

UNIFIED PERSONNEL SYSTEM

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Holly J. Schoenherr
Director

To: The Honorable Chair and Members of the Unified Personnel Board

From: Holly J. Schoenherr, Director of Human Resources

Date: November 17, 2016

Subject: Changes to Personnel Rule 3 - Compensation

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the members of the Unified Personnel Board approve two changes to Personnel Rule 3 – Compensation:

1. Restore language clarifying how an upward reclassification will impact an employee's pay. This will ensure that there are no inequities when these pay increases are awarded.
2. Add Jury Duty to the list of activities that shall be considered as Leave with Pay for non-work-related purposes. It is presently considered Leave with Pay for work-related purposes and is therefore counted as "time worked" in overtime calculation.

Background:

1. When the revised Personnel Rules were adopted in January 2016, Section C.1.d. pertaining to a Reclassification Increase was revised to read as follows:

d. Reclassification Increase

When a position is reclassified to a job classification at a pay grade for which the maximum of the pay rate is higher than that of the incumbent's current job classification, the Appointing Authority may grant the employee a pay adjustment in accordance with the following:

- *The employee's pay must be increased to at least the minimum pay rate of the new pay grade.*
- *If the employee's pay rate is already equal to or greater than the minimum of the new pay grade, the pay will be increased by an amount equal to 4% of the midpoint of the new pay grade.*
- *No reclassification pay increase may be granted above the maximum rate established for the classification.*

Prior to the January rule changes, former Personnel Rule IX, Section A.a. addressing Reclassification to a Higher Pay Grade specified that an employee was to be awarded whichever was the greater of the first two options. The new rule lacks that language and could lead to inequitable treatment of employees that have their positions reclassified. For example, “Employee A” and “Employee B” are both reclassified upward and their new classification is in pay grade CLI7. The minimum for CLI7 is \$44,699.

- Employee A currently makes \$44,689, (\$10 below the CLI7 minimum), and receives an increase to the new minimum. An increase of \$10.
- Employee B currently makes \$44,709, (\$10 above the CLI7 minimum), and receives an increase of \$2,328 (equal to 4% of the CLI7 midpoint).

Prior to the pay increases, the difference in pay between the two employees was \$20. After the application of Rule 3 as presently written, Employee B would make \$2,338 more than Employee A. Restoring the “whichever is greater” language to the rule would ensure that both employees would receive the same increase.

There is also a matter regarding Reallocation Increases that is not addressed in the current rule. Additional language should be added to Rule 3 to address pay increases when an employee's classification has been reallocated to a higher pay grade.

When an employee's position is reclassified upward, the employee receives a pay increase by virtue of being placed into a classification that is in a higher pay grade. In other words, the employee has moved into a position with a higher “job value.”

On occasion, a classification is found to be allocated to a pay grade that is lagging the market value for that occupation. In some cases, Human Resources will recommend that a classification be reallocated to a higher pay grade in order to maintain a competitive position with the labor market. In other words, the employee's position is moved into a higher pay grade with a higher “job value.”

Under the current rule, a reclassification to a position with a higher job value results in a pay increase for the incumbent employee. However, a reallocation of a position to a higher pay grade, (due to an increase in job value,) would result in no pay increase for the incumbent employee unless the employee's pay rate was below the minimum of the new pay grade, in which case, the employee's pay would be adjusted to be equal to the minimum.

The reclassification and reallocation are both associated with movement to a higher pay grade and both are an indication that the incumbent employee is performing a function that has a higher job value as determined by studies of labor market pay rates. Rule 3 should apply the same pay increase for an employee following an upward reallocation as applies to an employee following an upward reclassification.

We recommend changing Section C.1.d. of Rule 3 to read:

d. Reclassification or Reallocation Increase

When a position is reclassified or reallocated to a pay grade for which the maximum of the pay rate is higher than that of the incumbent's current job classification, the Appointing Authority may grant the employee a pay adjustment in accordance with the following:

- *The employee's pay must be increased to at least the minimum pay rate of the new pay grade, or*
- *The employee's pay will be increased by an amount equal to 4% of the midpoint of the new pay grade, whichever is greater.*
- *No reclassification pay increase may be granted above the maximum rate established for the classification.*

This change would be effective immediately.

