



# Human Resources Legal Fact Sheet: Virginia

Updated June 2023

*Disclaimer: This factsheet summarizes state laws and regulations on a variety of human resource issues for dairy farms, including wages, paystubs, deductions, child labor, and more. It is not intended to provide legal advice. The factsheet is simply an overview of select issues with a high-level explanation of key requirements for each one, with links to more information and resources throughout the document. This factsheet does not include all legal requirements for dairies. It was created in June 2023, and while it will be periodically updated, it may not reflect the current state of the law on every topic covered. Dairies should also review the federal factsheet because employers—depending on size—may be required to comply with some or all of the applicable federal laws and regulations as well. Additionally, employers should review the provisions of their collective bargaining agreement(s). By using this factsheet you understand that there is no attorney-client relationship between you and the attorneys who were involved in developing the factsheet. This factsheet should not be used as a substitute for competent legal advice from a licensed attorney.*

## Are there Virginia state laws for dairy farms about the following?

### Hiring

Topic	Answer	Summary
Pay Notice	<b>NO</b>	Not required under Virginia law.
Reporting <sup>1</sup>	<b>YES</b>	<a href="#">New hires</a> and rehires must be reported to the New Hire Reporting Center within 20 days of employment.

### Wages

Topic	Answer	Summary
Paydays <sup>2</sup>	<b>YES</b>	Must establish regular paydays in advance. Hourly employees must be paid at least once every two weeks or twice per month. If the employee’s weekly wages are 150% of the average weekly wage in the state, he/she can agree to be paid monthly. Salaried employees must be paid at least once per month.
Final Pay <sup>3</sup>	<b>YES</b>	Employees that are fired, quit, or otherwise separated must be paid by the next regularly scheduled payday.
Overtime <sup>4</sup>	<b>YES</b>	Virginia follows the Fair Labor Standards Act overtime pay requirements. Employers are encouraged to review the federal fact sheet.
Minimum Wage <sup>5</sup>	<b>NO</b>	Virginia minimum wage law does not apply to persons employed as farm laborers or farm employees; federal rules may apply. Employers are encouraged to review the federal fact sheet. Minimum wage for non-farm laborers and non-farm employees is \$11.00 (effective January 1, 2022).
Hours Worked	<b>NO</b>	Virginia law does not explicitly define ‘hours worked’ for calculating compensable time. Employers are encouraged to review the federal fact sheet.
Reporting Time Pay	<b>NO</b>	Virginia law does not require reporting time pay, i.e. an employee is only required to be paid for actual hours worked.
Pay Stub <sup>6</sup>	<b>YES</b>	Upon request, employers must provide employee with a written statement of gross wages earned during any pay period and the amount/purpose of each deduction, if any.
Taxes and Withholding <sup>7</sup>	<b>YES</b>	If an employer is required to withhold federal income tax, then they must also <a href="#">withhold Virginia income tax</a> . Employers must give employees a statement of taxes withheld, like a federal Form W-2, 1099-MISC or 1099-R.  Employers must pay <a href="#">Virginia Unemployment Insurance</a> taxes if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The employer paid cash wages to farm workers of \$20,000 or more in a quarter in the current or prior calendar year; OR,</li> </ul>



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The employer employed ten or more farm workers for some part of a day in 20 or more different calendar weeks of the current or prior calendar year, regardless of whether they were employed at the same moment of time.</li> </ul> <p>Certain family employment is excluded from coverage requirements (a parent employed by their son/daughter, a person employed by their spouse, or a child under 21 employed by a parent). Unemployment taxes are paid by the employer; they are not taken out of employee pay. An employer can credit the amount it pays to Virginia in calculating how much it owes for federal unemployment taxes. <a href="#">More information.</a></p>
Deductions <sup>8</sup>	<b>YES</b>	<p>Employers can only make deductions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For payroll, wage, or withholding taxes; or,</li> <li>As required by law; or,</li> <li>With the written and signed authorization of the employee.</li> </ul> <p>See federal fact sheet for additional guidance.</p>
Bonuses	<b>YES</b>	<p>Bonuses are addressed in the Virginia Department of Labor and Industries' <a href="#">Field Operations Manual</a>. Discretionary bonuses are not considered wages, while nondiscretionary bonuses paid under an agreement (oral or written) are considered wages protected under Virginia wage payment laws.</p> <p>A nondiscretionary bonus is one where the amount and criteria for getting the bonus are announced in advance. For example, performance goals (like meeting somatic cell count goals or a bonus for length of service) that workers know about in advance. Discretionary bonuses are ones that are not announced in advance, not expected by the employee, and not an incentive for the employee. For example, when the farm reaches a certain financial goal and decides to give all employees a bonus.</p> <p>Employers should follow any written policy they have about paying bonuses as a best practice.</p>

