

CHAPTER 4

Pay Plan, Hours of Work and Overtime

4.1 Pay Ranges

- 1 In preparing the pay plan, consideration shall be given to the duties and responsibilities of the various types of positions, the prevailing rates paid for comparable services in public and private employment and to experience in recruiting for such positions. Pay ranges shall include a minimum rate, a midpoint rate and a maximum rate for each class. Pay ranges assigned to classes consisting of public safety employees shall include such intermediate rates or steps as deemed necessary.
- 2 The rate of pay set forth in the plan shall include total pay in every form, except that it shall not include allowance for actual and necessary travel expense authorized and included as incident to employment. If subsistence, quarters or other maintenance is furnished to an employee, the reasonable value thereof shall be deducted from the rate of pay set forth in the plan. Exceptions to this provision must be approved by the Board of Supervisors.
- 3 When, in the opinion of the department head or deputy, following these rules results in an inequity, the Human Resources Director may authorize a salary adjustment if he /she concurs in the opinion of the department head or deputy.
- 4 Except as provided in these rules, performance pay increase dates shall not be affected by the adoption of the new pay plan.
- 5 Employee pay increases, to include performance pay increases and/or longevity increases, as provided in this chapter are subject to conditions outlined in the appropriate section of the regulations and are subject to available funding.

4.2 Starting Rate of Pay

- 1 The rate of pay upon original appointment shall depend on the qualifications of the applicant and the internal equity of the department and shall not exceed the midpoint rate except as provided below.
- 2 Original appointment not to exceed the midpoint rate may be made if any of the following conditions exist:
 - a. The qualifications of the applicant significantly exceed the requirements for the class.

- b. Difficulty of recruitment requires payment of a higher rate.
- 3 Original appointment above the midpoint rate requires the approval of the Human Resources Director.
- 4 A former employee being reinstated, as defined in Chapter 2, will be appointed at a rate of pay equal to or greater than the rate he/she was receiving at the time of his/her separation, adjusted to reflect any cost of living or market pay adjustments pay to that pay grade since his/her separation.

4.3 Performance Pay Increase

- 1 Performance pay increases may be granted to those employees who meet the requirements specified for such increases. Employees considered not qualified for a performance pay increase shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 12.
- 2 Eligibility

A non-public safety employee receiving less than the maximum scheduled rate for his/her grade may be granted a percentage salary increase not to exceed the amount authorized by the Board of Supervisors. A performance pay increase for a public safety employee advances him/her to the next step in the grade. Eligibility for performance pay increases is subject to available funding and the following:

- a. His/her work has met or exceeded the performance requirements established by his/her department head or designee to qualify for a pay increase. Public safety employees' performance must exceed the minimum performance standards to qualify for a performance pay increase. Effective August 1, 1990 employees who enlist, or are inducted into military service, or who are members of a reserve component of the armed forces of the United States who are ordered to active duty and return to County employment; upon their release from active duty and whose service is other than dishonorable shall be deemed to have satisfied this requirement for the period they are on active duty. The total length of active military service may not exceed five years.
- b. A performance review period is 12 months.

Notwithstanding the merit review periods listed above, effective July 13, 1991, the beginning of the first full pay period in FY 1992, all employees who have merit increment dates shall have their merit increment date extended by one year.

Thus, for example, an employee who had a merit increment date of the first day of payroll number 15 in 1991, which falls on July 13, 1991, would have a new increment date of the first day of payroll number 15 in 1992. An employee who had a merit increment date of the first day of payroll number 15 in 1992, which falls on July 11, 1992, would have a new merit increment date of the first day of payroll number 15 in 1993, which falls on July 10, 1993. An employee who had a merit increment date of the first day of payroll number 15 in 1993, which falls on July 10, 1993, would have a new merit increment date of the first day of payroll number 15 in 1994, which falls on July 9, 1994.

