



2024 POSTING REQUIREMENTS

ARKANSAS

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MINIMUM WAGE

ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND LICENSING

All employees covered by Arkansas Code 11-4-202 to 11-4-220 must be paid a minimum wage of at least:

\$11.00

an hour effective January 1, 2021 with an allowance for gratuities not to exceed \$8.37 per hour.

NOTICE TO EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE

COVERAGE

The Arkansas Minimum Wage applies to an employer of four (4) or more persons. All employees of the above employers are covered except:

- Executive, administrative or professional employees.
- Outside commission-paid salesmen.
- Students whose work is a part of a bona fide vocational training program.
- Students who work in the schools they are attending.
- Some farm laborers.
- Independent contractors.
- Employees of the United States.

STUDENT RATE

Any full-time student attending any accredited institution of education within the State of Arkansas, and who is employed to work an amount not to exceed twenty (20) hours during weeks that school is in session or forty (40) hours during weeks when school is not in session, such rate of wage shall be equal to not less than eighty-five (85%) of the applicable minimum wage provided a Student Certificate of Eligibility is obtained from the Arkansas Department of Labor. Student workers subject to the 85% provision of the applicable minimum wage rate and a gratuity allowance shall not be paid less than the base wage guaranteed any other employee subject to a gratuity allowance.

HANDICAPPED WORKERS

The Director has established procedures for employment of these workers. For further information contact the Department of Labor.

STUDENT-LEARNERS

A "Student-Learner" is a person who is receiving regular instructions in an accredited school and who is employed on a part-time basis in a bona fide training program. For further information contact the Department of Labor.

OVERTIME PAY

Overtime compensation must be paid at the rate of one and one-half times the regular hourly rate of pay for hours worked in excess of 40 hours in a workweek. This overtime provision shall not be applicable with respect to employers with less than 4 employees, or agricultural employees.

WORKWEEK

A workweek is a regularly recurring period of 168 hours in the form of seven consecutive 24-hour periods.

ENFORCEMENT

Powers of the Director of Labor:

The Director or his representatives have the authority to:

- enter and inspect any place of employment in the State to examine books, payrolls, and records having to do with wages and hours. He may copy these records if necessary and may question any employees to find out if the law is being obeyed
- require written or sworn statements from an employer about his employees' earnings and hours of work
- enforce all regulations issued thereunder.

DEDUCTIONS FROM THE MINIMUM WAGE

No deduction from the applicable minimum wage may be made except those authorized or required by law or by regulations of the Director of Labor, however, deductions which are not otherwise prohibited and which are for the employee's benefit may be made if authorized in writing by the employee.

KEEPING OF RECORDS

All employers subject to the Minimum Wage Law must keep accurate records for a period of three (3) years. These records must include the name, address, occupation, rate of pay, hours worked and the amount paid each pay period for all employees covered by the law. In addition, every employer who claims an allowance for tips, board, lodging, apparel or other items or services as part of the applicable minimum wage rate, must maintain daily records showing for each employee the amounts claimed as allowances and must maintain records which will substantiate the amount of tips actually received by the employee or the employer's reasonable cost in supplying items or services to the employee.

EQUAL PAY ACT

No employer in the State of Arkansas shall discriminate in the payment of wages as between the sexes or shall pay any female in his employ, salary or wage rate less than the rates paid to male employees for comparable work. Provided, however, that nothing in this Act shall prohibit a variation in rates of pay based upon a difference in seniority, experience, training, skill, ability, or difference in duties and services performed, or difference in the shift or time of the day worked, or any other reasonable differentiation except difference in sex. Every employer shall keep and maintain records of the salaries and wage rates, job classifications and other terms and conditions of employment of the persons employed by him and such records shall be preserved for a period of three (3) years.

PENALTIES

Any employer who willfully hinders or delays the Director or his authorized representative in the performance of his duties in the enforcement of these statutes



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MINIMUM WAGE (CONT.)

or otherwise willfully violates any provision of these statutes or of any regulation issued under it shall be deemed in violation of the Minimum Wage Law and shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) and not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) for each violation. For the purpose of this subsection, each such violation shall constitute a separate offense. Any employer who willfully discharges or in any other manner willfully discriminates against any employee because such employee has made any complaint to his employer, to the Director of Labor, or his authorized representative that he has not been paid minimum wages in accordance with the provisions of these statutes, or because such employee has caused to be instituted or is about to cause to be instituted any proceeding under or related to these statutes, or because such employee has testified or is about to testify in any such proceeding shall be deemed in violation of the Minimum Wage law and shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) and not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) for each violation. For the purpose of this section, each day the violation continues shall constitute a separate offense. In addition to the civil penalty, the Director of Labor is authorized to petition any court of competent jurisdiction to enjoin or restrain any person, firm, corporation, partnership, or association who violates the provision of the law or any rule.

EMPLOYEES REMEDIES

The Director of Labor may enforce Arkansas minimum wage law by instituting legal action to recover any wages due. An employee may bring an action for equitable and monetary relief against an employer if the employer pays the employee less than the minimum wages, including overtime wages, to which the employee is entitled. The employee shall not be required to exhaust administrative remedies before bringing an action. An employee may recover the full amount of wages due plus costs and a reasonable attorney's fee. The employee may also be awarded an additional amount up to but not greater than the amount of wages found to be due, to be paid as liquidated damages for willful violations.

CHILD LABOR

After August 1, 2023, permits will no longer be required. NOTE: All state and federal laws regarding work activities and hours will remain in effect and will be enforced. Enhanced civil and criminal penalties for child labor law violations were provided by Act 687 of 2023.

State law regulates the employment of minors under the age of 17 and, generally, requires children under the age of 16 to have employment certificates. Employment certificates for children ages 14 and 15 are not required for seasonal agricultural laborers, newspaper carriers, or batboys of professional baseball clubs, or sports referees.