### Recordkeeping

Topic	Answer	Summary
Payroll	<b>YES / NO</b>	<p>Payroll records are not required under Virginia wage payment law; however, employers must keep payroll records as part of Unemployment Insurance law. See below for details. Virginia employers are also required to maintain records reflecting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the employee's dates of employment with the employer;</li> <li>the employee's wages or salary during the employment;</li> <li>the employee's job description and job title during the employment; and</li> <li>any injuries sustained by the employee during the course of the employment with the employer.</li> </ol> <p>See Va. Code § 8.01-413.1.</p>



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<p>Personnel File Access<sup>9</sup></p>	<p><b>YES</b></p>	<p>Virginia law requires employers to provide employees the following information upon request:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dates of employment</li> <li>• Wages or salary</li> <li>• Job description and job title</li> <li>• Any injuries suffered on the job</li> </ul>
<p>Unemployment Insurance<sup>10</sup></p>	<p><b>YES</b></p>	<p>Employers subject to contributions must submit <a href="#">quarterly wage reports</a>.</p> <p>Whether or not subject to paying Unemployment Insurance taxes, every employer in Virginia must maintain accurate records showing the following for each employee:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A full legal name;</li> <li>2. A social security account number;</li> <li>3. The state or states in which his services are performed. If substantial work is performed outside of the state, must specify the base of operations outside of the state and the employee’s residence (by state). Where the services are performed outside the United States, the country in which performed;</li> <li>4. The date of hire, rehire, or return to work after temporary lay off;</li> <li>5. The date when work ceased and the reason;</li> <li>6. Scheduled hours (except for workers without a fixed schedule of hours, such as those working outside their employer's establishment in such a manner that the employer has no record or definite knowledge of their working hours);</li> <li>7. Wages earned in any week by a partially employed individual, whether any week was in fact a week of less than full-time work, and time lost, if any, by each such worker, and the reason therefor;</li> <li>8. Total wages in each pay period, and the total wages payable for all pay periods ending in each quarter, showing separately (i) money wages, including tips and dismissal or severance pay, and (ii) the cash value of other remuneration;</li> <li>9. Any special payments for service other than those rendered exclusively in a given quarter, such as annual bonuses, gifts, prizes, etc., showing separately (i) money payments, (ii) other remuneration, and (iii) nature of said payments;</li> <li>10. Amounts paid each worker as advancement, allowance or reimbursement for traveling or other business expenses, dates of payment, and the amounts of expenditures actually incurred and accounted for by such worker;</li> <li>11. Location in which the worker's services are performed within or outside of the United States and dates such services are performed outside of the United States.</li> </ol> <p>Records must be kept for at least four years from the date of the payment of the unemployment insurance tax. The records must be open to examination and audit by the Virginia Employment Commission. Employers must also provide the Commission with other records as needed when they are reviewing compliance with the Unemployment Insurance law (for example W-2 forms, income tax returns, etc.).</p>



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Workers' Compensation <sup>11</sup>	<b>YES</b>	Farms covered by Virginia Workers' Compensation Act must maintain accurate records of work-related deaths, injuries, or illnesses that occur in the course of employment. Within 10 days after the occurrence and knowledge of such injury or death, a report of the injury or death shall be made and transmitted to the Virginia Workers Compensation Commission by the employer.
OSHA <sup>12</sup>	<b>YES</b>	Virginia OSHA recordkeeping rules are identical to the federal standards. See the federal fact sheet for more details.
Federal	<b>YES</b>	There are numerous federal rules about recordkeeping. Employers should review the federal fact sheet.