Notwithstanding the merit review periods listed above, effective July 11, 1992, the beginning of the first full pay period in FY 1993, all employees who have merit increment dates shall have their merit increment date extended by one year. Thus, for example, an employee who had a merit increment date of the first day of payroll number 15 in 1992 which falls on July 11, 1992, would have a new merit increment date of the first day of payroll number 15 in 1993, which falls on July 10, 1993. An employee who had a merit increment date of the first day of payroll number 15 in 1993 which falls on July 10, 1993, would have a new merit increment date of the first day of payroll number 15 in 1994 which falls on July 9, 1994. An employee who had a merit increment date of the first day of payroll number 15 in 1994, which falls on July 9, 1994, would have a new merit increment date of the first day of payroll number 15 in 1995, which falls on July 8, 1995.

- 3 Each employee shall have a performance pay increase date established when he/she is initially appointed to a merit position.
 - a. For uniformed public service employees, that date corresponds to the beginning of the pay period in which he/she is appointed or promoted.
 - b. Performance pay increase date for other employees corresponds with the first full pay period of the fiscal year. Partial pay periods do not count towards the performance pay increase date and initial probationary employees must be hired prior to April 1 to be eligible to receive performance increases in the given year.

- 4 Creditable service in the completion of performance review periods includes:
 - a. Continuous employment in the competitive service not including overtime.
 - b. Period of involuntary separation initiated by the department head followed by reinstatement after appeal by the Civil Service Commission under the grievance procedure, for which the Commission determines that the employee is entitled to back pay.

- c. Honorable service with the armed forces by employees who enlist or are inducted into military service or who are members of a reserve component of the United States who are ordered to active duty and who return to County employment upon their release from active duty. The total length of active military service, which can be credited, may not exceed five years.

4.4 Outstanding Performance Award

- 1 An employee who has completed their initial probationary period and performs the duties and responsibilities of his/her position in an outstanding manner and whose work generally is well above expectations shall be eligible to be considered for an outstanding performance award.
- 2 An outstanding performance award may be recommended by a department head or designee. Such outstanding performance award recommendation shall be in writing, shall state the reason for such recommendation and shall be submitted through the Deputy County Executive to the Human Resources Director, as appropriate, for implementation.
- 3 Outstanding performance awards may be granted in any dollar amount not to exceed \$1,000 the amount authorized by the Board of Supervisors.

4.5 Longevity Pay Increments

Subject to available funding, public safety employees shall receive a longevity increment increase after 15 years of service and reaching top step in grade (step 9). A second longevity increase shall be awarded after 20 years of service and reaching top step in grade (step 9). A third longevity increase shall be awarded after 25 years of service and reaching top step in grade (step 9).

Subject to available funding, non-public safety employees may be eligible to receive longevity increases, in lieu of performance increases, after 20 and 25 years of service. These increases are awarded to employees who attain the required length of service before July 1 of the year funded.

4.6 Within-Grade Adjustment

When in the opinion of the County Executive, it is in the best interest of the County to do so, he/she may authorize a salary adjustment to encourage retention of highly qualified County employees and address pay inequities not to exceed the maximum rate of pay assigned to the employee's class.

4.7 Pay Rate in Promotion, Demotion, Reallocation of Position or Transfer - Except Public Safety Employees

If an employee other than a public safety employee is promoted, demoted, appointed to a reallocated position or transferred, his/her rate of pay for the new position shall be determined as follows:

