “salary basis.” If the employee is ready, willing, and able to work, deductions may not be made for time when work is not available.

The salary basis test does not apply to outside sales employees, teachers, and employees practicing law or medicine.

“Fee Basis”

Administrative, professional, and computer employees may be paid on a “fee basis” rather than on a salary basis. If the employee is paid an agreed sum for a single job,

regardless of the time required for its completion, the employee will be considered to be paid on a “fee basis.”

A fee payment is generally paid for a unique job, rather than for a series of jobs repeated a number of times and for which identical payments repeatedly are made. To determine whether the fee payment meets the minimum salary level requirement, the test is to consider the time worked on the job and determine whether the payment is at a rate that would amount to at least \$913 per week if the employee worked 40 hours. For example, an artist paid \$500 for a picture that took 20 hours to complete meets the minimum salary requirement since the rate would result in \$1,000 if 40 hours were worked.

THE SALARY LEVEL TEST

Standard salary level

Generally, an employee must be paid at least \$913 per week to qualify for one of the white collar exemptions. Exempt computer employees may be paid at least \$913 per week, or on an hourly basis of at least \$27.63 an hour.

Employers may use nondiscretionary bonuses and incentive payments (including commissions) to satisfy up to 10 percent of the standard salary level amount (up to \$91 of the \$913 per week threshold). Such payments must be paid on a quarterly or more frequent basis to count towards the salary level test. If an employee does not earn enough of a nondiscretionary bonus or incentive payment in a given quarter to meet the standard salary level, an employer may make a “catch-up” payment no later than the next pay period after the end of the quarter. Any such “catch-up” payment counts only toward the prior quarter’s salary. This is an exception to the salary basis test and appears in that regulatory provision.

The salary level test does not apply to outside sales employees, teachers, and employees practicing law or medicine. Academic administrative employees may qualify for exemption either by satisfying the standard salary level test or, alternatively, being paid on a salary basis at a rate at least equal to the entrance salary for teachers in the educational establishment at which the employee is employed.

Total annual compensation requirement for highly compensated employees

Employees who receive total annual compensation of at least \$134,004, referred to as “highly compensated employees” (HCEs), are exempt from the minimum wage and overtime requirements of the FLSA if they meet a more relaxed duties test than is required for employees paid the standard salary level. HCEs are exempt if they customarily and regularly perform at least one of the duties of an exempt executive, administrative, or professional employee identified in the “Duties Tests” section of this guide. Nondiscretionary bonuses and incentive payments (including

commissions) may be counted toward the \$134,004 HCE total annual compensation requirement, but the employer must pay at least the full standard salary level of \$913 per week on a salary or fee basis to qualify for this exemption. If an employee’s total compensation in a given annual period fails to meet the \$134,004 threshold, an employer may make a “catch-up” payment within one month of the end of the annual period. Any such catch-up payment counts only toward the prior year’s total annual compensation. If such a catch-up payment is not made within the timeframe allotted, the exemption is lost for the prior quarter and the overtime premium must be paid.

Basic Requirements for the Exemption of HCEs

Total Annual Compensation Requirement	Salary Basis Test	Duties Test
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$134,004 per year in total compensation, including payment of at least \$913 / week 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of the standard salary level (\$913 / week) must be paid on a “salary” or “fee” basis • The remainder of the HCE total annual compensation requirement may be paid in nondiscretionary bonuses or incentive payments (including commissions) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The employee’s “primary duty” must be office or non-manual work • Must “customarily and regularly” perform any one or more of the exempt duties or responsibilities of an executive, administrative, or professional employee, as described in the “Duties Tests” section of this guide

Nondiscretionary bonuses and incentive payments

Employers may use nondiscretionary bonuses and incentive payments (including commissions) to satisfy up to 10 percent of the standard salary level. For employers to credit these payments toward the salary level test, they must be paid on a quarterly or more frequent basis.

Nondiscretionary bonuses and incentive payments (including commissions) are forms of compensation promised to employees to induce them to work more efficiently or to remain with the company. Examples include individual or group production bonuses, and bonuses for quality and accuracy of work. Incentive payments, including commissions, are also considered non-discretionary as such payments are generally based on a prior contract or understanding, and employees generally have a contract right to the commission promised.

By contrast, discretionary bonuses are generally paid without prior contract, promise, or announcement, and the decision to provide the bonus and the payment amount is at the employer’s sole discretion. An example would be an “on-the-spot” award made without announcement and at the employer’s sole discretion (e.g., an unannounced

year-end bonus). Discretionary bonuses cannot be used to satisfy the salary level requirement.