Special provisions govern the employment of children in the entertainment industry, otherwise, children who are 14 and 15 years of age may not work:

- More than 8 hours a day.
- More than 6 days a week.
- More than 48 hours a week.
- Before 6:00 a.m. nor after 7:00 p.m. except on nights preceding non-school days, such children may work until 9:00 p.m.

Children under 14 may not be employed except in the entertainment industry, as newspaper carriers, bat boys or bat girls of professional baseball clubs, sports

referees, to hand harvest short season crops, or by their parents or guardians during school vacation.

Children who are 16 years of age may not work:

- More than 10 consecutive hours in any one day; no more than ten 10 hours in a twenty-four hour period.
- More than 6 days a week.
- More than 54 hours a week.
- Before 6:00 a.m. nor after 11:00 p.m. except that the limitations of 6:00 a.m. and 11:00 p.m. shall not apply to children 16 years of age employed on nights preceding non-school days in occupations determined by rule of the Arkansas Department of Labor and Licensing to be sufficiently safe for their employment. Provided, however, that no boy or girl between the ages of 16 and 18 shall be subject to the provisions of this Act if:
 - (a) such boy or girl is a graduate of any high school, vocational school or technical school;
 - (b) such boy or girl is married or is a parent.

Act 647 of 1987 allows for the employment of children in the entertainment industry provided the child is issued an Entertainment Work Permit by the Director of Labor. Child labor violations result in a civil money penalty of not less than \$100.00 and not more than \$5,000.00 for each violation.

**IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS
CONCERNING THE ARKANSAS
MINIMUM WAGE LAW,
TELEPHONE 682-4534.**

WAGE COLLECTION ACT

The Wage Collection Act provides assistance to any employee in the collection of wages due him or her for work performed. Work performed shall include all or any work or service performed by any person employed for any period of time where the wages or salary or remunerations for such work or services are to be paid at stated intervals or at the termination of such employment, or for physical work actually performed by an independent contractor, provided that the amount in controversy does not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00). Employees who need help in collecting wages due them should contact the Arkansas Labor Department. Telephone 682-4599.

THIS POSTER CONTAINS ONLY A SUMMARY

Copies of the complete laws and regulations are available from the Department of Labor.

**ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND LICENSING
DIVISION OF LABOR
900 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72201
PHONE (501) 682-4500
FAX (501) 682-4506
TDD (800) 285-1131**

**EMPLOYERS SUBJECT TO THE MINIMUM WAGE ACT ARE REQUIRED TO POST
THIS NOTICE IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE FOR ALL EMPLOYEES.**



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WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSTRUCTIONS TO EMPLOYERS & EMPLOYEES

AWCC Form P (Posting Notice)

A Posting Notice is mentioned in Ark. Code Ann. §11-9-403, Ark. Code Ann. §11-9-407 and AWCC Rule 7. AWCC Form P satisfies all requirements.

FORM P:

1. Is to be on display in a conspicuous place;
2. Tells employers what to do when an employee is injured;
3. Instructs employees to notify the employer immediately (or no later than the close of the next business day) when injured;
4. Lists the claims office that will be handling the insurance aspects of the case;
5. Gives the claims office telephone number;
6. Announces the expiration date of the insurance policy; and
7. Provides telephone numbers for Workers' Compensation Commission legal advisors if either party needs assistance.

Employers without **Form P** may lose the use of **Form N** as a defense in litigation. Employees disobeying instructions on **Form P** may delay their benefits or jeopardize the awarding of any benefits in a contested case.

The AWCC furnishes samples, not supplies, of **Form P**. Carriers are to send their insureds an adequate number, and self-insureds must arrange with a printer for the supply they need. Carriers and employers may enlarge **Form P** for posting purposes.

**Information about Form P is available from the Support Services Division
(1-800-622-4472 or 501-682-3930)**

Ark. Code Ann. §11-9-106(a): "Any person or entity who willfully and knowingly makes any material false statement or representation, who willfully and knowingly omits or conceals any material information, or who willfully and knowingly employs any device, scheme, or artifice for the purpose of: obtaining any benefit or payment; defeating or wrongfully increasing or wrongfully decreasing any claim for benefit or payment; or obtaining or avoiding workers' compensation coverage or avoiding payment of the proper insurance premium, or who aids and abets for any of said purposes, under this chapter shall be guilty of a Class D felony. Fifty percent (50%) of any criminal fine imposed an collected under ... this section shall be paid and allocated in accordance with applicable law to the Death and Permanent Total Disability Trust Fund administered by the Workers' Compensation Commission."

Form AR-P	ARKANSAS WORKERS' COMPENSATION COMMISSION 324 Spring Street, Little Rock, AR 72201 Mail: P.O. Box 950, Little Rock, AR 72203-0950 Little Rock Office: 1-800-622-4472 / (501) 682-3930 Springdale Office: 1-800-852-5376 / (479) 751-2790	P
Ark. Code Ann. §11-9-403, 407 AWCC Rule 7 Updated: 06-16-14		



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WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSTRUCTIONS TO EMPLOYERS & EMPLOYEES

All employees of this establishment entitled to benefits under the provisions of the Arkansas workers' compensation laws are hereby notified that their Employer has secured the payment of such compensation as may at any time be due employees or their dependents. This Employer is required by state law to provide workers' compensation coverage or this employer has waived the exclusion or exemption from the operation of the workers' compensation laws, and the employer certifies by the display of this poster that workers' compensation coverage is now provided by a workers' compensation insurance policy or by enrollment in the Arkansas Self-Insurance Program or by the Public Employee Claims Division of the Arkansas Insurance Department.

(Place label indicating Insurer's Name, Claims Office Address, Claims Office Phone Number, and Policy Expiration Date)

IN CASE OF JOB-RELATED INJURIES OR OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

The Employer Shall:

1. Provide all necessary medical, surgical and hospital treatment, as required by law, following the injury and for such additional time as ordered by the Workers' Compensation Commission.
2. Provide compensation payments in accordance with the provisions of the law. The first installment of compensation becomes due on the 15th day after the employer has notice of the injury or death, except in those cases where liability has been denied by the employer.
3. Provide prompt reporting of accidents to appropriate parties.
4. Keep a record of all injuries received by its employees.