- 1 Plans S and L - when a position is filled by promotion, the appointee shall receive a salary increase equal to 10% for one and two-grade promotions and 15% for promotions of three or more grades not to exceed the maximum rate of pay assigned to the new job class or the minimum rate of pay for the new job class whichever is greater.
- 2 From Pay Plan S to Pay Plan M - the appointee's salary will be determined as follows:
 - a. If the midpoint differential between the current pay grade and the new pay grade is greater than 0% but below 5%, the appointee will receive salary increase of 5%.
 - b. If the midpoint differential between the current pay grade and the new pay grade is between 5% and 10%, a salary increase of 10%.
 - c. If the midpoint differential between the current pay grade and the new pay grade is greater than 10% up to 15%, a salary increase of 15%.
 - d. If the midpoint differential between the current pay grade and the new pay grade is greater than 15%, a salary increase of 20%.
- 3 From Pay Plan M to Pay Plan S - the appointee's salary will be determined as follows:
 - a. If the midpoint differential between the current pay grade and the new pay grade is below 5% the move is a transfer and not a promotion. This results in no change in compensation.
 - b. If the midpoint differential between the current pay grade and the new pay grade is between 5% and 10%, a salary increase of 10%.
 - c. If the midpoint differential between the current pay grade and the new pay grade is greater than 10% up to 15%, a salary increase of 15%.
 - d. If the midpoint differential between the current pay grade and the new pay grade is greater than 15%, a salary increase of 20%.

- 4 Within Pay Plan M – when a position is filled by promotion, the appointee shall receive a salary increase equal to 10% per grade increase not to exceed the maximum rate of pay assigned to the new job class or the minimum rate of pay for the new job class whichever is greater.
- 5 With the exception of disciplinary demotions or demotions during a promotional probationary period, when an employee is demoted, he/she shall be placed at the same salary in the new pay grade. If the employee’s salary is greater than the maximum salary of the new pay grade, he/she shall be placed at the maximum salary for the new pay grade.

When an employee is promoted or reinstated to his or her former job class within a year from the date of demotion, he or she shall remain at the same salary or be placed at the salary he or she was receiving prior to the demotion, whichever is greater.
- 6 When an employee is demoted for disciplinary reasons, he or she shall be placed at the salary in the new grade that is 5% less than his/her current salary not to exceed the maximum salary for the pay grade.
- 7 When an employee is demoted during a promotional probationary period, the employee’s former rate of pay shall be reinstated in the new lower pay grade, not to exceed the maximum salary for the pay grade.
- 8 When an employee is transferred from a position of one class to a position of another class at the same level, he/she shall continue to be paid at the same rate of pay.
- 9 Upon upward reclassification of a position, the incumbent shall receive a pay increase equal to 5% of the midpoint of the salary range for the new, higher pay job class or move to the minimum of the new range, whichever is greater not to exceed the maximum rate of pay for the new pay grade.
- 10 Upon review of a job class to determine if a regrade is warranted, the incumbents in the job class may be entitled to a pay adjustment regardless of whether the job class is regraded or not. The determination of pay increase eligibility and the amount of such pay increase will be made in accordance with procedures approved by the County Executive and the Board of Supervisors. In no case shall the employee’s salary be less than the minimum or greater than the maximum for the new pay range.

4.8 Pay Rate in Promotion, Demotion, Reallocation of Position or Transfer - Public Safety Employees

If a public safety employee is promoted, demoted, appointed to a reallocated position or transferred, his/her rate of pay for the new position shall be determined as follows:

-1 When a position is filled by promotion, except as noted elsewhere in this chapter, the appointee shall receive the greater amount of the minimum rate for the class of the new position or an amount in excess of one normal within grade increase in the pay grade of the class of the position held prior to promotion. Such increase shall not be less than 5% and if the promotion is three grades or more, the employee shall be placed in the new grade at a step closest to their identified years of service threshold. The appointee shall receive a new performance pay increase date, which shall be calculated from the payroll number and year of his/her promotion.

-2 When an employee is demoted, he/she shall be placed in the pay step in the new pay grade, which represents the closest dollar amount that is less than the former pay. An employee may be placed in a longevity step under this provision only if the employee meets the length of service requirement for that step. The performance pay increase date shall not change.

When an employee is promoted or reinstated to his or her former job class within a year from the date of demotion, he or she shall remain at the same salary or be placed at the salary he or she was receiving prior to the demotion, whichever is greater and the performance pay increase date shall not change.

