

Federal law, the regular or basic hourly rate of pay of such an employee shall not include any fringe benefit payments computed hereunder which are excluded from the regular rate under the Fair Labor Standards Act [29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.] by provisions of section 7(d) thereof [29 U.S.C. 207(d)].

(Pub. L. 89-286, § 6, Oct. 22, 1965, 79 Stat. 1035.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Fair Labor Standards Act, referred to in text, is act June 25, 1938, ch. 676, 52 Stat. 1060, as amended, known as the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, which is classified generally to chapter 8 (§201 et seq.) of Title 29, Labor. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see section 201 of Title 29 and Tables.

§ 356. Exemptions

This chapter shall not apply to—

(1) any contract of the United States or District of Columbia for construction, alteration and/or repair, including painting and decorating of public buildings or public works;

(2) any work required to be done in accordance with the provisions of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act [41 U.S.C. 35 et seq.];

(3) any contract for the carriage of freight or personnel by vessel, airplane, bus, truck, express, railway line or oil or gas pipeline where published tariff rates are in effect;

(4) any contract for the furnishing of services by radio, telephone, telegraph, or cable companies, subject to the Communications Act of 1934 [47 U.S.C. 151 et seq.];

(5) any contract for public utility services, including electric light and power, water, steam, and gas;

(6) any employment contract providing for direct services to a Federal agency by an individual or individuals; and

(7) any contract with the United States Postal Service, the principal purpose of which is the operation of postal contract stations.

(Pub. L. 89-286, § 7, Oct. 22, 1965, 79 Stat. 1035; Pub. L. 91-375, §§ 4(a), 6(o), Aug. 12, 1970, 84 Stat. 773, 783.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, referred to in par. (2), probably means act June 30, 1936, ch. 881, 49 Stat. 2036, as amended, known as the Walsh-Healey Act, which is classified generally to sections 35 to 45 of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note under section 35 of this title and Tables. See also section 262 of Title 29, Labor.

The Communications Act of 1934, as amended, referred to in par. (4), is act June 19, 1934, ch. 652, 48 Stat. 1064, as amended, which is classified principally to chapter 5 (§151 et seq.) of Title 47, Telegraphs, Telephones, and Radiotelegraphs. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see section 609 of Title 47 and Tables.

CHANGE OF NAME

In par. (7), “United States Postal Service” substituted for “Post Office Department” pursuant to Pub. L. 91-375, §§ 4(a), 6(o), Aug. 12, 1970, 84 Stat. 773, 783, which are set out as notes preceding section 101 of Title 39, Postal Service, and under section 201 of Title 39, respectively, which abolished Post Office Department, transferred its functions to United States Postal Service, and provided that references in other laws to Post Office Department shall be considered a reference to United States Postal Service.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 351, 357 of this title.

§ 357. Definitions

For the purposes of this chapter—

(a) “Secretary” means Secretary of Labor.

(b) The term “service employee” means any person engaged in the performance of a contract entered into by the United States and not exempted under section 356 of this title, whether negotiated or advertised, the principal purpose of which is to furnish services in the United States (other than any person employed in a bona fide executive, administrative, or professional capacity, as those terms are defined in part 541 of title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, as of July 30, 1976, and any subsequent revision of those regulations); and shall include all such persons regardless of any contractual relationship that may be alleged to exist between a contractor or subcontractor and such persons.

(c) The term “compensation” means any of the payments or fringe benefits described in section 351 of this title.

(d) The term “United States” when used in a geographical sense shall include any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Outer Continental Shelf lands as defined in the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, American Samoa, Guam, Wake Island, Eniwetok Atoll, Kwajalein Atoll, Johnston Island, and Canton Island, but shall not include any other territory under the jurisdiction of the United States or any United States base or possession within a foreign country.

(Pub. L. 89-286, § 8, Oct. 22, 1965, 79 Stat. 1036; Pub. L. 93-57, § 1, July 6, 1973, 87 Stat. 140; Pub. L. 94-489, § 3, Oct. 13, 1976, 90 Stat. 2358.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, referred to in subsec. (d), is act Aug. 7, 1953, ch. 345, 67 Stat. 462, as amended, which is classified generally to subchapter III (§1331 et seq.) of chapter 29 of Title 43, Public Lands. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1331 of Title 43 and Tables.

AMENDMENTS

1976—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 94-489 substituted provision defining service employees to include all employees, but excluding bona fide executive, administrative, and professional employees, for provision defining service employees as guards, watchmen, any person engaged in a recognized trade or craft, or in unskilled, semiskilled, or skilled manual labor occupations; and any other employee including a foreman or supervisor in a position having trade, craft, or laboring experience as the paramount requirement.

1973—Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 93-57 defined “United States” to include Canton Island.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1973 AMENDMENT

Section 2 of Pub. L. 93-57 provided that: “The amendment made hereby [amending this section] shall be effective with respect to all contracts entered into at any time after the date of enactment [July 6, 1973].”

§ 358. Wage and fringe benefit determinations of Secretary

It is the intent of the Congress that determinations of minimum monetary wages and