2. Pinellas County Personnel Rules count certain types of leave as hours worked for overtime calculations even though this is not required by federal or state law. Section E.1.b.i. of Rule 3 presently states:

a) For overtime compensation purposes, recognized Holidays or Leave with Pay for work-related purposes shall be considered as time actually worked. All other time used by the employee, such as, time paid under the Workers' Compensation Law, under short or long term disability plans, Compensatory Time, Annual Leave, Extended Illness Leave, Floating Holidays, Personal Days, or Leave with Pay for non-work related purposes shall not be considered as hours worked.

Jury Duty is not addressed in this rule even though Rule 4 – Time Off, Section G, stipulates “*Leave of absence with pay will be granted to an employee to perform jury duty or testify as a witness when legally required unless the employee is the plaintiff or defendant.*” A memo issued by the Director of Human Resources on September 25, 2009 clarified that Jury Duty should be included among the list of activities that are considered Leave with Pay for work-related purposes.

Including Jury Duty in the list of activities considered Leave with Pay for work-related purposes has resulted in overtime compensation that appears inappropriate for this situation. Jury duty is a civic duty required of all citizens. Employees summoned to Jury Duty are already compensated for their time by being granted Leave with Pay. However, by considering this activity as Leave with Pay for work-related purposes, an eligible employee who serves on a jury is presently entitled to claim overtime pay if jury duty hours and work hours exceed 40 for the week. For example, an employee who spends 8 hours on a jury each day during 2 days of a week and then works 10-hour days the other 3 days can claim 6 hours of overtime for the week. In this example, the employee has not worked more than 30 hours for the week and is not entitled to overtime compensation under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

We recommend changing Section E.1.b.i. of Rule 3 to read:

*a) For overtime compensation purposes, recognized Holidays or Leave with Pay for work-related purposes shall be considered as time actually worked. All other time used by the employee, such as, time paid under the Workers' Compensation Law, under short or long term disability plans, Compensatory Time, Annual Leave, Extended Illness Leave, Floating Holidays, Personal Days, **Jury Duty**, or Leave with Pay for non-work related purposes shall not be considered as hours worked.*

This change would be effective December 25, 2016, the start of the new payroll year.

Following is Rule 3 with recommended changes highlighted and marked through. The HR Department has consulted with the Appointing Authorities and the Employees' Advisory Council and requests approval of these changes.

Attachment: Personnel Rule 3 – Compensation (Revisions)

Rule 3. Compensation

It is the policy and practice of all Appointing Authorities in the Unified Personnel System to compensate employees accurately and in compliance with applicable state and federal laws, and not to make improper deductions from any employee's pay. Pay records should be reviewed by the employee upon receipt for accuracy. Any questions or inaccuracies should immediately be brought to the attention of the Appointing Authority or designee. The Appointing Authority or designee shall promptly investigate, correct any errors and make any necessary adjustments.

Factors to consider when establishing starting pay and/or making pay adjustments are the individual's qualifications and skills, pay equity issues including the relationship of the newly hired or promoted employee's proposed salary to that of the experienced incumbents in the classification and the prevailing labor market value.

A. Pay Plans

A pay plan is a particular table or array of pay rates that establishes the ranges of pay within which employees will be paid.

1. Classified Pay Plan

The Classified Employee Pay Plan is a listing of pay ranges (minimum and maximums) applicable to each classification to which classified employees are assigned. The Classified Employee Pay Plan provides a market-based pay structure or framework for aligning job classifications according to their job value.

The Director of Human Resources prepares and presents the Classified Employee Pay Plan to the Unified Personnel Board for adoption and amendment. This Classified Employee Pay Plan is utilized by all Appointing Authorities within the Unified Personnel System.