-3 When an employee is demoted to his or her former job class during a promotional probationary period, the employee's former grade and step shall be reinstated. When an employee is demoted to a job class other than that in which he/she was serving at the time of promotion, he/she shall be placed at the step in the lower grade that is closest to, but not less than the employee was making prior to promotion. If the employee's pre-promotion performance pay increase (PPI) date falls between the date of promotion and the date of the subsequent demotion, the promotion date will be retained as the PPI date; otherwise the pre-promotion PPI date shall be reinstated.

-4 When an employee is transferred from a position of one class to a position of another class at the same level, he/she shall continue to be paid at the same rate of pay.

-5 Upon upward reclassification/reallocation of a position, the incumbent shall receive the greater amount of either the minimum rate for the new grade or the next higher dollar rate in the new pay grade as compared to the dollar rate in the lower grade except in the following instances:

- a. Employees who have served one year or more in a two-year review period and who upon reclassification/reallocation, move to a step with a one year review period, shall receive an additional step upon reclassification/ reallocation to the new grade. The employee shall receive a new performance pay increase date, which shall be calculated from the payroll number and year of the

reclassification/reallocation using the performance review period for the new step.

- b. Except as noted above, the performance pay increase date shall not change unless the reclassification/reallocation moves the employee to a step with a shorter review period. In such cases, the year of the performance pay increase date is reduced if the time between the effective date of the reclassification/reallocation action and the employee's performance pay increase date is more than one year.

4.9 Pay Rate in Promotion, Demotion, Reallocation of Position or Transfer - Police Officers, Deputy Sheriffs and Animal Protection Police Officers

- 1 A Police Officer I promoted to Police Officer II, a Deputy Sheriff I promoted to Deputy Sheriff II, or an Animal Protection Police Officer shall receive an increase in pay not to exceed one within grade increase and the performance pay increase date will not change.
- 2 A Police Officer II or Deputy Sheriff II who is receiving a proficiency pay adjustment and is promoted to Police Sergeant or Deputy Sheriff Sergeant respectively, shall receive an increase in pay not to exceed one within grade increase and the performance pay increase date will not change.
- 3 In all other cases, the normal rules affecting promotion, demotion, reallocation of positions, and transfer for public safety employees shall apply.

4.10 Allowances Granted Police Officers

- 1 Police Officers required to wear civilian clothes while on duty shall be granted a clothing allowance while such assignment lasts.

4.11 Allowances Granted Deputy Sheriffs

- 1 A Deputy Sheriff II who has a minimum of five (5) years of service as a sworn Deputy Sheriff with Fairfax County and who is certified by the Sheriff or designee as demonstrating exemplary expertise in an authorized Deputy Sheriff position, may be eligible to receive a proficiency pay adjustment and assume the work title of "Master Deputy Sheriff".

- a. A Deputy Sheriff who is eligible for a proficiency pay adjustment shall be reassigned to pay grade C-19 and shall receive an increase in pay not to exceed one within grade increase and the performance pay increase date will not change.
- b. The number of Deputy Sheriff II's receiving a proficiency pay adjustment shall at no time be greater than one-third of the total number of authorized and established Deputy Sheriff II positions.

4.12 Hours of Work

- 1 The regular work period for all full-time County employees, excluding law enforcement and fire protection personnel, shall be 40 hours worked or on paid leave (excluding meal periods) within a seven consecutive calendar day period beginning and ending as defined in Chapter 2. The schedule of hours for the workweek shall be determined by the department head or designee.
- 2 The regular work period for fire protection personnel shall be 28 consecutive calendar days, beginning and ending as defined in Chapter 2. The number of hours worked during the 28-day work period may vary depending on shift schedules and department needs.
- 3 The regular work period for law enforcement personnel shall be 14 consecutive calendar days, beginning and ending as defined in Chapter 2. The number of hours worked during the 14-day work period may vary depending on shift schedules and department needs.
- 4 The County Executive may authorize the inclusion of the meal period as actual work for shift positions.
- 5 All employees in the Merit System shall be entitled to a 15-minute rest period for each four hours of assigned work, during a duty day, as scheduled by the department head or designee. Whenever possible, the rest period shall be scheduled at the middle of each such four-hour period of work.
- 6 Shift Differential Premium Pay shall be authorized for all merit employees who are scheduled to work on fixed and/or rotating shifts that start at or after 1:00 P.M. wherein the hours scheduled on a shift after 4:00 P.M. are greater than the hours scheduled prior to 4:00 P.M., excluding employees who work flex-time schedules. If an employee whose regular shift schedule qualifies him/her for shift differential premium pay, reports to work prior to the start of their regular shift hours, he/she remains eligible for shift differential premium pay for all hours worked after 1:00 P.M. regardless of the time he/she actually begins working on that day. The hours worked before the beginning of the regular shift schedule are not eligible for shift differential.