If an employee does not earn enough of a nondiscretionary bonus or incentive payment in a given quarter to retain his or her exempt status, the Department permits the employer to make a “catch-up” payment no later than the next pay period after the end of the quarter. If such a catch-up payment is not made within the timeframe allotted, the exemption is lost for the prior quarter and the overtime premium must be paid.

Automatic updating of the salary and compensation thresholds

To prevent the salary levels from becoming outdated, they will be updated automatically every three years. The Department of Labor will publish a notice with the new updated thresholds in the Federal Register at least 150 days before those updated amounts take effect. The first update will take effect on January 1, 2020; future automatic updates will take effect on January 1 of 2023, 2026, etc.

THE DUTIES TESTS

To qualify for any of the white collar exemptions, employees must meet certain tests regarding their job duties. The regulations establish separate duties requirements for executive, administrative, professional, outside sales, and computer employees, respectively.

Under the standard duties test, an employee’s primary duty must be that of an exempt executive, administrative or professional employee. “Primary duty” means the principal, main, major, or most important duty that the employee performs.

Determination of an employee’s primary duty must be based on all the facts in a particular case, with the major emphasis on the character of the employee’s job as a whole.

Employees can also qualify for exemption under the special rule for highly compensated employees, which pairs a more relaxed duties test with the higher HCE total annual compensation requirement. Under the HCE duties test, the employee’s primary duty must still consist of office or non-manual work, but the employee need only “customarily and regularly” perform one of the exempt duties of a bona fide executive, administrative, or professional employee, as described in the regulations. The duties requirements for each of the white collar exemptions are described below in greater detail.

Executive exemption

To qualify for the executive employee exemption under the standard test, all of the following job duties requirements must be satisfied:

- The employee’s primary duty must be managing the enterprise in which the employee is employed, or managing a customarily recognized department or subdivision of the enterprise;
- The employee must customarily and regularly direct the work of at least two or more other full-time employees or their equivalent (for example, one full-time and two half-time employees are equivalent to two full-time employees); and
- The employee must have the authority to hire or fire other employees, or the employee’s suggestions and recommendations as to the hiring, firing, advancement, promotion, or any other change of status of other employees must be given particular weight.

Administrative exemption

To qualify for the administrative employee exemption under the standard test, all of the following duties requirements must be satisfied:

- The employee’s primary duty must be 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
- The employee’s primary duty must include *the exercise of discretion and independent judgment with respect to matters of significance*.

What does this mean?

(a) To qualify for the administrative exemption, an employee's primary duty must include the exercise of discretion and independent judgment with respect to matters of significance. In general, the exercise of discretion and independent judgment involves the comparison and the evaluation of possible courses of conduct, and acting or making a decision after the various possibilities have been considered. The term “matters of significance” refers to the level of importance or consequence of the work performed.

(b) The phrase “discretion and independent judgment” must be applied in the light of all the facts involved in the particular employment situation in which the question arises. Factors to consider when determining whether an employee exercises discretion and independent judgment with respect to matters of significance 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; 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; 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; and whether the employee represents the company in handling complaints, arbitrating disputes or resolving grievances.

(c) The exercise of discretion and independent judgment implies that the employee has authority to make an independent choice, free from immediate direction or supervision. However, employees can exercise discretion and independent judgment even if their decisions or recommendations are reviewed at a higher level. Thus, the term “discretion and independent judgment” does not require that the decisions made by an employee have a finality that goes with unlimited authority and a complete absence of review. The decisions made as a result of the exercise of discretion and independent judgment may consist of recommendations for action rather than the actual taking of action. The fact that an employee's decision may be subject to review and that upon occasion the decisions are revised or reversed after review does not mean that the employee is not exercising discretion and independent judgment.

For example, the policies formulated by the credit manager of a large corporation may be subject to review by higher company officials who may approve or disapprove these policies. The management consultant who has made a study of the operations of a business and who has drawn a proposed change in organization may have the plan reviewed or revised by superiors before it is submitted to the client.

(d) An employer's volume of business may make it necessary to employ a number of employees to perform the same or similar work. The fact that many employees perform identical work or work of the same relative importance does not mean that the work of each such employee does not involve the exercise of discretion and independent judgment with respect to matters of significance.

(e) The exercise of discretion and independent judgment must be more than the use of skill in applying well-established techniques, procedures or specific standards described in manuals or other sources. The exercise of discretion and independent judgment also does not include clerical or secretarial work, recording or tabulating data, or performing other mechanical, repetitive, recurrent or routine work. An employee who simply tabulates data is not exempt, even if labeled as a “statistician.”

(f) An employee does not exercise discretion and independent judgment with respect to matters of significance merely because the employer will experience financial losses if the employee fails to perform the job properly.