2. Exempt Pay Plans

There are multiple exempt pay plans. Each Constitutional Officer (Clerk of the Circuit Court, Property Appraiser, Supervisor of Elections and Tax Collector) adopts and maintains his/her own exempt pay plan. The exempt pay plan for all other Appointing Authorities is recommended by the Director of Human Resources and adopted and maintained by the Board of County Commissioners.

B. Starting Pay

1. Permanent Positions

a. Exempt

The starting pay of an individual selected to fill an exempt position must be within the salary range utilized by the Appointing Authority for that position or classification within their organization.

b. Classified

The starting pay of an individual selected to fill a classified position is normally made at the minimum rate of pay of the pay grade established for the job classification. Because of unusual or extenuating circumstances an individual may be hired above the minimum of the pay range established for the job classification. Such

appointment requires the recommendation and approval of the Appointing Authority in consultation with the Director of Human Resources.

2. Temporary Positions

An individual appointed to a temporary position or temporarily appointed to a permanent position will be paid in accordance with the provisions shown above for permanent positions, classified or exempt, as appropriate.

3. Grant Worker Positions

The starting pay for a specific Grant Worker position must be within the salary range established in the pay plan for Grant Workers and consistent with any terms of the grant and the work to be performed. It shall be determined by the Appointing Authority in consultation with the Director of Human Resources.

4. Special Project Positions

The starting ray of pay for a specific Special Project position must be within the salary range established in the pay plan for Special Project Positions. It shall be determined by the Appointing Authority in consultation with the Director of Human Resources.

5. Internships

Internships may be paid or unpaid. If the internship is paid, the rate of pay will be determined by the Appointing Authority in consultation with the Director of Human Resources.

C. Base Pay Adjustments

Base pay does not include benefits or supplemental earnings. The following describes the types and application of base pay adjustments.

1. Base Pay Increases

a. Merit Increases

Merit Pay increases may be granted annually at the discretion of the Appointing Authority but may not be granted above the maximum pay rate of the employee's job classification. Merit pay increases are calculated on the employee's current pay rate.

If a merit pay increase would bring an employee's pay rate above the maximum rate established for the employee's classification, the Appointing Authority shall bring the employee to the maximum of the pay rate of the employee's job classification and grant the remaining portion of the pay increase in a one-time lump sum payment in lieu of a full base rate increase.

If an employee is at the maximum rate of pay established for the employee's classification the merit pay increase shall be granted as a one-time lump sum payment calculated as the annualized value of the merit increase.

b. Special Merit Increase

Special Merit increases may be made at any time at the discretion of the Appointing Authority but may not be granted above the maximum pay rate of the employee's job classification. Special Merit increases are meant to recognize an employee's exceptional work contributions or unusual employment conditions and are calculated on the employee's current pay rate.

c. Promotional Increase

Promotional increases are granted at the discretion of the Appointing Authority but may not be granted above the maximum pay rate of the employee's job classification. Promotional increases are calculated on the employee's current pay rate and within the following:

- The employee's pay must be increased to at least the minimum pay rate for their new position.
- The Appointing Authority may award a promotional increase of 4 to 10%.
- An increase less than 4% or greater than 10% may be made by the Appointing Authority in consultation with the Director of Human Resources.

d. Reclassification or Reallocation Increase

When a position is reclassified or reallocated to a job classification at a pay grade for which the maximum of the pay rate is higher than that of the incumbent's current job classification, the Appointing Authority may grant the employee a pay adjustment in accordance with the following:

- The employee's pay must be increased to at least the minimum pay rate of the new pay grade, or
- If the employee's pay rate is already equal to or greater than the minimum of the new pay grade, the employee's pay will be increased by an amount equal to 4% of the midpoint of the new pay grade, whichever is greater.
- No reclassification pay increase may be granted above the maximum rate established for the classification.

e. General Increase

A general increase is an increase applied to all, or to a general category of, eligible employees without variation for individual performance. A general increase may be granted if deemed in the best interest of the organization and if the budget allows.

The general increase is designed to reflect an increase in the labor market. This is different from the merit increase which reflects the value of the individual's performance in that job.

