



**WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION**  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

# Fact Sheet #28D: Employer Notification Requirements under the Family and Medical Leave Act

Effective communication is a key component of a successful Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) program. Covered employers must provide employees with certain critical notices about the FMLA. An employer generally will be covered under the FMLA if it is a private employer with 50 or more employees, a public agency, or a public or private elementary or secondary school.

All covered employers must display a general notice about the FMLA (an [FMLA poster](#)). Additionally, covered employers who have employees who are eligible for FMLA leave must:

- Provide employees with general notice about the FMLA;
- Notify employees concerning their eligibility status and rights and responsibilities under the FMLA; and
- Notify employees whether specific leave is designated as FMLA leave and the amount of time that will count against their FMLA leave entitlement.

This fact sheet provides general guidance concerning each of these employer notification requirements.

## GENERAL NOTICE REQUIREMENTS

To meet the general notice requirements of the FMLA, covered employers must display a poster in plain view for all workers and applicants to see, notifying them of the FMLA provisions and providing information concerning how to file a complaint with the Wage and Hour Division. A covered employer must display this poster even if it has no eligible employees. An employer who willfully violates this posting requirement may be subject to a civil money penalty. For current penalty amounts, see [www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/fmla/applicable\\_laws](http://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/fmla/applicable_laws). Employers may post the Wage and Hour Division's FMLA Poster, which is available at no cost from the WHD website at [www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/fmla](http://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/fmla), to satisfy this requirement, or may use another format so long as the information provided includes, at a minimum, all the information contained in the FMLA Poster.

In addition to displaying a poster, a covered employer who has any eligible employees also must provide a general notice containing the same information that is in the poster in its employee handbook (or other written material about leave and benefits). If no handbook or written leave materials exist, the employer must distribute this general notice to new employees upon hire. Employers may meet this general notice requirement by either duplicating the general notice language found on the FMLA Poster or by using another format so long as the information provided includes, at a minimum, all the information contained in the FMLA Poster.

The poster may be posted electronically and the general notice may be distributed electronically provided all other requirements are met.

## ELIGIBILITY AND RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES NOTICE REQUIREMENTS

Employee eligibility is determined, and notice of eligibility status must be provided, the first time the employee takes leave for an FMLA-qualifying reason in the employer's designated 12-month leave year.

The eligibility notice may be either oral or in writing and **must**:

- Be provided within **five business days** of the initial request for leave or when the employer acquires knowledge that an employee leave may be for an FMLA-qualifying reason;
- Inform the employee of his or her eligibility status; and
- If the employee is determined to be *not* eligible for FMLA leave, state at least one reason why.

The eligibility notice is not required for FMLA absences for the same qualifying reason during the same leave year or for FMLA absences for a different qualifying reason where the employee's eligibility status has not changed. If the employee requests leave for a different qualifying reason in the same leave year and the employee's eligibility status has changed, the employer must notify the employee of the change in eligibility status within five business days.

**Each time** employers are required to provide the eligibility notice, they must also provide employees with a rights and responsibilities notice, notifying employees of their obligations concerning the use of FMLA leave and the consequences of failing to meet those obligations.

The rights and responsibilities notice must be **in writing** and **must include**, as applicable:

- Notice that the leave may be counted as FMLA leave;
- The employer's designated 12-month period for counting FMLA leave entitlement;
- Any requirement for the employee to furnish a certification and the consequences for failing to do so;
- Information regarding the employee's right or the employer's requirement for substitution of paid leave and conditions relating to any substitution, and the employee's right to take unpaid FMLA leave if the conditions for paid leave are not met;
- Instructions for making arrangements for any premium payments for maintenance of health benefits that the employee must make during leave (and potential employee liability if the employee fails to return to work after FMLA leave);
- Notice of designation as "key" employee and what that could mean; and
- The employee's right to job restoration and maintenance of benefits.

The rights and responsibilities notice may be distributed electronically provided all other requirements are met. Employers may use Form WH-381, which is available at no cost from the WHD website at [www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/fmla](http://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/fmla), to provide notice of eligibility and rights and responsibilities.

Employers must be responsive to answer questions from employees concerning their FMLA leave.

## DESIGNATION NOTICE REQUIREMENTS

The employer is responsible in all circumstances for designating leave as FMLA-qualifying and giving notice of the designation to the employee. This notice **must**:

- Be provided in writing **within five business days** of having enough information to determine whether the leave is FMLA-qualifying;
- Be provided for each FMLA-qualifying reason per applicable 12-month period (additional notice is required for any changes in the designation information);
- Include the employer's designation determination, and any substitution of paid leave and/or fitness for duty requirements; and
- Provide the amount of leave that is designated and counted against the employee's FMLA entitlement, if known. If the amount of leave is not known at the time of the designation, the employer must provide this information to the employee upon request, but no more often than once in a 30-day period and only if leave was taken in that period.

If the requested leave is not FMLA-qualifying, the notice may be a simple written statement that the leave does not qualify and will not be designated as FMLA leave.

If an employer is unable to determine whether a leave request should be designated as FMLA-protected because a submitted certification is incomplete or insufficient, the employer is required to state in writing what additional information is needed. The employer may use the designation notice to inform the employee that the certification is incomplete or insufficient and identify

what information is needed to make the certification complete and sufficient.

Employers may use Form WH-382, which is available at no cost from the WHD website at [www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/fmla](http://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/fmla), to provide this designation notice.

## ALL NOTICES

*Employers also may be required to provide notices in languages other than English where a significant portion of the employer's workforce is not literate in English.*

*Employers are also required to comply with all applicable requirements under Federal or State law for notices provided to sensory-impaired individuals.*

## CONSEQUENCES OF FAILURE TO PROVIDE NOTICE

Failure to follow the notice requirements may constitute an interference with, restraint, or denial of the exercise of an employee's FMLA rights. See [Fact Sheet #77B: Protections for Individual under the FMLA](#). An employer may be liable for compensation and benefits lost by reason of the violation, for other actual monetary losses sustained as a direct result of the violation, and for appropriate equitable or other relief, including employment, reinstatement promotion, or any other relief tailored to the harm suffered.

### Where to Obtain Additional Information

For additional information, visit our Wage and Hour Division Website: <http://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd> and/or call our toll-free information and helpline, available 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. in your time zone, 1-866-4USWAGE (1-866-487-9243).

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