

20. How long does it take to get my money?

The time it takes to collect the money from your employer can range from several days to a year or more. Many things can speed up or slow down the payment of a claim. If your records are complete and your employer is cooperative, the process is faster. However, if your records are poor or your employer is uncooperative, it may take longer.

21. What is the difference between full-time, part-time and temporary employees?

The Wage & Hour Administration makes no distinction between full-time, part-time and temporary employees. Some employers who provide benefits to full-time workers may not provide the same benefits to their part-time or temporary employees. If you are not a full-time employee and you want to know if you are entitled to benefits, you will need to discuss this with your employer as they should have set guidelines to establish who qualifies for benefits and who does not. For questions about benefits, contact the U.S. Department of Labor, Pension and Benefits, at 1-866-444-3272 or online at <http://askebsa.dol.gov/>

22. What are the requirements for return transportation?

If your employer provides transportation, pays your way or loans you the cost of transportation from your place of hire to a place inside or outside Alaska, the employer must pay your way back or provide transportation to the place of hire or to a place that you and your employer agree upon after employment ends. Your employer is not required to pay for your return transportation if you were terminated for fighting, intoxication, lying on your job application, or having unexcused absences from duties for more than three consecutive scheduled work days. If you quit your job, your employer is not required to pay for your return transportation unless you quit because the employer misrepresented wages, lodging or working conditions, or you quit for health or safety reasons.

FEDERAL LAW MAY DIFFER FROM STATE LAW. IF SO, THE MORE RESTRICTIVE OF THE TWO WILL APPLY. QUESTIONS? CONTACT THE USDOL FEDERAL DOL 1-866-487-9243, OR IN ANCHORAGE AT (907) 271-2867.

Department of Labor & Workforce Development

WAGE AND HOUR ADMINISTRATION

Employees' Frequently Asked Questions



FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON ALASKA'S LABOR LAWS CONTACT: Wage and Hour Administration Offices
Anchorage – (907) 269-4900; Fairbanks – (907) 451-2886;
Juneau – (907) 465-4842
<http://www.labor.state.ak.us/lss/lss.htm>
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1. What is the minimum wage in Alaska?

Employees are entitled to \$7.75 an hour for all hours worked in a pay period, whether the work is measured by time, piece, commission or otherwise, unless there is a specific exemption that allows otherwise.

2. What is the State law regarding overtime?

Employees are entitled to overtime compensation for hours worked over eight hours in a single day. Employees are also entitled to overtime compensation for hours worked over 40 hours in a single week. To count the hours over 40 hours in a week, count only the daily hours the employee worked up to eight hours for each day he worked. If the employee worked over eight hours on any day that week, those hours have already been counted as overtime hours and need not be counted again. Overtime compensation is 1½ times the employee's regular rate of pay. However, some employees may not be eligible for overtime pay because their employer employs less than a total of four employees, or because they may fall into another exemption.

3. Are salaried employees entitled to overtime?

Being paid a salary does not mean that you are not entitled to receive overtime. Some employees are exempt from overtime, such as executive, administrative, and professional employees, all of which require very specific criteria to be met. Your actual job duties, responsibilities and how you are paid usually determine your eligibility for overtime.

4. Are employees who are paid on a commission or piece-rate basis entitled to overtime?

Most likely. How you are paid does not determine whether you are exempt from overtime. There is a specific formula used to determine the overtime amount due for those who are not paid at an hourly rate and are due overtime. You should contact your Wage and Hour Administration to help determine your "regular rate."

5. Is "comp time" legal?

The short answer is no. Compensatory time off in place of payment for overtime is not legal for private sector employees.

6. How many employees must my employer have before he/she has to pay overtime?

A total of four or more. An employer who has only three (3) employees, or less, can pay his/her employees straight-time for all hours worked.

7. Do I have to work overtime if I don't want to?

Your employer may order you to work overtime and may discipline or terminate you if you refuse to work it. Your employer must pay you 1½ times your regular rate of pay for hours worked over 8 per day or 40 straight-time hours per week.

8. Am I entitled to holiday bonus pay?

Not by law. It depends on whether your employer has promised to pay holiday pay. Example: If your employer promises to pay you time-and-a-half for work on a holiday, you would receive 1½ times your regular rate of pay for the holiday hours worked. If your employer does not offer a bonus for holiday pay, you would be paid only straight-time for holiday hours worked. If your employer promises to pay holiday pay but has not established a special rate, and you work on the holiday, you could receive straight-time for eight hours of work and straight time for eight hours of holiday pay.