The general pay increase will be calculated on the midpoint of the pay grade established for the employee's job classification.

If a general pay increase would bring an employee's pay rate above the maximum rate established for the employee's classification, the Appointing Authority shall bring the employee to the maximum of the pay rate of the employee's job classification and grant the remaining portion of the pay increase in a one-time lump sum payment in lieu of a full base rate increase.

If an employee is at the maximum rate of pay established for the employee's classification the merit pay increase shall be granted as a one-time lump sum payment calculated as the annualized value of the merit increase.

f. Equity Adjustment

An Equity Adjustment is a pay rate adjustment provided to an employee outside the normal salary administration policies to correct a significant deviation from internal

equity and to ensure compliance with fair pay practices. Equity Adjustments may be granted at the discretion of the Appointing Authority in consultation with the Director of Human Resources but may not be granted above the maximum rate established for the employee's classification.

g. Pay Grade Change - Reallocation

A pay grade change is the reallocation of a job classification from one pay grade to another.

An incumbent employee whose job classification has been allocated to a higher pay grade shall not receive an upward adjustment unless the employee is below the minimum pay rate of the new pay grade. In such case the employee's pay will be increased to the minimum of the new pay grade. An incumbent employee whose current rate of pay is at or above the maximum pay rate of the new pay grade shall continue to receive the current rate of pay.

An incumbent employee whose job classification has been allocated to a lower pay grade shall continue to receive their current rate of pay unless that rate is more than 10% above the maximum of the new pay grade, in which case their pay rate shall be decreased to 10% above the maximum pay rate of the new pay grade.

h. Temporary Pay Increase

- i. When an Appointing Authority temporarily assigns a classified employee to a higher classification and such assignment is expected to last more than 30 consecutive calendar days, a substitute or temporary appointment shall be made. The employee shall receive a temporary pay increase not to exceed the maximum of the pay rate of the job classification to which the employee is temporarily promoted. The pay increase shall be done in accordance with the provisions of Promotional Increase C.1.c. above.

This adjustment shall be retroactive to the first day that the employee was assigned to perform in the higher classification.

Such temporary appointment may not exceed six months in duration without the approval of the Appointing Authority and the Director of Human Resources.

Upon conclusion of the appointment, the employee shall be returned to the position held immediately prior to the reassignment, and the employee's pay rate shall be adjusted back to the prior pay rate or, at the discretion of the Appointing Authority, to the pay rate that would have been attained had there not been a temporary reassignment.

- ii. When an Appointing Authority temporarily assigns a classified employee a portion of the duties and responsibilities of a higher classification and the assignment is expected to be more than 30 consecutive calendar days, the Appointing Authority may grant the employee a temporary pay increase. The amount of the increase shall be at the discretion of the Appointing Authority but shall not exceed the maximum of the pay grade of the higher classification. When the employee is no longer performing the additional duties, the employee's pay rate shall be adjusted back to the prior pay rate or, at the discretion of the Appointing Authority, to the pay rate that would have been attained had there not been a temporary assignment of additional duties and responsibilities. The temporary assignment of additional duties and responsibilities shall not exceed six months.

2. Base Pay Decreases

a. Demotion – Classified Employees

i. Disciplinary

An employee demoted for disciplinary reasons to a job classification for which the maximum pay rate of the pay grade of the new job classification is lower than that of the position's current pay grade shall have their rate of pay reduced in an amount determined by the Appointing Authority, but in no event shall the new pay rate be lower than the minimum of the classification to which the employee is demoted.

ii. Reduction in Force

If as the result of a reduction in force, a classified employee is displaced into a job classification for which the maximum pay rate of the pay grade of the new job is lower than that of the employee's current classification the employee shall have his/her salary adjusted in accordance with the provisions of Rule 5. Reduction in Force.

iii. Voluntary

Upon such demotion, a reduction in pay should be made. The demotion decrease is granted at the discretion of the Appointing Authority but may not be granted above the maximum pay rate of the employee's job classification. The demotion decrease is calculated on the employee's current pay rate and within the following:

