

## 31.01.02 Fair Labor Standards

Revised [December 15, 2020](#)

Next Scheduled Review: December 15, 2025

Click here for [Revision History](#).



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### Regulation Summary

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Fair labor standards within The Texas A&M University System (system) are administered in accordance with this regulation and the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA).

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### Regulation

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#### 1. GENERAL

- 1.1 Members must comply with the FLSA and related state and federal laws.
- 1.2 All system faculty, staff and student employees (except as set out in Section 1.3) are covered by the FLSA, although certain classes of employees are exempt from its overtime pay and minimum wage requirements. An employee's rights under the FLSA may not be waived. No employee may agree, even voluntarily, to work in violation of the FLSA.
- 1.3 A graduate student who teaches is exempt from overtime pay and minimum wage requirements. A graduate student engaged in research in the course of obtaining an advanced degree under the supervision of a faculty member does not fall under the requirements of the FLSA, even though the student may receive a stipend for services performed.

#### 2. MINIMUM WAGE PROVISIONS

The system pays all employees, including student workers, at least the federal minimum wage prescribed by the FLSA.

#### 3. DETERMINATION OF EXEMPTION STATUS OF EMPLOYEES

Each employee's overtime pay and minimum wage coverage under the FLSA (exempt, nonexempt or partially exempt) must be determined on an individual basis in accordance with the terms of federal regulations. When questions arise concerning an employee's status under the FLSA, the advice of the respective human resources office must be obtained.

#### 4. OVERTIME

The FLSA and state law govern the handling of overtime work.

## 5. DEDUCTIONS TO PAY FOR EXEMPT EMPLOYEES

- 5.1 Subject to the following exceptions, an exempt employee receives full salary for any week in which work is performed without regard to the days and number of hours worked. In general, an employee need not be paid for any workweek in which the employee performs no work. The exceptions to these provisions are:
- (a) Deductions may be made when an employee is absent from work for one or more full days for personal reasons, other than sickness or disability or other circumstances for which leave with pay or release time is available.
  - (b) Deductions may be made for absences of one or more full days because of sickness or disability (including workers' compensation accidents) if the deduction is made after the employee exhausts paid sick leave or workers' compensation benefits.
  - (c) Deductions may be made for penalties imposed for infractions of significant safety rules relating to prevention of serious danger in the workplace or to other employees.
  - (d) Deductions may be made for unpaid disciplinary suspensions of one or more full days imposed pursuant to system policy, regulation or member rule for infractions of workplace conduct rules.
  - (e) The system is not required to pay the full weekly salary in the first and last weeks of employment if the employee does not work the full week.
- 5.2 Deductions may be made for absences of less than one day for personal reasons or due to sickness when accrued leave is not used because permission for its use has not been sought or has been denied, accrued sick leave and vacation have been exhausted, or the employee chooses to use leave without pay. Deductions from pay due to a budget-required furlough will not disqualify an employee from being paid on a salary basis except in the workweek in which the furlough occurs and for which the employee's pay is reduced.
- 5.3 The system prohibits improper deductions from pay. If deductions are inadvertently made in contradiction to Department of Labor regulations, reimbursement must be made retroactively to the affected employee. An employee who believes an improper deduction has been made from pay should notify the respective payroll office.

## 6. EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK UNDER THE FLSA

System employees are covered by the Equal Pay Act, an amendment to the FLSA, that prohibits gender-based wage differentials between persons employed in the same location on jobs that require equal skill, effort, and responsibility and that are performed under similar working conditions. Jobs need only be substantially equal, not identical, for comparison purposes. The law permits differences in pay based on factors other than gender such as bona fide seniority, merit systems or systems that reward productivity.

## 7. EMPLOYMENT OF MINORS

- 7.1 The FLSA prescribes at what age and in which types of occupations minors can be employed. Federal regulations also limit hours of work for certain age groups. A list of prohibited occupations and other restrictions on employment of minors is available from member human resources offices.
- 7.2 To protect the system from an unwitting violation of the age restrictions, the employing member must obtain and keep on file a Minor's Employment Release form (HR 200) or other suitable form used by the member if the person being employed is younger than 18 years. In addition, the employing member must obtain and keep on file proof of age documentation acceptable to the member human resources officer for any person offered employment when there is any reason to believe the person being employed is a minor.

## 8. EXAMINATION BY DEPARTMENT OF LABOR REPRESENTATIVES

- 8.1 If an examination is initiated by Wage and Hour or Equal Employment Opportunity Commission representatives, the head of the department or comparable administrative unit being examined must immediately report the pertinent facts through normal channels to the appropriate human resources officer and chief executive officer, or designee, before any information is provided to the representatives. The member human resources office must notify the System Office of General Counsel (OGC) immediately so OGC may provide counsel concerning federal regulations, assist in resolving charges of noncompliance or other findings, and communicate information from the examination systemwide.
- 8.2 The FLSA forbids the discharge of or discrimination against employees who file complaints alleging noncompliance or who participate in proceedings under or related to this Act.

## 9. ADMINISTRATION

- 9.1 Each member human resources office is responsible for administering and answering questions on the FLSA for its respective member. Inquiries, as well as requests for special exemptions, must be submitted to the member human resources office in consultation with OGC as necessary. The interpretation of FLSA legal issues must be directed to OGC. Member human resources offices may also consult the Department of Labor or outside consultants for advice on FLSA matters, and any information received must be forwarded to OGC for dissemination systemwide.
- 9.2 Each member human resources office is responsible for permanently posting notices pertaining to the applicability of the FLSA. These notices, which can be obtained from the Department of Labor, are to be displayed in conspicuous places to facilitate observation by all employees.
- 9.3 Member human resources offices are also responsible for ensuring that all FLSA- and Department of Labor-required records are maintained.

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## **Related Statutes, Policies, or Requirements**

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[Fair Labor Standards Act \(FLSA\)](#)

[System Regulation 31.01.09, Overtime](#)

[Minor's Employment Release form](#)

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## **Member Rule Requirements**

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A rule is not required to supplement this regulation.

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## **Contact Office**

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Human Resources  
(979) 458-6169