### Working Conditions

Topic	Answer	Summary
Bathrooms <sup>13</sup>	<b>YES</b>	Virginia has incorporated many portions of the federal Pasteurized Milk Ordinance (PMO). The PMO specifies that dairy farms have one or more toilets that are conveniently located, properly constructed, properly operated, and maintained in a sanitary manner.
Working Hours	<b>NO</b>	No max hour or day requirements for adults. See Child Labor (below) for maximum hours for minors.
Rest and Meal Breaks	<b>NO</b>	<a href="#">Not required for adults</a> . See Child Labor (below) for rules for minors. Employers that choose to provide rest and meal breaks must follow the applicable federal rules. Refer to federal fact sheet.
Labor Relations	<b>NO</b>	No provision in state law recognizing farm worker rights to organize.
Whistleblower Protection <sup>14</sup>	<b>YES</b>	An employer shall not discharge, discipline, threaten, discriminate against, or penalize an employee, or take other retaliatory action regarding an employee's compensation, terms, conditions, location, or privileges of employment, because the employee: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Or a person acting on behalf of the employee in good faith reports a violation of any federal or state law or regulation to a supervisor or to any governmental body or law-enforcement official;</li> <li>• Is requested by a governmental body or law-enforcement official to participate in an investigation, hearing, or inquiry;</li> <li>• Refuses to engage in a criminal act that would subject the employee to criminal liability;</li> <li>• Refuses an employer's order to perform an action that violates any federal or state law or regulation and the employee informs the employer that the order is being refused for that reason; or</li> <li>• Provides information to or testifies before any governmental body or law-enforcement official conducting an investigation, hearing, or inquiry into any alleged violation by the employer of federal or state law or regulation</li> </ul>
Paid Vacation or Sick Leave	<b>YES / NO</b>	Paid sick or vacation leave is not required under Virginia law. Employers who choose to provide such benefits must follow their written policy/contract.
Breaks for Nursing Mothers	<b>NO</b>	State law does not require specific breaks for employees that are nursing, but employers are required to provide accommodations to nursing mothers, as outlined below, and there may be requirements under federal law. Employers should refer to the federal fact sheet.



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<p>Pregnancy Accommodations<sup>15</sup></p>	<p><b>YES</b></p>	<p>Employers must treat female employees affected by pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions the same as employees who are not affected by it but similar in their abilities or disabilities for all purposes.</p> <p>Employers that employ 5 or more employees each working day for 20 or more calendar weeks must provide reasonable accommodations for known limitations related to pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions including lactation, unless that accommodation would impose an undue hardship on the business. Reasonable accommodations can include “more frequent or longer bathroom breaks, breaks to express breast milk, access to a private location other than a bathroom for the expression of breast milk, acquisition or modification of equipment or access to or modification of employee seating, a temporary transfer to a less strenuous or hazardous position, assistance with manual labor, job restructuring, a modified work schedule, light duty assignments, and leave to recover from childbirth.”</p> <p>Furthermore, employers cannot retaliate against any worker who requests or uses a reasonable accommodation by taking adverse action against that person.</p> <p>Employers are required to post in a conspicuous location and include in any employee handbook information concerning an employee’s rights to reasonable accommodation. A copy of the Notice can be found <a href="#">here</a>.</p>
<p>Family, Parental, and Pregnancy Leave<sup>16</sup></p>	<p><b>NO</b></p>	<p>Virginia does not have a state-level family or medical leave law. Federal law requiring unpaid leave may apply depending on the size of the employer. Refer to federal fact sheet. Virginia law permits employers to purchase family leave insurance policies or make amendments to a group disability income policy, but it is not required.</p>
<p>Jury Duty and Witness Leave<sup>17</sup></p>	<p><b>YES</b></p>	<p>An employer cannot discharge or take adverse action against an employee for responding to a jury summons or serving on a jury. Virginia law does not require employers to pay employees for time spent responding to a summons or serving on a jury.</p> <p>Employees cannot be required to use sick leave or vacation time. Employees that appear for four or more hours of jury duty, including travel time, cannot be required to work a shift anytime between 5:00pm the day of service and 3:00am the following day.</p>
<p>Crime Victim Leave<sup>18</sup></p>	<p><b>YES</b></p>	<p>An employer cannot discharge or take adverse action against an employee for responding to a subpoena or summons and attending future proceedings as required in writing.</p> <p>An employee cannot be required to use sick leave or vacation time for such a court appearance upon giving reasonable notice to their employer.</p> <p>An employer must also allow an employee who is the victim of a crime to leave work to be present at all criminal proceedings relating to the crime against the</p>



