JCPS PAYROLL DEPARTMENT UNDERSTANDING ESCROW PAY for Hourly Pay Basis Employees

Kentucky Revised Statute 160.291 states, "The gross salary received on each pay date will be an amount equal to the school employee's annual salary divided by the number of pay dates. . ." This law was established to help provide equal paychecks to school board employees throughout the work year including times when employees do not work all ten (10) days in a pay period, such as Thanksgiving, winter break, spring break, summer break and snow days.

To provide equalized pay throughout the year, including times when employees do not work, an escrow account is established for each full-time employee who is assigned to an approved Working Calendar. Escrow is deducted from contract pay earned (i.e. contract days or hours *worked* and *paid* leave days). On non-contract days when employees do not work, escrow is paid to the employee for the non-work day to provide an equal paycheck.

Escrow Calculations

In a 12 month period of time, there are 260 week days (Monday – Friday). The contract work year for many JCPS employees only spans the 10 month period of time school is in session. Therefore, most JCPS employees work *less* than 260 contract days. Escrow percentages are used to spread the employee's base contract pay over the 260 days (26 pay periods x 10 work days per pay period).

Each employee's escrow percentage is calculated using the employee's number of contract days. The number of contract days is divided by 260 days to obtain the escrow percentage.

Example:

The following is an example of an employee who works 187 contract days with an hourly rate of \$15.2651 per hour. This employee works 6.5 hours per day. The employee's daily rate based on 6.5 hours per day is \$99.2231 (6.5 hours x \$15.2651).

- The escrow percentage is 187/260 = 71.92%.
- The actual daily rate is multiplied by 71.92% to spread the employee's pay over 260 days (26 paychecks).
 - o 71.92% x \$15.2651 x 6.50 hours = \$71.3612
- This employee would be paid \$71.3612 per day over 260 days (work *and* non-work days) which equals the employee's annual salary.

| | Days | х | Daily Rate | = | Annual Salary |
|-----------------|------|---|------------|---|---------------|
| Actual Contract | 187 | х | \$99.2231 | = | \$18,554.00 |
| Escrow Spread | 260 | х | \$71.3613 | = | \$18,554.00 |

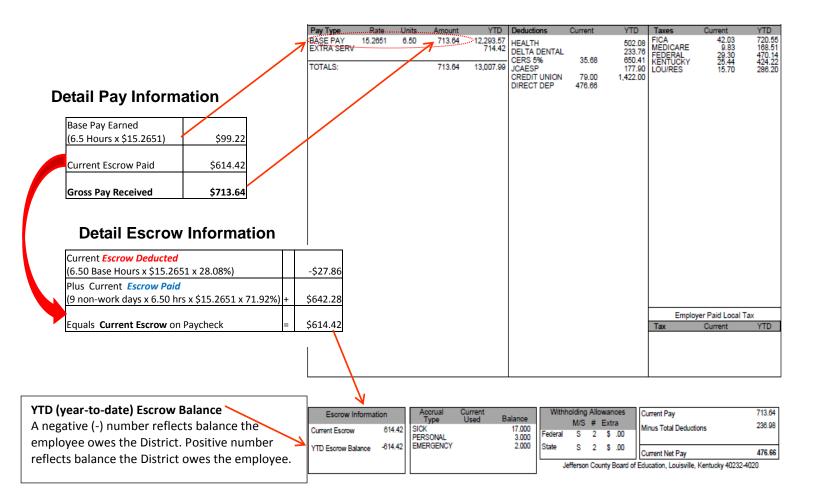
Remember, employees are receiving pay for *non-work days*. Therefore, escrow is deducted from the actual pay earned and deposited to the employee's escrow balance to fund these payments. The escrow deduction percentage is determined by taking 100% minus the Escrow Percentage. Continuing the example for the 187 day employee, the escrow *deduction* percentage would be 28.08%:

• 100% - 71.92% = 28.08%.

The sum of the escrow percentage *deducted* plus the escrow percentage *paid* equals 100% of the employees full contract pay.

• 28.08% deducted + 71.92% payback = 100% contract pay

The following examples show how the employee's paystub will reflect for a pay period in which he/she is paid for 6.50 hours and 9 non-work/escrow days:



Calculating Your Escrow

1. Determine your *Escrow Payback percentage*:

Base Contract Days divided by 260 days = _____

2. Determine your *Escrow Deduction percentage*:

100% minus Escrow Payback percentage = _____

3. Determine your Escrow Deduction amount for the *pay period**:

Number of contract hours paid x hourly rate x *Escrow Deduction percentage* = ____

4. Determine your Escrow Payback amount for the *pay period*:

Number of non-work (escrow days) x hours per Day x hourly rate x Escrow Payback % = _____

5. Determine your escrow amount for the *pay period*:

Escrow Payback Amount for non-work days minus Escrow Deduction Amount = _____

*The JCPS *pay period* covers the two week period (14 calendar days) from Saturday through Friday. The pay date is two weeks following the pay period end date.

Why is My Escrow Balance Short?

In order for employees to have a sufficient escrow balance to cover non-work days, the employees must be paid for <u>all</u> contract work hours or days in the school year.

The following are examples of situations which may cause an employee to be short in their escrow balance:

• Late Hire

The employee begins work after the start of the contract work year. Therefore, the employee's escrow balance may be short because escrow was not deducted from the missed/unpaid contract days.

• Unpaid Leave

Escrow is deducted from every contract hour or day worked. When employees take unpaid leave, they miss escrow deductions causing a shortage in their balance.