The Employee Shall:

The employee shall report the injury to the employer on Form N and to a person or at a place specified by the employer, unless the injury either renders the employee physically or mentally unable to do so, or the injury is made known to the employer immediately after it occurs. The employer shall not be responsible for disability, medical, or other benefits prior to receipt of the employee's notice of injury. All reporting procedures specified by the employer must be reasonable and shall afford each employee reasonable notice of the reporting requirements. The foregoing shall not apply when an employee requires emergency medical treatment outside the employer's normal business hours; however, in that event, the employee shall cause a report of the injury to be made to the employer on the employer's next regular business day.

Failure to give such notice shall not bar any claim (1) if the employer had knowledge of the injury or death, (2) if the employee had no knowledge that the condition or disease arose out of and in the course of employment, or (3) if the Commission excuses such failure on the grounds that for some satisfactory reason such notice could not be given. Objection to failure to give notice must be made at or before the first hearing on the claim.

Statutory Information:

Ark. Code Ann. §11-9-514(b) states: "Treatment or services furnished or prescribed by any physician other than the ones selected according to the foregoing, except emergency treatment, shall be at the claimant's expense."

Ark. Code Ann. §11-9-514(f), however, indicates: When compensability is controverted, subsection (b) shall not apply if:

- (1) The employee requests medical assistance in writing prior to seeking the same as a result of an alleged compensable injury; and
- (2) The employer refuses to refer the employee to a medical provider within forty-eight (48) hours after such written request as provided above;



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WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSTRUCTIONS TO EMPLOYERS & EMPLOYEES (CONT.)

and

- (3) The alleged injury is later found to be a compensable injury; and
- (4) The employer has not made a previous offer of medical treatment.

If you have any questions regarding your rights under the Arkansas workers' compensation laws, you may call an Arkansas Workers' Compensation Commission legal advisor at our toll-free number listed above.

All employers who come within the operation of the Arkansas workers' compensation laws and have complied with its provisions **must post this notice in a CONSPICUOUS place** in or about their place or places of business.



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WHISTLE-BLOWER ACT

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE ARKANSAS WHISTLE-BLOWER ACT

The Arkansas Whistle-Blower Act prohibits a public employer from taking adverse action against a public employee who communicates in good faith to an appropriate authority the existence of waste of public funds, property, or manpower or a violation of law; participates, or gives information, in an investigation, hearing, court proceeding, legislative inquiry, or administrative review; or objects to carrying out a directive the public employee reasonably believes violates the law.

A whistle-blower is a person who witnesses or has evidence of waste or a violation of law while employed by a public employer and who communicates in good faith about the waste or violation to a supervisor, an agent of the public employer, or an appropriate authority (e.g., Office of Attorney General, Office of Auditor of State, Arkansas Ethics Commission, Legislative Joint Auditing Committee, Arkansas Legislative Audit, Prosecuting Attorney, etc.).

If a public employer takes adverse action against a public employee, that employee may bring civil suit against the public employer to recover actual damages and injunctive relief. There are time limitations and other requirements applicable to this right of action. A public employee reporting waste or violations may be eligible for a financial reward.



To anonymously report suspicions of illegal activity by government officials, call the FBI hotline at 501.221.9100 (Press Option 8) OR 501.221.8200, or call the Arkansas State Police at 800.553.3820.



*This notice summarizes certain portions of the Arkansas Whistle-Blower Act.
For more information, consult Act 1523 of 1999, as amended, and Ark. Code Ann. §§ 21-1-601 to -610.*



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UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE SERVICES NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES: HOW TO CLAIM

Employees of _____ are covered by the Department of Workforce Services Law.

The Law provides Unemployment Insurance Benefits for unemployed workers and under certain conditions, for those working only part time.

As a covered Employee, your employer has contributed to or will reimburse the Arkansas Unemployment Trust Fund from which benefits are paid. **NO DEDUCTIONS CAN BE MADE FROM YOUR WAGES FOR THIS PURPOSE.** Be sure your employer has your correct Social Security Account Number.

- A. If and when you know you are going to be out of work for a calendar week or more, **YOU SHOULD PROMPTLY:**

File a claim for benefits through the Department of Workforce Services office nearest you.

We will try to help locate work for you both before benefit payments start and while they are being paid.

- B. If you are attached to a regular employer, working less than full time due entirely to lack of work, you may be eligible for partial Unemployment Insurance Benefits.

In that case, claim partial benefits—**promptly**—by reporting the facts (dates, wages, employer) to your Local Office. **Do not delay doing this.**

Our Local Office will answer questions and supply further information.

Full time Local Offices are situated in the following cities to provide services to Unemployment Insurance Claimants:

**Arkadelphia
Batesville
Benton
Blytheville
Camden
Conway
El Dorado
Fayetteville**

**Forrest City
Fort Smith
Harrison
Helena
Hope
Hot Springs
Jacksonville
Jonesboro**

**Little Rock Midtown
Magnolia
Malvern
Mena
Monticello
Mountain Home
Newport
Paragould**

**Pine Bluff
Rogers
Russellville
Searcy
Texarkana
West Memphis**

CAUTION: False statements to obtain benefits, concealment of material facts, or failure to report earnings for the purpose of obtaining or increasing Unemployment Insurance Payments, are violations of criminal laws and lead to prosecution.



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CLEAN INDOOR AIR ACT

ARKANSAS CLEAN INDOOR AIR ACT OF 2006

Smoking is prohibited in all public places and enclosed areas within places of employment.

For more information go to:

www.arcleanair.com

Or call
1-800-235-0002

It is unlawful for any employer to discriminate or retaliate in any manner against a person for making a complaint of a possible violation.



CHEMICAL RIGHT TO KNOW ACT

ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF LABOR NOTICE TO EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE ACT 556 OF 1991 ENTITLED THE PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' CHEMICAL RIGHT TO KNOW ACT

PURPOSE

The purpose of this law is to provide public employees access to training and information concerning hazardous chemicals in order to enable them to minimize their exposure to such chemicals and protect their health, safety and welfare.