- The employee's pay may not be reduced below the minimum pay rate nor exceed the maximum pay rate of the pay grade to which the employee is being demoted.
- The Appointing Authority may make a demotion pay decrease of 4 to 10%.
- A decrease less than 4% or greater than 10% may be made by the Appointing Authority in consultation with the Director of Human Resources.

b. Demotion – Exempt Employees

Any change in pay for an exempt employee who is demoted is at the discretion of the Appointing Authority.

c. Pay Reduction – Disciplinary

Upon a disciplinary pay reduction, the employee's rate of pay shall be reduced up to 5% at the discretion of the Appointing Authority but in no event shall the new pay rate be lower than the minimum of the employee's pay grade.

d. Reclassification or Reallocation Decrease

When a position is reclassified to a job classification for which the maximum pay rate of the pay grade of the new job classification is lower than the maximum pay rate of the position's current pay grade or the job classification for the position is reallocated to a pay grade for which the maximum pay rate is lower than the maximum of the position's current pay grade, an incumbent shall continue to receive their current rate of pay unless that rate is more than 10% above the maximum of the new pay grade, in which case their pay rate shall be decreased to 10% above the maximum pay rate of the new pay grade.

An incumbent employee shall be offered a transfer to a vacancy in the original job classification with the same Appointing Authority, if one exists. Otherwise the employee shall remain in the reallocated position.

D. Supplemental and Incentive Pay

1. Standby Pay

- a. All Classified Service employees required to work standby shall be paid one hour additional pay ("standby pay") at the employee's straight hourly rate for every eight hours of the standby assignment regardless of whether the employee is called to report for work and regardless of the number of hours worked in the workweek. Standby pay is not hours worked.
- b. If required to physically report for work:
 - i. The employee's hours worked for the week (or for salaried classified employees for the pay period) shall include travel time from home to the work location and back home from the work location and all hours worked on the assignment.
 - ii. A minimum of two hours shall be counted as hours worked for the first instance requiring the employee to physically report to a work location in an eight hour standby period. No minimum number of hours worked shall be counted for subsequent standby call outs during the same standby period.
- c. If not required to physically report for work:
 - i. If an employee can complete the assignment without physically reporting to the work location, the employee's hours worked for the week (or for salaried classified employees for the pay period) shall include all hours worked on the assignment.
 - ii. A minimum of one hour shall be counted as hours worked for the first instance worked remotely in an eight hour standby period. No minimum number of hours worked shall be counted for subsequent call outs during the same standby period.
- d. Pay for reporting for standby duty, whether physically or remotely, is in addition to the standby pay.

2. Emergency Call Out Pay

- a. In cases where there is no Standby Assignment, if an off-duty classified employee called out to work is required to physically report to a work location, the employee's hours worked for the week (or for the salaried classified employee for the pay period) shall include travel time from home to the work location and back home from the work location and all hours worked on the assignment.
- b. A minimum of two hours shall be counted as hours worked for each Emergency Call Out requiring an employee to physically report for work.
- c. In cases where the assignment can be completed without the employee physically reporting to a work location, a minimum of one hour shall be counted as hours worked for each Emergency Call Out.

3. Shift Differential Pay

a. Five Percent Differential

A shift differential pay of 5% shall be paid to those Classified Service employees, except Airport Firefighters and Airport Fire Lieutenants, who regularly work a shift where a majority of the hours worked falls after 5 p.m.

b. Ten Percent Differential

A shift differential pay of 10% shall be paid to those Classified Service employees, except Airport Firefighters and Airport Fire Lieutenants, who regularly work a shift where the majority of the hours worked falls after midnight and before 6 a.m.

Excluding Airport Firefighters and Airport Fire Lieutenants, an employee who is assigned a specific shift when the majority of the worked hours falls after 5 p.m. and before 6 a.m. and who is assigned to this shift for a period of not less than four consecutive calendar weeks, will earn the applicable shift differential as of the first day worked on the assigned shift.