Worker Compensation

When an employee is out on approved Workers Comp, sick days which JCPS coordinates with Workers Comp pay will have escrow withheld. However, checks received from the Worker's Comp vendor will not have escrow withheld. Therefore, this may cause employees to be short in their escrow balance.

• Rate Change

An employee may receive a mid-year rate change due to a reassignment or change in rank. This rate change may cause a perceived shortage in the employee's summer escrow pay. In this situation, the employee's contract pay rate has increased mid-year, however, the employee has deposited to his escrow account at the lower rate of pay for the first part of the year. The employee's summer escrow payments will be based on his new higher rate of pay. However, since he was not paid this higher rate all year, he will not have a sufficient escrow balance at the end of the school year to provide for full summer escrow checks at the new higher rate of pay.

• Contract Day Change

Escrow percentages are based on spreading the number of contract days over 260 days. A mid-year change in contract days may cause a shortage in summer escrow pay because the employee's escrow percentage has changed. For example, if an employee changes from a 195 day position to a 187 day position mid-year, the employee has paid into escrow at a lower percentage while in the 195 day position (195 days divided by 260 days = 25.00%) than in the 187 day position (187 days divided by 260 days = 28.08%). Due to the lower deduction percentage taken in the 195 day position, this may cause a shortage in summer escrow.

• Working Calendar Change

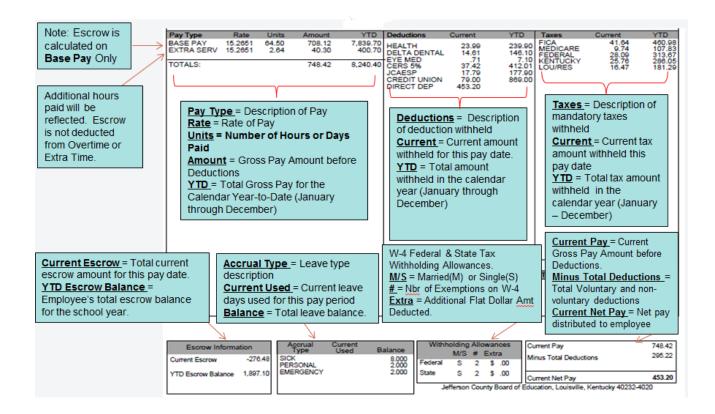
Every full-time employee is assigned a Working Calendar. The contract days in each working calendar are spread over 26 pay dates or 260 days. If the employee's working calendar is modified to start in a *later* pay period the following school year, this will cause the employee to have a gap between the last summer escrow paycheck and the first paycheck of the new school year. This is due to the contract work year beginning beyond the 26th pay period.

Special Note

Employees must have a sufficient escrow balance to provide for payment of non-work days during breaks such as Thanksgiving, winter, spring and summer breaks. Escrow balances cannot fall below zero when payment for these non-work days is processed. In this situation, employees will receive escrow pay for the full calculated escrow pay amount for the pay period or the employee's positive escrow balance whichever is less.

Additional Pay Stub Information

Note – The following pay stub is provided as an example only. Rates and deductions on this example are not applicable to all employees.



RETIREMENT (Deducted pre-tax from Federal, State, FICA and Medicare)

- KTRS 12.855%Kentucky Teachers Retirement Systems 12.855% is withheld from gross wages paid to employees for
work performed in a position which requires at least a bachelor's degree.
- CERS 5% COUNTY EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (KY RETIREMENT SYSTEM) 5% is withheld from gross wages paid to classified employees whose position does not require a minimum of a bachelor's degree; and, the employee began participating in the retirement system prior to 9/1/2008.
- CERS 6% COUNTY EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (KY RETIREMENT SYSTEM) 6% is withheld from gross wages paid to classified employees whose position does not require a minimum of a bachelor's degree; and, the employee began participating in the retirement system after 8/31/2008.

Additional Important Information

Communication

 The JCPS Payroll Department communicates frequently with employees via your JCPS e-mail account. This includes the delivery of your paystubs, W-2s, and other important information. For help logging on to your JCPS e-mail account, please contact the HELP DESK at 485-3552.

• Direct Deposit and Paystub Distribution

 Direct Deposit is mandatory for all JCPS employees and is a condition of employment. Your net pay will be deposited to your bank account on the morning of each pay date. Paystubs are generally delivered via your JCPS email account on the Wednesday before the pay date. The password to access your electronic paystub is the last four digits of your social security number.

• Employee Self Service (ESS)

 Employees may access paystubs, W-2s, leave balances and other employment information via the Employee Self Service (ESS) website. Employees also enroll in JCPS sponsored benefits via the ESS website during the annual Open Enrollment period. Your User Name to access ESS is your six (6) digit employee id number located on your paystub. If you are unable to log in to the ESS website, please try resetting your password at <u>http://jcps.me/password</u>. If you have trouble with the password site, please call the Technology Service Desk at 485-3552.

Important Websites

- JCPS Password Assistance <u>http://jcps.me/password</u>
- Employees Self Service (ESS) for Pay Stubs & W-2s: <u>https://employee.jefferson.kyschools.us/ESS</u>
- JCPS Payroll Website: <u>http://www.jefferson.kyschools.us/Departments/FinancialServices/Payroll.html</u>
- Payroll Forms: <u>http://www.jefferson.kyschools.us/Departments/FinancialServices/PayrollForms.html</u>

• JCPS Payroll Department Contact Information

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