PAY-UP! - WHAT DO FLSA VIOLATIONS REALLY COST?

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Proving Damages for Off-The-Clock Claims

- The Burden of Proof
- Use of Representative Testimony or Statistical Samplings
- The De Minimis Defense

Calculation of Regular Rate

- The General Rule: What is Included in the Regular Rate?
- The Limited Exceptions: What's Excluded from the Regular Rate?
- Application of Regular Rate Principles.
 - Hourly Workers Who Earn Bonuses
 - Piece-Rate Workers
 - Day Rates
 - Salaried Employees.
 - Regular Rate for Commissioned Employees
 - Regular Rate for Tipped Employees

Calculating Back Overtime Wages in Misclassification Cases

 Assuming liability in a misclassification case, how are the damages for back overtime wages properly calculated?

2 approaches; 3 rationales.

Time and One-Half Method

- Regular Rate: Divide misclassified EEs' weekly salary by fixed hours/week EE was hired to perform (e.g., 40).
- Multiply that amount by 1½.
- Multiply that overtime rate by number of hours worked >40/workweek.
- A few District Courts have adopted this approach. Rainey v. Am. Forest Paper (D.D.C. 1998)

Half-Time Method Based on 29 CFR §778.114

- DOL promulgated this regulation in 1968 following Supreme Court's decision in Overnight Motor Trans. v. Missel (1942).
- Adopted by all Circuits that have considered the issue (1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, 10th) and most District Courts.

Half-Time Method Based on 29 CFR §778.114

- EEs' hours fluctuate week to week.
- "Clear mutual understanding" that fixed weekly salary compensates for all hours worked/week.
- Regular rate: Divide weekly salary by hours worked/week; must be no less than min. wage.
- EE paid at least half regular hourly rate for all overtime worked.

Urnikis-Negro v. American Family Property Services (Aug. 2010)

- 7th Cir. rejected application of §778.114 to misclassification damages finding regulation "forward looking," "not remedial"
- Relied on Overnight Motor Trans. v. Missel in reaching result subsequently codified in DOL's regulation.

Urnikis-Negro v. American Family Property Services (Aug. 2010)

- Regular rate: Divide weekly salary by number of hours the salary was intended to compensate.
- Where ER and EE agree that EE's salary compensated for all hours worked, straight-time portion of compensation for hours >40/week has been paid.
- All remaining to be paid is the OT portion of hours >40 at .5 times regular rate.

Impact

	Calculation of Regular Rate			Calculation of Unpaid Overtime	
	Weekly Salary	Weekly Hours	Regular Hourly Rate	Calculation of Amount	Amount of Unpaid Weekly Overtime
Half- time Method	\$1,000.	50	\$20.00	\$20.00 x 0.5 x 10 overtime hours	\$100.00
Time- and-a half Method	\$1,000.	50	\$25.00	\$25.00 x 1.5 x 10 overtime hours	\$375.00

Impact Collective/Class Actions

- In collective/class litigation .5 method results in enormous damages reduction.
- Assume class of 1,000; using 40 50-hour workweeks/year and 3-year SOL:

Time and \$375 x 40 x 3 yrs x 1,000 = \$45,000,000 one-half Method

Half-time $$100 \times 40 \times 3 \text{ yrs} \times 1,000 = \$12,000,000$ Method (75% less)

Liability Under the Fair Labor Standards Act

- Statute of Limitations
- Liquidated Damages Under the FLSA
- Section 11 Good Faith Defense Liquidated Damages
- Section 10 Is a Complete Bar to Liability

Attorney's Fees: Ethical Issues, When and How to Negotiate, and Fee Petitions

- There Are Many Ways That Attorney's Fees Can Be Awarded in FLSA Actions
- Fee Petitions
- Five Basic Steps for Prevailing Plaintiff
 Fee Application
 - 1. Entitlement
 - 2. Legal Standing for Lodestar
 - 3. Hourly Rates
 - 4. Apportionment Issues
 - 5. The right to a multiplier

Attorney's Fees: Ethical Issues, When and How to Negotiate, and Fee Petitions

 Ethical Issues for When and How to Negotiate Fees