PUBLIC EMPLOYERS' DUTIES

Public employers are responsible for the following as set out by the law:

1. Post adequate notice to inform employees of their rights.
2. Ensure proper chemical labeling:
 - a. Existing labels on containers of hazardous chemicals are not to be removed.
 - b. If a chemical is transferred to another container, it must also be labeled with the name and appropriate warnings, as provided in this law.
 - c. A public employer is not required to label chemicals that have been transferred to a portable container by an employee when that employee is going to immediately use the chemical.
3. Maintain and make material safety data sheets available.
 - a. Chemical manufacturers and distributors must provide public employers with the appropriate MSDS's within the prescribed times.
 - b. Public employers must maintain current copies of each MSDS and have them available to employees and their designated representatives upon request within the prescribed time.
 - c. The employer must not require an employee to work with a chemical until a MSDS can be furnished except as indicated by this law.
 - d. An employee who declines to work with a chemical may not be penalized.
 - e. Public employers shall provide a copy of MSDS's to the Director of Labor upon request.
4. Compile and maintain a workplace chemical list for hazardous chemicals used, generated, or stored in amounts of 55 gallons or 500 pounds or more:
 - a. The Workplace Chemical List must show the chemical or common name used on the MSDS and/or the container label, the Chemical Abstracts Service Number and the work area where it will normally be used, generated, or stored.
 - b. Chemical lists shall be filed with the Director of Labor no later than October 14, 1991, updated when necessary, and refiled July 1 of each year.
5. Provide employees with information and training:
 - a. The Director of Labor is responsible for maintaining a general information and training assistance program to aid public employers.
 - b. Additional training must be provided when a new hazard is introduced, when new information is received, or before new employees are assigned to a job.
 - c. Information and training programs must meet the requirements specified in the law and in the regulations of the Director of Labor.
 - d. Information and training programs must be developed by January 15, 1992, and initial information and training must be provided prior to July 15, 1992. Employers must keep a record of the dates of training sessions given to their employees.
 - e. The Director of Labor's rules and regulations concerning refresher training and training exemptions must be followed.
6. Handle trade secrets in accordance with provisions set out in the law:
 - a. The Director of Labor can request data substantiating a trade secret claim when asked to by an employee, designated representative, or public employer.
 - b. All information will be kept confidential.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RIGHTS

Public employees who may be exposed to hazardous chemicals must be informed and shall have access to the Workplace Chemical List, MSDS's for the chemicals on the list, and information and training as provided in this act.

A public employee cannot be disciplined, discharged or discriminated against for requesting information, filing a complaint, assisting an inspector of the Department of Labor, causing any complaint or proceeding to be instituted, testifying in any proceeding, or exercising any right afforded by this law.

Any waiver of the benefits or requirements of this law are a violation and are therefore null and void.

COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS

The Director of the Department of Labor will investigate written and oral complaints from public employees concerning violations of this law. The Director or his designated representative has the authority to enter the workplace and conduct a thorough investigation of the complaint as specified by this law.



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CHEMICAL RIGHT TO KNOW ACT (CONT.)

ENFORCEMENT

If the Director of Labor finds a public employer in violation of this law, he shall issue an order to cease and desist the act or omission constituting the violation.

If the Director of Labor finds that a public employer has failed to provide the required information and training by the prescribed time, he may conduct the program and charge the employer for the costs incurred.

Violation of this act shall be cause for adverse personnel action against the responsible supervisor as set out in this act.

CAUSE OF ACTION – ATTORNEY FEES

Any citizen denied their rights under this law may commence civil action in circuit court and the court shall hear the petition within seven days.

The court shall have the jurisdiction to restrain violations of this act and to order all appropriate relief. Those who refuse to comply with these orders will be in contempt of court.

Attorney fees and court costs will be assessed to the defendant and plaintiff as set out by the law.

NO EFFECT ON OTHER LEGAL DUTIES

The provision of information to a public employee does not affect the liability of the employer with regard to the health and safety of the employee, or the employer's responsibility to prevent the occurrence of occupational disease.

The provision of information to an employee also does not affect any other duty or responsibility of a chemical manufacturer or distributor to warn users of a hazardous chemical.

ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
900 W. CAPITOL AVENUE; SUITE 400 • LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72201
PH. (501) 682-4500

Employers are required to post this notice in a conspicuous place.



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HUMAN TRAFFICKING

ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

IF YOU OR SOMEONE YOU KNOW IS BEING FORCED TO ENGAGE IN ANY ACTIVITY AND CANNOT LEAVE – WHETHER IT IS COMMERCIAL SEX, HOUSEWORK, FARM WORK, OR ANY OTHER ACTIVITY –

**Si usted o alguien que usted conoce está siendo forzado a participar en una actividad y no puede dejar - si se trata de co-mercio sexual, trabajo doméstico, trabajo agrícola, o cualquier otra actividad -*

CALL THE NATIONAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING RESOURCE CENTER HOTLINE AT 1-888-373-7888 TO ACCESS HELP AND SERVICES.

VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING ARE PROTECTED UNDER UNITED STATES AND ARKANSAS STATE LAW.

MORE INFORMATION IS ALSO AVAILABLE AT **WWW.POLARISPROJECT.ORG**.

Llame a la **Línea Nacional sobre la Trata de Centro de Recursos en 1-888-373-7888 para acceder a la ayuda y los servicios.*
Las víctimas de trata de seres humanos están protegidos por Estados Unidos y la ley del estado de Arkansas.