4. Control Burn Fire Team

Each employee serving as a Fire Team Member shall be paid an additional \$3.00 per hour for each hour (or portion thereof) worked as a member of the Fire Team. Each employee serving as a Fire Team Supervisor shall be paid an additional \$5.00 per hour worked as a supervisor of a Fire Team.

Any hours worked on the Control Burn Fire Team will be counted as hours worked for all compensation purposes, including but not limited to calculating any overtime due.

5. Classified Service Employees Working in the Citizen Information Center (CIC)

Classified Service Employees working in the Citizen Information Center (CIC) during an emergency shall be paid their regular pay in situations where their CIC shift falls during their normally scheduled work time and work days and the County operations are continuing as usual. If the assigned CIC hours fall outside the normally scheduled work time or work days, the CIC employee will be compensated at the overtime rate, regardless of the actual number of hours worked in the week. The hours actually worked in the CIC shall also be included in the calculation of the time an employee worked during that work week.

6. Declared Emergencies and Other Emergency or Disaster Situations

When the Board of County Commissioners declares a state of emergency and/or the Appointing Authorities close their operations due to an emergency, employees will be compensated as follows:

- a. When regular County operations have been suspended because of an emergency situation, Classified Service employees directed to report to work in any capacity will be paid at the overtime rate regardless of the number of hours worked in the workweek.
- b. When regular County operations are fully or partially open regular pay rules will apply to Classified Service employees whether preparing for or dealing with the emergency or recovery efforts are part of the employee's normal duties.
- c. If a Classified Service employee is assigned duties at a higher classification and such assignment continues longer than 30 consecutive calendar days, the employee

will receive a pay adjustment in accordance with rules and practices governing temporary increases in C.1.h above.

- d. Appointing Authorities may grant employees administrative leave with pay if they direct them to leave work during their regularly scheduled hours in order to prepare their homes for emergency. Applicable shift differentials will be applied to the administrative leave with pay. Employees so directed who fail to return to work as directed by management may be considered AWOL (Absent Without Leave) and subject to discipline.
- e. Classified service employees required to work during an emergency (when County operations are closed) on a recognized County Holiday will be paid for such time in accordance with Personnel Rule 4 A.
- f. County employees who are *directed not to report to work* during an emergency (when County operations are closed or partially closed) will be granted leave with pay equal to their normal work hours for a period up to four weeks duration.
 - i. County employees who have previously scheduled paid time off during such time will not be required to use the paid time off.
 - ii. County employees not scheduled to work on a day that would be covered by leave with pay under this provision are not eligible for leave with pay on that day or any other day in substitution for that day.
- g. County employees who are directed not to report to work due to such an emergency for a period in excess of four weeks duration will be granted leave without pay for this time beyond the initial four weeks. Employees so affected shall substitute available compensatory time, extended illness leave, floating holidays, personal day and then available annual leave for the leave without pay. Employees may retain up to 80 hours of annual leave and be granted leave without pay for the duration.

7. Market Driven Skills Supplement (MDSS)

Market Driven Skills Supplement is an optional pay supplement with a variable rate not to exceed 10% of the employee's base rate for an employee that is proficient and engaged in work that requires the use of critical skill sets that are in short supply within the available labor market. The maximum rate of pay cannot exceed 10% above the maximum of the pay grade. The skill sets identified for eligibility for MDSS will be determined by the Human Resources Department in conjunction with the Appointing Authorities impacted by the critical skill shortages and approved by the Unified Personnel Board. The list will be reviewed and updated as needed, but at least every two years. The Director of Human Resources and Appointing Authority will determine when an approved skill set is no longer in short supply or is no longer deemed a critical skill set and recommend the Unified Personnel Board remove the skill set from those identified for eligibility for MDSS. Upon Unified Personnel Board approval, the supplemental pay will be ended.