For example, a messenger who is entrusted with carrying large sums of money does not exercise discretion and independent judgment with respect to matters of significance even though serious consequences may flow from the employee's neglect. Similarly, an employee who operates very expensive equipment does not exercise discretion and independent judgment with respect to matters of significance merely because improper performance of the employee's duties may cause serious financial loss to the employer.

~ [US Government Publishing Office](#)

Academic administrative personnel whose primary duty is performing administrative functions directly related to academic instruction or training in an educational institution, such as principals and vice-principals responsible for the operation of an elementary or secondary school, department heads at institutions of higher education, academic counselors who perform work such as administering school testing programs, assisting students with academic problems, and advising students concerning degree requirements, and others with similar responsibilities, are eligible for a special alternative salary level that does not apply to white collar employees outside of an educational institution. These academic administrative personnel are exempt from the FLSA's minimum wage and overtime requirements if they are paid at least as much as the entrance salary for teachers at their educational establishment.

Professional exemption

Several different kinds of "professional" employees may qualify for the professional employee exemption. These include "learned professionals," "creative professionals," teachers, and employees practicing law or medicine.

Learned professionals

To qualify as a "learned professional" under the standard test, all of the following duties requirements must be satisfied:

- The employee's primary duty must be the performance of work requiring advanced knowledge, defined as work which is predominantly intellectual in character and which includes work requiring the consistent exercise of discretion and judgment;
- The advanced knowledge must be in a field of science or learning, including law, medicine, theology, accounting, actuarial computation, engineering, architecture, teaching, various types of physical, chemical, and biological sciences, pharmacy, and other occupations that have a recognized professional status and are distinguishable from the mechanical arts or skilled trades where the knowledge could be of a fairly advanced type, but is not in a field of science or learning; and
- The advanced knowledge must be customarily acquired by a prolonged course of specialized intellectual instruction, which means specialized academic training is a standard prerequisite for entry into the profession.

Creative professionals

To qualify for the creative professional employee exemption under the standard test, 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. This includes such fields as music, writing, acting, and the graphic arts.

Teachers

Teachers are exempt if their primary duty is teaching, tutoring, instructing, or lecturing in the activity of imparting knowledge, and if they are employed and engaged in this activity as a teacher in an educational establishment. Exempt teachers include, but are not limited to, regular academic teachers; kindergarten or nursery school teachers; teachers of gifted or disabled children; teachers of skilled and semi-skilled trades and occupations; teachers engaged in automobile driving instruction; aircraft flight instructors; home economics teachers; and vocal or instrument music teachers.

Employees practicing law or medicine

An employee holding a valid license or certificate permitting the practice of law or medicine is exempt if the employee is actually engaged in such a practice. An employee who holds an academic degree for the general practice of medicine is also exempt if the employee is engaged in an internship or resident program for the profession.

Outside sales exemption

To qualify for the outside sales employee exemption, all of the following duties requirements must be satisfied:

- The employee's primary duty must be making sales or obtaining orders or contracts for services or for the use of facilities for which a consideration will be paid by the client or customer. "Sales" includes any sale, exchange, contract to sell, consignment for sale, shipment for sale, or other disposition. It includes the transfer of title to tangible property, and in certain cases, of tangible and valuable evidences of intangible property; and
- The employee must be customarily and regularly engaged away from the employer's place or places of business.

Computer employee exemption

To qualify for the computer employee exemption, the following duties requirements must be satisfied:

- The employee must be employed as a computer systems analyst, computer programmer, software engineer, or other similarly skilled worker in the computer field; and

- The employee’s primary duty must consist of:
 1. The application of systems analysis techniques and procedures, including consulting with users, to determine hardware, software, or system functional specifications;
 2. The design, development, documentation, analysis, creation, testing, or modification of computer systems or programs, including prototypes, based on and related to user or system design specifications;
 3. The design, documentation, testing, creation or modification of computer programs related to machine operating systems; or
 4. A combination of the aforementioned duties, the performance of which requires the same level of skills.

Highly compensated employees

An employee with a primary duty of office or non-manual work who meets the HCE compensation requirements is exempt if the employee customarily and regularly performs at least one of the exempt duties of a bona fide executive, administrative, or professional employee, as described in the regulations. An employee who performs such exempt duties on an isolated or occasional basis will not satisfy this minimal duties requirement.

ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE

The Department has issued additional compliance assistance materials to help employers, including small entities, understand the changes to the “white collar” exemption regulations. This includes detailed guidance for specific sectors, including higher education and non-profit organizations. These materials are available at: www.dol.gov/whd

United States Department of Labor
Wage and Hour Division