THE NATIONAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING RESOURCE CENTER HOTLINE:

(La Línea Nacional sobre la Trata de Centro de Recursos)

- **Available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week** **Disponible 24 horas al día, 7 días a la semana*
- **Toll-free** **Número gratuito*
- **Operated by a non-profit, non-governmental organization** **Operado por una organización sin fines de lucro, no gubernamental*
- **Anonymous and confidential** **Anónimo y confidencial*
- **Accessible in 170 languages** **Accesible en 170 idiomas*
- **Able to provide help, referral to services, training, & general information** **Ser capaz de ofrecer ayuda, referido a los servicios, la formación e información general*

***Ark. Code Ann. § 12-19-102 requires the following establishments to display this poster (at least 8 1/2" x 11" in size) in a conspicuous place near the entrance, or where posters and notices of this type customarily are posted:**

- A hotel, motel, or other establishment that has been cited as a public nuisance for prostitution under Ark. Code Ann. § 20-27-401
- A strip club or other sexually oriented business
- A private club that has a liquor permit for on-premises consumption and does not hold itself out to be a food service establishment
- An airport
- A train station that serves passengers
- A bus station
- A privately owned and operated facility that provides food, fuel, shower or other sanitary facilities, and overnight parking.

VISIT THE ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AT **WWW.LABOR.ARKANSAS.GOV**
900 WEST CAPITOL AVENUE, LITTLE ROCK, AR, 72201-3108 PHONE: (501) 682-4500



2024 POSTING REQUIREMENTS

FEDERAL

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FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

\$7.25 Per Hour
Beginning JULY 24, 2009

The law requires employers to display this poster where employees can readily see it.

OVERTIME PAY At least 1½ times your regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in a workweek.

CHILD LABOR An employee must be at least 16 years old to work in most non-farm jobs and at least 18 to work in non-farm jobs declared hazardous by the Secretary of Labor. Youths 14 and 15 years old may work outside school hours in various non-manufacturing, non-mining, non-hazardous jobs with certain work hours restrictions. Different rules apply in agricultural employment.

TIP CREDIT Employers of “tipped employees” who meet certain conditions may claim a partial wage credit based on tips received by their employees. Employers must pay tipped employees a cash wage of at least \$2.13 per hour if they claim a tip credit against their minimum wage obligation. If an employee’s tips combined with the employer’s cash wage of at least \$2.13 per hour do not equal the minimum hourly wage, the employer must make up the difference.

PUMP AT WORK The FLSA requires employers to provide reasonable break time for a nursing employee to express breast milk for their nursing child for one year after the child’s birth each time the employee needs to express breast milk. Employers must provide a place, other than a bathroom, that is shielded from view and free from intrusion from coworkers and the public, which may be used by the employee to express breast milk.

ENFORCEMENT The Department of Labor has authority to recover back wages and an equal amount in liquidated damages in instances of minimum wage, overtime, and other violations. The Department may litigate and/or recommend criminal prosecution. Employers may be assessed civil money penalties for each willful or repeated violation of the minimum wage or overtime pay provisions of the law. Civil money penalties may also be assessed for violations of the FLSA’s child labor provisions. Heightened civil money penalties may also be assessed for each child labor violation that results in the death or serious injury of any minor employee, and such assessments may be doubled when the violations are determined to be willful or repeated. The law also prohibits retaliating against or discharging workers who file a complaint or participate in any proceeding under the FLSA.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- Certain occupations and establishments are exempt from the minimum wage, and/or overtime pay provisions.
- Special provisions apply to workers in American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
- Some state laws provide greater employee protections; employers must comply with both.
- Some employers incorrectly classify workers as “independent contractors” when they are actually employees under the FLSA. It is important to know the difference between the two because employees (unless exempt) are entitled to the FLSA’s minimum wage and overtime pay protections and correctly classified independent contractors are not.
- Certain full-time students, student learners, apprentices, and workers with disabilities may be paid less than the minimum wage under special certificates issued by the Department of Labor.

U.S. Department of Labor | Wage and Hour Division

1-866-487-9243 | TTY: 1-877-889-5627

www.dol.gov/agencies/whd



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WORKERS WITH DISABILITIES

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS FOR WORKERS WITH DISABILITIES PAID AT SPECIAL MINIMUM WAGES

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

This establishment has a certificate authorizing the payment of special minimum wages to workers who are disabled for the work they are performing. Authority to pay special minimum wages to workers with disabilities applies to work covered by the **Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)**, **McNamara-O'Hara Service Contract Act (SCA)**, and/or **Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (PCA)**. Such special minimum wages are referred to as "**commensurate wage rates**" and are less than the basic hourly rates stated in an SCA wage determination and less than the FLSA minimum wage of **\$7.25 per hour beginning July 24, 2009**. A "commensurate wage rate" is based on the worker's individual productivity, no matter how limited, in proportion to the wage and productivity of experienced workers who do not have disabilities that impact their productivity when performing essentially the same type, quality, and quantity of work in the geographic area from which the labor force of the community is drawn.

WORKERS WITH DISABILITIES

For purposes of payment of commensurate wage rates under a certificate, a worker with a disability is defined as:

- An individual whose earnings or productive capacity is impaired by a physical or mental disability, including those related to age or injury, for the work to be performed.
- Disabilities which may affect productive capacity include blindness, mental illness, mental retardation, cerebral palsy, alcoholism, and drug addiction. The following do not ordinarily affect productive capacity for purposes of paying commensurate wage rates: educational disabilities; chronic unemployment; receipt of welfare benefits; nonattendance at school; juvenile delinquency; and correctional parole or probation.

KEY ELEMENTS OF COMMENSURATE WAGE RATES

- **Nondisabled worker standard**—The objective gauge (usually a time study of the production of workers who do not have disabilities that impair their productivity for the job) against which the productivity of a worker with a disability is measured.
- **Prevailing wage rate**—The wage paid to experienced workers who do not have disabilities that impair their productivity for the same or similar work and who are performing such work in the area. Most SCA contracts include a wage determination specifying the prevailing wage rates to be paid for SCA-covered work.
- **Evaluation of the productivity of the worker with a disability**—Documented measurement of the production of the worker with a disability (in terms of quantity and quality).

The wages of all workers paid commensurate wages must be reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at periodic intervals. At a minimum, the productivity of hourly-paid workers must be reevaluated at least every six months and a new prevailing wage survey must be conducted at least once every twelve months. In addition, prevailing wages must be reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, whenever the applicable state or federal minimum wage is increased.