8. Certification Pay

Certification pay is a supplemental pay provided to an employee for possession and maintenance of specific certification(s). The supplemental pay may be an amount added to the employee's base pay or an amount paid at set intervals during the year (for example, monthly). Eligible certifications are determined by the Appointing Authority. Certifications which are required in the minimum qualification of the job classification are not eligible for certification pay. Possession of the certification should add value to the

employee's ability to perform his/her job responsibilities. The added value should be meaningful and real. Loss or failure to maintain the certification will result in removal of the certification pay. Changes in job classification may result in removal of the certification pay.

9. Other Supplemental Pay

Other supplemental pay as approved by the Appointing Authority may be provided to employees for performance of specific duties not required as part of the minimum qualifications of the employee's classification (e.g., fogging or 911 training).

E. Pay

1. Method of Payment

a. Exempt Employees

- i. Exempt employees are salaried employees paid a set salary for each week worked, subject to legally allowable deductions whether from the salary or accumulated leave. For administrative purposes only, such as the payout of accumulated leave the annualized salary is divided by 2,080 hours (and a pro-rated amount for employees regularly scheduled for less than 40 hours in a workweek). All Exempt Service employees shall be available at all times for the performance of service beyond the generally scheduled workweek as may be required without any entitlement to extra compensation.
- ii. All members of the Exempt Service will have their pay directly deposited in a financial institution of their choosing.

b. Classified Employees-

- i. Overtime: It shall be the general practice of the County to not have its employees work frequent or considerable overtime. However, Appointing Authorities may authorize or direct an employee to work overtime when necessary in order to meet emergency situations or operating needs. Each Appointing Authority shall maintain records of all hours worked, including overtime hours worked by Classified Service employees in his/her department.
 - a) For overtime compensation purposes, recognized Holidays or Leave with Pay for work-related purposes shall be considered as time actually worked. All other time used by the employee, such as, time paid under the Workers' Compensation Law, under short or long term disability plans, Compensatory Time, Annual Leave, Extended Illness Leave, Floating Holidays, Personal Days, **Jury Duty**, or Leave with Pay for non-work related purposes shall not be considered as hours worked.
 - b) All hourly Classified Service employees, except Airport Firefighters and Airport Fire Lieutenants, paid on an hourly basis will be compensated at time and one half for any hours worked over 40 in any workweek in accordance with the Fair Labor Standards Act. Any hours worked over 40 in a workweek shall be considered overtime hours.
 - c) Pursuant to section 207 (k) of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) and Title 29 Code of Federal Regulations, Pinellas County establishes a 21 consecutive day work period for all Airport Firefighters and Airport Fire Lieutenants Employees effective November 20, 1988. All classified Airport Firefighters and Airport Fire Lieutenants working 159 hours or less during the

established 21 consecutive work day period shall be paid at the straight hourly rate set forth in the Pinellas County Pay & Classification Plan. Should Fire Protection Employees be required to work more than 159 hours in any 21 consecutive day work period, all such time shall be considered overtime work.

- d) Salaried Classified Service employees, those certified by the Appointing Authority through the County Attorney to the Director of Human Resources as excluded from the overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act ("Classified Excluded"), will be compensated at time and one half for any hours worked over 80 in a pay period if approved by the Appointing Authority.
- e) Compensation for overtime may be monetary or in compensatory time, at the sole discretion of the Appointing Authority. Employees may not accumulate more compensatory time than designated below.
- f) The maximum accumulation of compensatory time for Classified hourly employees shall be 80 hours and for Classified Excluded employees shall be 240 hours.
- g) An employee who has accumulated compensatory time may request compensatory time off and such compensatory time off must be given within a reasonable time so long as it does not unduly disrupt departmental operations.
- h) Upon separation from employment, an employee shall receive a lump sum payment for all accumulated compensatory time at a rate which is not less than that employee's average regular rate during the last three years of employment, or that employee's final regular rate, whichever is higher.
- ii. Employees promoted from the Classified Service to an exempt position shall, at the time of promotion, receive payment for accumulated compensatory time based upon the employee's regular rate of pay at the time of promotion.
- iii. All members of the Classified Service will have their pay directly deposited in a financial institution of their choosing.

F. Claims for Underpayment of Wages

Claims for underpayment of wages must be made within two years of the underpayment.