

WAC 357-28-255 What constitutes overtime for an overtime eligible employee? (1) The following conditions constitute overtime for overtime eligible employees:

(a) Work in excess of (~~forty~~) 40 hours in one workweek, except for law enforcement positions or hospital personnel assigned to a (~~fourteen-day~~) 14-day schedule.

(i) For hospital personnel assigned to a (~~fourteen-day~~) 14-day schedule, work in excess of eight hours in any workday or (~~eighty~~) 80 hours in a (~~fourteen-day~~) 14-day period constitutes overtime.

(ii) For law enforcement positions, work in excess of the (~~one hundred sixty-hour, twenty-eight-day~~) 160-hour, 28-day work period constitutes overtime.

(b) Work on a holiday per WAC 357-28-200.

(c) For full-time employees, work on a scheduled day off when assigned by the employer.

(2) All paid holidays including the use of holiday credit during the employee's regular work schedule **are** considered time worked. Leave with pay during the employee's regular work schedule is **not** considered time worked for purposes of determining overtime eligibility.

(3) When an overtime eligible employee experiences a schedule change which causes an overlap in workweeks and requires work in excess of (~~forty~~) 40 hours in either the previous or current workweek, the employee must receive overtime compensation.

(4) Compensation under the provisions of this section must be in accordance with the employer's policy, as approved by the director, for the following individuals:

(a) Employees dispatched to emergency response duty under an incident command system as defined in RCW 38.52.010; and

(b) Employees of the department of corrections and department of social and health services who are in charge of offenders assigned to assist in forest fire suppression and other emergency incidents.

NEW SECTION

WAC 357-28-301 When must holiday credit be paid in cash? All holiday credit must be used annually in accordance with the employer's leave policy. An employee who does not use their accrued holiday credit by the annual date specified in the employer's leave policy will receive monetary compensation. Holiday credit must be paid when:

(1) The employee separates from state service for any reason.

(2) The employee is appointed to a position with a different employer.

(3) The employee is appointed to a position that has a different funding source within the same employer.