OVERTIME Generally, if you are performing work subject to the FLSA, SCA, and/or PCA, you must be paid at least 1 ½ times your regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in a workweek.

CHILD LABOR Minors younger than **18 years** of age must be employed in accordance with the child labor provisions of FLSA. No persons under 16 may be employed in manufacturing or on a PCA contract.

FRINGE BENEFITS Neither the FLSA nor the PCA have provisions requiring vacation, holiday, or sick pay nor other fringe benefits such as health insurance or pension plans. SCA wage determinations may require such fringe benefit payments (or a cash equivalent). **Workers paid under a certificate authorizing commensurate wage rates must receive the full fringe benefits listed on the wage determination.**

WORKER NOTIFICATION Each worker with a disability and, where appropriate, the parent or guardian of such worker, shall be informed orally and in writing by the employer of the terms of the certificate under which such worker is employed.

PETITION PROCESS Workers with disabilities paid at special minimum wages may petition the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor for a review of their wage rates by an Administrative Law Judge. No particular form of petition is required, except that it must be signed by the worker with a disability or his or her parent or guardian and should contain the name and address of the employer. Petitions should be mailed to: Administrator, Wage and Hour Division, U.S. Department of Labor, Room S-3502, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210.

Employers shall display this poster where employees and the parents and guardians of workers with disabilities can readily see it.

For additional information:

1-866-4-USWAGE

(1-866-487-9243) TTY: 1-877-889-5627

WWW.WAGEHOUR.DOL.GOV

U.S. Department of Labor • Wage and Hour Division



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YOUR RIGHTS UNDER USERRA

THE UNIFORMED SERVICES EMPLOYMENT AND REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS ACT

USERRA protects the job rights of individuals who voluntarily or involuntarily leave employment positions to undertake military service or certain types of service in the National Disaster Medical System. USERRA also prohibits employers from discriminating against past and present members of the uniformed services, and applicants to the uniformed services.

REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

You have the right to be reemployed in your civilian job if you leave that job to perform service in the uniformed service and:

- you ensure that your employer receives advance written or verbal notice of your service;
- you have five years or less of cumulative service in the uniformed services while with that particular employer;
- you return to work or apply for reemployment in a timely manner after conclusion of service; and
- you have not been separated from service with a disqualifying discharge or under other than honorable conditions.

If you are eligible to be reemployed, you must be restored to the job and benefits you would have attained if you had not been absent due to military service or, in some cases, a comparable job.

RIGHT TO BE FREE FROM DISCRIMINATION & RETALIATION

If you:

- are a past or present member of the uniformed service;
- have applied for membership in the uniformed service; or
- are obligated to serve in the uniformed service; then an employer may not deny you:
 - initial employment;
 - reemployment;
 - retention in employment;
 - promotion; or
 - any benefit of employment because of this status.

In addition, an employer may not retaliate against anyone assisting in the enforcement of USERRA rights, including testifying or making a statement in connection with a proceeding under USERRA, even if that person has no service connection.

HEALTH INSURANCE PROTECTION

- If you leave your job to perform military service, you have the right to elect to continue your existing employer-based health plan coverage for you and your dependents for up to 24 months while in the military.
- Even if you don't elect to continue coverage during your military service, you have the right to be reinstated in your employer's health plan when you are reemployed, generally without any waiting periods or exclusions (e.g., pre-existing condition exclusions) except for service-connected illnesses or injuries.

ENFORCEMENT

- The U.S. Department of Labor, Veterans Employment and Training Service (VETS) is authorized to investigate and resolve complaints of USERRA violations.
- For assistance in filing a complaint, or for any other information on USERRA, contact VETS at 1-866-4-USA-DOL or visit its website at <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/vets/>. An interactive online USERRA Advisor can be viewed at <https://webapps.dol.gov/elaws/vets/userra>.
- If you file a complaint with VETS and VETS is unable to resolve it, you may request that your case be referred to the Department of Justice or the Office of Special Counsel, as applicable, for representation.
- You may also bypass the VETS process and bring a civil action against an employer for violations of USERRA.

The rights listed here may vary depending on the circumstances. The text of this notice was prepared by VETS, and may be viewed on the internet at this address:

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/vets/programs/userra/poster>. Federal law requires employers to notify employees of their rights under USERRA, and employers may meet this requirement by displaying the text of this notice where they customarily place notices for employees.

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Special Counsel
U.S. Department of Labor:
1-866-487-2365

Employer Support of The Guard and Reserve:
1-800-336-4590



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POLYGRAPH PROTECTION ACT

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS EMPLOYEE POLYGRAPH PROTECTION ACT

The Employee Polygraph Protection Act prohibits most private employers from using lie detector tests either for pre-employment screening or during the course of employment.

PROHIBITIONS

Employers are generally prohibited from requiring or requesting any employee or job applicant to take a lie detector test, and from discharging, disciplining, or discriminating against an employee or prospective employee for refusing to take a test or for exercising other rights under the Act.

EXEMPTIONS

Federal, State and local governments are not affected by the law. Also, the law does not apply to tests given by the Federal Government to certain private individuals engaged in national security-related activities.

The Act permits polygraph (a kind of lie detector) tests to be administered in the private sector, subject to restrictions, to certain prospective employees of security service firms (armored car, alarm, and guard), and of pharmaceutical manufacturers, distributors and dispensers.

The Act also permits polygraph testing, subject to restrictions, of certain employees of private firms who are reasonably suspected of involvement in a workplace incident (theft, embezzlement, etc.) that resulted in economic loss to the employer.

The law does not preempt any provision of any State or local law or any collective bargaining agreement which is more restrictive with respect to lie detector tests.

EXAMINEE RIGHTS

Where polygraph tests are permitted, they are subject to numerous strict standards concerning the conduct and length of the test. Examinees have a number of specific rights, including the right to a written notice before testing, the right to refuse or discontinue a test, and the right not to have test results disclosed to unauthorized persons.