- 7 The Evening Shift shall encompass all shift schedules, which begin between the hours of 1:00 P.M. and 7:59 P.M. The premium pay rate established for the Evening Shift shall apply for all regularly scheduled hours actually worked between 1:00 P.M. and 7:59 P.M.
- 8 The Night Shift shall encompass all shift schedules, which begin at 8:00 P.M. and thereafter. The premium pay rate established for the Night Shift shall apply for all regularly scheduled hours actually worked between 8:00 P.M. and 6:59 A.M.
- 9 Employees assigned to 24-Hour Shift Schedules shall be paid Shift Differential Premium Pay for all regularly scheduled hours actually worked between the hours of 4:00 P.M. and 7:00 A.M. and in accordance with established payroll procedures.
- 10 Employees are paid and earn leave based on data recorded in official time and attendance records. An “online” timesheet is used to document time worked and leave taken. There are two types of time and attendance reporting:
 - a. Employees required to use positive time reporting must record all absences and hours worked each pay period.
 - b. Employees required to use negative time reporting only record exceptions to their scheduled work hours. If no exceptions are entered, the employee is paid a biweekly amount based on their scheduled hours.

4.13 Overtime, Compensatory Time, Call-Back Time, Consecutive Shift Time

- 1 Overtime.

FLSA overtime shall include all hours worked or on paid leave by an FLSA eligible employee (other than law enforcement and fire protection personnel) in excess of 40 hours in a work week.

Overtime for FLSA eligible law enforcement personnel (excluding sworn Police Officers, Animal Protection Police Officers, and Deputy Sheriffs scheduled to work a 40-hour week) shall include all hours worked or on paid leave in excess of 86 hours in a 14-day work period. Overtime for FLSA eligible law enforcement personnel in the Police Department and Deputy Sheriffs scheduled to work a 40-hour week shall include all hours worked or on paid leave in excess of 80 hours in a 14-day work period. Overtime for FLSA eligible fire protection personnel shall include all hours worked or on paid leave in excess of 212 hours in a 28-day work period. Non-FLSA overtime includes hours worked in excess of the employee's scheduled hours but less than the eligibility requirement for FLSA overtime. Overtime shall be kept to a minimum and shall be used to relieve occasional excessive workloads or emergencies, and not to provide for constant

recurring requirements. Overtime may be mandated when related to the health, welfare or safety of either the public or employees. Except in emergency situations, all overtime worked by an employee shall be approved by the employee's supervisor or designee, verbally or in writing prior to the overtime being worked. Employees shall not work in excess of authorized scheduled hours without express approval of the supervisor.

-2 Eligibility.

Employees shall earn compensatory time or be paid for overtime hours actually worked in accordance with the following provisions:

- a. FLSA eligible employees excluding law enforcement and fire protection personnel as defined in Chapter 2:
 - (1) shall be compensated at one and one-half times their regular rate of pay for all eligible hours worked or on paid leave in excess of 40 hours during the designated seven consecutive day work period. If requested by the employee and approved by the department head or designee, compensatory time at the rate of time and a half may be awarded in lieu of overtime pay. If the employee's compensatory leave balance is 240 hours or greater, overtime pay at one and one-half times the regular rate of pay must be awarded.
 - (2) shall earn straight compensatory time or be paid overtime at their hourly rate of pay, at the employee's discretion, for hours worked in excess of their scheduled hours wherein the time actually worked is less than forty hours in a seven day work period. If the employee's compensatory leave balance is 240 hours or greater, overtime pay at the hourly rate of pay must be awarded.
- b. Straight pay eligible employees shall, at the discretion of the department head or designee, earn straight compensatory time or be compensated at their hourly rate of pay for all time worked in excess of their scheduled work hours.
- c. Compensatory time eligible employees shall earn straight compensatory time for time worked in excess of their scheduled work hours.
- d. FLSA eligible fire protection personnel:
 - (1) shall be compensated at one and one-half times their regular rate of pay for all eligible hours worked or on paid leave in excess of 212 hours during the 28 consecutive day work period. If requested by the employee and approved by department head or designee, compensatory time at the

rate of time and a half may be awarded in lieu of overtime pay. (With the exception of employees assigned to a 24-hour shift position that works an 8-hour shift and an employee assigned to an 8-hour shift position that works a 24-hour shift. These assignments shall always constitute paid overtime for the employee.) If the employee's compensatory leave balance is 336 hours or greater, overtime pay at one and one-half times the regular rate of pay must be awarded.

- (2) shall earn straight compensatory time or be paid overtime at their hourly rate of pay, at the employee's discretion, for hours worked in excess of their scheduled hours wherein the hours actually worked are less than 212 hours in a 28 day work period. If the employee's compensatory leave balance is 336 hours or greater, overtime pay at the hourly rate of pay must be awarded.

All other Fire and Rescue Department employees shall be treated as described in 2a, b, or c above.

e. FLSA eligible law enforcement personnel:

- (1) shall be compensated at one and one-half times their regular rate of pay for all hours worked or on paid leave in excess of 86 hours (80 hours for sworn Police Officers and Deputy Sheriffs scheduled to work a 40 hour week) during the 14 consecutive day work period. If requested by the employee and approved by the department head or designee, compensatory time at the rate of time and a half may be awarded in lieu of overtime pay. If the employee's compensatory leave balance is 240 hours or greater, overtime pay at one and one-half times the regular rate of pay must be awarded.
- (2) shall earn straight compensatory time or be paid overtime at their hourly rate of pay, at the employee's discretion, for hours worked in excess of their scheduled hours wherein the hours actually worked are less than 86 hours (80 hours for sworn Police Officers and Deputy Sheriffs scheduled to work a 40 hour week) in a 14 day work period. If the employee's compensatory leave balance is 240 hours or greater, overtime pay at the hourly rate of pay must be awarded.
- (3) shall be compensated at one and one-half times their hourly rate of pay for actual court time worked when such court time falls on the employee's scheduled day off or begins more than two hours prior to the employee's scheduled shift, regardless of the number of hours worked in a given work period.

All other public safety employees shall be treated as described in 2a, b, or c above.

-3 Holiday/Emergency Administrative Leave.

Pro-rata adjustments shall be made for the holiday usage rate for shift schedules other than 40 hours per week to ensure compliance with the provisions of Chapter 10.

- a. Part-time merit employees shall be granted holiday time off with pay on a pro-rated basis regardless of the number of hours scheduled on the day on which a holiday falls computed at the rate of one-tenth of an hour times the employees bi-weekly scheduled hours.
- b. When an employee is required to work due to an emergency, staff shortage or hours worked that are a part of the regular work week on a holiday (actual or observed), the employee shall be compensated for the hours actually worked at the employee's hourly rate of pay or in accordance with the rules governing overtime, if applicable.

To receive holiday compensation on an actual holiday, an employee must be directed by his/her supervisor to work due to staff shortage or other operational necessity.