9. Am I entitled to sick leave? Vacation pay? Severance pay?

Only if the employer has promised that you will receive these payments. Sick leave, vacation pay and severance pay are benefits to an employee, allowing them to be paid while not working. Therefore, an employer only has to pay these benefits if he/she has a policy to pay such benefits, or has made a promise or has a contract with you to pay these benefits. The Department enforces an employer's own rules for these kinds of payments.

10. Do I have to be paid for "on-call" time?

This is not easy to answer. Some on-call time is payable and some is not. Your freedom to pursue your own interests while "on-call" determines whether you must be paid. If you are required to carry a beeper or cell phone but are free to pursue your own interests, you would not have to be paid until you have to respond to a call. If you are required to remain at your employer's place of business and are not allowed to pursue your own interests such as reading, visiting with others, or listening to the radio, your employer is required to pay you for this on-call time.

11. What is the law regarding breaks and meal periods?

Alaskan employers are required to provide break periods of at least 30 minutes for minors ages 14 through 17 who work 5 or more consecutive hours and are going to continue to work. Employers are not required to give breaks for employees 18 and over. If your employer allows breaks, and they last less than 20 minutes, you must be paid for the break. If your employer allows meal periods, the employer is not required to pay you for your meal period if it lasts more than 20 minutes and you do not work during that time.

12. Can my employer change my rate of pay?

Yes, as long as you are given written notice of the change the payday before it takes effect. For example, if your normal payday (the day you are paid your wages) is on the 20th of the month, your employer could give you written notice of a change in your rate of pay any day up to and including the 20th. All work done by you after the 20th would be at the new rate.

13. What can be deducted from my paycheck?

Cash or cash register shortages, lost, missing, or stolen property can only be deducted if you have admitted willingly and in writing to having personally taken the specific amount of cash or property alleged to be lost, missing or stolen. If your employer has loaned you funds, they can deduct the amount from your earnings as long as you have given written authorization. It is not valid to sign a "blanket" authorization at the time of hire to cover future deductions. As a rule, deductions cannot reduce your gross pay below minimum wage or cut into your overtime. If you have borrowed money from a third party, you can give the employer written permission to deduct payments from your earnings. Of course, lawful deductions must be made, such as taxes and court-ordered deductions like child support or garnishments.

14. What kind of information is my employer supposed to put on my pay stub?

Your employer must give you a pay stub each pay period that explains how long you worked, how much money you earned and how much money you were paid. The stub must include the number of straight-time and overtime hours you actually worked; your rate of pay; your gross wages; your deductions for taxes; and other deductions you have authorized your employer to make. The pay stub also must state the beginning and ending dates of the pay period.

15. I just gave my employer two weeks notice and he/she fired me. What can I do?

In Alaska, an employer does not need to give a reason to fire an employee. Therefore, he/she has not violated any wage and hour law. You may wish to check with an attorney to see whether you can file a civil lawsuit against your employer for wrongful discharge. If you believe you were discriminated against due to race, creed, color, age, religion, sex, or similar reasons, you may contact the Human Rights Commission at (907) 274-4692 or 1-800-478-4692.

16. How soon after my job ends do I have to be paid?

If you are terminated by your employer, your employer must pay you all monies owed within **three working days** after the day of termination (not counting weekends and holidays). If you quit, you must be paid by the next regular payday that is at least three working days after your last day worked.

17. Why does my employer get 20 days to respond to the Department's letter concerning my wage claim, when they should pay me within 3 working days?

The Department has to ensure that your employer is given the opportunity to defend him/herself from your claim. This is called "due process." The Department uses the same time frame as the courts (20 days) as a fair amount of time for the employer to respond to your complaint.

18. How much time do I have to file a claim after termination?

Claims for unpaid overtime or minimum wage must be filed within two years from the date the work was actually performed. Claims for straight-time wages or other promised benefits should be filed within three years from the date the work was actually performed. **You should file a claim as soon as you are aware that you may be owed additional wages.**

19. Does the Department have to take my claim?

No. The Department can refuse to accept a claim for a variety of reasons such as: it is not a valid or enforceable claim; your employer has filed for bankruptcy protection; you have waited too long to file, or your claim exceeds an allowable amount.