Good Afternoon OPRA Members,

Many of you have heard that yesterday a federal district court in Texas issued a preliminary injunction on the implementation of the new DOL Overtime Rule that was set to go in effect on December 1st, 2106. This may be appealed. However, if the ruling stands, the threshold for exemption will NOT be raised to $47,476 and instead will remain at the current rate $23,660. This is only a **temporary** stop to the rule, as it could be implemented in the future. In addition, the case could go on to be heard by a higher court.

The following is a statement from Vorys and their labor law specialists:

“**New DOL Overtime Rules Blocked!** In a surprising decision, a federal judge in Texas blocked the U.S. Department of Labor’s (DOL) new overtime rule from taking effect on December 1.  For now, the decision hands a victory to private-sector and public-sector employers nationwide.  The new overtime rules would have increased the minimum salary level for most overtime pay exemptions from $455 per week to $913 per week effective December 1.  But, for now, that increase is blocked, and the current minimum salary for most of the overtime pay exemptions remains $455 per week.

The federal judge determined that the new DOL salary test equated to a de facto “salary-only” test that was inconsistent with the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) and inconsistent with the authority that Congress had granted the DOL.  The Texas federal court found that the FLSA statutory language contemplates that the “duty test” be a significant part of any overtime pay exemption.  The judge found that the DOL’s new salary test diluted the duty test, contrary to the FLSA’s statutory language.

The decision emphasizes how significant the duty test is for any overtime pay exemption.  For now, the following three tests remain the tests for the overtime pay exemptions for executive, administrative, and professional employees:

·        Employees are paid on a salary basis;

·        Employees are paid at least a salary of $455 per week; and

·        Employees perform exempt duties as defined by the current DOL regulations.

The federal court decision is a reminder that the duties test is a significant part of any exemption determination.  Consequently, employers should pay particular attention to the duties test in determining whether a particular job function is entitled to overtime pay or is exempt from overtime pay.

Because the court blocked the new salary level, employers who were going to implement salary increases on December 1 have several options, including:

·        Placing those increases “on hold” and adopting a wait-and-see approach; or

·        Implementing those increases if they have already been communicated.

As to the future, the DOL could appeal the federal court ruling to the U.S Court of Appeals.  Or, the new presidential administration or the Congress could take matters into its own hands.  We will continue tracking these developments as they occur.”

Based on what you have communicated with your staff to date and your agency’s own operational situation, you can either implement the increases or continue your current payroll policies. We highly suggest you contact your labor attorney for further guidance. Remember, if you have not already your two free hours of legal consultation from Vorys, you may contact Suzanne Scrutton at SJScrutton@vorys.com or call (614) 464-8313.

To read more about the injunction visit these links:

[FAQ from Society for Human Resource Management](https://www.shrm.org/resourcesandtools/legal-and-compliance/employment-law/pages/what-to-do-now-that-federal-overtime-rule-is-blocked.aspx)

[Federal District Court Document regarding implementation of the DOL Overtime Rule](http://apps.npr.org/documents/document.html?embed=true&id=3224355-Nevada-v-Perez)

[Politico Article](http://www.politico.com/story/2016/11/overtime-rule-231778)