In addition, employees shall receive holiday compensation as follows:

- (1) FLSA eligible employees shall, at the employee's discretion, be granted holiday compensatory time or be paid holiday pay not exceeding the employee's regularly scheduled hours or one half of the employee's regularly scheduled hours for a half-day holiday. If the employee's compensatory leave balance is 240 hours or greater, holiday pay at the employee's hourly rate must be granted.
- (2) Straight pay eligible employees shall, at the discretion of the department head or designee, be granted holiday compensatory time or be paid holiday pay not exceeding the employee's regularly scheduled hours or one half of the employee's regularly scheduled hours for a half-day holiday) at the employee's hourly rate of pay.
- (3) Compensatory time eligible employees shall be granted holiday compensatory time not exceeding the employee's regularly scheduled hours or one half of the employee's regularly scheduled hours for a half-day holiday) at the employee's hourly rate of pay.

- c. When a holiday falls on an employee's scheduled day off, the employee shall be compensated as follows:
 - (1) FLSA eligible employees shall, at the employee's discretion, be granted holiday compensatory time or be paid holiday pay not exceeding eight hours (4 hours for a half-day holiday) at the employee's hourly rate of pay. If an employee's compensatory leave balance is 240 hours or greater, holiday pay at the employee's hourly rate must be granted.
 - (2) Straight pay eligible employees shall at the discretion of the department head or designee, be granted holiday compensatory time or be paid holiday pay not exceeding eight hours (4 hours for a half-day holiday) at the employee's hourly rate of pay.
 - (3) Compensatory time eligible employees shall be granted holiday compensatory time not exceeding eight hours (4 hours for a half-day holiday).

- d. When a holiday falls on an employee's scheduled workday and the employee does not work, the employee shall receive holiday pay at the employee's hourly rate of pay. Full-time merit employees (other than Fire and Rescue Department employees on the 24-hour shift schedule) who are scheduled to work more than 8 hours due to departmental operational needs (this does not include employees who elect to work a compressed work week or flex schedule), shall be granted holiday time off with pay up to the regularly scheduled hours for a full holiday (or one-half of the regularly scheduled hours for a half holiday).

- e. In the event of extreme inclement weather or other emergency, wherein the general County government is closed by the County Executive and all employees are granted Emergency Administrative Leave, those employees required to perform emergency services shall be compensated for the hours actually worked at the employee's hourly rate of pay or in accordance with the rules governing overtime. In addition, the employee shall be compensated as follows:
 - (1) FLSA eligible employees shall at the employee's discretion, be granted compensatory time or be paid at the employee's hourly rate of pay for the number of hours that coincide with the employee's work schedule for the day itself not to exceed the maximum amount granted by the County Executive. If the employee's compensatory leave balance is 240 hours (336 hours for fire protection personnel) or greater, the employee must be paid for these hours.

- (2) Straight pay eligible employees shall, at the discretion of the department head or designee, be granted compensatory time or be paid at the employee's hourly rate of pay for the number of hours that coincide with the employee's work schedule for the day itself not to exceed the maximum amount granted by the County Executive.
- (3) Compensatory time eligible employees shall be granted compensatory time for the number of hours that coincide with the employee's work schedule for the day itself not to exceed the maximum amount granted by the County Executive.

-4 Compensatory Time.

Compensatory time shall be earned and credited to an employee's records on the basis of actual hours worked in excess of the employee's scheduled hours. FLSA eligible employees who earn compensatory time for FLSA overtime hours worked (as defined in 2 a(l), d(l), and e(l) above shall accrue 1 1/2 hours of compensatory time for each overtime hour worked.

All other compensatory time shall be accrued on an hour for hour basis. Compensatory time off for overtime worked shall be granted upon request of the employee, when approved by the department head or designee.

- a. In the event that an employee is granted compensatory time off in excess of the employee's accrued balance, the excess shall be charged against the employee's annual leave balance.
- b. Compensatory time not to exceed 240 hours may be carried forward from one calendar year to the next calendar year with the exception that between December 31, 2020, and December 31, 2022, employees shall be eligible to carry forward up to 480 hours.
- c. County employees shall be awarded a terminal leave payment for any accrued compensatory time not to exceed a maximum of 240 hours (336 hours for fire protection personnel). This will be paid at the employee's current hourly rate of pay at the time of termination with the exception that FLSA eligible employees will be paid at the current regular rate or at the average regular rate for the last 3 years, whichever is greater.
- d. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section or any other provision of these personnel regulations or of the procedural directives governing the exempt service, effective July 1, 1998, senior managers shall not be eligible to earn

or accrue compensatory leave. For purposes of this section, “senior managers” are noted in a procedural memorandum issued by the Human Resources Director.