ENFORCEMENT

The Secretary of Labor may bring court actions to restrain violations and assess civil penalties against violators. Employees or job applicants may also bring their own court actions.

THE LAW REQUIRES EMPLOYERS TO DISPLAY THIS POSTER WHERE EMPLOYEES AND JOB APPLICANTS CAN READILY SEE IT.

U.S. Department of Labor | Wage and Hour Division

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www.dol.gov/agencies/whd



KNOW YOUR RIGHTS: WORKPLACE DISCRIMINATION IS ILLEGAL

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS: WORKPLACE DISCRIMINATION IS ILLEGAL

The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) enforces Federal laws that protect you from discrimination in employment. If you believe you've been discriminated against at work or in applying for a job, the EEOC may be able to help.

Who Is Protected?

- Employees (current and former), including managers and temporary employees
- Job applicants
- Union members and applicants for membership in a union

What Organizations Are Covered?

- Most private employers
- State and local governments (as employers)
- Educational institutions (as employers)
- Unions
- Staffing agencies

What Types Of Employment Discrimination Are Illegal?

Under the EEOC's laws, an employer may not discriminate against you, regardless of your immigration status, on the bases of:

- Race
- Color
- Religion
- National origin
- Sex (including pregnancy and related conditions, sexual orientation, or gender identity)
- Age (40 and older)
- Disability
- Genetic information (including employer requests for, or purchase, use, or disclosure of genetic tests, genetic services, or family medical history)
- Retaliation for filing a charge, reasonably opposing discrimination, or participating in a discrimination lawsuit, investigation, or proceeding.

Additional information about the EEOC, including information about filing a charge of discrimination, is available at www.eeoc.gov.



What Employment Practices Can Be Challenged As Discriminatory?

All aspects of employment, including:

- Discharge, firing, or lay-off
- Harassment (including unwelcome verbal or physical conduct)
- Hiring or promotion
- Assignment
- Pay (unequal wages or compensation)
- Failure to provide reasonable accommodation for a disability; pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical condition; or a sincerely-held religious belief, observance or practice
- Benefits
- Job training
- Classification
- Referral
- Obtaining or disclosing genetic information of employees
- Requesting or disclosing medical information of employees
- Conduct that might reasonably discourage someone from opposing discrimination, filing a charge, or participating in an investigation or proceeding
- Conduct that coerces, intimidates, threatens, or interferes with someone exercising their rights, or someone assisting or encouraging someone else to exercise rights, regarding disability discrimination (including accommodation or pregnancy accommodation)

What Can You Do If You Believe Discrimination Has Occurred?

Contact the EEOC promptly if you suspect discrimination. Do not delay, because there are strict time limits for filing a charge of discrimination (180 or 300 days, depending on where you live/work). You can reach the EEOC in any of the following ways:

- Submit** an inquiry through the EEOC's public portal: <https://publicportal.eeoc.gov/Portal/Login.aspx>
- Call** 1-800-669-4000 (toll free)
1-800-669-6820 (TTY)
1-844-234-5122 (ASL video phone)
- Visit** an EEOC field office (information at www.eeoc.gov/field-office)
- E-Mail** info@eeoc.gov

EMPLOYERS HOLDING FEDERAL CONTRACTS OR SUBCONTRACTS

The Department of Labor's Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) enforces the nondiscrimination and affirmative action commitments of companies doing business with the Federal Government. If you are applying for a job with, or are an employee of, a company with a Federal contract or subcontract, you are protected under Federal law from discrimination on the following bases:

Race, Color, Religion, Sex, Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, National Origin

Executive Order 11246, as amended, prohibits employment discrimination by Federal contractors based on race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin, and requires affirmative action to ensure equality of opportunity in all aspects of employment.

Asking About, Disclosing, or Discussing Pay

Executive Order 11246, as amended, protects applicants and employees of Federal contractors from discrimination based on inquiring about, disclosing, or discussing their compensation or the compensation of other applicants or employees.

Disability

Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, protects qualified individuals with disabilities from discrimination in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment by Federal contractors. Disability discrimination includes not making reasonable accommodation to the known physical or mental limitations of an otherwise qualified individual with a disability who is an applicant or employee, barring undue hardship to the employer. Section 503 also requires that Federal contractors take affirmative action to employ and advance in employment qualified individuals with disabilities at all levels of employment, including the executive level.

Protected Veteran Status

The Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, as amended, 38 U.S.C. 4212, prohibits employment discrimination against, and requires affirmative action to recruit, employ, and advance in employment, disabled veterans, recently separated veterans (i.e., within three years of discharge or release from active duty), active duty wartime or campaign badge veterans, or Armed Forces service medal veterans.

Retaliation

Retaliation is prohibited against a person who files a complaint of discrimination, participates in an OFCCP proceeding, or otherwise opposes discrimination by Federal contractors under these Federal laws.

Any person who believes a contractor has violated its nondiscrimination or affirmative action obligations under OFCCP's authorities should contact immediately:

The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP)
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20210
1-800-397-6251 (toll-free)

If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7-1-1 to access telecommunications relay services. OFCCP may also be contacted by submitting a question online to OFCCP's Help Desk at <https://ofccphelpdesk.dol.gov/s/>, or by calling an OFCCP regional or district office, listed in most telephone directories under U.S. Government, Department of Labor and on OFCCP's "Contact Us" webpage at <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ofccp/contact>.

PROGRAMS OR ACTIVITIES RECEIVING FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Race, Color, National Origin, Sex

In addition to the protections of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin in programs or activities receiving Federal financial assistance. Employment discrimination is covered by Title VI if the primary objective of the financial assistance is provision of employment, or where employment discrimination causes or may cause discrimination in providing services under such programs. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of sex in educational programs or activities which receive Federal financial assistance.

Individuals with Disabilities

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of disability in any program or activity which receives Federal financial assistance. Discrimination is prohibited in all aspects of employment against persons with disabilities who, with or without reasonable accommodation, can perform the essential functions of the job.