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		employee. The employee must provide the employer with a copy of the form provided to them by law-enforcement. Employers may limit the amount of leave provided if it creates undue hardship.
Military and Military Spouse Leave <sup>19</sup>	YES	Employees of the state National Guard, Virginia Defense Force, or a person who is a member of the National Guard of another state and who is otherwise employed in Virginia are entitled to unpaid leave and job reinstatement. Employees cannot be required to use vacation or any other accrued leave, unless they wish to do so. Federal rules also apply for military leave; refer to the federal fact sheet.
Voting Leave	NO	Virginia does not have a law requiring employers to give leave to vote.
School Activity Leave	NO	Virginia law does not address leave for private sector employees to attend a child's school activity.
Election Leave <sup>20</sup>	YES	An employee serving as an officer of election may be absent from employment as a result of election service. The statute does not affirmatively grant leave, but it prohibits discharging or taking other adverse employment action against employees based on their taking leave.

### Human Rights

Topic	Answer	Summary
Employment Discrimination <sup>21</sup>	YES	<p>Virginia law <a href="#">prohibits employment discrimination</a> based on race (including hair texture, hair type, and protective hairstyles such as braids, locks, and twists), color, religion, national origin, military status, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, marital status, disability, pregnancy, or childbirth or related medical conditions including lactation. Applies to employers with more than 5 employees.</p> <p>Virginia law also prohibits age discrimination, which covers employers with more than 5, but less than 20 employees.</p> <p>Employment discrimination means bias in hiring (including during interviews), promotion, job assignments, firing, pay, and other terms of employment.</p> <p>Employers cannot pay men and women different wages for comparable work on jobs that have virtually the same requirements in terms of skills, effort, and responsibility. Wage differences based on seniority, merit, quantity or quality of production or other factors other than sex are permitted.</p> <p>It is illegal to retaliate against employees for filing or otherwise aiding with a complaint. Federal law may also apply. See federal fact sheet for additional detail.</p>
Harassment / Sexual Harassment <sup>22</sup>	YES	<p>Although not specifically mentioned in Virginia law, harassment based on the protected classes set forth above would be unlawful in Virginia. Harassment is unwelcome conduct. It becomes illegal when (1) employees have no choice but to tolerate the harassment if they want to keep their job; (2) it is so severe or pervasive that a regular person would see it as intimidating, hostile, or abusive.</p> <p>Sexual harassment is generally considered a type of employment discrimination based on sex, though not explicitly mentioned in Virginia law. Sexual harassment is</p>



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		<p>unwelcome conduct. It becomes illegal when (1) employees have no choice but to tolerate the harassment if they want to keep their job; (2) it is so severe that a regular person would see it as intimidating, hostile, or abusive.</p> <p>Sexual harassment includes unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors and verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engaging in such conduct is made an implicit or explicit term or condition of employment. Example: A newly hired milker is told that sexual jokes, touching and nude posters are just part of farm life and she should try to ignore it.</li> <li>• Acceptance or rejection of such conduct is used as the basis for an employment decision affecting an employee. Example: A manager tells a worker applying for a promotion that the job would be his if he just “treated her right.”</li> <li>• The conduct interferes with an employee's work or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. Example: One worker experiences repeated advances from another asking her for dates or “just to go out for drinks after work.” The worker says she isn’t interested, but the co-worker won’t take ‘no’ for an answer.</li> </ul> <p>It is illegal to retaliate against employees for filing or otherwise aiding with a complaint.</p>
Forced Labor	<b>YES</b>	<p>Human trafficking is illegal under federal law. Trafficking for labor means: recruiting, harboring, transporting, provisioning, or obtaining of a person by any means for subjection to forced labor, forced services, debt bondage, or slavery. <a href="#">More details.</a></p> <p>Employers should ensure they are carefully following all visa requirements or work agreements to avoid any inadvertent violations.</p>

### Child Labor

Topic	Answer	Summary
Child Labor <sup>23</sup>	<b>YES</b>	<p>Virginia child labor laws do not apply to minors employed by a parent or person legally acting as a parent on a farm owned or operated by that parent/legal guardian.</p> <p>Work permits are not required for agriculture, but employers can request an age certificate for minors under 16.</p> <p>Minimum age:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During school hours: 16</li> <li>• Outside school hours: 14, or 12 with parental consent</li> </ul> <p>Minors under 16 must be given a lunch break of at least 30 minutes if working five or more continuous hours.</p>



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There are [restricted and prohibited occupations](#) for workers under 18.