Senior managers shall be credited with the amount of unused compensatory leave accrued as of July 1, 1998. Subject to the provisions of these regulations and any other applicable procedural directive, they may take such compensatory leave after July 1, 1998 until such leave balances are exhausted. Senior managers may carry over no more than 240 hours of previously accrued and unused compensatory leave into the 1999 calendar year. Upon separation, senior managers shall be granted a terminal leave payment for any such accrued and unused compensatory leave paid at the senior manager’s current rate of pay, on an hourly basis, at the time of separation not to exceed a maximum of 240 hours.

-5 Call-Back Time.

Call-back time refers to situations wherein an employee is off duty and is called to return to work after departing from the workplace. It does not apply to those incidents where an employee is at work or has not departed from the work site and the work period is extended.

Employees called back to work shall be credited with a minimum of four hours overtime in each separate instance, excluding travel time, regardless of the hours actually worked.

- (a) FLSA eligible employees shall, at the employee's discretion, be granted compensatory time (at the time and one-half rate) or be paid at one and one-half times their hourly rate of pay for call-back hours. (With the exception of employees assigned to a 24-hour shift position that works an 8-hour shift and an employee assigned to an 8-hour shift position that works a 24-hour shift. These assignments shall always constitute paid overtime for the employee.) If the employee's compensatory leave balance is 240 hours or greater, the employee must be paid.
- (b) Straight pay eligible employees shall, at department head’s or designee’s discretion, earn straight compensatory time or be compensated at their hourly rate of pay for all call-back time.
- (c) Compensatory time eligible employees on all pay scales shall earn straight compensatory time for all call-back time.

-6 Consecutive Shift Time.

Consecutive Shift time refers to situations wherein an employee has completed a full eight or more hour shift and is required to remain on duty a second consecutive shift to perform

essential services during an emergency situation or to meet minimum State certification standards in the Department of Public Works and Environmental Services.

Employees required to perform 2nd consecutive shifts shall be compensated as follows:

- (a) FLSA eligible employees shall, at the employee's discretion, be granted compensatory time (at the time and one-half rate) or be paid at one and one-half times their hourly rate of pay for consecutive shift hours. If the employee's compensatory leave balance is 240 hours or greater, the employee must be paid.
- (b) Straight pay eligible employees shall, at the department head's or designee's discretion, earn straight compensatory time or be compensated at their hourly rate of pay for all consecutive shift time.
- (c) Compensatory time eligible employees shall earn straight compensatory time for all consecutive shift time.

4.14 Outside Employment; Violation of State Law on Conflict of Interests

- 1 Employees in the competitive service shall not engage in any employment, activity or enterprise, which has been or may be determined to be inconsistent, incompatible, or in conflict with duties, functions, or responsibilities of their County employment.
- 2 No employee in the competitive service shall hold any other position in any other governmental jurisdiction or in private employment, when such other position may have the effect of reducing the efficiency of such employee in the competitive service.
- 3 Employees in the competitive service who desire to accept outside employment in addition to their regular County positions shall inform their respective department head or designee of the nature and extent of such outside employment. The department head or designee shall thereupon determine whether or not the holding of such employment conflicts with the duties and responsibilities of said employee to the County.
- 4 Violation of the County's rules on outside employment or the Virginia State and Local Government Conflict of Interests Act or any successor statute thereto may be grounds for dismissal.

4.15 Application of Pay Policies to Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP) Participants

Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the contrary, employees who are participating in the Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP) are considered as merit employees and the pay provisions included in this chapter continue to apply during their DROP participation.