Discrimination is prohibited in all aspects of employment against persons with disabilities who, with or without reasonable accommodation, can perform the essential functions of the job.

If you believe you have been discriminated against in a program of any institution which receives Federal financial assistance, you should immediately contact the Federal agency providing such assistance.



FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

WHAT IS FMLA LEAVE?

The Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) is a federal law that provides eligible employees with **job-protected leave** for qualifying family and medical reasons. The U.S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division (WHD) enforces the FMLA for most employees.

Eligible employees can take up to **12 workweeks** of FMLA leave in a 12-month period for:

- The birth, adoption or foster placement of a child with you,
- Your serious mental or physical health condition that makes you unable to work,
- To care for your spouse, child or parent with a serious mental or physical health condition, and
- Certain qualifying reasons related to the foreign deployment of your spouse, child or parent who is a military servicemember.

An eligible employee who is the spouse, child, parent or next of kin of a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness **may take up to 26 workweeks** of FMLA leave in a single 12-month period to care for the servicemember.

You have the right to use FMLA leave in **one block of time**. When it is medically necessary or otherwise permitted, you may take FMLA leave **intermittently in separate blocks of time, or on a reduced schedule** by working less hours each day or week. Read Fact Sheet #28M(c) for more information.

FMLA leave is **not paid leave**, but you may choose, or be required by your employer, to use any employer-provided paid leave if your employer's paid leave policy covers the reason for which you need FMLA leave.

AM I ELIGIBLE TO TAKE FMLA LEAVE?

You are an **eligible employee** if **all** of the following apply:

- You work for a covered employer,
- You have worked for your employer at least 12 months,
- You have at least 1,250 hours of service for your employer during the 12 months before your leave, and
- Your employer has at least 50 employees within 75 miles of your work location.

Airline flight crew employees have different "hours of service" requirements.

You work for a **covered employer** if **one** of the following applies:

- You work for a private employer that had at least 50 employees during at least 20 workweeks in the current or previous calendar year,
- You work for an elementary or public or private secondary school, or
- You work for a public agency, such as a local, state or federal government agency. Most federal employees are covered by Title II of the FMLA, administered by the Office of Personnel Management.

HOW DO I REQUEST FMLA LEAVE?

Generally, to request FMLA leave you **must**:

- Follow your employer's normal policies for requesting leave,
- Give notice at least 30 days before your need for FMLA leave, or
- If advance notice is not possible, give notice as soon as possible.

You **do not** have to share a medical diagnosis but must provide enough information to your employer so they can determine whether the leave qualifies for FMLA protection. You **must also inform your employer if FMLA leave was previously taken** or approved for the same reason when requesting additional leave.

Your employer **may request certification** from a health care provider to verify medical leave and may request certification of a qualifying exigency.

The FMLA does not affect any federal or state law prohibiting discrimination or supersede any state or local law or collective bargaining agreement that provides greater family or medical leave rights.

State employees may be subject to certain limitations in pursuit of direct lawsuits regarding leave for their own serious health conditions. Most federal and certain congressional employees are also covered by the law but are subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management or Congress.

WHAT DOES MY EMPLOYER NEED TO DO?

If you are eligible for FMLA leave, your employer **must**:

- Allow you to take job-protected time off work for a qualifying reason,
- Continue your group health plan coverage while you are on leave on the same basis as if you had not taken leave, and
- Allow you to return to the same job, or a virtually identical job with the same pay, benefits and other working conditions, including shift and location, at the end of your leave.

Your employer **cannot interfere with your FMLA rights** or threaten or punish you for exercising your rights under the law. For example, your employer cannot retaliate against you for requesting FMLA leave or cooperating with a WHD investigation.

After becoming aware that your need for leave is for a reason that may qualify under the FMLA, your employer **must confirm whether you are eligible** or not eligible for FMLA leave. If your employer determines that you are eligible, your employer **must notify you in writing**:

- About your FMLA rights and responsibilities, and
- How much of your requested leave, if any, will be FMLA-protected leave.

WHERE CAN I FIND MORE INFORMATION?

Call 1-866-487-9243 or visit dol.gov/fmla to learn more.

If you believe your rights under the FMLA have been violated, you may file a complaint with WHD or file a private lawsuit against your employer in court. **Scan the QR code to learn about our WHD complaint process.**

SCAN ME



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Wage and Hour Division

Scan the QR code to file a complaint.



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Job Safety and Health

IT'S THE LAW!

OSHA

Occupational Safety and Health Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

All workers have the right to:

- A safe workplace.
- Raise a safety or health concern with your employer or OSHA, or report a work-related injury or illness, without being retaliated against.
- Receive information and training on job hazards, including all hazardous substances in your workplace.
- Request an OSHA inspection of your workplace if you believe there are unsafe or unhealthy conditions, OSHA will keep your name confidential. You have the right to have a representative contact OSHA on your behalf.
- Participate (or have your representative participate) in an OSHA inspection and speak in private to the inspector.
- File a complaint with OSHA within 30 days (by phone, online or by mail) if you have been retaliated against for using your rights.
- See any OSHA citations issued to your employer.
- Request copies of your medical records, tests that measure hazards in the workplace, and the workplace injury and illness log.

Employers must:

- Provide employees a workplace free from recognized hazards. It is illegal to retaliate against an employee for using any of their rights under the law, including raising a health and safety concern with you or with OSHA, or reporting a work-related injury or illness.
- Comply with all applicable OSHA standards.
- Notify OSHA within 8 hours of a workplace fatality or within 24 hours of any work-related inpatient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye.
- Provide required training to all workers in a language and vocabulary they can understand.
- Prominently display this poster in the workplace.
- Post OSHA citations at or near the place of the alleged violations.

On-Site Consultation services are available to small and medium-sized employers, without citation or penalty, through OSHA-supported consultation programs in every state.

Contact OSHA. We can help.



1-800-321-OSHA (6742) • TTY 1-877-889-5627 • www.osha.gov