## Health and Safety

Topic	Answer	Summary
OSHA <sup>24</sup>	<b>YES</b>	<p>Virginia has an approved OSHA ‘state-plan’, which means it is at least as effective as federal OSHA. Similar to federal OSHA, VOSH has a general duty clause that requires employers to provide employees a workplace free from recognized hazards that can cause death or serious physical harm.</p> <p>Virginia OSHA has its own COVID-19 rules regulating private sector employers, which is available <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p><a href="#">VOSH has adopted the federal OSHA</a> Standards for Agriculture, the General Industry Standards that apply to agriculture, and the reporting/recordkeeping requirements. See the federal fact sheet for details on requirements.</p>
Workers Compensation <sup>25</sup>	<b>YES</b>	<p>Virginia agricultural employers <a href="#">must carry workers’ compensation coverage</a> if they regularly have more than three (3) full-time employees.</p> <p>Employers <a href="#">must report any work-related injury or illness</a> to the Worker’s Compensation Commission or the insurance carrier within 10 days. Minor accidents can be reported within 30 days. A minor accident is one that does not meet any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lost time exceeds 7 days</li> <li>• Medical expenses more than \$1,000</li> <li>• Compensability is denied</li> <li>• Issues are disputed</li> <li>• Accident resulted in death</li> <li>• Permanent disability or disfigurement</li> <li>• Specific request made by the Workers’ Compensation Commission</li> </ul>
Housing	<b>YES / NO</b>	<p>Virginia law does not explicitly address standards for permanent agricultural housing, though general landlord/tenant or public health laws may apply. Employers should follow best practices when providing housing – which includes, at minimum, a written housing agreement and properly maintaining the facilities. The FARM HR Manual has guidance around best practices for agricultural worker housing.</p>

<sup>1</sup> Va. Code Ann. §63.2-1946

<sup>2</sup> Va. Code Ann. §40.1-29

<sup>3</sup> Va. Code Ann. §40.1-29

<sup>4</sup> Va. Code Ann. §40.1-29.2

<sup>5</sup> Va. Code Ann. §40.1-28.9

<sup>6</sup> Va. Code Ann. §40.1-29(c)

<sup>7</sup> Va. Code Ann. §58.1-461; §60.2-214; §60.2-219

<sup>8</sup> Va. Code Ann. §40.1-29; § 58.1-461

<sup>9</sup> Va. Code Ann. §8.01-413.1

<sup>10</sup> 16 Va. Admin. Code §5-32-20 and §5-32-10

<sup>11</sup> Va. Code Ann. §65.2-900

<sup>12</sup> 16 Virginia Admin. Code § 25-85-1904 and 16 Va. Admin. Code § 25-90-1910.

<sup>13</sup> Va. Code Ann. § 3.2-5206; 2 Va. Admin. Code §5-490-50; §5-531-70

<sup>14</sup> Va. Code § 40.1-27.3

<sup>15</sup> Va. Code Ann. §2.2-3901 *et seq.*

<sup>16</sup> Va. Code Ann. § 38.2-107.2

<sup>17</sup> Va. Code Ann. §18.2-465.1.4

<sup>18</sup> Va. Code Ann. §18.2-465.1; 40.1-28.7:2

<sup>19</sup> Va. Code Ann. §44-93.2 to 44-93



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<sup>20</sup> Va. Code Ann. §24.2-119.1

<sup>21</sup> Va. Code Ann. §2.2-3900 *et seq.*; §40.1-28.6

<sup>22</sup> Va. Code Ann. §2.2-3900 *et seq.*

<sup>23</sup> Va. Code Ann. §40.1-79.01; §40.1-78; §40.1-104; 16 Va. Admin. Code § 15-40-40; § 15-30-20

<sup>24</sup> Va. Code Ann. §40.1-51.1; 16 Va. Admin. Code §25-190-1928; §25-90-1910; §25-85-1904; §15-30-20

<sup>25</sup> Va. Code Ann. §65.2-101; §65.2-900